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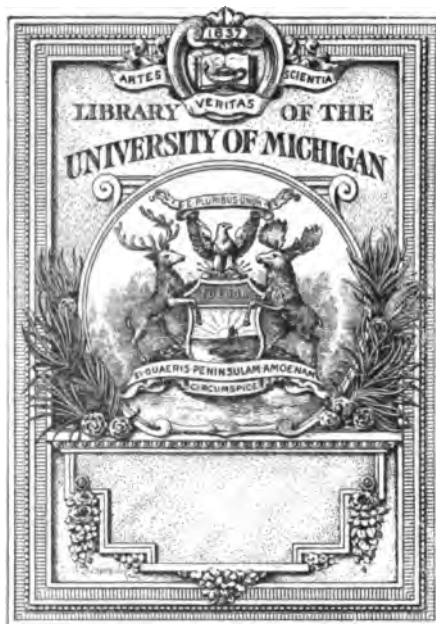
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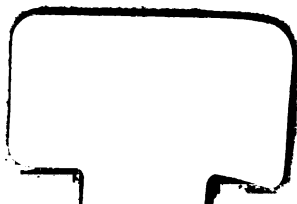
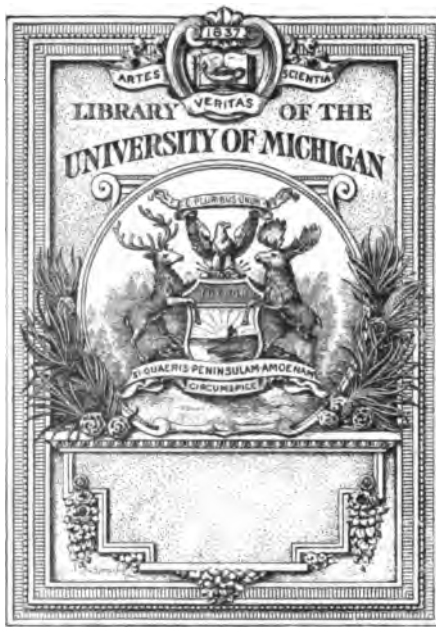
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ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

*FIFTY-SIX VOLUMES.*

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— (24.) —

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MISCELLANEOUS—*continued.*

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Session

23 January 1901 — 17 August 1901.

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VOL. LX.

1901.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

1968-1969

PHILOSOPHY DEPARTMENT

1968-1969

1968-1969

1968-1969

ACCOUNTS AND PAPERS:

1901.

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FIFTY-SIX VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE  
TWENTY-FOURTH VOLUME.

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N.B.—THE Figures at the beginning of the line, correspond with the N° at the foot of each Paper; and the Figures at the end of the line, refer to the MS. Paging of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.

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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD  
FOR IRELAND.

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TENTH REPORT

OF

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD  
FOR IRELAND,

OF

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS  
BOARD (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1899

(54 & 55 VICT., CH. 48, SECTION 41;

56 & 57 VICT., CH. 35;

57 & 58 VICT., CH. 50;

59 & 60 VICT., CH. 47, PART IV.;

62 & 63 VICT., CH. 18).

*For the year ending 31st March, 1901.*

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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DUBLIN:

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BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-ST.

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OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH.

1901.

[Cd. 681.] Price 1s. 2½d.



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CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY GEORGE HENRY,  
EARL CADOGAN, K.G.,  
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, beg leave to submit this Report of our proceedings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1901.

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

Our income in the past year amounted to £74,755, derived from the following sources:— Income and  
Expenditure.

Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	£41,250
Repayment of Loans, ... ..	8,081
Interest on Stock, &c., ... ..	424
Parliamentary Grant, ... ..	25,000

In addition to this we received from rents, and repayments for expenditure under various heads, £83,194, which, with a balance of £27,486 from the preceding year, brought up the available funds to a total of £185,435.

The total expenditure was £168,864, leaving a balance of £16,571 at the end of the year. The following Table shows, for each year since the formation of our Board, the gross expenditure, and also the net expenditure, excluding sums paid for the purchase of estates and provided for by advances of Guaranteed Land Stock:—

	Gross. £	Net. £
1892--3, ... ..	42,666	41,343
1893--4, ... ..	46,910	41,815
1894--5, ... ..	66,968	59,899
1895--6, ... ..	79,090	63,531
1896--7, ... ..	78,851	62,727
1897--8, ... ..	82,255	63,147
1898--9, ... ..	92,787	66,812
1899--00, ... ..	112,879	56,954
1900--01, ... ..	137,622	80,340

The net expenditure under the three heads specially provided for by the Treasury when the Parliamentary Grant was increased, (see page 6 of our last Report), was for the past year:—

Administration, ...	£18,892
Technical Instruction, ...	10,944
Improvement of Estates, ...	14,476
	£44,312

The total required to meet the conditions prescribed by the Treasury was £37,500.

Funds for  
purchase of  
estates.

The following advances of Stock were made to us by the Land Commission in the year:—

Vesey-Stoney Estate, County Mayo, ...	£7,300
Mitchell Estate, County Mayo, ...	16,499
W. R. Tredennick Estate, County Donegal, ...	3,942

Total Guaranteed Land Stock, ... £27,741

Of this Stock £26,799 was sold for £25,810 cash, and the amount of cash paid for the purchase of estates was £31,242, including £2,640 for the Strong estate, for which no advance of Stock has yet been obtained. A further sum of £4,757 was paid to acquire the interests of occupying tenants whose holdings are to be used for the enlargement of other holdings, chiefly on the Dillon Estate. Further particulars of expenditure on estates are given in the last Appendix to this Report.

The limits of advances for the several counties and the amount of Stock issued in each up to 31st March last are as follows:—

County.	Limit of Issue.		Stock Issued.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Cork, . . . . .	74,640	0 0	—	—
Clare,* . . . . .	732	0 0	—	—
Donegal, . . . . .	206,363	0 0	3,942	0 0
Galway, . . . . .	135,482	0 0	5,536	0 0
Kerry, . . . . .	162,853	0 0	—	—
Leitrim, . . . . .	65,979	0 0	—	—
Mayo, . . . . .	264,329	0 0	260,541	0 0
Roscommon,† . . . . .	65,034	0 0	84,857	7 9
Sligo, . . . . .	55,938	0 0	—	—
Total, . . . . .	£1,031,260	0 0	£354,926	7 9

\* The congested electoral division of Mount Shannon, in the County of Galway, has been transferred under the operation of the Local Government Act, 1898, to the County of Clare.

† The Treasury, under Section 4 of the Congested Districts Board Act, 1899, extended temporarily to £85,034, the limit of issue for the County Roscommon.

Having expended £14,476 in the year on the improvement of estates, after deducting rents and other receipts, we applied to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury for a loan of £10,000 to provide funds for the large outlay on the improvement of estates intended to be made in the year 1901--1902. <sup>Capital borrowed</sup>

#### OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1900--1901.

Our proceedings will now be described under the usual heads, viz. :—

- I. Agriculture and matters relating to land;
- II. Improvement and enlargement of holdings and Migration;
- III. Sea Fisheries;
- IV. Industries;
- V. Engineering Works;
- VI. Miscellaneous.

#### I.—AGRICULTURE.

No changes have been made in the stations of the Instructors, <sup>Agricultural Instructors.</sup> and the general work of instruction has been continued on very much the same lines as heretofore, but the number of example holdings has been increased and the number of example and experimental plots has been decreased.

The following series of example and experimental plots were in operation during the year, viz. :—

100 plots for testing the suitability of different artificial manures for top-dressing grass lands.

106 plots to illustrate the advantages to be derived from laying down land with good grass and clover seeds.

The greater portion of the above-mentioned plots were in operation before the year now being dealt with. Great difficulty is experienced in getting plot holders to realise the importance of taking correct results of produce for the purpose of ascertaining how far the treatment applied has been advantageous or otherwise.

75 plots for testing the relative merits of different varieties of potatoes.

Six of these included a complete series of sub-plots for testing fourteen different varieties; the remainder were cropped only with three varieties, supplied by Mr. Findlay, of Markinch.

3 plots for testing various mixtures for the prevention of "smut" in oats.

7 plots to encourage the culture of strawberries.

In addition to these plots small quantities of vegetable seeds were supplied to about 250 cottagers, to encourage the cultiva-

Agricultural  
Instructors.

tion of vegetables. Similar distributions have been made in previous years, but care is taken not to supply such seeds a second time to the same persons.

Probably no example plots have done more good than those consisting of small plots of grass and clover seeds, which were laid down to illustrate the advantage to be derived from the use of good as compared with inferior seeds. It is when such plots have been down for three years that the people fully appreciate the superiority of good and suitable seeds. This spring seeds for about 400 new plots of 1 rood each were issued to the Instructors, with the object of establishing plots in fresh districts. Notwithstanding the admitted success of these plots, we fear many years will elapse before the small occupiers generally will be induced to purchase good grass and clover seeds.

A few plots for testing the relative merits of different varieties of potatoes have been in operation annually for some years, and will be continued. Whenever it seems from the results obtained on the plots that any particular variety is likely to prove suitable for use in Congested Districts it is tried on a larger scale on example holdings, and if it then again proves satisfactory, steps are taken for introducing it more widely. So far no potato that has been tried equals the "Champion" as a main cropper; but the "Up-to-date" has been much liked, and is probably second favourite. The "British Queen" has also succeeded well and is much appreciated as a second early, having proved more generally satisfactory than the "Beauty of Hebron," although the latter does well in some places. Mr. Findlay, of Markinch, Scotland, last year very kindly presented us with 5 tons of three new varieties which he had raised, and considered suitable for Ireland—the "Scotia," "Hibernia," and "Findlay's Gift." Last season's results indicate that probably the "Scotia" will prove a useful introduction: it crops well, but is at present rather coarse. The "Hibernia" does not promise well, running small in size, and poor in quality. "Findlay's Gift" was of good quality and cropped well. Robertson's "Champion II." also seems likely to prove generally popular; but none of these varieties have yet been tried sufficiently long to permit of a very definite opinion being expressed as to their suitability for use by small occupiers in Congested Districts.

Considerable loss is incurred in Congested Districts by "smut" in oats. In 1900 experiments were tried with a few mixtures in which the seed was steeped to kill the "smut" germs; the results proved satisfactory, and this year the mixture known as "S A R," which has been used with success in the United States, has been supplied for the treatment of oats on a number of plots in different districts, while three complete series of experiments have been put in operation, in which "S A R" and other mixtures have been used. The Board have to acknowledge the very kind assistance afforded by Professor T. Johnson, D.Sc., Science and Art Department, in this and other matters requiring scientific investigation.



In order to encourage the planting of fruit trees, we have **Fruit Trees.** undertaken to supply apple, pear, plum or cherry trees to persons in the Congested Districts at 6*d.* each, delivered free, and bush fruits at low rates. A good many people have taken advantage of this offer and it is anticipated that it will be much more largely availed of in the future. The Board also supply Wright's "Profitable Fruit Growing" at 4*d.* per copy (one-third of published price) to persons in Congested Districts. This is an admirable book, containing thoroughly sound and practical instruction in the management of fruit trees and fruit culture generally, and it is illustrated in such a way as to make the directions clear to all. There are many parts of the Congested Districts in which fruit might be profitably cultivated, and others in which with better management the existing fruit trees might be made more profitable.

To encourage the growth of forest trees by small occupiers, **Forest Trees.** especially for the purpose of shelter, we made an arrangement last year to supply small quantities of trees gratis, in cases where we received satisfactory assurance that they would be fenced or otherwise protected from goats, cattle, and sheep.

Owing to the demand for horses and the large number of **Horses.** Irish cobs that have been sent to South Africa the horse-breeding industry in the West has received a great stimulus, and the people are more than ever anxious to breed a foal. It is feared that the good prices have tempted many to sell their best mares, and the serious drawback to horse-breeding in the West as well as in the rest of Ireland is the wretched quality of the mares, and the belief that any mare will do to breed from if she has the chance of a good horse. This tells most unfairly on the stallions, as only in rare cases have they mares sent to them from which a good foal can fairly be expected, and in the majority of cases the wonder is that the results are so favourable.

In last year's Report it was stated that many of the best remounts purchased for South Africa came from districts only served by the Board stallions, and a further confirmation of this statement has since been received from those who are qualified to speak on the subject in South Africa.

The increased demand for horses and the satisfactory results obtained in previous years from purchases of young stock bred under the Board's scheme naturally led to much higher prices for foals, and at the fairs held in the autumn the prices went up to as much as £10 and £11, in contrast with the old prices of £3 and £4. The Board had twenty-six stallions at the stations named in the Appendix, and the average number of mares served by each horse was 64. In several cases the Board were unable to comply with the demand made on them to supply a stallion.

The scarcity of the old type of pony found in Connemara and in the barony of Erris has become so marked that the Board have thought it wise to make some attempt to preserve it, and with this object thirteen mares have been purchased

U O P E

**Horses.** and are this year being crossed with a high-class Arab stallion, it being nearly impossible to obtain a native sire that is sound and worth using. From this experiment it is hoped that an improved Connemara pony will become available and will help to maintain the supply of pony mares which in many instances have formed such excellent foundation stock.

**Cattle.** During the year 131 bulls were sold under the system of three annual instalments, bringing up to 270 the total number held and not yet fully paid for under this arrangement.

	Bulls sold during year ended 31st March, 1901.	Bulls at service under Board's Scheme on 31st March, 1901.
Shorthorn, . . . . .	37	66
Aberdeen, . . . . .	39	81
Galloway, . . . . .	52	108
Red Polled, . . . . .	3	15
Total, . . . . .	131	270

One hundred and forty-two bulls were purchased during the year, of which ninety-one were bought in Ireland and fifty-one in Scotland. The Scotch bulls were principally Galloways, and every suitable Galloway obtainable in Ireland at a reasonable price was purchased. The large number of Galloways issued was partly due to the fact that many applicants were refused last year, as Galloway bulls could not then be imported from Scotland. At the same time there is no doubt that for the very poor and exposed districts of Donegal, Galway, and Mayo the Galloway has become very popular, and the crosses produced by Galloway bulls have generally turned out well.

A few more Red Polled bulls could have been placed had they been obtainable, but the supply from Irish breeders was not equal to the demand, and importation from England was not permitted.

A new scheme has been approved under which owners of approved bulls may arrange with the Board to give the services of their bulls for the benefit of small occupiers in their districts subject to a maximum fee of 2s. 6d., the Board undertaking to pay certain subsidies varying according to the breed of the bull and the number of animals served. It is believed that this system will work well in cases where the bull owner wishes to reserve the bull for a large number of his own stock and it enables those who wish to do so to select their own bulls.

It is regretted that it is still the almost universal custom for breeders to sell their best heifers, instead of keeping them to breed from; but it is believed that by slow degrees the breeding stock in Congested Districts will be graded up by our continuing to supply pure-bred bulls. It would seem that breeders are becoming alive to the fact that the stock got by half-bred Aberdeen Angus or Galloway bulls is very inferior to that obtained by the use of pure-bred bulls of the same breeds.

200

We have decided, in future, to defray the cost of veterinary <sup>Cattle.</sup> assistance required for bulls sold by us under agreement, provided that the illness is not due to the culpable negligence of the purchaser.

We desire to acknowledge the very valuable assistance and advice which have been received from Mr. Matthew Hedley, M.R.C.V.S., Chief Inspector, Veterinary Department, who has spared neither time nor trouble in dealing with the many cases in which his advice has been sought. He has been good enough from time to time to advise as to the treatment of bulls in ill-health and, in many instances, animals requiring special treatment have been removed to Chantilly Stud Farm where they have been operated on by Mr. Hedley, with the result that valuable bulls which would otherwise have been destroyed have been returned for service. Much valuable assistance has also been rendered by the Veterinary Inspectors of the Department of Agriculture, who by the direction of Mr. Hedley have on several occasions inspected and reported on, and sometimes treated, animals reported to be in ill-health.

The calf-feeding experiments referred to in our last Report <sup>Calf-feeding</sup> were carried out as arranged, at Abbeydorney, but unfortunately <sup>experiments.</sup> a very large proportion of the calves were affected by "scour" so severely that no reliable results could be deduced from the experiments.

We believe that our efforts to encourage the practice of <sup>Sheep.</sup> dipping sheep have met with considerable success. The number of sheep dipped annually by means of the portable dipping apparatuses which we supply is steadily increasing, and as a general rule sheep owners who have once used the apparatus for dipping their sheep continue the practice. The total number of sheep dipped last year in the apparatuses referred to was 25,000. Probably many more would have been dipped but for the exceptionally wet weather which prevailed during October, November, and December. There are still many districts in which sheep dipping is but very partially carried out, but it is hoped that with the co-operation of the Rural District Councils, all sheep owners may be induced to dip at least once a year. Our Agricultural Instructors report that there is a very great improvement in the condition of the sheep in the districts in which dipping has been general.

Sixteen Cheviot and forty-nine Black-Faced rams were sold last autumn on the usual terms.

During the year twenty-four asses were located for service in <sup>Asses.</sup> Congested Districts under the usual agreements.

As an experiment, sixteen half-bred Spanish mare asses were purchased in Mayo and sent to Glenties, where they were sold at about half cost price to small occupiers. There are many persons in Glenties district who cannot afford to keep a horse, and to whom a pony or strong donkey would be very useful.

**Asses.** Ploughing harness has also been supplied, and the local Instructor has worked a pair of donkeys satisfactorily in the small "J.B." plough.

**Swine.** Thirty-four boars of the large Yorkshire breed were sold on the usual conditions during the year ended 31st March.

**Poultry.** The distribution of eggs was continued during the past season, but arrangements were made for reducing the rate of payment in the present season from 1*d.* to  $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per egg issued. The system of paying poultry farmers for the eggs issued is believed to be in many respects unsatisfactory and it is therefore proposed that in the case of all poultry farms to be established in future the system of paying for each egg distributed will be discontinued and that in lieu thereof the poultry farmer shall be allowed to sell eggs subject to a maximum price approved by the Board, or to exchange them for their full value in eggs. In addition he will receive a small cash bonus each year from us, provided that the directions given for the management of the poultry and the distribution of eggs are properly carried out.

The number of eggs issued for hatching during the season was 130,535, for which payments amounting to £548 17*s.* 11*d.* were made under the system which, as stated above, will shortly be discontinued.

On the 31st March, 1901, there were 107 centres for the distribution of eggs; of these

53	distributed eggs of both fowl and ducks.
17	" " " fowl only.
37	" " " ducks only.

Ducks are generally placed in localities where fowl enteritis is or has been so prevalent that the distribution of hen eggs had to be partially suspended.

The poultry purchased and distributed during the year were:

302	fowl.
159	ducks.
12	turkeys.

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473 in all, costing £83 19*s.* 11*d.*

Only 12 turkey cocks were supplied, the demand for these birds being very small.

The Messrs. Russell continued the poultry fattening depôt at Carrigart up to 23rd February, 1901, when they gave it up, as they were unwilling to continue to work it unless we gave them a subsidy.

Their Report for the two years 1899 and 1900 shows a profit in the first year of £53 8*s.* 3*d.*, and in the second of £104 4*s.* 7*d.* The depôt is at a great distance from the markets, and difficulty is experienced in getting the people to rear suitable fowl during the winter months. The Messrs. Russell delivered a large number of lectures in the district, coops for chicken-rearing were lent to the people, and specially-prepared ground

oats were sold to applicants at the cost of Indian meal. Eggs <sup>Poultry.</sup> were exchanged, sittings of Sussex eggs being given out in exchange for country eggs, and every facility for rearing suitable table fowl was given. The Trustees of the Leitrim Estate erected special plant at Milford Quay for grinding oats after the Sussex method, thus affording facilities to growers of table poultry for obtaining the most suitable food for fattening fowl.

It is proposed to let the depôt at Carrigart during the coming year to a person who will continue the fowl and egg industry in the district.

The numbers of various kinds of poultry marketed by Messrs. Russell from 1st April, 1900, to 26th February, 1901, were—Fowl, 4,821; ducks, 648; geese, 241; turkeys, 124. This is for a period of eleven months only. The prices paid by the Messrs. Russell for poultry during the two years in which they carried on the business were:—

Chicken,	.	.	5d. to 10d. per lb.
Turkeys,	.	.	5d. to 8d. per lb.
Ducks (small),	.	.	10d. to 18d. each.
Geese,	.	.	1s. 8d. to 5s. each.

The poultry fattening industry has been continued at Killarney with considerable advantage to the breeders of poultry in that district.

The year 1900 was not a good one as regards the quantity <sup>Beekeeping</sup> of honey collected, but the number of hives and outfits sold, 246, exceeded that in any previous year. The Board's depôt was continued in operation on much the same lines as in previous years, the amount of honey which passed through it slightly exceeding 8 tons, the greater portion of which was disposed of to Messrs. Lipton, Limited. In future honey will not be accepted at the depôt for disposal except from members of local associations.

Considerable attention has been devoted to encouraging the formation of local associations of beekeepers in districts in which "C.D.B." hives have been sold. Twenty-three of these most useful societies have now been formed, and it may be said that almost every locality in the Congested Districts in which there is any considerable number of beekeepers working upon the improved system with wooden hives, has now its own Association.

Local associations of beekeepers receive the following special advantages from the Board:—

A local instructor is appointed. Loans to the extent of £10 are made to enable the association to purchase appliances on favourable terms, for sale to members—about £90 was lent for such purposes during the past year. Copies of a serial publication on beekeeping are supplied on specially favourable terms. Extracting outfits, consisting of one extractor, and six ripening cans, with strainer and uncapping knife, are supplied for the very moderate sum of 35s.

## Beekeeping.

Mr. Turlough B. O'Bryen, our expert, has dealt with 126 cases of "foul brood" during the year, of which 106 were in Kerry, 16 in Donegal, 2 in Cork, and 2 in Leitrim. In 41 cases the stocks and appliances were destroyed, in the other instances they were treated with disinfectants, &c., with, on the whole, satisfactory results. Fortunately, in most districts the great majority of the beekeepers are fully alive to the importance of stamping out this disease, and readily co-operate with the Board's expert, but in some localities, owing to the disinclination of one or two beekeepers to permit their stocks to be dealt with, the disease has continued to prevail, or has spread to surrounding districts. Unfortunately, it is not possible to compel those whose apiaries are affected by "foul brood" to have them destroyed or disinfected, but we have decided that when "foul brood" exists to any considerable extent in any district owing to the refusal of beekeepers to allow the necessary measures to be taken for stamping out the disease, the district shall be excluded from participation in any benefits afforded by our scheme for the improvement of beekeeping so long as "foul brood" exists there.

The quantity of honey purchased by us from beekeepers was  $3\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. in 1897,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons in 1898,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  tons in 1899, and 8 tons in 1900.

The accounts of our purchases and sales in the past four years are given in the annexed table:—

YEAR.	Paid for Honey.	Expenses, Plant, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts.	Balance to Credit.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897. . .	96 5 4	57 1 10	153 7 2	112 16 9	Loss. 40 10 5
1898. . .	223 12 4	21 5 6	244 17 10	261 17 11	Profit. 17 0 1
1899. . .	693 16 8	85 11 1	779 7 9	831 5 9	Profit. 51 18 0
1900. . .	461 15 11	46 19 1	508 15 0	492 5 8	Loss. 16 9 4
	1,475 10 3	210 17 6	1,686 7 9	1,608 6 1	11 18 4

We are anxious to assist in finding a wider market for the honey produced in the Congested Districts, and with this view we give in Appendix No. IX. a list of local associations of beekeepers, the Secretaries of which will be glad to forward by parcel-post, or otherwise, large or small quantities of section-honey, and many of them can undertake to supply heather-honey of the finest quality.

## Potato Spraying.

Spraying demonstrations were conducted on 771 plots in Donegal, Cork and Kerry.

There are now very few districts in which instruction has not been given in potato spraying, but unfortunately there are

many districts in which it is not practised, and many of those who do spray their potatoes are careless as to the proper preparation and application of the spraying mixture used. In some districts it is still a common practice to apply the spraying mixture with a brush or wisp of straw or heather; this is not only less effectual than a spraying machine but undoubtedly is very much more expensive, as a considerable quantity of the spraying mixture is wasted. We continue to offer new "Erin" and "Eclair" Knapsack spraying machines for the very moderate sum of 24s. each, cash payment, to any small occupiers requiring them, who are resident in a congested district. The great majority of the small landholders are still unprovided with spraying machines, and we regret that our offer to supply them on the favourable terms mentioned led to the sale of only 162 machines during the year. We are prepared to have analysed free of charge any samples of copper sulphate or special spraying powders sent for analysis by occupiers of land whose poor law valuation does not exceed £20.

Potato  
Spraying.

The following contributions towards the list of prizes offered at local shows were made last year to Agricultural and other Societies:—

Agricultural  
Shows.

Ballyshannon Agricultural Society,	. 10
Carbery " "	. 10
Creeshlough " "	. 20
Inishowen " "	. 25
Roscommon " "	. 25
Co. Kerry " "	. 25
Ballina Horticultural Society, .	. 10
Lough Rhyne Industrial Show, .	. 5
	—
	£130

#### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Soon after the creation of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland letters were addressed to us by the Councils of several counties asking whether we would contribute towards the cost of schemes for the improvement of agriculture and for technical instruction. We at once promised to make, for the Congested Districts of each county, a contribution in aid of the county rate, equivalent to the contribution to be made in respect of the non-congested areas by the Department of Agriculture, which we are informed will be at the rate of 25s. for every 20s. levied by the county. This grant by the Department applies only to the present year, and to counties containing Congested Districts.

Department of  
Agriculture.

It is provided by the 19th Section of the Act constituting the Department that no portion of the funds raised by a rate for the purposes of the Act shall be expended without the approval of the Department. We have arranged that all schemes con-

Department of Agriculture. tributed to by taxation in Congested Districts and supported by contributions from our Board shall be submitted to us. We will then enter into all necessary communication with the Department of Agriculture and the amounts which we contribute, when the schemes have been approved, shall be paid by us to the County Councils direct.

It was apparent from the outset that agricultural schemes applicable to the non-congested portions of counties, where no work of the kind had hitherto been carried on, would not be applicable to the Congested Districts, where our live stock and other schemes have been in operation for years, and in preparing schemes for the congested and non-congested areas, respectively, in each county, a difficulty was caused by the impossibility of grouping the Rural Districts under one or other of those heads, some of the Rural Districts containing both congested and non-congested Electoral Divisions. A compromise was finally arrived at by which Rural Districts consisting principally of scheduled Electoral Divisions were treated for this purpose as though they were wholly congested, and conversely Rural Districts which are mainly non-congested were treated as being wholly non-congested.

The rates struck for the purpose of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in the several counties containing Congested Districts were as follows:—

County.	Rate.	Act under which Rate was struck.	Whether District or County-at-large charge.
Clare, . . . .	1	1889 and 1891, . . . .	County-at-large.
Cork, . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" " . . . .	"
Down, . . . .	1	" " . . . .	"
Galway, . . . .	1	" " . . . .	Districts mainly non-congested.
Kerry, . . . .	1	" " . . . .	" "
Leitrim, . . . .	1	1899, . . . .	County-at-large.
Mayo, . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	1889 and 1891, . . . .	}
	$\frac{1}{2}$	1899, . . . .	
Roscommon, . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	" . . . .	"
Sligo, . . . .	1	1889 and 1891, . . . .	"

NOTE.—The above Acts are the Technical Instruction Acts of 1889 and 1891, and the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899.

The funds so raised are, under the 19th Section of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899, to be expended in accordance with schemes approved by the Department of Agriculture. In two of these counties, Mayo and Cork, the County Councils did not this year allocate any portion of the rate to live-stock schemes. In aid of the live-stock schemes approved for the counties of Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Sligo,



and Donegal we made grants equivalent to those made by the Department of Department of Agriculture at the rate of 25s. for every 20s. Agriculture. raised by the county. These grants for live-stock schemes amounted in all to £236 5s., as shown by the following Table:—

STATEMENT of Grants in aid of approved Live-Stock Schemes voted by the Congested Districts Board in the year ending 31st March, 1901, for the benefit of Electoral Divisions scheduled as Congested but situated in Rural Districts in which most of the Electoral Divisions are not so scheduled.

County.	Rural Districts in which all or the greater number of the Electoral Divisions are not scheduled as Congested.	1d. Rate on Congested Electoral Divisions included in Column 2.	Proportion of Rate on Congested Electoral Divisions applicable to Live Stock Schemes.	Amount contributed by Congested Districts Board, being at rate of 25s. for every 20s. of Local Contribution.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Galway, . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	} 54 0 0	18 0 0	22 10 0
	Loughrea, . . .			
	Gort, . . .			
	Portumna, . . .			
	Mount Bellew, Tuam, . . .			
Kerry, . . .	Killarney, . . .	} 154 0 0	46 0 0	57 10 0
	Listowel, . . .			
	Tralee, . . .			
Leitrim, . . .	All, . . .	169 0 0	79 0 0	98 15 0
Sligo, . . .	Boyle, . . .	} 81 0 0	27 0 0	33 15 0
	Dromore West, . . .			
	Sligo, . . .			
Donegal, . . .	Strabane No. 2, . . .	} 56 0 0	19 0 0	23 15 0
	Derry No. 2, . . .			
	Stranorlar, . . .			
	Letterkenny, . . .			
	Ballyshannon, . . .			
			Total, . . .	236 5 0

The remaining Rural Districts, in which all or the greater number of the Electoral Divisions are scheduled as congested, are—in County Galway, Galway, Oughterard, Glenamady, and Clifden; in County Kerry, Cahirciveen, Dingle, and Kenmare; in County Sligo, Tobercurry; and in County Donegal, Dunfanaghy, Glenties, Donegal, Milford, and Inishowen. In respect of these Rural Districts we are prepared where rates have been struck to make similar grants as soon as the schemes for the improvement of live stock have been drawn up by the County Councils and approved by the Department of Agriculture and by ourselves. At the close of the year this had been done only in the case of the five Rural Districts in the County of Donegal.

At the 31st March last we had not made a grant towards the live-stock scheme for the County of Roscommon, as our proportion had not then been calculated.

When schemes for Technical Instruction have been prepared and approved for the various counties we shall be ready to make contributions in aid of the local rates calculated on the valuation of the congested areas in the same manner as were the above contributions towards live-stock schemes.

**II.—IMPROVEMENT AND ENLARGEMENT OF  
HOLDINGS AND MIGRATION.**

**Improvement  
Works.**

At the commencement of the past year twenty-three estates and farms were in our hands, and at the 31st March, 1901, the number had increased to thirty-two, as shown in the list given in Appendix No. XXVIII.

The improvement works in progress on fifteen of these properties, a short account of which was given in our last Report, are now practically complete, and the lands are ready for sale. In many cases the works were delayed owing to the scarcity of labour during the summer and autumn months. The demand in England and Scotland last year for the services of the migratory labourers was so great that an unusually large proportion of the men on the estates migrated, in preference to working at home at wages ranging from 9s. to 12s. a week, and in consequence there was comparatively little work done from July to November. We hope, however, that before March next the greater part of the Dillon estate, as well as sixteen or eighteen others, will be sold to the occupiers.

**Dillon Estate.**

Although the progress made in the improvement works on the Dillon estate was such that a large number of holdings were ready for sale last autumn, only 120 purchase-agreements had, on 31st March, 1901, been prepared and signed. No sale had been completed by an advance being made to a tenant by the Land Commission. This delay in carrying out the sale of the holdings on the estate is much to be regretted, but the difficulties which have caused it are of a most instructive character. The Dillon estate, in fact, has been the first experiment in land purchase and settlement on a large scale made by the Board, and we would sum up the most important points of the experience we gained under the following heads:—

(a.) We have been impressed by the desirability of securing a closer and earlier co-operation between the Land Commission and ourselves when a transaction of this magnitude and complexity has to be carried through. In the Dillon estate the particulars and circumstances of each holding were thoroughly known to our Chief Inspector, Mr. Doran, under whose supervision the boundaries were checked and the supply of turbary regulated as a preliminary to the sale to the tenants; yet by the ordinary rules it would have been necessary for an inspector under the Land Commission to make an inspection of each of the 4,300 holdings before the Commission could sanction the advance of the purchase-money. We were so unwilling to encounter the delay which this second inspection would necessarily have occasioned that we made a special application to the Land Commission to dispense with it. The Court granted our application, but only on our undertaking to guarantee the whole of the purchase-money, a condition

which will, we fear, somewhat hamper our operations. We <sup>Dillon Estate.</sup> hope that it may prove possible, in future purchases, to satisfy the reasonable requirements of the Land Commission without the necessity of duplicating the whole process of inspection.

(b.) Where, as on the Dillon estate, it is necessary to rearrange and enlarge some of the holdings, or, as on other estates, to stripe holdings that have been held under the pernicious system of rundale, and to settle complicated and ill-defined rights of turbary, we cannot but feel that our legal powers for coercing recalcitrant and unreasonable individuals in the general interest are insufficient. In carrying out these matters Mr. Doran, than whom no one is more competent to deal with the contradictory claims and petty conflicting interests which daily arise, has met with considerable difficulty, and has urged on us that unless larger powers are granted to the Board, much of its work in this respect will prove abortive and be stopped by vexatious obstruction and delays. Frequently a single individual, by refusing to accept a new "striped" holding in lieu of a dozen patches of land distributed among his neighbours' possessions, blocks the improvement of a whole townland, to his own no less than others' detriment. If the Board were given increased powers to deal with such cases the work of improvement would be much facilitated. Attention was drawn to this difficulty in our Eighth Report, page 12.

(c.) Another question, of great importance for the West of Ireland generally, which has been brought prominently to our notice in connection with the Dillon estate, is the question how best to preserve, for the benefit of the new peasant proprietors, the attractions and amenities which belonged to a property as a whole, and which are in their nature incapable of being divided and apportioned among the several holdings. The most prominent instance of such amenities is the game, which, formerly preserved by the landlord, has in certain instances (as on Clare Island) disappeared since the tenants became proprietors and the gamekeepers were removed. It is not necessary to insist on the value of the property which is wasted by this want of co-operation and foresight; it is well known that sporting rights over similar country in Scotland are worth as much or more than the agricultural value of the land and that in Norway peasant proprietors largely augment their income by taking shooting tenants. The same principles apply to the preservation of fishing, and also of natural beauties of the country, such as trees and plantations, where they exist. In the case of the Dillon estate the first intention of the Board was to reserve the sporting rights when selling the land in order to administer them for the common benefit of the former tenants; and the consent of the Land Commission was obtained to this course. But as the tenants manifested considerable dissatisfaction with this proposal, we decided to withdraw it and to adopt the alternative method of endeavouring to induce the tenants, when

Dillon Estate. they became proprietors, to organise themselves for this common object and preserve the game themselves. The Chief Secretary, Mr. Wrench, and the Rev. Denis O'Hara, at a conference with representatives of the tenants, have urged this view upon them, and further efforts are being made through our inspectors to inculcate the principles of co-operation for this important end.

(d.) In our opinion one of the most hopeful means of improving the condition of small holders in the Congested Districts is by migration. By removing a few families to new holdings in another and less crowded district we can frequently better the condition both of the migrants and of those who are left behind. But it rarely happens that a piece of land suited to migration can be obtained which is wholly in the owner's hands, and, since the Board has no power to put a man in possession of a new holding unless he comes from a scheduled district, many difficulties arise which prevent a practical re-settlement of the estate and the economic use of existing improvements and occupation roads.

During the past year a further sum of £5,804, making a total of £10,604, has been expended on improvement works, consisting of main-drainage, road-making and fencing, as many as twenty gangs of about ten men each having been employed, chiefly in deepening water-courses and other extensive drainage operations, through the greater part of the year. Small grants of materials, &c., such as windows, doors and slates have been made for the improvement of dwelling-houses, and shrubs and forest-trees have been given to a number of tenants. In many cases the manure-pit used to be kept in front of the house; this has been removed, the site filled up and enclosed with a neatly-built wall, shrubs being planted within the inclosure.

The survey of the Dillon estate holdings was undertaken by the Ordnance Survey Department, to whom our thanks are due for lending us the services of six experienced surveyors at a time when they could not be spared without inconvenience to that Department. The striping or re-arrangement of the holdings, the apportionment of the turbary and the preparation of amended maps and schedules of areas, with the Poor Law valuation of each, to be included in each new holding, are carried out under the direction of our Chief Land Inspector, to whose office at Ballyhaunis the maps, &c., are sent when completed.

The apportionment of the turbary on this estate presents exceptional difficulties, owing to the great bulk of the bog being situate on the holdings of a small number of the tenants. Of the 4,300 tenants about 2,500 get their supply of fuel from bog on the holdings of other tenants. It has been the established custom of the estate to give a tenant who had no turbary on his holding authority to cut turf where most convenient, whether on a tenant's holding or on bog in the owner's hands. Since the passing of the Land Act of 1881 the settlement of the

turbary every year has, we believe, been the most troublesome Dillon Estate. duty connected with the management of the estate, but these temporary arrangements were comparatively easy, for they generally remained in force only from year to year, and were never of a permanent character. The task thrown on our surveying staff is that of finally apportioning the whole of the turbary on the estate in such a manner that none of the tenants will have to buy his holding without having secured to him permanently that right to obtain fuel which he has hitherto enjoyed from year to year; purchase would otherwise be impossible.

In all such cases the tenant from whose holding the turf is taken is compensated by a reduction of rent, or, as a purchaser, he is charged a lower price for the holding.

The supply of turf on the estate is very limited, and in order to make provision for all the tenants for many years to come it is necessary in a very large number of cases to give the right to cut turf on as many as three or four holdings, and it is necessary to set out each plot on the maps for the Land Commission, and to give particulars for reference from one holding to another, as well as to provide means of access from existing roads or rights of way. These difficulties in regard to turbary would alone have prevented the sale of the holdings to the tenants in the ordinary way under the Land Purchase Act.

Just before the close of the year, on 29th March last, the Clare Island. re-sale of Clare Island to the tenants was completed, with the exception of a few holdings which were postponed on account of the tenants having failed to conform to the new regulations for the grazing of the commonage.

The estate contains 3,949 acres, of which 749 are in the commonage and the remaining 3,200 were formerly divided into ninety holdings and now into seventy-five. The property was purchased in April, 1895, for £5,000, under very exceptional circumstances. The former owner had been unable to collect the rental of £495 16s. 6d. per annum with any regularity, and the arrears up to November, 1894, amounted to £1,588, and there was a large arrear of Poor Rate. Sixteen tenants had been evicted and ejection decrees had recently been obtained against many others. The grazing on the commonage had been monopolised by the tenants who had means, while many of the poorer people had no stock and therefore obtained no advantage from the grazing which was included in rent accruing against them.

Thus the financial relations of the islanders both with the outer world and amongst themselves had for years been drifting from bad to worse, and had at last reached a condition of almost hopeless confusion and embarrassment. As stated in our fourth annual Report our Board was reluctant to purchase so unpromising a property, until the Archbishop of Tuam and Mr. William O'Brien entered into a guarantee that the tenants would pay their rents during the ensuing seven years.

Clare Island. The nature of the problem which we undertook to deal with may be gathered from the following extracts from the report made to us in May, 1894, by our Inspector, Mr. Doran:—

“ From an agricultural point of view Clare Island is not an inviting place. Nature did little for it, and mankind has robbed it of all it could. Almost the entire of the coastline rises from the sea in precipitous cliffs, and there are but three or four places where a landing can be effected in rough weather. Along the southern and eastern shores the cliffs range from 20 to 100 feet over sea level, and the northern boundary is formed by a mountain which at its highest point is 1,520 feet above the sea, and having on the sea-face cliffs, from 800 to 1,000 feet high, parts of which afford in patches good sheep pasturage, but are very dangerous, numbers of the sheep being lost off them every year.

“ The physical conformation of the island is very rugged and irregular, offering serious obstacles to improvement.

“ The arable land, as a rule, rests on rock, or a boulder-clay subsoil, and is shallow and wet, but capable of much improvement. In Capnagower and parts of Glen and other townlands the surface of the ground is covered with loose boulders, which could be removed from the land with advantage.

“ About 1,000 acres, or one-fourth of the island, were at one time or another, under cultivation, and may be described as arable land, although a large proportion of this acreage is interspersed with rocks and difficult to till. It is mostly of poor quality, but is capable of much improvement. The remainder of the island mainly consists of rough mountain grazing, possessing good feeding properties, and about 300 acres of waste land, of which a considerable extent has been rendered barren and incapable of profitable improvement by reason of the inhabitants having removed from its surface, for the purpose of providing fuel, the shallow peaty soil which covered it.

“ As no person could claim any particular part of the mountain-grazing, it has been the custom of the islanders to obtain their supply of fuel from the parts of the mountain most convenient to their houses; and, in consequence of this practice, all the soil has been removed from the commonage for a considerable distance in the vicinity of the houses.

“ There is no fuel supply available on the island except that obtained by removing the peaty soil from the commonage. In some places, remote from the houses, there are considerable tracts covered with peat to a depth of from two to four feet, from which, by judicious management, the islanders could obtain a supply of fuel for many years without occasioning any permanent injury to the land.

“ Rough passages on which horses carrying panniers <sup>Clare Island.</sup>  
 “ (there are no carts on the island) could travel should be  
 “ constructed from the main road to the places where there  
 “ is any considerable depth of turf. When the land-holders  
 “ become owners of the island they will probably be more  
 “ careful of the mountain grazing, and endeavour to obtain  
 “ their fuel supply from places where the removal of the  
 “ turf would cause the least injury.

“ The methods of husbandry adopted are of the most  
 “ careless and primitive kind, and there is not a man on  
 “ the island who makes, or has made, the slightest attempt  
 “ at the improvement of his land. The Ordnance Map  
 “ I had with me is from a survey made about sixty years  
 “ ago. It shows the land that was then reclaimed; and  
 “ instead of an increase of this land, the only change is,  
 “ that much of what was then reclaimed has since returned  
 “ to its original state. Whenever I appealed to the tenants  
 “ for an explanation of the fact that they made no attempt  
 “ at improvement, or to work their lands properly, their  
 “ invariable answer was, that they could not improve the  
 “ land while it was held in *Co.*

“ According to the rental the island is cut up into hold-  
 “ ings, the separate areas and rents of which are set out,  
 “ and the boundaries of these holdings are shown on a map.  
 “ In most cases the tenants can point out on the ground  
 “ where the boundaries of the holdings ought to be, as  
 “ indicated by land-marks or stones, but they were never  
 “ fenced and have only a theoretical existence. If I  
 “ exclude the holding in possession of the estate bailiff,  
 “ and two other holdings which are fairly well fenced,  
 “ there is not another fence on the island that would protect  
 “ a crop from trespass. During the winter half-year the  
 “ land is practically used in common, but in the summer  
 “ the tenants of the several holdings, with the assist-  
 “ ance of their children, aided by dogs, save the grow-  
 “ ing crops from the depredations of the cattle and sheep  
 “ by keeping up a constant watch, and when the sheep or  
 “ cattle are seen approaching the cropped land they are  
 “ worried by dogs and driven to the mountain grazing.

“ The system of tenure prevailing is the worst I have  
 “ seen anywhere, and it was inevitable that it should prove  
 “ ruinous to the landlords and tenants alike.

“ An ordinary co-tenancy, or tenancies held in rundale,  
 “ are commonly recognised to be very objectionable forms  
 “ of tenure, and most detrimental to the interests of the  
 “ parties involved; but in addition to the evils of such co-  
 “ tenancies, there is an additional complication in the  
 “ Clare Island lettings which will be best understood by  
 “ explaining how the lands are actually held.

“ The arable land on each townland was cut up into  
 “ holdings, and the area of this arable land was all that is  
 “ shown on map as constituting the holding of the tenant.

Clare Island.

“ On this a rent was put, that under any circumstances it would be impossible to make out of this holding *alone*.  
 “ But, in connection with every holding—no matter of what size—there was an unlimited right of grazing over all portions of the island not included within the boundaries of the holdings. It is not difficult to see how unjustly this system of letting operated. Take the case of a man who got a holding containing twelve acres of poor arable land which was not worth of itself more than £6 a year, but for which he agreed to give £12 because of the unrestricted right of grazing attached thereto.  
 “ Another man gets the adjoining holding containing only six acres, which by itself is worth £3 a year, but for which he agrees to give £6 because of the unlimited right of grazing attached. The first man, in reality, pays £6 a year for his grazing, and the second man pays only £3; yet there is nothing whatever to prevent the latter man from having as many or double as many stock on the mountain, if he can purchase them, as the man who pays double his rent. At the present time a man who is one of the few who are reputed to be well off on the island, whose rent is only £2 a year, acknowledges that he has four cows, three springers, one stripper, two horses, and ‘over’ forty sheep. I was informed on reliable authority that this man has over 150 sheep, but he would not give any answer to my inquiry as to the number of his sheep except ‘over forty.’  
 (After the purchase of the island it was ascertained that he had 242 sheep.)

“ These cases represent, without exaggeration, the system of tenure prevailing. The original holdings, that to this day have never been fenced, have been allowed to be subdivided much as the people liked, and many of them are now occupied by three sub-tenants, and in one instance by six sub-tenants.

“ In most cases the grazing rights were of as much value as the ‘rented’ land; and when a tenant became unable, from any cause, to keep a fair amount of stock on the grazing, he soon found it impossible to pay his rent. On the other hand, when after a series of good years the bulk of the people were better off than usual, the mountain grazing soon became overstocked, and no one made anything by it.

“ As far as I could judge there are not many tenants on the island able to pay their rents and other debts, except those who prospered at the expense of their neighbours under the pernicious system of land tenure which prevailed.

“ The more prosperous tenants could have got some of the larger holdings that were evicted from time to time, if they so desired, but they wisely abstained from undertaking the payment of more rent for a holding,



“the possession of which would not enable them to keep <sup>Clare Island.</sup>  
 “more stock than they already had on the commonage.  
 “Examples of this kind must have had a demoralizing  
 “effect upon many of the landholders.

“I am informed that the tenants paid their rents well  
 “previous to eight or nine years ago. During the past six  
 “years they paid very little rent, and in that time the  
 “class of stock which they keep has depreciated in value  
 “to the extent of from 30 to 40 per cent. Even though  
 “their resources have not been depleted by the payment  
 “of rent, there appears to be the greatest difficulty in  
 “extracting from them the rates and taxes due upon the  
 “land. They owe at present £38 1s. 9d. for poor-  
 “rate, and £190 2s. 2d. arrears of seed-rate. It has  
 “been found so difficult to get the people to pay these  
 “rates, that the Poor Law Guardians give their rate-  
 “collector a poundage-fee of 5s. on the rates collected from  
 “Clare Island. During the ten days I was on the island  
 “the rate-collector was there, and he informed me he got  
 “very little money, but the people promised to pay all they  
 “could in the course of a few weeks when they disposed  
 “of their stock. Those who desire to evade the payment  
 “of their debts have little difficulty in doing so in Clare  
 “Island. A bailiff or collector cannot arrive without their  
 “knowledge, and while he remains they keep their milch  
 “cows in their houses, into which a bailiff cannot enter  
 “forcibly, and they keep their sheep and dry-stock on the  
 “mountain grazing, where they remain in absolute  
 “security in view of the bailiff, who has no means of  
 “establishing their ownership.

“The estate bailiff informed me that within the past  
 “three years the tenants only paid one year's rent, and  
 “that was last summer (June and July), when after eject-  
 “ment decrees were obtained against them, they paid one  
 “year's rent and costs, and got a receipt for two years'  
 “rent. Even though the year's rent was wiped out, the  
 “tenants owe nearly three years' rent to 1st May, 1894.  
 “Some of the tenants could pay their rents and other  
 “debts, but a great many of them cannot.

“The greater number of the tenants who have not been  
 “evicted already, had ejectment decrees obtained against  
 “them at the Westport Quarter Sessions in January last.

“There is at present on the island more stock than it  
 “can properly maintain. The live stock are of an inferior  
 “description, and could be greatly improved in a few years.  
 “The sheep are very bad. Of the seventy-nine horses on  
 “the island seventy-seven are mares, and the remaining  
 “two are stallions—wretched specimens of horseflesh—and  
 “not worth more than £6 or £7 each.

“I estimate the value of live stock on island at £3,209;  
 “and as it appears that the rent, poor-rate, and seed-rate  
 “due amount to £1,520 6s. 9d., it is clear that Clare Island

## Clare Island

“ is not in a very bad financial condition, but unfortunately  
 “ the wealth that is in it is very unequally distributed,  
 “ and there are a great many of the landholders on it with  
 “ little means, owing a good deal of rent, &c., and having  
 “ large helpless families.

“ The dwelling-houses are very dirty, scantily furnished,  
 “ and comfortless. There are only five landholders' houses  
 “ in the island in which live stock are not kept. Only  
 “ a few persons have out-offices of any kind; and, except-  
 “ ing those, the people, cattle, pigs, and fowl live under the  
 “ same roof in wretched hovels containing two apartments,  
 “ the walls of which are almost invariably built of dry  
 “ rubble stone, and plastered on the inside.

“ The islanders are remarkably smart and intelligent,  
 “ and of good physique. Until a few years ago they were  
 “ regarded as people of the highest integrity, who paid  
 “ their rents and other debts with commendable regularity.  
 “ I am afraid some of them have lost much of their self-  
 “ respect, and are ready at any moment to prove they are  
 “ helpless beggars and paupers, who *must not be allowed*  
 “ to want. But it is my firm belief that the great majority  
 “ of them are sincerely anxious to get settled down, and are  
 “ determined to make the most of any facilities that may  
 “ be offered to them to improve their position by abolishing  
 “ the co-tenancies, and getting possession of separate hold-  
 “ ings which they can call their own.

“ There can be little doubt that the present deplorable  
 “ condition of Clare Island is mainly, if not entirely, due  
 “ to the existing system of land tenure.

“ If the inhabitants are to get a chance of settling down  
 “ with a reasonable hope of being able to maintain them-  
 “ selves by their own exertions in the future, on the island,  
 “ it is absolutely necessary that a re-arrangement of the  
 “ land be carried out on the following lines:—

“ That the arable land be cut up into stripes, and a stripe  
 “ allotted to such of the present occupiers who have  
 “ sufficient means and help to enable them to work  
 “ the land to advantage. These stripes to be enclosed  
 “ with properly constructed fences, and every tenant  
 “ to have his house on his own stripe.

“ That a substantially built stone wall, 5 feet 6 inches to  
 “ 6 feet high, be erected, enclosing the mountain  
 “ grazing from the arable land.

“ That the mountain grazing be separated into two  
 “ divisions by the erection of a high stone wall, each  
 “ division to be reserved for the tenants of specified  
 “ townlands.

“ That an estimate be made of the number of sheep, cattle,  
 “ &c., each division can feed; and that every tenant  
 “ of the arable stripes in the townlands named shall  
 “ have a right to graze a stipulated number of

“ ‘sums’ or ‘collops’ of stock on the mountain, and Clare Island.  
 “ under no circumstances can he put more on. When  
 “ a tenant has not his share of stock to place on moun-  
 “ tain, he can let his grazing to his neighbour, or to  
 “ anyone else he chooses.

“ Some accommodation roads should be constructed.

“ These works which I have enumerated are indis-  
 “ pensable to the execution of any satisfactory scheme of  
 “ re-arrangement of the lands.

“ The great fence enclosing the commonage ought to be  
 “ something like a deer-park wall, and should be made  
 “ under careful supervision and by paid labourers.

“ The persons acting for the landlords or mortgagees  
 “ will not undertake any work of the kind indicated. The  
 “ tenants are perfectly helpless if left to themselves, and  
 “ if allowed to continue as they are it is certain their  
 “ condition will not improve.

“ There are on rental sixty-eight tenants, but I found  
 “ ninety persons in occupation. Ten or fifteen of those  
 “ are people who, from old age or other causes, do not want  
 “ much land, and could be provided for by making them  
 “ sub-tenants on the new holdings, where they would have  
 “ the use of a house, and say, one acre of ground for their  
 “ own lives, and without powers of demise.

“ Holdings of fair size could be provided for seventy-five  
 “ or eighty tenants if the land were allotted as I have  
 “ pointed out.”

In order to adjust the rents, which were inequitably apportioned, an agreement was signed on the 25th October, 1897, appointing two arbitrators, Mr. Henry Doran to act for the Board, and Mr. J. J. Burke, J.P., of Milltown, Co. Roscommon, for the tenants, with Mr. Bernard Hayden, County Court Valuer for Mayo, as umpire. The matters referred to the arbitrators were the rents to be paid up to 1st November, 1897, the rents after that date; the amount of Poor Rate and County Cess to be paid to the Board on account of rates paid by them since the purchase; the seaweed, turbary, and grazing rights. It was also stipulated that the arbitrators should take into account the improvements effected by the Board and by the tenants respectively, in the houses, fencing, drains, roads, &c. All these matters were so satisfactorily arranged that the services of the umpire were not required. The decisions were confirmed by deed in June, 1898. The total rental fixed was £500 a year, that is, £23 below the Poor Law Valuation. As the law then stood the holdings, with four or five exceptions, were under £10 Poor Law Valuation, and were classed by the 44th Section of the Land Act of 1896 as “small holdings,” and we consequently had no power to sell them through the Land Commission; we therefore came to an understanding with the tenants by which we were to sell the holdings for annuities at 3¼ per cent., payable for 68½ years, an arrangement which was carried into effect on 28th March last. At this time

**Clare Island.** thirty of the tenants had 117 "sums" of cattle in excess of the quantity allowed them by the Arbitration Deed, and thirty-seven tenants had 104 "sums" less than they were entitled to keep on the grazing lands. This reversion to the unsatisfactory condition of affairs which formerly prevailed shows the difficulty of protecting the interests of the poorer members of the community. Measures were at once taken to set matters right, and Mr. Doran has arranged for the appointment by the tenants of a herd, whose duty it will be to see that no one exceeds his proper share of the grazing. As there were both legal and practical difficulties in the way of conveying the fee of the grazing lands to the tenants for their use in common, we retained this part of the property in our own hands, and thus have a very necessary control over the use of the commonage.

Mr. Doran informs us that two matters will still require our attention, viz., that the poorer tenants will need loans to enable them to buy stock and make use of their share of the grazing and that the want of the means of conveying the cattle to fairs on the mainland is a hardship which causes much loss to the islanders.

Steps have been taken to improve the breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, and the herring fishery last year brought the tenants an addition of £800 to their usual incomes.

For a description of some of the work carried out on the island we beg to refer to our Seventh Report, page 20, and to our Ninth Report, page 20. Our net expenditure has been £10,492, including the purchase-money, and we have re-sold for £10,000.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Clare islanders have paid every penny of rent demanded of them during the four years in which they were our tenants, and we have no doubt that they will in future discharge the lighter burden of purchase-annuities, amounting to only £325 a year, with equal punctuality.

**Registration of Title.**

At the 31st March last title had been registered under the Local Registration of Title Act in all the estates which we had purchased before the passing of the Congested Districts Board Act, 1899, which requires title to be registered before the Land Commission may make an advance of Guaranteed Land Stock to enable us to purchase. We now require vendors to register their title before conveying the property to us.

**Migration.**

There are at present in our hands fourteen small estates or farms purchased in separate lots for migration purposes, and containing in all about 3,383 acres, as shown in the list below. These lands have been divided into holdings of 18 to 32 acres, eighty-four substantial houses have been built, and in forty-two cases the out-offices have been erected.

We have had to give high prices for the land, and the outlay on buildings, fences and other improvements has been so large

that we could not expect to avoid a substantial loss on some of these properties, unless we charged the migrants a price for the holdings which would be too high when measured by the usual standard of a fair rent, if the cost of substantial buildings and all the improvements were included in the price fixed. Most of the houses erected are on the plan which was adopted for the French estate, and was published in our Third Annual Report. They contain a kitchen 16 feet by 15, with concrete floor, three rooms with boarded floors, one of them 16 feet by 10, and two 10 feet by 7 feet 9 inches. There is also at the back a dairy measuring 8 feet by 4½ feet, with concrete floor. These houses are in most cases ceiled with plaster or boards, and the walls are plastered.

Our difficulties in connection with migration are increased by the necessity of selecting the migrants from the poorest class of occupiers, amongst whom must be chosen the individuals whose removal from a congested area will enable us to confer the greatest benefit on the adjoining occupiers.

Since our previous Report was submitted thirty-four migrants have been put into possession of as many new holdings. Twenty-three of these migrants came from our own estates and eleven from estates of other landlords. Two tenants from our Port Royal estate at Lough Mask migrated to holdings near Castlebar, a distance of fifteen miles, and a tenant from the same locality migrated eighteen miles. Eight of our tenants on the Tourmakeady (Mitchell) estate migrated to Doon, beyond Castlebar, a distance of ten miles, and one from Clare Island took a holding near Castlebar.

In selecting the occupiers for new holdings, we have given the preference to tenants on our own estates, partly in order to avoid the very great difficulties met with when tenants on the estates of other landlords are migrated. Seven new holdings on the Higgins estate were allotted to tenants from neighbouring estates not in our hands. These men surrendered their holdings with their landlords' consent, and we disposed of the old holdings in twelve parcels to twelve different tenants whose land adjoined and who were willing to pay a moderate price for the tenant-right. The surrendered land in each case was of course added to holdings on the same estate, and the tenants who obtained any portion executed a deed amalgamating it with the old holding, and also a deed securing to the landlord for the remainder of the fifteen years' term the rent paid for the original holding, plus the apportioned rent of the added land at the rate paid by the outgoing tenant. The net result was that five of the migrants paid us fines of £80 each and two fines of £70 each for the new holdings, and they received from £30 to £40 each through us for the surrendered land, finding the balance in cash. In another case two migrants paid us £50 each.

The unavoidable delay in obtaining the landlords' consent to the several proposals submitted to them, the preparation of maps and the legal forms necessary for carrying out the

## Migration.

amalgamations have been found to be so tedious and expensive that we shall in future endeavour to confine these migration arrangements to tenants on our own estates or to men who, having purchased their holdings under the Land Acts, are in a more independent position than tenants.

The following LIST of FARMS or SMALL ESTATES purchased for migration purposes shows the progress made in this branch of the Board's operations.

Name of Estate or Farm.	Number of Holdings.	Disposal of Holdings.
Rockfield Estate, Co. Galway, 414 acres.	7	On each of these new holdings a house and out-offices have been built, but none of them have yet been allotted to tenants.
Doon Farm, (Lucan Estate), Co. Mayo, 232 acres.	9	One of these holdings has been given to a tenant from the neighbourhood, and eight to tenants from the Board's estate at Tourmakeady (Mitchell's). The migrated tenants give up all claim to their old holdings, which are divided among surrounding occupiers.
Higgins Estate, Co. Mayo, 274 acres.	15	On the Irishtown portion of this estate there are nine holdings. Seven houses were built and seven tenants have been migrated from estates of adjoining landlords, on which fourteen or fifteen tenants benefited by the division of the vacated holdings. Two men previously resident on this estate also have holdings. On the Clare portion of the estate there are six tenants, four of whom were already resident, and of these three received practically new holdings with houses, and one a very substantial enlargement. Two men were migrated from adjoining properties of other landlords and the vacated holdings were amalgamated with others. The migrated tenants paid a "fine" towards the cost of the new holdings, and those who shared the vacated holdings paid the out-going tenants for their interest. Thirty-four families in all were benefited by Board's operations.
Newport Farm, O'Donel Estate, Co. Mayo, 537 acres.	-	Nothing has yet been done as the fee has not yet been purchased.
Knockaunakil, Two Farms, Co. Mayo, 314 acres.	14	On these two farms fourteen houses have been built, with out-offices and the fences are complete. Only one is yet occupied.
Ballymacragh Farm, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 372 acres.	14	Fourteen new holdings with houses and out-offices. Eleven of these have been allotted to tenants from the adjoining Faulkner estate, belonging to the Board, which was much congested. The eleven vacated holdings have been used for enlargement amongst the 24 remaining tenants on the Faulkner property.
Buncam Farm, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 213 acres.	7	Six new houses with out-houses built. One old house will be enlarged. No tenants yet migrated to the new holdings.
Antigua and Augh- adrina Farms, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 257 acres.	8	These farms adjoin, and as some of the holdings are partly on each, they are taken together. Eight new holdings have been laid out and houses, &c., rebuilt. Three of these are occupied by tenants migrated from the Board's estate on Lough Mask and one from Clare Island. In addition to these new holdings there is land which will be added to holdings of seven tenants on the Faulkner estate. The land vacated by the migrants has been added to other holdings.
Liscromwell Farm, Lucan Estate, Co. Mayo, 169 acres.	6	Three new houses to be erected. Masonry now completed. Two more to be built. One old house on the land. Out-offices and fences still to be put up. No holding yet occupied.
Newbridge Farm, Netterville Estate, Co. Galway, 167 acres.	8	Seven new houses with fencing completed. Four tenants to be migrated from the adjoining tenanted portion of the estate, Ballinacorra. The three others will be given to migrants. One farmer resident has a holding.
Tredennick, (W.R.) Estate, Lots I and II, Co. Donegal, 320 acres.	-	Five houses completed. Out-offices have yet to be erected. No tenants yet in occupation.

### III.—SEA FISHERIES.

#### FRESH FISH TRADE.

Although the Spring mackerel fishery initiated by us at the Aran Islands and on the western coasts of County Galway had become sufficiently well established to be carried on by the fishermen and merchants without our intervention we offered the same assistance to the fishermen in the Spring of 1900 as that we gave in the previous year. We issued circulars to a large number of fish merchants suggesting that they should undertake to give the fishermen a fixed scale of prices during the season, and stating that we would lend our ice-hulks and supply of fish-boxes to the firm which offered the best prices. It was understood that the fishermen would probably sign agreements with the firm which we selected binding themselves to accept the fixed scale of prices, and to sell to no other buyers. One firm took the Aran fishery at the following prices:—

	s.	d.
Up to the 15th April, ...	22	0
16th to 30th April, ...	14	0
1st May to 15th May, ...	10	0
16th May to 31st May, ...	7	6
1st to 30th June, ...	5	0

Aran, &c.

These prices were the same as those fixed in the previous year, but owing to the failure of the mackerel fishery on the coasts of Cork and Kerry, where only 24,332 cwts. were marketed against 64,854 cwts. in 1899, the price in England was considerably higher than had been anticipated, and this advantage was reaped by the merchant who had contracted with the fishermen. The fishing did not fairly commence until the 18th April, and it closed on the 27th June. Unfortunately, the weather in the first week of May was so wild that the boats had to remain in harbour, but on the whole the fishing was as good as in 1899, 13,130 half-boxes being sold fresh, and 26 barrels cured, representing a catch of 796,740 fish, and making, with 1,494,120 caught at Roundstone, Cleggan, and Doonloughan, a total of 2,290,860 fish, against 2,100,660 in 1899, and 1,630,000 in 1898.

The fleet at Aran consisted of twenty-five large decked boats and twenty-five small boats, with crews of 250 men and eight boys. The sum paid to the fishermen was about £2,948, not including £220 paid to nineteen persons employed on the spot in forwarding the fish, curing, &c.

The fishing at Cleggan was taken by another firm of merchants at the same scale of prices, but there being a large number of small boats and some decked boats which were not under contract to sell to this firm, six other buyers attended,

Spring  
Mackerel  
Fishing.

and owing to this competition and the good market the price touched 45s. per 126 fish at the beginning of the season.

The fishing began on the 16th April, and closed, owing to unfavourable weather, on 18th June. In spite of rough weather the season was fairly successful, and the total catch, 15,000 half-boxes, was twice as large as that of the previous year.

There was a fleet of twenty-two large decked boats, and thirty small boats, manned by about 300 men and boys, who received about £3,415, while the persons engaged on shore in marketing, curing, &c., received an estimated sum of £800, not including a further sum of £270 paid to the carters who conveyed the fish to Clifden Railway Station.

At Boffin Island about 150 barrels of spring mackerel were cured.

Clifden, &c.

At the smaller West Galway stations—Clifden, Doonloughan, and Roundstone—the rough weather was a great hindrance to the open boats engaged in the fishing, and the quantities taken were not so large as they otherwise would have been, yet 9,000 half-boxes were iced, and £1,910 was paid to the 165 men working the thirteen large and twenty small boats. About £500 was earned by the people employed ashore.

Of the above 9,000 half-boxes, Roundstone contributed 7,056 and Clifden, with Doonloughan, 1,944.

Blacksod Bay,  
&c.

The new fishery at Blacksod Bay, Co. Mayo, was worked by us for the first time in 1899, with the result, as stated in our Ninth Annual Report, that 3,533 half-boxes were sold, and we lost £1,015, partly owing to the payment of subsidies and a high price for the fish to two large Arklow boats to induce them to try the fishery. In the season of 1900, although none but local crews were employed and the weather was unsatisfactory during the greater part of April, 4,866 half-boxes were sold by us at a profit of £425. Nine decked boats made an average of £74 each, and thirteen open boats earned an average of £24 each, as shown by the Returns furnished with this Report.

The fishing ground is exposed to westerly winds, and with comparatively small boats and inexperienced crews it could not be expected that more could be accomplished so soon after the opening of the fishery.

[TABLE.]



## BLACKSOD SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

SEASON OF 1900.

DR.	<i>Profit and Loss Account.</i>		CR.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
<b>DEPRECIATION ACCOUNT:—</b>				
Boxes and Plant (33 per cent. on £645), .	215	0 0		
Hulk "Unicorn" (10 per cent. on £230), .	23	0 0		
	238	0 0		
<b>TRADE ACCOUNT:—</b>				
Purchase of Fish, .	979	18 4		
" Ice, .	134	19 11		
" Salt for curing Mackerel, .	19	15 6		
" Barrels for curing Mackerel, .	11	15 0		
	1,146	8 9		
<b>FREIGHT ACCOUNT:—</b>				
Mid. Great Western Railway (Ireland) Co's. Charges, .	724	12 0		
Paid by Salesmen in England, .	390	15 7		
Steamer "Princess Louise," Charter, .	363	15 2		
" Coal, .	95	6 9		
Sundry Freights, .	47	19 11		
	1,512	9 5		
Labour and Management, . . . . .	205	16 4		
Incidentals, . . . . .	1	5 2		
Balance, being Net Profit, . . . . .	425	7 9		
	£3,529	7 5		
			£3,529	7 5

\* NOTE.—Last year's price in market was 9s. 9d.  
 This " " " 14s. 2d.  
 Difference per half box, . . . . . 4s. 5d.

C

**SPRING MACKEREL FISHERIES.**  
**COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS.**  
 (See Returns given in the Seventh and Ninth Reports.)

	SEASON.					
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
<b>ARAN FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	5,623	6,350	4,171	10,776	12,249	13,190
" Barrels Cured, . . . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil	49	1,379	26
" Boats Fishing, . . . . .	32	38	32	46	68	50
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . . . .	196	217	173	254	312	258
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	£3,087	£1,627	£1,119	£2,890	£3,229	£2,949
<b>CLEGGAN FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	Nil.	3,698	3,393	10,131	7,115	15,000
" Barrels Cured, . . . . .	"	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,302	162
" Boats Fishing, . . . . .	"	26	36	68	66	62
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . . . .	"	127	139	353	330	300
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	£753	£780	£2,516	£3,361	£3,416
<b>DOONLOUGHAN AND CLIFDEN FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	255	843	1,242	1,946
" Barrels Cured, . . . . .	"	"	Nil.	Nil.	200	Nil.
" Boats Fishing, . . . . .	"	"	8	12	14	22
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . . . .	"	"	23	60	55	100
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	"	£58	£191	£450	£460
<b>BLACKSOD FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	3,533	4,866
" Barrels Cured, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	262	60
" Boats Fishing, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	14	22
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	82	90
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	"	"	"	£1,261	£380
<b>ROUNDSTONE FISHERY.</b>						
No. of "Half Boxes" sold Fresh, . . .	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	7,056
" Barrels Cured, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	18
" Boats Fishing, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	11
" Men and Boys Fishing, . . . . .	"	"	"	"	"	65
Total Amount paid to Fishermen, . . .	"	"	"	"	"	£1,450

**CONGER, SKATE, COD, LING, AND GLASSON.**

Long-line  
Fishing,  
Donegal.

During the long-line season last winter, at Teelin, considerable quantities of herrings were on the grounds, and although they were spent and of poor quality there was a ready sale for them at moderate prices. Nearly all the herrings, cod and ling landed at Teelin and Malinbeg were bought by fish merchants and sent to market fresh. This local market for fresh fish is becoming of more importance each year. The

quantities marketed at Teelin were: Ling 335 dozen, Cod 2,576 Long-line dozen, Glasson 315 dozen, Conger 137 dozen, Skate 222 dozen. Fishing, Donegal.

Both the large boats and the yawls devoted a good deal of attention to herring fishing, and probably two-thirds of the earnings made at Teelin in January, February, and March were thus obtained. Cod and ling were not upon the grounds in such quantities as last year.

At Tory Island cod and ling were very scarce, and the season is said to have been the poorest known for a long time. Twenty-six dozen ling and 155 dozen cod were sold.

Long-line fishing at the Aran Islands for cod, ling, conger, Araa, skate and halibut was more successful than in any previous year, and continued good from January to the end of March. Some of the large boats took upwards of 400 stone of conger and other fish at one shot. The whole of the fish were sent to market fresh. £1,032 was paid to fishermen at the North Island, and about £728 at the Middle and South Islands. The herrings provided bait for the long-line fishing from January to April, and much of the success this season was due to the supply of herrings.

The quantities marketed at Aran were:—

—	Ling, dozens.	Cod, dozens.	Conger, dozens.	Skate, dozens.	Halibut and Turbot, dozens.
North Island, . . . . .	180	165	1,275	161	62
Middle „ . . . . .	234	70	—	—	—
South „ . . . . .	248	171	494	84	21

The long-line fishing was not successful at Roundstone, only fifty-seven boxes and sixty-eight barrels of mixed fish having been sold. Roundstone.

At Rinroe and Portacloy, on the north coast of Mayo, North Mayo, moderate quantities of cod and ling were taken. At Porturlin, owing to an outbreak of fever and to so many men going to Scotland the fishing was not actively pursued. There being but little market for fresh fish on this coast most of it is cured at the Board's stations.

#### HERRING FISHING.

As will be seen from the Tables which follow, the total amount paid to fishermen in the autumn and winter herring fishery, County Donegal, was about £24,000, against £32,000 in the previous year, when there was such a phenomenal catch at Trawenagh Bay. Better results in Mayo and Galway, however, brought up the past year's total to £28,062. Herring Fishing, Donegal.

The Downing's Bay fishery commenced in the middle of August and continued with very small catches until the middle of November, when, with abundance of fish, better weather and high prices, the earnings became very good, although the dog-fish committed great destruction here and at other stations on this coast.

Herring  
Fishing,  
Donegal.

Prices were at times as high as 30*s.* and 34*s.* per cran, but when the fish became more plentiful they fell to 12*s.* and 13*s.* In the third week of November the total catch was about 2,000 crans. This fishery closed on the 6th December. The total sum paid to the fishermen, in addition to £800 earned by their friends ashore, was over £6,500, an increase of £1,600 over the previous season. The value of the *cured* herrings exported from Downing's Bay this season is estimated at £10,000, and we have received the gratifying intelligence that these Donegal herrings have won the first place in the American market, obtaining a higher price than any other cured herrings.

The herring fishery at Magheragallon and Gola Island was not so successful as in 1899.

In the Rosses District, which includes Gortnasate, Kin-casslagh, Burtonport, Inishcoo, Rutland Island, and Trawenagh, the fishing commenced at the end of August and continued till the 24th January. Prices were about 14*s.* to 20*s.* per cran. At Trawenagh a fair fishing was obtained, but the enormous catches of last year were not repeated, the total receipts for the district falling from £26,350 to £16,700, and the quality of the fish was inferior. About forty carts were employed daily at Trawenagh for some time in conveying fresh fish to the railway at Fintown and Glenties and to local markets. Towards the end of the season, when the fish become too rich for curing, a good demand sprang up for fresh herrings in the Dublin and English markets. At Burtonport the Donegal Fishing Company kippered most of the herrings which were landed there.

The herring appeared at Teelin in the past autumn for the first time since the Board commenced operations, and in consequence the long-line fishing was neglected. The herrings were nearly all sent away fresh, as much as 30 tons leaving Killybegs Station in one train, and the fishermen received about £1,600 for this fishing.

Clare Island.

At Clare Island also the herrings were an unexpected wind-fall, and put about £800 into the pockets of the tenants. It is estimated that 600,000 fish were caught early in November, and if stormy weather had not occurred this number would probably have been doubled.

At Darby's Point, Achill Sound, the herring fishery became of considerable importance, owing to the preparations that had been made, and the surrounding districts profited to the extent of at least £2,000.

At Aran the autumn herring fishery was insignificant, the fish having apparently taken another direction.

#### CURED FISH TRADE.

Herring  
Fishing.

Only a small quantity of herrings were cured at stations opened by us, viz.:—Four barrels at Rinroe, 28 at Inishturk, and 54 barrels at Teelin; but it will be seen from the Returns that 23,335 barrels were cured at various stations by merchants, this being 10,000 barrels in excess of the previous year.

**HERRINGS PURCHASED BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.**  
**Summary of Reports as to the results of the Herring Fishery during the Autumn and Winter Season, 1900-1901.**

Name of District or Curing Station.	Number of Buyers.	Quantity Purchased and sent to Market.			Amount paid to Fishermen.	Number of Boats Fishing.		Number of Men and Boys engaged in the Fishing.	Estimated Number of Local Persons engaged in Curing or Marketing Fish.	Estimated Amount paid in Wages to Local Persons for Curing and Marketing Fish.				
		Kil-pered.	Fresh.	Cured.		Large.	Small.							
<b>CO. DONEGAL:—</b>														
Downing's Bay, . . . . .	8 (and local market).	—	913	7,150	£ 6,564	0	0	37	30	312	113	811	0	0
Magheragallon, . . . . .	1	—	—	472	317	0	0	—	18	72	18	80	0	0
Roses District:—Gortnasta, Kin- assagh, Burdorpore, Inisacoo, Rutland Island, and Travennagh,	12 (and local market).	21,000	17,238	13,813	16,702	0	0	6	253	1,519	575	3,536	10	0
Rosbeg, . . . . .	1	—	—	210	137	0	0	—	12	50	20	52	0	0
Teelin, . . . . .	Local market.	—	8,968	54	1,592	0	0	12	10	142	50	360	0	0
<b>CO. MAYO:—</b>														
Clare Island, . . . . .	2	—	250	1,196	833	0	0	—	40	125	55	103	0	0
Darby's Point, . . . . .	1 (and local market).	—	6,500	344	1,670	0	0	13	40	310	30	450	0	0
<b>CO. GALWAY:—</b>														
Inishboffin Island, . . . . .	1	—	—	180	151	0	0	—	30	150	10	38	10	0
Aran Islands, . . . . .	Local market.	—	160	—	96	0	0	6	—	38	—	—	—	—
<b>Totals,</b> . . . . .	—	21,000	34,087	23,389	25,022	0	0	73	433	2,743	871	5,381	0	0

\* The boats at Inishboffin were also engaged at Mackerel fishing.

**Autumn  
Mackerel  
Fishing.**

**MACKEREL PURCHASED BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD.**  
Summary of Reports as to the results of the Mackerel Fishery during the Autumn and Winter Season, 1900-1901.

Name of District or Curing Station.	Number of Buyers.	Quantity Purchased and sent to Market.		Amount paid to Fishermen.	Number of Boats Fishing.		Number of Men and Boys engaged in the Fishing.	Estimated Number of Local Persons engaged in Curing or Marketing the Fish.	Estimated Amount paid in Wages to Local Persons for Curing and Marketing Fish.
		Fresh.	Cured.		Large.	Small.			
Belderrig, County Mayo, . . . . .	1	—	82	48 0 0	—	14	56	12	14 0 0
Porturlin, " . . . . .	1	—	145	101 0 0	—	12	52	16	42 0 0
Inishkea, " . . . . .	1	—	43	30 0 0	—	9	26	13	8 0 0
Inishboffin, County Galway,* . . . . .	1	—	114	85 0 0	—	30	150	10	83 0 0
Cleggan, " . . . . .	10	1,597	129	758 0 0	1	40	205	40	90 0 0
Doomloughan, " . . . . .	4	—	103	90 0 0	—	16	64	45	25 0 0
Aran Islands, " . . . . .	4	108	120	129 0 0	2	25	112	18	34 0 0
<b>Totals, . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1,705</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,241 0 0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>286 0 0</b>

\* The boats at Inishboffin were also engaged at herring fishing.

As stated in the preceding Table showing the results of the Spring Mackerel cured. spring mackerel fishery, 206 barrels were cured by merchants at Aran, Cleggan, Clifden, and Roundstone. At Blacksod Bay the Board cured 60 barrels.

The curing of mackerel caught in the autumn has been Autumn Mackerel during the past fifteen years a flourishing industry on the south coast of Ireland owing to the constant demand for the American market, but, unfortunately for all concerned in the fishery in this country, the mackerel after appearing for many years only in small numbers in American waters, suddenly returned in immense quantities last year, and the result was that the price fell from 14 dols. per barrel to 9 dollars, and it became a question on the Irish coasts whether the fish were worth the catching. The cost of a barrel of cured mackerel exported from Ireland and sold in America at 9 dols., say 37s. 6d., is estimated to be made up as follows:—

Cost of barrel, . . . . .	s. d.
Salt, . . . . .	4 0
Labour in curing, . . . . .	3 6
Freight, commission, and duty in America, . . . . .	3 6
Cost of fish at 4s. per hundred, . . . . .	18 0
	9 6
	<hr/>
	38 6

From this it is evident that when the price falls to 9 dols. per barrel the fish merchants cannot afford to pay 4s. per hundred for the fish. The merchants, watching the fall of prices in the American market, declined to open curing stations, and refused to give even 4s. a hundred for fish, while the fishermen generally considered that price too low to remunerate them for their labour and expenses in fishing.

We were prepared to open curing stations and buy mackerel at 3s. 6d. per hundred, but the fishermen were not willing to accept that price anywhere. We afterwards paid 5s. per hundred at Inishturk, the only station at which fish were offered.

The subjoined Return shows that at seven stations worked by merchants only 735 barrels were cured. Four others were let to merchants, but no fish were obtained. At two others opened by ourselves only fifteen barrels were cured.

Some of these stations were kept open until November, December, or January. The only success obtained was in December, at Cleggan, where on one day 20,000 fish were caught and were sold as fresh fish at 15s. 6d. per hundred, one boat making £62. Nine merchants were then buying.

At Aran this was the worst season ever known.

The bad price was not the only cause of failure, the weather was extremely unfavourable all through the season.

Inquiries were made by the Department of Agriculture to ascertain the prospect of opening markets for cured mackerel in Germany and South Africa, but we believe without success.

**COD, LING, AND GLASSON CURED BY BOARD.**

Cod and ling  
cured.

In the winter of 1900 and spring of 1901 five stations were opened by the Board for the curing of ling, cod, and glasson. The quantities purchased were as follows:—

Station.	Ling.	Cod.	Glasson.
	No. of Fish.	No. of Fish.	No. of Fish.
Teelin, . . . . .	128	1,238	Nil.
Malinbeg, . . . . .	153	2,331	Nil.
Porturlin, . . . . .	14	681	6
Portaaloy, . . . . .	316	2,578	36
Rinroe, . . . . .	618	2,406	188
Totals, . . . . .	1,229	9,234	230

The total weight is about 15 tons.

Tory Island station was sub-let to a fish curer for the season, the number of fish purchased there being 26 dozen ling and 155 dozen cod.

**TRAWL-FISHING.**

Trawl-fishing.

Eight of the Board's Zulu "share" boats at Downing's Bay, Co. Donegal, were supplied with trawls, and the crews were instructed in the use of them, between the end of May and the beginning of August. The weather was unfavourable, being too calm for trawling. A fair quantity of soles were taken, on some nights as many as 30 pairs per boat, and a few turbot. The boats frequently tried the open coast east and west of Horn Head, but without success. If a supply of ice had been at hand a better price could have been obtained by despatching the fish to distant markets instead of depending entirely on the local demand.

The eight boats netted about £300 in all, and the crews seemed to be satisfied with their earnings, at a time when they would otherwise have been waiting for the commencement of the herring fishing.

**DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.**

Blacksod  
fishery.

The new fishery at Blacksod has in its second year made further progress, as shown by the statements given above in connection with the spring mackerel fishing. The total number of mackerel caught was—in 1899, 277,323; in 1900, 307,767. Without the attraction of bounties there were 9 large and 13 small boats engaged. Of the latter 11 belonged to the Inishkea islanders, who worked



with great energy and courage on these exposed and stormy fishing grounds, and well earned the £279 1s. 6d. which fell to their share. Having the fishing in our own hands we again chartered a small steamer to carry the fish to the new siding at Tonragee, on the Midland Great Western Railway. It will be seen by the statement of account which we have given that the freight paid to the railway company amounted to £1,063 7s. 6d. A curing station and net-store have been built.

Blacksod  
Fishery.

One of our three ice hulks, which was let to a merchant for use at the Aran Islands, was wrecked in an easterly gale, and we accepted £275 in compensation for the loss. We have made arrangements with the Trustees of the Leitrim Estate for the erection of an ice-house at Downing's Bay.

Supply of  
ice.

During the past year one "Zulu" boat was added to the Donegal fleet, making the number of these decked herring boats thirty. The "Nobbies" or decked mackerel boats on the Galway and Mayo coasts were increased from seventeen to twenty-three. Of the six new boats five were built in Peel, and one at the Baltimore Fishery School. The two classes of share-system boats above mentioned number together fifty-three, and with their gear cost £15,300, of which £5,435 has been repaid, in addition to £1,912 deducted from the earnings for the cost of instruction. The total earnings of the boats, that is, the net produce of the fish sold, now amount to £21,419.

Boats on share  
system.

The Fishery Loans transferred to us by the Board of Works in 1893 amounted to £36,685, including all instalments of interest and principal then unpaid. Of this total we have since collected £30,038, and have written off as irrecoverable £4,687, leaving a balance of £1,960 to be collected. The loans made by us since 1893 amount to £43,912. (See Appendix V.)

Boats on loan  
system.

Loans amounting to £8,236 were made in the year for fishing boats and gear, nineteen large boats being purchased in this way, bringing up the total to eighty-four.

The entire fleet of large fishing boats now on the Board's books numbers 137, four of which are owned outside the Congested Districts.

Since our work commenced, in 1892, fifty-four loans for large boats have been paid off by the owners, including loans transferred to us in 1893 from the Commissioners of Public Works.

#### INSTRUCTION IN FISHING.

We continue to devote a large sum annually to giving instruction in fishing. Our rule is that a new crew which in our opinion requires instruction shall have the services of an instructor without charge for two seasons; that for the third season the boat-owners contribute 10s. a week, or one-ninth of the boat's gross earnings, towards cost of instruction; for the fourth season 20s. a week, or one-sixth of the boat's gross earnings; and for the fifth season 30s. a week, or one-fifth of the boat's gross earnings.

Instruction  
in fishing.

Instruction  
in fishing.

Under the operation of this rule the total cost of instruction, which was £4,219 16s. 10d. in 1898--9, £4,754 5s. 5d. in 1899--1900, and £6,151 15s. 9d. in 1900--01, should now be decreasing, but we find that on account of the great assistance given by our instructors, not only in the fishing but in mending nets and gear, applications for their services are still numerous and pressing. Out of the seventy-seven instructors employed last year, forty-four were Irish fishermen.

#### BOAT-BUILDING.

Boat-building

The Killybegs Industrial School, which is still assisted by a grant from us for the purpose, launched a Zulu boat last year and one nobby. Another nobby was built for us by the Baltimore Fishery School.

Two nobbies were built on Mynish Island, Connemara, one by Messrs. Cloherty Brothers and one by Casey Brothers. One nobby was also built by Messrs. Trayer on Gorumna Island, Connemara. Eighteen decked fishing boats (thirteen nobbies and five Zulus) had at 31st March last been built at yards on the west coast, where building was first commenced under instruction provided by us.

A new boat-building yard has been opened at Kilonan, Aran Islands, under the charge of a shipwright in the Board's employ.

Arrangements have been made for the instruction of four apprentices at the boat-building yard at Killybegs, and three at Aran.

#### BARREL-MAKING.

Barrel-making.

During the year ended 31st March, 1901, 13,585 barrels and 483 half-barrels for cured fish were made at the Board's cooperages at Teelin and Burtonport.

136,943 superficial feet of Norwegian staves and 40,266 superficial feet of heading for the manufacture of barrels were purchased during the year and brought from Aberdeen by the Board's steamer the *Granuaile*.

#### IV.—INDUSTRIES.

During the past year the following Home-Industry Classes have been open:—

- 7 Lace Classes, at Ballingeary (Co. Cork); Carrick and Glencolumbkille (Co. Donegal); Claremorris and Kiltimagh (Co. Mayo); Oughterard (Co. Galway); and Shanacloon (Co. Kerry).
- 10 Crochet Classes, at Ardara (Co. Donegal); Carna, Costello, Lettermore, Rosmuck, and Spiddal (Co. Galway); Derrypark, Foxpoint, and Pulathomas (Co. Mayo); and Grange (Co. Sligo).
- 6 Embroidery and Drawn-Work Classes, at Ardara (Co. Donegal); and Derrew, Partry, Shrah, Treanlaur and Tourmakeady (Co. Mayo).
- 1 Hemstitching Class at Ardara (Co. Donegal).

- 1 Knitting Class at Pulathomas.  
 1 Weaving Class at Tourmakeady.  
 2 Carpentry Classes, at Cashel (Co. Galway), and Lettermacaward (Co. Donegal).  
 1 Shirt-making Class, at Frosses (Co. Donegal).  
 12 Domestic Training Classes, at Aranmore Island, and Burtonport (Co. Donegal); Ardnaree, Aughleam, Inver, Partry, and Tourmakeady (Co. Mayo); Oatquarter (Aran Island, Co. Galway); Ballingeary, Ballyvourney, and Inchigeela (Co. Cork); and Sneem (Co. Kerry).

At the close of the year there were twenty-eight classes open, with an average attendance of about twenty-seven at each class. The gross earnings have increased from £4,813 10s. 9d. in the preceding year to £6,925 8s. 6d., of which sum £6,052 10s. 3d. was earned by sixteen lace and crochet classes, headed by Grange class with the handsome total of £1,215. In every case there is an increase over the earnings of the previous year, and the average earnings of fifteen crochet and lace classes were £403 per class.

The following prizes were won in the year for work exhibited :—

Class.	Work Exhibited.	Amount of Prize.	Show at which awarded.
		£ s. d.	
Ardara (Crochet), . . .	Crochet, . . . . .	3 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do., . . . . .	2 5 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
Ardara (Drawn Work),	Sprigging (Embroidery),	1 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
Glencolumbkille, . . .	Guipure and Appliqué Lace.	1 0 0	Donegal Industrial Show.
	Do., . . . . .	3 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do., . . . . .	2 10 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
Grange, . . . . .	Crochet, . . . . .	0 10 0	Sligo Industrial Exhibition.
	Do., . . . . .	0 10 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do., . . . . .	2 5 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
Derrypark, . . . . .	Crochet, . . . . .	0 15 0	Ballina Home Industries Show.
	Do., . . . . .	1 13 0	Ballinrobe Show.
Kiltimagh, . . . . .	Guipure and Appliqué Lace.	5 0 0	R.D.S. Art Industries Exhibition.
	Do., . . . . .	4 10 0	"Branchardiere Trust."
		£27 18 0	

The applications for the opening of new lace and crochet classes have been very numerous, but we have considered it prudent to restrict the number and to comply only in very special cases, as the increased production from the classes already in existence in the Congested Districts, only a small part of the total production of this country, seems to show how easily the supply might exceed the demand in a few years.

Lace and  
Crochet  
Classes.

Lace and  
Crochet  
classes.

We are hopeful, however, that other suitable industries, about which inquiries have been made, will be established shortly, and will give as remunerative and, perhaps, more permanent employment.

In some remote and previously neglected districts classes have been established and have at first produced very discouraging results, owing to the impossibility of at once effecting so great a change in the habits of the pupils who had hitherto no experience of the order, regularity and industry required by the teachers in our classes, and which after a few months become habitual. The smallness of the sums earned at first is of course a further discouragement to the beginner.

During the past year many of the pupils have begun to put a portion of their earnings in the Post Office Savings Banks, and we believe that as much as £200 has already been lodged by them.

We have set aside £600 for the erection of three class-rooms for industries, at Lettermore, Carraroe and Costello, in South Connemara, where it is impossible to obtain suitable accommodation.

Hem-  
stitching.

The Ardara Hemstitching, Embroidery and Drawn-Work Classes earned £799 3s. 2d. in the year, against £1,064 in the previous year, the reduction being due to the falling off in the American demand, but it is believed that this unfavourable change is only one of those temporary and periodic depressions to which so many markets are subject.

Homespuns.

The measurement of homespuns at Ardara and the inspection and measurement at Carrick, Co. Donegal, have been continued throughout the year. Owing to the great demand for labour in England and Scotland last summer many of the weavers migrated there for spring and harvest, and as their places could only be taken by girls and women the output of homespuns in Co. Donegal was reduced by as much as 6,000 pieces. Prices, however, were fairly well maintained, the demand being steady. Our instructor in weaving was employed during the year in visiting and assisting local weavers at Tourmakeady and Leenane, Co. Mayo. He also spent some time in the poorer districts of Costello, Lettermore, and Rossmuck, where he gave much useful instruction to the weavers who produce the flannel worn so generally in those parts of Connemara. Reeds and heddles of a more modern description were introduced with advantage.

Carpentry.

The pupils at Lettermacaward Carpentry Class, Co. Donegal, made marked progress during the year, and the system of giving each pupil a small loan to enable him to purchase a proper set of tools which he can use in his own home as well as in the class-room, has worked very well.

Carpet-  
making.

The Messrs. Morton removed their workers from the temporary premises into the new factory at Killybegs, and more than double the number of girls are now employed. A new

factory at Kilcar, in the same district, is under construction, and will very soon be started by operatives who are being trained for the purpose at Killybegs.

Applications for domestic training classes have been so numerous that we have had to engage two more teachers, and instruction has been given, in the subjects enumerated in Appendix No. 37 of our last Report, for periods of four months in each case at the places named in the above list of classes. These classes have without exception been very well attended, and 435 pupils in all have been instructed. As an instance of the anxiety of the young women to obtain the benefit of this course it may be mentioned that at Sneem, Co. Kerry, sixteen of the pupils at the evening class lived at an average distance of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the class-room and therefore walked over nine miles a day for four months in the winter. One girl walked sixteen miles a day and attended on seventy-two days out of eighty-one. One of the primary objects of this instruction is the improvement of the homes and habits of the people by raising their ideas as to comfort and health. Another object which is perhaps more directly attainable is to enable the pupils to earn better wages if they leave home. There is a steadily growing demand in Ireland for the trained pupils, and they can earn good wages as domestic servants; in fact the demand is greater than the supply, owing to so many of the young women emigrating, as no doubt they would do if they had not received this training, the chief inducements being the invitation of friends abroad and the higher wages obtainable. The people in the West of Ireland seem at present to be more ready to go to America than to seek employment in their own country, at a distance from their homes.

The Connemara Basket Industry, Limited, continues its work at Letterfrack, and we are informed that the quantity of goods manufactured has largely increased, and that the osiers on the new plantations produced last year a crop worth more than £50.

Instruction in net-mending was given at four places—Aillebrack, and Feenish Island (Co. Galway), Cahirciveen (Co. Kerry), and at Clare Island.

In dealing with proposals for promoting or aiding industrial classes or other undertakings in localities which adjoin the non-congested area and where the benefits will to a considerable extent be shared by residents in that area, we have found it advisable to enter into a working arrangement with the Department of Agriculture whereby the entire cost of maintaining the class or industry will be borne by us if it were established by us in a Congested District, but if it were established in the non-congested area by the Department, they will bear the entire cost.

V.—ENGINEERING AND OTHER WORKS.

Our total expenditure in the past year was only £3,457, distributed in small amounts over about forty works, under the following general heads:—

Marine Works, Piers, Harbours, &c., . . . . .	£ 2,157
Drainage Works, . . . . .	6
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by the Board, . . . . .	497
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by County authorities, with contributions from the Board amounting to . . . . .	797
Total, . . . . .	£3,457

The details are given in Appendix XXIII.

Owing to our Engineer having been engaged in superintending the completion of many works which had been some time in hands, new projects had to be deferred and the only considerable undertaking commenced in the year was the construction of a pier and approach road at Dooneen, on the north side of Dunmanus Bay. The extension of Kilonan Pier under contract with the Commissioners of Public Works was still proceeding, but we have not yet been called upon to pay any portion of our contribution.

**Marine Works.** We referred in our last Report to an application we had made to the County Councils of Cork, Donegal, Galway, Kerry and Mayo, to accept transfer of certain marine works which we had completed. The County Councils of Mayo and Galway have refused to take over any such works, and in Kerry only two small quays were taken. The County Councils of Cork and Donegal asked us to carry out certain improvements, and they will then, it is hoped, accept the transfers.

Owing to the unwillingness of some of the local authorities to take over and maintain works which we have erected at our own expense we now in most cases offer contributions to works which we approve, but leave the execution and the responsibility of maintenance to the county authorities.

**Parish Committees**

Nowhere in the Congested Districts is there such a dense population needing our assistance as in the central portion of Mayo, where the Parish Committees continue their efforts for the improvement of the condition of the small farmers' homes and holdings. The first object in every parish is the erection of out-houses for the cattle, so that they can be removed from the dwelling-houses.

At page 43 of our last Annual Report we gave a list of the various classes of work carried out by the Committees up to that time. At the 31st March last the total sum paid in small grants to the cottiers since the scheme was commenced, in the winter of 1897--8, was £8,140.

Of the grants made in the past year 422 were for erecting, improving or enlarging dwelling-houses, including such work as converting the space formerly occupied by cattle into a habitable room, laying a concrete floor, inserting windows, or building chimneys. The estimates for these amounted to £3,190, and the grants-in-aid were £752. Parish  
Committees.

For building out-offices such as cow-houses, stables and stores 861 grants were made, amounting to £1,587, out of a total value of work done estimated at £6,819.

For fencing and draining 323 grants amounting to £322 were made, the total estimated cost being £2,074.

For accommodation roads 230 grants amounting to £481 were made for work estimated at £1,259.

Forty-three miscellaneous cases estimated at £165 account for £43, and bring up the total value of works completed in the year to £13,500, and the grants authorised to £3,186.

It will be readily understood that the small farmers and cottagers require a good deal of instruction and guidance in planning and carrying out such works as these, and it has been found necessary to employ temporarily for about six months of the year twenty-three "Supervisors," each of whom now has charge of one, two, or three parishes, and is paid at the rate of about £1 per week while employed.

An Inspector superintends all the parishes, under the general control of the Chief Land Inspector, Mr. Doran. The cost of supervision last year rose to £666.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

On the occasion of the visit of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, in April, 1900, some specimens of lace, crochet, hosiery, basket-work, and Donegal carpets were sent to the Viceregal Lodge, Phoenix Park, for Her Majesty's inspection, with a copy of the Board's Annual Reports and an album of photographs of scenes in the Congested Districts. The Secretary subsequently received the following letter from Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge:— Visit of Queen  
Victoria.

"DEAR SIR,

"The Queen inspected with much interest the exhibits which were submitted by your Board.

"Her Majesty was greatly pleased to see these proofs of the evident admirable results of the endeavours of the Board to introduce and encourage new industries among the inhabitants of the Congested Districts.

"The Queen made several purchases from the exhibits, and I am desired to thank the Board for the collection of interesting photographs, and a specially bound copy of the Reports of the Board which they have kindly offered for Her Majesty's acceptance.

"Yours very faithfully,

"(Signed), ARTHUR BIGGE,  
"21st April, 1900."

**Raiffeisen  
Banks.**

The amount of capital lent to thirty-three agricultural or Raiffeisen Banks in the Congested Districts amounted, at the close of the year to £2,650, and the statistics given in Appendix No. XXIV. show that sums amounting in the aggregate to £1,835 have been lent to the Banks by other parties.

Abundant evidence has been produced of the substantial good done to a very large number of small struggling cottagers and farmers by means of the very small capital of £4,485 thus placed within their reach. It is most evident that a very large proportion of the poorer farmers have for many years past been unable to derive full advantage from their holdings owing to the want of money wherewith to purchase stock. So far these Banks, having but small sums at their command, have been able to lend their individual members sums of, on the average, only £2 or £3, but it is clearly demonstrated by detailed Returns supplied to us that these small loans, expended generally in the purchase of a few pigs or sheep, have conferred a benefit on the borrowers which, measured as interest on the capital, is enormous. Nor must the business habits, the industry and the self-help developed in turning these loans to so good account be overlooked. Loans made to the poor in Ireland have been so long regarded as causes of further demoralization and impoverishment that the prejudice against such loans is still strong, and hinders the development of the Raiffeisen system in this country, but one who has always lived in the Congested Districts and is thoroughly acquainted with the circumstances of a large number of borrowers in these Banks, comparing the old and the new systems, has said that "a man who would have done his best to conceal the fact that he had borrowed from a gombeen man or a Loan Fund is proud to let it be known that he is a member of an Agricultural Bank and a borrower."

So far no cases have been reported of borrowers failing to repay their loans. It is thus evident that the security created by these associations is good, and it may reasonably be expected that they will, as the system develops, provide a means whereby adequate capital may be safely invested and most beneficially employed in the agriculture and industry of these poor districts.

**Glasgow  
Exhibition.**

We have undertaken to make a contribution of £500 towards the cost of the Irish Pavilion at the Exhibition now being held at Glasgow.

**Subsidies to  
Steamer  
Services.**

During the past year we continued to pay a subsidy of £700 a year to the Galway Steamboat Company for the service to the Aran Islands, and £600 a year for the service on the north-west coast of Donegal. Our agreement in the first case expires on the 1st February, 1902, and in the second on the 30th June, 1901.

**Donations.**

A second donation of £100 has been received from the "Carna Industries Fund," of Manchester, to be applied towards the cost of a building for the Crochet Class at Carna, Connemara, which has now been completed.



The sum of £595 9s. was lodged to our account by the Com-<sup>Donations.</sup> mittee which was formed in January, 1900, with the assistance of Sir Thomas Pile, then Lord Mayor of Dublin, to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers by the Storm at the Aran Islands, in December, 1899, when five fishing-boats were wrecked and four lives lost. Of the above sum £522 was applied in grants for the purchase of three new boats and £73 9s. towards the repair of two of the wrecked boats. We wrote off £190 3s. 5d. from the debts due to us on the three boats which were totally lost, and granted £36 14s. 5d. towards the repair of two which were injured.

We understand that the Committee have invested £200 in the purchase of annuities for the families of two of the fishermen who were drowned.

We have been under great obligations to Sir Andrew Reed, <sup>Co-operation</sup> K.C.B., late Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, <sup>of</sup> to Lieut.-Col. Neville Chamberlain, C.B., his successor, and to the officers and members of the Force for the valuable assistance they have given us in connection with our horse-breeding and other agricultural and fishery projects.

Three maps showing the Electoral Divisions which are con-<sup>Maps.</sup> gested, in each county, and the boundaries of the Rural Districts, are attached to this Report.

The Accounts of Receipts and Payments in the year to the <sup>Accounts.</sup> 31st March last, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, as well as full details under each head, and the issues on loan are submitted in the Appendix.

We have the honour to be,  
Your Excellency's faithful servants,

GEORGE WYNDHAM.  
de VESCI.  
W. P. GEOGHEGAN.  
CHARLES KENNEDY.  
✠PATRICK O'DONNELL.  
HORACE PLUNKETT.  
FREDERICK WRENCH.  
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.  
W. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.  
DENIS O'HARA. } *Temporary Members.*

Dated this 10th July, 1901.

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Secretary,*  
23, Rutland Square, Dublin.

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## APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS under the Statute 54 and 55  
1901, as furnished to the

RECEIPTS.		
Balance on 1st April, 1900, . . . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d. 27,485 19 7
<b>I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—</b>		
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . . . .	41,300 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant, . . . . .	25,000 0 0	
Administration, . . . . .	941 5 1	
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	1,403 12 2	
Improvement of Estates—Sale of Land Stock, " " Rents and other Receipts, . . . . .	25,810 8 8 24,133 17 10	
Agriculture—Loan Repayments—Old system, " " New " . . . . .	70 2 10 63 12 4	
" " Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	4,933 8 10	
Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	12,826 12 6	
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	637 6 6	
" " Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	2,543 13 8	
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	231 3 5	
Steamer—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	37 4 0	
General Purposes—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	17 17 7	
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits, . . . . .	237 1 2	150,451 6 7
<b>II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—</b>		
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . . . .	376 8 2	
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	137 10 0	
Agriculture—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	100 14 6	
Fisheries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	5,406 0 3	
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	25 13 5	
General Purposes—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	324 5 2	6,501 11 6
<b>III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—</b>		
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . . . .	106 1 5	
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	60 4 8	
Agriculture—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	8 13 9	
Fisheries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	641 12 1	
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . . . .	100 12 4	1,016 4 3
Total, . . . . .	—	185,485 1 11

## APPENDIX I.

Vict., cap. 48, Part II., &c., between 1st April, 1900, and 31st March,  
Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—</b>			
Administration, . . . . .	19,133 6 0		
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	12,248 3 6		
Purchase and Improvement of Estates— Purchase, . . . . .	31,242 11 6		
Purchase and Improvement of Estates—Im- provements, . . . . .	48,009 16 4		
Agriculture—Loans, . . . . .	924 8 2		
"    Grants, &c., . . . . .	17,459 19 5		
Fisheries—Grants, &c., . . . . .	16,085 16 2		
Industries—Grants, &c., . . . . .	2,797 12 1		
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants, &c., . . . . .	3,457 2 11		
Steamer—Maintenance, &c., . . . . .	3,002 2 9		
Purchase of Securities, Sinking Fund, Steamer, General Purpose—Grants, &c., . . . . .	787 0 0		
"    Interest on Borrowed Money, . . . . .	247 10 0		
			150,195 9 0
Board of Works Loan, Repayment of Principal and Interest, . . . . .	—		1,000 0 0
<b>II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—</b>			
Agriculture—Loans, . . . . .	82 8 6		
Fisheries—Loans, . . . . .	7,225 7 10		
Industries—Loans, . . . . .	160 3 8		
			7,467 19 11
<b>III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—</b>			
Fisheries—Loans, . . . . .	929 13 2		
Industries—Loans, . . . . .	171 3 0		
			1,100 16 2
			168,864 5 1
Balance on 31st March, 1901, . . . . .	—		16,570 16 10
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>—</b>		<b>185,435 1 11</b>

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Accounting Officer.*

D 3

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT of CASH BALANCES and SECURITIES held by the CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD for IRELAND  
on 31st March, 1901.

ACCOUNT.	CASH.		SECURITIES.		
	Credit.	£ s. d.	Land Stock.	2½ per cent Consols.	Promissory Notes and other Loan Securities.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND, . . . . .	11,545 6 8	£ s. d. 11,545 6 8	3,324 4 0	2,004 18 8	8,726 19 3
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND, . . . . .	1,965 4 11	£ s. d. 1,965 4 11	—	6,000 0 0	94,986 18 11
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND, . . . . .	3,070 6 3	£ s. d. 3,070 6 3	—	2,129 19 3	2,449 1 1
TOTAL . . . . .	16,570 16 10	£ s. d. 16,570 16 10	3,324 4 0	10,004 17 11	96,141 19 3

F. W. D. MITCHELL, Accounting Officer.

## APPENDIX III.

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901.

	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND:</b>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . . . .	246,639 13 5	41,250 0 0	337,839 13 5
Parliamentary Grant in Aid, . . . . .	18,000 0 0	25,000 0 0	43,000 0 0
Parliamentary Grant (Special), . . . . .	3,200 0 0	—	3,200 0 0
	21,200 0 0	25,000 0 0	46,200 0 0
Administration (Miscellaneous Receipts), . . . . .	67 5 0	241 5 1	308 10 1
Technical Instruction, . . . . .	1,013 0 1	1,403 12 2	2,416 12 3
Purchase and Improvement of Estates:			
<i>Sale of Land Stock, . . . . .</i>	349,619 17 4	25,810 8 8	375,430 6 0
<i>Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts:</i>			
French Estate, . . . . .	1,117 18 10	12 17 6	1,130 16 4
Clare Island Estate, . . . . .	2,920 10 5	432 18 6	3,353 8 11
Leonard Estate, . . . . .	1,338 12 4	198 11 1	1,537 3 5
Thomson Estate, . . . . .	605 18 5	154 16 10	760 15 3
Rockfield Estate, . . . . .	222 8 5	83 4 0	305 12 5
Fort Royal Estate, . . . . .	1,756 17 4	1,042 13 9	2,799 11 1
O'Donel Estate (Newport Farm), . . . . .	440 4 3	397 0 4	837 4 7
Knockanakkill Farms (Two), . . . . .	382 1 1	911 16 8	1,293 17 9
Netterville Estate, . . . . .	425 2 7	267 0 0	692 2 7
O'Reilly-Dease Estate, . . . . .	35 6 8	33 12 3	68 18 11
Carrowcannon Estate, . . . . .	43 4 6	35 18 4	69 2 10
Digby Estate, . . . . .	307 11 7	254 14 0	563 5 7
Lestoh Estate, . . . . .	250 0 3	90 16 9	340 17 0
Higgins Estate, . . . . .	215 7 0	772 17 9	988 4 9
Faulkner Estate, . . . . .	128 14 10	139 12 3	268 7 1
Dillon Estate, . . . . .	19,908 2 6	21,568 3 0	41,374 5 6
G. E. Browne Estate, . . . . .	220 16 1	135 17 1	356 13 2
J. A. Browne Estate, . . . . .	85 12 6	101 13 5	187 5 11
Vesey Stoney Estate, . . . . .	1 0 0	501 8 0	502 8 0
Ballymacragh Farm (Lucan Estate), . . . . .	343 3 0	1,449 15 1	1,792 18 1
Doon Farm (do.), . . . . .	—	347 4 7	347 4 7
Antigua and Aghadrinagh Farms (do.), . . . . .	—	1,470 12 0	1,470 12 0
Buncam Farm (do.), . . . . .	—	1,170 0 0	1,170 0 0
Liscromwell Farm (do.), . . . . .	—	239 0 0	239 0 0
C. J. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	186 1 0	186 1 0
W. R. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	39 18 10	39 18 10
Mitchell Estate, . . . . .	—	1,922 2 10	1,922 2 10
Strong Estate, . . . . .	—	181 3 0	181 3 0
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	156 19 9	2 9 0	159 8 9
	30,803 12 4	34,133 17 10	64,937 10 2
		<i>Continued on next page.</i>	

## APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901  
—(continued).

—	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con.:</b>			
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses, . . . . .	6,603 15 11	750 3 6	7,353 19 5
Stud Farm Grazing Stock, . . . . .	—	166 0 0	166 0 0
Cattle, . . . . .	6,348 18 2	1,263 10 0	7,611 8 2
Calf Feeding Experiments, . . . . .	—	62 7 3	62 7 3
Pwines, . . . . .	488 0 9	78 0 0	566 0 9
Sheep, . . . . .	665 6 5	204 8 4	869 14 9
Seeds and Manures sold to Farmers, . . . . .	2,923 13 11	524 14 0	3,448 7 11
Seed Potatoes and Oats Sold, . . . . .	1,809 5 11	—	1,809 5 11
Implements for Sale, . . . . .	739 19 11	201 10 7	941 10 6
Potato-growing Experiment, . . . . .	435 17 2	—	435 17 2
Asparagus Culture and Early Vegetables, . . . . .	105 8 9	32 14 6	138 3 3
Bee-keeping, . . . . .	739 11 9	314 7 11	1,053 19 8
Honey, . . . . .	1,206 0 5	492 5 8	1,698 6 1
Potato-spraying, . . . . .	1,440 7 11	278 6 9	1,718 14 8
Poultry Depot, . . . . .	550 3 8	—	550 3 8
Parish Committees' Refunds, . . . . .	—	510 18 9	510 18 9
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	395 14 9	55 1 7	450 16 4
	24,401 5 5	4,938 8 10	29,339 14 3
<i>Fishery Schemes:</i>			
Cured Fish, . . . . .	23,215 12 0	1,093 16 1	24,308 8 1
Boats, Nets, and Gear, . . . . .	2,439 18 0	767 15 6	3,207 13 6
Skerritt's Boats (fish sold), . . . . .	731 1 6	—	731 1 6
*Net-mending (contribution from Board of National Education), . . . . .	296 15 0	—	296 15 0
Smack "Maraposa" (fish sold, &c.), . . . . .	99 5 8	—	99 5 8
Aran Mackerel Fishery, . . . . .	12,554 0 6	298 7 6	12,852 8 0
Achill do., . . . . .	40 15 2	—	40 15 2
Cleggan Fishery, . . . . .	5,655 8 9	127 19 0	5,783 7 9
Clifden do., . . . . .	381 11 8	9 18 0	391 9 8
Blacksod do., . . . . .	2,081 2 0	3,238 11 10	5,319 13 10
*Instruction in Fishing, . . . . .	20 10 0	—	20 10 0
Large Fishing Boats, . . . . .	13,184 2 10	7,490 3 2	20,674 6 0
Share Yawls, . . . . .	266 10 10	583 14 0	855 4 10
Carrier Barrels, . . . . .	237 14 9	82 1 2	319 15 11
Construction of Large Boats, . . . . .	—	140 0 0	140 0 0
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	893 15 4	4 6 3	898 1 7
	61,598 4 0	13,535 12 6	75,133 16 6
	<i>Continued on next page.</i>		

\* From 1st October, 1899, Expenditure and Receipts for this Account have been included under "Technical Instruction."



## APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE OF RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901  
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con. :</b>			
<i>Industrial Schemes :</i>			
Teelin Barrel-making, . . . . .	2345 0 0	732 1 5	3,077 1 5
Burtonport do., . . . . .	3,446 1 5	1,524 11 1	4,970 12 6
Sale of Looms, . . . . .	207 18 9	17 1 7	225 0 4
Boat-building, Co. Galway, . . . . .	806 5 4	—	806 5 4
Materials for Lace Classes, &c., . . . . .	108 4 4	191 8 1	299 12 5
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	624 13 8	78 11 6	703 5 2
	7,538 3 6	2,543 13 8	10,081 17 2
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c. :</i>			
Contribution from Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, . . . . .	4,973 12 0	—	4,973 12 0
Miscellaneous, . . . . .	10,101 16 1	231 3 5	10,332 19 6
	15,075 8 1	231 3 5	15,306 11 6
<i>General Purposes :</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	128 8 2	17 17 7	146 5 9
<i>Steamer :</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	104 1 0	37 4 0	141 5 0
<i>Interest on Bank Deposits and Securities, . . . . .</i>	3,141 14 2	227 1 2	3,368 15 4
<i>Proceeds of Sale of Securities other than Land Stock, . . . . .</i>	12,908 6 0	—	12,908 6 0
<i>Loan from Board of Public Works, . . . . .</i>	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
<i>Loans—Repayments :</i>			
Agriculture—Old System, . . . . .	2 9 2	70 2 10	72 12 0
„ New System, . . . . .	—	68 12 4	68 12 4
Fisheries, . . . . .	423 9 5	—	423 9 5
Industries, . . . . .	5,286 17 8	627 6 6	5,914 4 2
	5,712 16 3	761 1 8	6,473 17 11
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND :</b>			
Cash transferred by Board of Works, . . . . .	2,747 8 8	—	2,747 8 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . . . .	19,664 10 0	376 8 2	20,040 18 2
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	4,567 19 11	137 10 0	4,705 9 11
Sale of Securities, . . . . .	41,665 14 1	—	41,665 14 1
<i>Fisheries—Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway (See also Miscellaneous Fund), . . . . .</i>	64 4 6	—	64 4 6
Miscellaneous Receipts, Stamps, and Law Costs recovered, and Sundry Receipts, . . . . .	376 19 1	—	376 19 1
	<i>Continued on next page.</i>		

## APPENDIX III.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901  
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total Receipts for 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—con.:</b>			
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c.:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts, . . . . .	£ s. d. 565 0 10	—	£ s. d. 565 0 10
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture, . . . . .	353 6 8	109 14 6	463 1 2
Fisheries, . . . . .	15,467 0 2	5,408 0 3	20,875 0 5
Industries, . . . . .	330 4 8	85 13 5	405 18 1
General Purposes, . . . . .	1,160 12 11	384 5 2	1,544 18 1
	17,301 4 5	5,987 13 4	23,288 17 9
Board's Contribution towards Murrisk Fund.			
Local do. do. do.,	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	700 0 0	—	700 0 0
<b>SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:</b>			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	4,115 1 8	—	4,115 1 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893.	9,801 8 2	196 1 5	9,997 9 7
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	406 11 2	60 4 8	466 15 10
Large Boats, County Donegal, (See Miscellaneous Fund).	988 8 10	—	988 8 10
Miscellaneous Receipts—Law Costs recovered from Borrowers.	33 14 4	—	33 14 4
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture, . . . . .	4 9 9	8 13 9	13 3 6
Fisheries, . . . . .	2,630 8 9	641 12 1	3,272 0 10
Industries, . . . . .	756 4 9	109 12 4	865 17 1
	3,391 3 3	769 18 2	4,151 1 5
<b>*ACHILL IMPROVEMENT FUND:</b>			
Balance transferred by Trustees, . . .	926 9 2	—	926 9 2
Interest on Securities, . . . . .	56 6 10	—	56 6 10
Grand Total, . . . . .	997,273 19 8	157,949 2 4	1,155,223 2 0

\* The balance on this Fund has been transferred to Miscellaneous Fund.

## APPENDIX IV.

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901.

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March 1901.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND:</b>			
<i>Administration</i> , . . . . .	36,091 6 2	19,133 6 0	55,224 12 2
<i>Technical Instruction</i> , . . . . .	5,809 18 8	12,348 3 6	17,958 2 2
<b>PURCHASE AND IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES:</b>			
<i>Purchase of Estates:</i>			
Total for previous years, . . . . .	347,352 0 2	—	347,352 0 2
Faulkner Estate (Balance), . . . . .	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Mitchell Estate, . . . . .	—	16,988 7 10	16,988 7 10
Vesey Stoney Estate, . . . . .	—	7,562 18 8	7,562 18 8
Strong Estate, . . . . .	—	2,640 0 0	2,640 0 0
W. R. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	4,021 5 0	4,021 5 0
	347,352 0 2	31,249 11 6	378,594 11 8
<i>Improvement of Estates:</i>			
Clare Island Estate, . . . . .	9,523 19 10	51 11 10	9,575 11 8
Ffrench Estate, . . . . .	2,674 11 6	120 8 9	2,795 0 3
Leonard Estate, . . . . .	4,536 12 6	761 13 3	5,298 5 9
Thomson Estate, . . . . .	1,766 1 10	491 7 3	2,257 9 1
Netterville Estate, . . . . .	631 12 6	806 16 7	1,437 9 1
Bookfield Estate, . . . . .	1,430 17 0	297 4 4	1,728 1 4
Port Royal Estate, . . . . .	3,989 12 5	2,506 2 0	6,495 14 5
Carrowcannon Estate, . . . . .	317 0 10	31 18 1	348 18 11
Leetch Estate, . . . . .	1,306 0 5	547 2 10	1,853 3 3
Digby Estate, . . . . .	1,110 18 3	1,101 16 5	2,212 14 8
O'Reilly-Dease Estate, . . . . .	58 17 9	320 9 5	379 7 2
O'Donel Estate, . . . . .	304 10 4	596 7 8	900 18 0
Knockaunakill Farms, . . . . .	1,020 14 3	3,071 8 2	4,093 2 5
Ballymacragh Farm, . . . . .	2,975 3 4	2,139 7 10	5,114 11 2
Doon Farm, . . . . .	—	1,220 1 1	1,220 1 1
Liscromwell Farm, . . . . .	—	704 14 0	704 14 0
Buncam Farm . . . . .	—	1,837 10 3	1,837 10 3
Antigua and Aghadrinagh Farms, . . . . .	—	3,637 3 4	3,637 3 4
Renvyle Estate, . . . . .	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
Higgins Estate, . . . . .	1,320 1 8	1,243 7 8	2,563 9 4
Dillon Estate, . . . . .	16,776 9 4	24,526 14 8	41,303 4 0
Faulkner Estate, . . . . .	120 0 0	101 6 7	221 6 7
Vesey Stoney Estate, . . . . .	12 1 5	94 4 9	106 6 2

Continued on next page.

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):</b>			
<i>Improvement of Estates—(con.):</i>			
G. E. Browne Estate, . . . . .	£ s. d. 82 3 0	£ s. d. 943 2 0	£ s. d. 1,025 5 0
J. A. Browne Estate, . . . . .	—	305 19 1	305 19 1
Mitchell Estate, . . . . .	1 7 2	397 2 7	398 9 9
W. R. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	702 2 9	702 2 9
C. J. Tredennick Estate, . . . . .	—	200 0 0	200 0 0
Strong Estate, . . . . .	—	165 10 0	165 10 0
Claremorris Store Account, &c., . . . . .	458 14 0	793 13 9	1,252 7 9
	60,567 9 4	49,715 6 11	100,282 16 3
<b>GRAZING STOCK ACCOUNT:</b>			
Total Charge, . . . . .	1,390 8 4	—	} 284 17 9
Deduct Amount transferred to Estate Accounts during year.	—	1,105 10 7	
	61,957 17 8	48,609 16 4	100,567 14 0
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses, . . . . .	42,537 11 5	4,323 19 4	46,911 10 9
Stud Farm, . . . . .	8,004 18 3	422 6 8	8,427 4 11
Local Horse, &c., Shows, . . . . .	429 6 4	113 14 2	543 0 6
Cattle, . . . . .	20,232 0 7	4,596 4 3	24,828 4 10
Sheep, . . . . .	3,188 0 0	383 16 2	3,571 16 2
Swine, . . . . .	1,029 17 6	129 0 1	1,158 17 7
Poultry, . . . . .	4,241 10 1	807 6 11	5,048 17 0
Do. (Depot), . . . . .	1,314 2 6	—	1,314 2 6
Bee-keeping, . . . . .	2,312 16 3	477 10 10	2,790 7 1
Knockboy Plantation, . . . . .	6,542 5 1	44 16 4	6,587 1 5
Do. Buildings, . . . . .	1,126 1 2	—	1,126 1 2
Do. Farm, . . . . .	1,034 11 11	14 0 8	1,048 12 7
Kiltinagh and Bohola Planting, . . . . .	161 1 4	—	161 1 4
Do. Fruit-growing, . . . . .	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
*Example Holdings, . . . . .	3,110 17 2	—	3,110 17 2
Market Gardening, . . . . .	121 8 4	—	121 8 4
Do., Asparagus Culture, . . . . .	537 10 3	8 5 2	545 15 5
Fresh Egg Trade, . . . . .	41 19 3	—	41 19 3
Foxford—Gardening, Planting, &c., . . . . .	941 13 1	155 0 0	1,096 13 1
Seeds and Manures (for sale), . . . . .	3,151 12 5	260 3 5	3,401 16 10
Potato Spraying, . . . . .	5,729 12 9	246 12 2	5,976 4 11
Do. Growing, . . . . .	955 16 8	—	955 16 8
	<i>Continued on next page.</i>		

\* From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Technical Instruction."

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :</b>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Agricultural Schemes—(con.) :</i>			
Sale of Implements, . . . . .	1,023 4 1	230 12 8	1,208 16 9
Miscellaneous Plantings, . . . . .	87 19 10	34 1 1	123 0 11
*Agricultural Instruction, . . . . .	5,268 16 6	—	5,268 16 6
†Agricultural Inspection and Inciden- tals, . . . . .	6,303 12 8	—	6,303 12 8
Purchase of Honey for Sale, . . . . .	1,177 13 8	508 15 0	1,686 7 8
Purchase of Seed Potatoes and Oats for Sale, . . . . .	1,900 3 7	—	1,900 3 7
Parish Committee Grants, . . . . .	4,841 17 1	3,813 1 11	8,654 19 0
Calf-feeding Experiments, . . . . .	—	360 9 8	360 9 8
Local Agricultural Shows, . . . . .	120 0 0	120 0 0	250 0 0
‡Organization of Agricultural Banks, . . . . .	—	250 0 0	250 0 0
Miscellaneous Votes, . . . . .	363 17 11	110 2 11	479 0 10
	127,927 1 7	17,460 19 5	145,387 1 0
<i>Fishery Schemes :</i>			
Fish Curing, . . . . .	36,298 17 9	1,144 2 3	37,458 0 0
*Instruction in Curing, . . . . .	4,782 11 3	—	4,782 11 3
*Instruction in Fishing, . . . . .	12,300 17 2	—	12,300 17 2
Steam Trawler "Jackson," . . . . .	423 1 1	—	423 1 1
Charter of Steamers, . . . . .	6,301 19 6	—	6,301 19 6
Ice Hulk, Repairs, &c., . . . . .	298 18 6	—	298 18 6
Skerritt's Boats, . . . . .	1,162 15 8	—	1,162 15 8
Smack "Maraposa," . . . . .	469 8 6	—	469 8 6
Carrier Barrels, . . . . .	294 16 7	104 4 3	399 0 10
Boats, Nets, and Gear, . . . . .	5,163 18 0	809 19 2	5,973 17 2
Achill Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . . . .	175 12 2	—	175 12 2
Aran Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . . . .	15,344 5 5	89 17 8	15,434 3 1
Aran Fishery (Herring), . . . . .	207 11 6	—	207 11 6
Blacksod Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . . . .	3,309 13 3	2,300 14 11	6,970 8 2
Oleggan Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . . . .	3,318 15 4	133 3 9	3,451 19 1
Doonloughan and Clifden Fishery, . . . . .	508 11 4	6 14 6	605 5 10
*Net Mending, . . . . .	1,024 2 9	—	1,024 2 9
Murriak Reproductive Fund, . . . . .	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
Share Yawls, . . . . .	387 15 11	795 2 8	1,182 18 7
Large Fishing Boats, . . . . .	15,821 3 4	3,103 5 4	23,924 8 8
Mayo Yawls (for sale), . . . . .	244 5 0	—	244 5 0
Boat Building, . . . . .	1,144 9 4	1,975 14 3	3,120 3 7
	<i>Continued on next page.</i>		

\* From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Technical Instruction."

† From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Administration."

‡ See also under "Industries."

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
<i>Fishery Schemes—(con.):</i>			
Experiment in Seine Boat Fishing, . . . . .	263 17 11	—	263 17 11
†Administration, . . . . .	8,483 2 11	—	8,483 2 11
‡Local Stores, . . . . .	1,297 2 11	—	1,297 2 11
Miscellaneous Grants, . . . . .	1,766 15 5	63 17 5	1,829 13 10
	<b>126,728 8 6</b>	<b>14,085 16 2</b>	<b>142,814 4 8</b>
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
†Administration—Special Inquiries, &c., . . . . .	2,686 14 2	—	2,686 14 2
Ballaghaderreen Factory, . . . . .	3,916 13 4	200 0 0	4,116 13 4
Foxford Factory, . . . . .	8,333 6 8	—	8,333 6 8
Foxford Mill Race, . . . . .	1,164 3 0	—	1,164 3 0
*Cashel National School, . . . . .	100 6 3	—	100 6 3
*Carraroe Knitting Industry, . . . . .	33 0 0	—	33 0 0
*Belmullet Weaving do. . . . .	91 14 5	—	91 14 5
*Donegal Tweed Industry, . . . . .	818 15 7	—	818 15 7
*Industrial Classes, . . . . .	3,263 14 9	—	3,263 14 9
Ballyshannon Factory, . . . . .	127 5 7	—	127 5 7
Milford Weaving Industry, . . . . .	240 6 7	—	240 6 7
Creameries, . . . . .	20 12 1	—	20 12 1
Teelin Barrel-making, . . . . .	2,379 7 6	844 14 1	3,224 1 7
Burtonport Barrel-making, . . . . .	3,964 14 11	1,264 4 4	5,228 19 3
*Instruction in Barrel-making, . . . . .	208 12 11	—	208 12 11
Irish Industries Association— (South Donegal Industries), Grants, &c. . . . .	2,799 5 7	—	2,799 5 7
*Moneygold Industries, . . . . .	238 1 11	—	238 1 11
Purchase and Sale of Thread, . . . . .	75 5 9	247 18 2	323 3 11
Purchase and Manufacture of Looms, Kiltimagh Industries, . . . . .	268 14 1	88 5 4	356 19 5
Do. Technical School, . . . . .	467 13 1	—	467 13 1
Achill Industries, . . . . .	1,604 0 0	—	1,604 0 0
Irish Agricultural Organization So- ciety, . . . . .	29 8 8	—	29 8 8
Irish Agricultural Organization So- ciety, Dublin Exhibition, . . . . .	422 11 9	96 0 0	518 11 9
Dublin Exhibition, . . . . .	27 5 2	—	27 5 2
Boatbuilding, . . . . .	1,099 17 7	—	1,099 17 7
Connemara Basket Industry, . . . . .	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
*Instruction in Boatbuilding, . . . . .	360 3 9	—	360 3 9
Lace for Paris Exhibition, . . . . .	64 3 3	—	64 3 3
Miscellaneous Grants, . . . . .	462 17 9	66 10 2	529 7 11
	<b>35,528 16 1</b>	<b>2,797 12 1</b>	<b>38,324 8 2</b>
	(Continued on next page)		

\* Expenditure under this scheme is now charged to "Technical Instruction."

† Expenditure under this account is now charged to "Administration" sub-head.

‡ From 1st April, 1900, expenditure is charged to "General Purposes."

## APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901—(continued).

Name of Vote.	Total to 31st March, 1900.	Total for Year 1900-1901.	Total to 31st March, 1901.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):</b>			
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c.:</i>			
Works completed or in progress, . . . . .	£ s. d. 62,429 12 7	£ s. d. 3,457 2 11	£ s. d. 65,886 15 6
*Administration, . . . . .	7,658 12 0	—	7,658 12 0
	70,088 4 7	3,457 2 11	73,545 7 6
Steamer, . . . . .	23,649 8 5	3,593 2 9	27,241 11 2
Sinking Fund, No. 1, . . . . .	14,000 0 0	—	14,000 0 0
Do., No. 2 (Steamer Depreciation Account).	2,361 0 0	787 0 0	3,148 0 0
	16,361 0 0	787 0 0	17,148 0 0
<i>General Purposes:</i>			
Galway Bay Steamboat Co., . . . . .	6,087 6 8	700 0 0	6,787 6 8
Donegal S.S. Service, . . . . .	1,000 0 0	600 0 0	1,600 0 0
Telegraphs, &c., . . . . .	331 4 1	109 0 2	440 4 3
West Coast (Mayo) Steamer Service,	511 19 9	—	511 19 9
North Coast (Mayo) do. do., . . . . .	250 0 0	—	250 0 0
Nurse for Achill, . . . . .	284 11 1	22 19 8	307 10 9
Miscellaneous Stores, &c., . . . . .	447 17 7	1,078 0 4	1,525 17 11
	8,912 19 2	2,510 0 2	11,422 19 4
Interest paid on Borrowed Money, . . . . .	250 10 5	247 10 0	498 0 5
Repayment to Board of Works, . . . . .	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,000 0 0
	1,250 10 5	1,247 10 0	2,498 0 5
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:</b>			
<i>Fisheries, Grants, &amp;c., . . . . .</i>			
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway and Co. Mayo. (See also Misc. Fund).	2,457 19 10	—	2,457 19 10
Local Contribution to Murrisk Fund refunded.	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	3,707 17 8	—	3,707 17 8
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c.:</i>			
Works completed or in progress, . . . . .	36,445 5 0	—	36,445 5 0
Administration, . . . . .	7,771 0 3	—	7,771 0 3
	44,216 5 3	—	44,216 5 3
<b>SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:</b>			
<i>Large Fishing Boats, Co. Donegal, (See also Miscellaneous Fund), Fisheries Grants (stamps, &amp;c.) . . . . .</i>			
	3,605 0 1	—	3,605 0 1
	208 9 8	—	208 9 8
	3,813 9 9	—	3,813 9 9
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &amp;c.:</i>			
Works in Progress, . . . . .	5,244 5 2	—	5,244 5 2
Administration, . . . . .	1,075 9 10	—	1,075 9 10
	6,319 15 0	—	6,319 15 0
<b>ACHILL FUND,</b>			
	954 1 10	—	954 1 10
Grand Total, . . . . .	910,467 0 11	169,271 0 10	1,089,738 1 9

\* Expenditure under this account is now charged to "Administration" sub-head.

APPENDIX V.

STATEMENT OF LOANS ISSUED FROM 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901.

Purpose for which Loans were made.	Fund from which Loans were made.	Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1900.		Loans made in Year 1900-1901.		Total Loans made up to 31st March 1901.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Agricultural Development,	Miscellaneous Fund, . . . . .	24	£ 515 8 3	41	£ 824 8 3	65	£ 1,440 16 5
Do., . . . . .	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, . . . . .	65	1,932 8 2	3	58 8 6	67	2,014 16 7
Do., . . . . .	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, . . . . .	4	174 16 10	-	-	4	174 16 10
Industrial Development,	Miscellaneous Fund, . . . . .	3	10,456 0 0	-	-	3	10,456 0 0
Do., . . . . .	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, . . . . .	57	738 9 3	14	108 3 8	71	898 12 10
Do., . . . . .	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, . . . . .	140	1,735 17 6	16	171 3 0	156	1,907 0 6
Fishery Development,	Miscellaneous Fund, . . . . .	1	400 0 0	-	-	1	400 0 0
Do., . . . . .	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, . . . . .	1,554	31,738 7 11	261	7,326 7 10	1,815	38,068 15 9
Do., . . . . .	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, . . . . .	302	3,637 11 3	27	929 13 2	329	4,467 4 4
Public Services, . . . . .	Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, . . . . .	1	2,300 0 0	-	-	1	2,300 0 0
	Total,	3,211	63,527 19 0	431	9,598 4 3	3,682	68,121 3 3



## APPENDIX VI.

CORRESPONDENCE as to AGRICULTURAL SCHEMES proposed by  
COUNTY COUNCILS.

SCHEME for the IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE and for TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION approved by the County Council of Donegal, for the Rural District of Glenties, in which all the Electoral Divisions are scheduled as Congested.

I.—That a sum of £52 10s. be allocated to subsidise the owners of pedigree bulls, Shorthorn and Polled Angus, leaving as far as possible an average of three bulls for each parish in the Union.

II.—That a sum of £49 be allocated to subsidise the owners of pedigree rams. As far as possible for each parish an average of seven rams.

III.—That a sum of £15 be allocated to subsidise the owners of boar pigs, Yorkshire.

IV.—That a sum of £30 be allocated to subsidise the owners of three sire horses, Suffolk Punch, Thoroughbred and Clydesdale.

V.—That a sum of £21 be allocated for the improvement of the poultry, and that for this purpose there be established a number of centres (farm-house stations) for the sale or exchange of eggs for setting laid by hens, ducks, geese and turkeys of improved breeds, to be selected by experts of the Congested Districts Board.

VI.—That a sum of £42 be allocated as prizes for the neatest cottages, the general cleanliness and neatness of the house, both interior and exterior, and the farmstead generally, to be taken into account. That for this purpose twenty-eight first class prizes of £1 each and twenty-eight second class prizes of 10s. each be awarded to farmers in the general district of Glenties, whose Poor Law Valuation does not exceed £4. That the judges be competent persons from outside the Union to be nominated by the Technical Instruction Committee.

VII.—That a sum of £70 be allocated for prizes for the best cultivated farms, drainage and fencing to be taken into account. That for this purpose fourteen first class prizes of £2, and forty-two second class prizes of £1 each be awarded farmers in the Rural District of Glenties, whose Poor Law Valuation does not exceed £6. That the judges be competent persons from outside the Union to be nominated by the Technical Instruction Committee.

VIII.—That a sum of £30 be allocated for the instruction of boys in net-mending and boat-building, and for the general improvement of the fishing industry in the Union.

IX.—That a sum of £12 be allocated for the instruction and training of two dairymaids in Glasnevin Model Farm.

X.—That the Committee strongly recommend the establishing of three technical schools, one at Killybegs, one at Glenties, and one at Dungloe for the training of the youth, male and female,

in the various branches of technical education, such as Carpentry, Boot and Shoe making, Coopering, Embroidery, Knitting and Laundry work as soon as funds are available.

XI.—The Committee do not consider it necessary to allocate any money for flax culture at present.

13th May, 1901.

[The schemes for the Rural Districts of Dunfanaghy, Donegal, Inishowen and Milford, are of the same general character as the above.]

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COPY of MINUTE of the CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD dated 15th March, 1901.

“In future all schemes contributed to by taxation in Congested Districts and supported by contributions from the Congested Districts Board, shall be submitted to the Board, who will enter into all necessary communication with the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, and the amounts contributed by the Board shall be paid to the County Councils direct.”

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COPY of LETTER received by the CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD from the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in reference to the Schemes proposed for the Congested Districts in County Donegal.

Dublin, 18th March, 1901.

SIR,

With reference to previous correspondence in regard to schemes under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act in respect of Rural Districts in the County Donegal submitted to the Department by the Congested Districts Board for consideration and approval in accordance with section 19 (4) (a) of the Act, and to your minute of the 15th instant in respect of schemes contributed to by taxation in Congested Districts and supported by contributions from the Congested Districts Board, I am directed by the Vice-President to communicate to you the views of the Department relative to these subjects.

With regard to the minute I am to state that the Department will willingly concur in the future procedure suggested, but I am to remind you that the Department cannot divest themselves of their statutory responsibility under section 19 (4) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, whereby their approval is necessary to each scheme in accordance with the provisions of which it is proposed to apply money from the rates for such scheme, or for defraying any administrative or incidental expenses incurred for the purposes of the Act.

Before discussing the Donegal schemes referred to, it should be explained that there have been special difficulties in dealing with the case of this county owing to the exceptional procedure adopted by the local authorities and owing to the great variety of recommendations in the schemes. The procedure in other counties has been that the County Council acted as the unit of local authority and endeavoured

in consultation with the Department's representatives to co-ordinate the schemes for all the Rural Districts into one county scheme before submitting them for the approval of the Department. In Donegal each Rural District Council submitted separate schemes. Furthermore, the Department, which was engaged in the formation of schemes with all the County Councils in Ireland, was obliged to concentrate attention on the live-stock scheme for 1901 since these schemes have to be put in operation at once if they are to be available for this year, and this necessitated the postponement, but only for the time being, of the consideration of most other elements of the county schemes of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. In this connection it may be mentioned that the live-stock schemes for the non-congested portions of the County Donegal have already been dealt with.

Proceeding now to the schemes under consideration it is observed that they include a certain number of recommendations which fall into three main categories:—

1. Recommendations which can be approved of at present.
2. Recommendations the principles of which may be approved, but as to which a definite opinion could not be expressed in the absence of further details and until after inspection by an expert of the Department.
3. Recommendations which are inadmissible.

#### I.—RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH CAN BE APPROVED AT PRESENT.

Under this head come:

(a.) Recommendations which may be considered part of the usual work of the Congested Districts Board in the county and of whose further proposed extension in the Congested Districts the Board approve. These include the suggestions regarding poultry and eggs, bees, swine, horses and other live stock. In the congested portions of the county the approval of the Congested Districts Board of such suggestions will be accepted by the Department. This approval will not in pursuance of the arrangement set forth in the Department's letter of 13th March apply to the schemes for the improvement of swine, horses, and other live stock in congested areas in Rural Districts which are mainly non-congested.

(b.) All the recommendations for prizes for the best kept cottages and best cultivated farms and the provision with respect to improving cottage dairies.

(c.) Recommendations for prizes for excellence in needlework, such as embroidery, sewed muslin, &c.

(d.) Scholarships to enable selected girls to obtain training in the Dairy Schools of Glasnevin and the Munster Institute.

(e.) Recommendations as to lectures on agriculture and subjects of technical instruction. (*Note.*—The system which has been adopted in other counties as regards lectures on agriculture with much success and which it is recommended should also be followed in the case of Donegal, is that a lecturer should be appointed for the county and that his services should be available for all districts in the county whether congested or non-congested.)

With respect to all these recommendations the approval of the Department is hereby given.

These include:—

**II.—RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO WHICH A DEFINITE OPINION CANNOT NOW BE EXPRESSED.**

These include:

(a.) The recommendations for Fishery Schools in Donegal, Dunfanaghy, and Portnablagh, and for Technical schools in Glenties, Killybegs, Dungloe, Donegal, and Letterkenny. In respect of none of these proposals are sufficient details furnished to permit of any opinion being expressed. But in any case the subject involved, namely, systematic technical instruction, is of such a nature as to demand the greatest care, deliberation and method in its treatment, and before the Department could approve or even advise on a scheme it would be necessary that its experts should visit the centres concerned, confer with those interested in the work locally as to the needs and possibilities of technical instruction in the district, and make a report. Experience proves that this is the only successful method of dealing with a subject so complex and far-reaching as the establishment in any locality of a sound system of technical instruction. This is the procedure that is being adopted in the case of other counties. An inspector of the Department will visit Donegal at the earliest opportunity. It may be pointed out that the pressure on the staff of the Department in this as well as in other respects in endeavouring to meet the simultaneous demands of all the counties in Ireland is at present almost overwhelming.

(b.) The suggestions with regard to flax are in principle approved, but the detailed working-out will best be undertaken in connection with a scheme for the improvement of flax cultivation which is being determined by a special committee in conjunction with various County Councils in Ulster.

**III.—RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH ARE INADMISSIBLE.**

(a.) Recommendations for grants for apparatus, &c., to National schools to enable them to carry out the new programme. The Department is precluded from applying or approving of the application of funds for any of the purposes for which funds are available under the Board of National Education.

(b.) It must be noted that grants under the Technical Instruction Acts which have hitherto been administered by the Board of Education, South Kensington, are given for instruction only (see Part III. of the Memorandum on Powers and Procedure of Local Authorities, copy attached). Hence the grants cannot be used as seems to be suggested by some of the schemes for other purposes than those of instruction.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. P. GILL,  
Secretary.

The Secretary,  
Congested Districts Board,  
Dublin.

## APPENDIX VII.

## LOCATION OF STALLIONS, SEASON 1901.

County.	Station of Stallion.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.
CORK, . . .	Bantry, . . .	"Carnaroon," . . .	Hackney.
DONEGAL, . . .	Carndonagh, . . .	"Enthorpe Duke,"* . . .	Hackney.
	Do., . . .	"Prince," . . .	Shire.
	Dunfanaghy, . . .	"Viscount," . . .	do.
	Do. (Ard's Farm),	"Sunbeam," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Ballybofey, . . .	"Romulus II." . . .	Hackney.
	Ardara, . . .	"Cremorne," . . .	Hunter.
GALWAY, . . .	Carraroe, . . .	"Lord Go Bang," . . .	Hackney.
	Cashel, . . .	"Movement," . . .	Welsh Pony.
	Clifden, . . .	"Golden Crescent," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do., . . .	"Norseman,"* . . .	Pony.
	Oughterard, . . .	"Bursea Performer," . . .	Hackney.
KERRY, . . .	Caherciveen, . . .	"Gay Lad III," . . .	Hackney.
	Dingle, . . .	"Sylvio," . . .	Hunter.
	Kenmare, . . .	"Sir Tatton," . . .	Hackney
	Castleisland, . . .	"Diogenes,"* . . .	Thoroughbred
	Beaufort, . . .	"Merry Lad,"* . . .	Hackney.
LEITRIM, . . .	Manorhamilton (Ballyboy).	"Convoy," . . .	Hackney.
MAYO, . . .	Achill Sound, . . .	"Express IV.," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Belmullet, . . .	"Punster," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do., . . .	"Derwent,"* . . .	Hackney.
	Louisburgh, . . .	"Electricity," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Swinford, . . .	"Wolferton Marshes," . . .	Hackney.
	Clare Island, . . .	"Oscar,"* . . .	Pony.
ROSCOMMON, . . .	Loughglynn, . . .	"Mahmoud," . . .	Arab.
	Do., . . .	"Beau," . . .	Hackney.
SLIGO, . . .	Tobercurry (Cormal- lagh).	"Fashion III." . . .	Hackney.

\* Located after 31st March, 1901.



## APPENDIX VIII.

## LOCATION OF STALLION ASSES, SEASON 1901.

County.	Station.	Name of Ass.	Breed.
COBK, . . .	Schull, . . . .	"Khedive," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Bantry (Adrigole), .	"Gibraltar," . . . .	Half-bred do.
	Skibbereen (Gokane),	"Don Juan II.," . . . .	Pure-bred do.
DONEGAL, . . .	Glenties, . . . .	"Montejo," . . . .	Half-bred Spanish
GALWAY, . . .	Leenane, . . . .	"Jack," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Claddaghduff, . . .	"Cervera," . . . .	do. do.
KERRY, . . . .	Causeway, . . . .	"Orphan," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Kenmare, . . . .	"Sancho Panza," . . . .	do. do.
	Beaufort, . . . .	"Grimaldo," . . . .	do. do.
	Bathmore, . . . .	"Don Carlos," . . . .	do. do.
	Abbeyfeale (Behen- anagh.)	"Felix," . . . .	do. do.
	Castlegregory, . . .	"The Count," . . . .	do. do.
	Sneem, . . . .	"Don Caesar," . . . .	Half-bred do.
	Caragh (Glencar), .	"The Old," . . . .	do. do.
Dingle, . . . .		"Columbus," . . . .	do. do.
LEITRIM, . . .	Ballinamore, . . . .	"Bear," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Dowra, . . . .	"Campagna," . . . .	do. do.
MAYO . . . .	Foxford, . . . .	"Pollong," . . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Claremorris, . . . .	"Castello," . . . .	do. do.
	Swinford, . . . .	"Cordova," . . . .	do. do.
	Ballaghaderin, . . .	"Poileas," . . . .	do. do.
	Turlough, . . . .	"Sir Grattan," . . . .	do. do.
ROSCOMMON, .	Fairymount, . . . .	"Barossa," . . . .	Half-bred do.
	Loughglynn, . . . .	"Chateau," . . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Do., . . . .	"Ketch," . . . .	do. do.

not

## APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF BEEKEEPERS in the  
Congested Districts.

Name of Secretary.	Address.	Association.
Mrs Cotter, .	Schull, Co. Cork, . . . . .	Schull.
H. H. Pearson, .		
Thomas O'Donnell, .	Dunkineely, Co. Donegal, . . . . .	Dunkineely.
J. J. O'Connell, .	Carrick, Co. Donegal, . . . . .	Carrick.
James O'Connell, junr.,	Ballynagrown, Annascaul, Co. Kerry,	Lack.
M. J. Doherty, .	Kiltimagh, Co. Mayo, . . . . .	Kiltimagh.
T. Whitty, .	Tourmakeady, Co. Mayo, . . . . .	Tourmakeady.
M. Fuery, .	Kilglass N. S., Culleena, Co. Mayo, .	Culleena.
Andrew Wilkinson, .	Mulroy, Milford, Co. Donegal, . . . .	Carrigart.
John Egan, .	Castlegregory, Co. Kerry, . . . . .	Castlegregory.
F. R. O'Sullivan, .	Killibonane, Kenmare, Co. Kerry, . .	Bonane.
W. J. Evans, .	Shanakeale, Castlemaine, Co. Kerry,	Keel.
Rev. E. Morrison, .	Carndonagh, Co. Donegal, . . . . .	Innishowen.
Owen Maguire, .	Derryrober N. S., Woodford, Co. Galway,	Woodford.
P. Casby, .	Dunmore, Tuam, Co. Galway, . . . . .	Dunmore.
S. M'Grath, .	Clonkeen, Killarney, Co. Kerry, . . .	Kilgarvan.
Thomas Raftery, .	Meelick, Mount Kelly, Glenamaddy, Co. Galway.	Glenamaddy.
D. Fitzpatrick, .	Killorglin, Co. Kerry, . . . . .	Laune.
J. D. Cassidy, .	Ardara, Co. Donegal, . . . . .	Ardara.
Thomas Fitzmaurice,	Cloonfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo, . .	Cloonfad.
James M'Dyer, .	Glenties, Co. Donegal, . . . . .	Glenties.
John O'Shea, .	Adrigole, Bantry, Co. Cork, . . . . .	Sugarloaf.
P. J. Barry, .	Mount Delvin N. S., Cloonfad, Ballyhaunis, Co. Mayo.	Mount Delvin.
J. F. O'Sullivan, .	Glenmore, Derreen, Kenmare, Co. Kerry,	Derreen.

Much of the honey produced, especially in the sea-board and mountain districts, is of exceptionally fine quality and flavour.



## APPENDIX X.

RETURN showing NUMBER of BOATS and NUMBER of MEN and BOYS engaged in the SPRING MACKEREL FISHERIES, 1900.

Fishery.	District to which Boat and Crew belong.	No. of Boats.		Crews.	
		Large.	Small.	No. of Men.	No. of Boys.
ARAN, . . . .	Aran Islands, . . . . .	12	25	161	8
	Connemara, . . . . .	13	-	89	-
	Total, . . . . .	25	25	250	8
CLEGGAN, . . . .	Oleggan, . . . . .	7	14	118	-
	Clifden, . . . . .	2	-	12	-
	Ballinakill, . . . . .	10	-	60	-
	Inishboffin and adjacent Islands,	3	16	108	2
	Total, . . . . .	22	30	298	2
DOONLOUGHAN and CLIFDEN.	Doonloughan, Total, .	2	20	100	-
BLACKSOD, . . . .	Blacksod and Achill Island, .	9	-	38	-
	Inishkea Island, . . . . .	-	13	52	-
	Total, . . . . .	9	13	90	-
ROUNDSTONE, . . .	Roundstone, Total, .	11	-	65	-
	Grand Total, . . . . .	69	88	808	10

W. J. O'Connell



APPENDIX XI.

FISH CURING.

STATEMENT showing EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS in respect of FISH CURING from the 5th of August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1901.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.										RECEIPTS.			
	Cost of Buildings.	Purchase of Fish.	Super- vision.	Labourers' Wages.	Salt.	Barrels, Imple- ments, &c.	Miscel- laneous Freights, Rents, &c.	Subsidy in aid of Fish-curing Stations in private hands.	Total Expendi- ture.	Sale of Fish.	Miscel- laneous.	Total Receipts.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1892-93.	1,010 17 3	1,132 11 9	147 0 0	194 7 9	341 11 8	430 15 6	33 11 11	—	3,290 15 10	175 0 11	6 5 3	181 6 3		
1893-94.	1,713 8 1	1,785 14 4	728 5 11	719 16 5	798 10 5	839 12 11	321 8 0	—	6,904 16 1	2,373 10 10	172 14 5	2,546 5 3		
1894-95.	313 17 11	2,904 9 0	559 17 2	673 8 2	636 13 2	957 8 5	347 9 8	330 1 4	6,713 3 10	4,183 1 1	92 2 1	4,375 3 2		
1895-96.	687 14 11	2,055 16 7	444 10 10	686 9 7	627 15 10	882 14 1	510 19 0	70 14 4	6,016 15 2	6,244 13 11	162 10 3	6,407 4 2		
1896-97.	174 4 0	1,625 17 0	345 12 8	344 5 5	282 4 1	360 7 4	365 18 8	9 5 0	3,317 14 2	3,568 15 0	215 11 1	3,774 6 1		
1897-98.	320 15 4	1,591 1 6	318 13 5	521 10 10	535 1 1	782 6 10	234 1 3	—	4,333 15 3	2,269 14 8	233 7 6	2,503 2 3		
1898-99.	869 9 8	703 15 2	339 11 5	452 12 1	643 2 4	246 17 1	330 2 6	—	3,610 11 3	2,599 3 1	261 16 4	2,860 19 5		
1899-1900.	506 13 8	563 4 3	213 9 11	143 10 0	27 6 9	90 11 8	57 18 3	—	1,890 15 6	445 10 9	263 1 9	708 12 6		
1900-1901.	210 17 9	214 11 2	164 6 7	260 10 9	25 1 6	110 3 0	168 11 6	—	1,444 2 3	940 10 5	152 5 8	1,092 16 1		
Totals.	5,816 18 7	12,517 1 9	3,291 12 11	4,035 11 0	4,169 6 10	4,690 16 10	2,320 0 9	400 0 8	37,241 9 4	22,790 0 8	1,539 14 4	24,349 15 0		

## APPENDIX XII.

During the autumn of 1900 stations for the pickling of herrings and mackerel were opened at the following places :—

*1. Downing's Bay, . . . . .	Co. Donegal.
*2. Magheragallon (Gweedore), . . . . .	"
*3. Gortnasate, . . . . .	"
*4. Inishcoo, . . . . .	"
*5. Rosbeg, . . . . .	"
*6. Trawneagh, . . . . .	"
*7. Belderrig, . . . . .	Co. Mayo.
*8. Porturlin, . . . . .	"
9. Portacloy, . . . . .	"
10. Rinroe, . . . . .	"
*11. Muingcreena, . . . . .	"
12. Inishturk, . . . . .	"
*13. Inishkea, . . . . .	"
*14. Clare Island, . . . . .	"
*15. Darby's Point, . . . . .	"
*16. Tully, . . . . .	Co. Galway.
*17. Cleggan, . . . . .	"
*18. Inishboffin, . . . . .	"
*19. Doonloughan, . . . . .	"
20. Kilonan (Aran), . . . . .	"
21. Kilmurvey (Aran), . . . . .	"

During the spring of 1901 stations for the curing of cod, ling, and saithe were opened at the following places :—

*1. Tory Island, . . . . .	Co. Donegal.
2. Malinbeg, . . . . .	"
3. Teelin, . . . . .	"
4. Porturlin, . . . . .	Co. Mayo.
5. Portacloy, . . . . .	"
6. Rinroe, . . . . .	"

Stations marked thus (\*) were sublet to fish merchants.

1901

APPENDIX XIII.

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COST AND EARNINGS OF LARGE FISHING  
BOATS.

## APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Cost and Earnings of LARGE FISHING BOATS

Name of Boat.	Date when Crews started Fishing.	Cost of Boat.	Cost of Repairs, Paint, &c., for Boat.	Cost of Gear, Outch, &c.	*Total Outlay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Columba (Downings), .	22nd July, 1897,	122 17 11	12 15 10	143 4 8	278 18 5
St. Francis, . . . .	"	122 6 11	11 16 3	150 15 1	284 18 3
St. Ambrose, . . . .	13th August, 1896,	138 2 8	11 9 8	102 5 2	251 17 6
St. Andrew I. (No. 1), .	29th Sept., 1896,	113 1 0	28 11 9	163 18 1	305 10 10
St. Anna, . . . . .	13th August, 1896,	140 18 2	5 1 9	133 12 9	279 12 8
St. Balthen, . . . .	22nd July, 1897,	122 18 6	10 3 5	158 10 8	291 12 7
St. Bernard, . . . .	13th August, 1896,	139 12 9	4 12 5	96 7 0	239 12 2
St. Brendan, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	106 7 7	28 19 11	166 3 8	301 11 2
St. Carthach, . . . .	10th Dec., 1897,	83 5 3	13 9 8	97 18 6	194 13 5
St. Andrew II., . . . .	1st Sept., 1896,	143 6 2	0 13 1	15 0 4	158 19 7
St. Andrew I. (No. 2), .	—	81 0 0	0 8 6	78 19 0	160 7 6
St. Columba, . . . .	7th August, 1896,	51 3 7	3 16 11	88 17 5	143 17 11
St. Connell, . . . .	13th August, 1896,	137 8 11	2 4 0	91 14 3	231 7 2
St. Davoc, . . . . .	"	137 8 11	0 14 6	79 17 10	218 1 3
St. Ernan, . . . . .	22nd July, 1897,	120 1 6	17 4 11	170 19 3	308 5 8
St. Eunan, . . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	113 13 1	106 8 8	188 1 9	408 3 6
St. Finan, . . . . .	13th August, 1896,	136 10 5	2 10 7	90 16 9	229 17 9
St. Findon, . . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	109 14 6	24 16 0	160 4 4	294 14 10
St. James, . . . . .	31st Jan., 1899,	133 16 2	7 2 8	129 10 4	270 9 2
St. Malachy, . . . .	13th August, 1896,	137 8 11	3 5 5	110 9 7	251 3 11
St. Mark, . . . . .	"	132 9 1	4 2 2	97 7 8	233 18 11
St. M'Brean, . . . .	10th Dec., 1897,	80 18 5	6 10 2	132 4 2	219 12 9
St. Michael, . . . .	13th August, 1896,	141 6 4	4 10 7	85 14 3	231 11 2
St. Molaise, . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	108 7 6	24 7 7	196 2 4	328 17 5
St. Mura, . . . . .	13th August, 1896,	137 8 11	1 16 8	80 1 3	219 6 10
St. Nial, . . . . .	"	139 12 9	4 2 9	130 9 4	274 4 10
St. Patrick, . . . . .	1st August, 1899,	51 3 7	4 9 1	99 11 6	155 4 2
St. Paul, . . . . .	31st Jan., 1899,	139 12 8	6 4 2	125 19 2	271 16 0
St. Peter, . . . . .	29th Sept., 1896,	107 14 6	21 15 1	174 18 2	304 7 9
Baptist, . . . . .	13th August, 1896,	137 9 0	3 5 9	94 10 8	235 5 5
Lord Finross, . . . .	11th October, 1899,	140 12 5	1 17 11	95 6 11	237 17 3
Totals, . . . . .		3,707 18 1	379 7 10	3,723 11 10	7,815 17 9

\* Allowing for Outlay re-credited.

The above statement does not include four boats partly or wholly paid

## XIII.

(Share System) on the Donegal Coast to the 31st March, 1901.

Crew's Share of Earnings.	Amount retained by Board.			Total Net Earnings.	Name of Boat.
	Sinking Fund Account.	Instruction Account.	Total.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
430 12 5	171 17 10	46 14 0	218 11 10	619 4 3	St. Columba (Downings)
580 4 5	232 2 5	50 19 11	283 2 4	863 6 9	St. Francis.
511 11 2	173 7 5	86 13 8	260 1 1	771 12 3	St. Ambrose.
578 3 6	305 10 10	25 19 7	331 10 5	909 13 11	St. Andrew I. (No. 1),
252 17 0	96 8 1	48 4 1	144 12 2	397 9 2	St. Anna.
478 7 6	216 0 6	37 9 4	253 9 10	731 17 4	St. Balthen.
159 10 11	57 13 5	28 16 8	86 10 1	246 1 0	St. Bernard.
544 14 8	246 4 3	37 4 3	283 8 6	828 3 2	St. Brendan.
332 8 10	166 6 4	44 13 9	211 0 1	593 8 11	St. Carthach.
186 9 6	103 1 1	32 0 9	135 1 10	321 11 4	St. Andrew II.
158 7 0	38 17 10	19 8 11	58 6 9	216 13 9	St. Andrew I. (No. 2).
124 9 4	58 6 1	28 3 0	84 9 1	208 18 5	St. Columba.
272 3 11	90 8 5	45 4 3	135 12 8	407 16 7	St. Connell.
279 13 11	97 2 6	43 11 1	145 13 7	425 7 6	St. Davoc.
639 19 6	290 5 4	56 6 4	346 11 8	1,036 11 2	St. Ernan.
701 7 7	311 10 2	44 18 0	356 8 2	1,067 15 9	St. Eunan.
306 3 0	104 16 9	52 8 5	157 5 2	463 8 2	St. Finan.
648 10 5	283 8 10	47 19 2	331 8 0	979 18 5	St. Findon.
226 1 6	77 6 5	38 13 2	115 19 7	342 1 1	St. James.
197 12 11	64 17 10	32 9 0	97 6 10	294 19 9	St. Malachy.
456 0 0	152 2 7	76 1 4	228 3 11	684 3 11	St. Mark.
563 18 4	213 0 10	63 17 2	271 18 0	825 16 4	St. M'Brean.
168 5 4	52 16 7	26 8 3	79 4 10	237 10 2	St. Michael.
537 15 7	270 9 9	40 18 5	311 8 2	879 3 9	St. Molaise.
225 16 9	73 14 2	36 17 2	110 11 4	336 8 1	St. Mura.
268 2 2	90 7 3	45 3 8	135 10 11	403 13 1	St. Nial.
106 17 8	43 5 4	24 2 9	72 8 1	179 5 9	St. Patrick.
399 0 6	103 6 8	51 13 4	155 0 0	454 0 6	St. Paul.
696 14 0	300 16 5	50 13 1	351 9 6	1,048 3 6	St. Peter.
235 2 3	105 8 2	52 14 0	158 2 2	443 4 5	Baptist.
242 11 10	70 11 11	35 6 0	105 17 11	248 9 9	Lord Finrosa.
11,569 13 5	4,669 12 0	1,346 12 6	6,016 4 6	17,585 17 11	

for and transferred to new crews as shown in previous Reports.

## APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Cost and Earnings of LARGE FISHING BOATS (Share

Name of Boat.	Date when Crews received Boats.	Cost of Boat.	Cost of Repairs, Paint, &c., for Boat.	Cost of Gear, Outch, &c.	Total Outlay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Diamond," . . .	April, 1898.	141 14 1	22 4 11	118 2 6	279 1 6
"Emerald," . . .	do.	137 1 5	24 8 10	147 17 0	309 7 3
"Goldseeker," . . .	do.	185 17 9	27 8 1	162 15 9	336 1 7
"Ruby," . . .	do.	155 4 8	7 11 2	188 1 0	300 16 10
"Amethyst," . . .	March, 1899,	174 9 4	15 19 8	263 11 7	444 0 7
"Topaz," . . .	do.	178 2 10	11 0 7	171 8 9	360 12 2
"St. Derrible," . . .	do.	212 9 3	13 14 2	188 15 9	414 19 2
"Inishglora," . . .	do.	162 13 10	26 3 11	218 3 9	407 1 6
"Hermion," . . .	do.	147 14 6	12 0 6	97 9 1	257 4 1
"Pearl," . . .	March, 1900,	161 11 0	1 17 0	115 8 1	278 16 1
"Silver Spray," . . .	do.	219 3 11	2 3 3	180 6 4	401 13 6
"Slievemore," . . .	do.	135 9 10	3 1 0	178 15 4	367 6 2
"Sunfish," . . .	do.	168 3 9	1 14 0	179 11 6	349 9 3
"Dolphin," . . .	do.	171 18 9	0 17 8	195 0 0	367 16 5
"Olive Branch," . . .	do.	170 0 0	4 15 8	114 19 7	289 15 3
"Star of Oleggan," . . .	do.	166 19 7	1 4 8	114 3 2	282 7 5
"Doonalla," . . .	April, 1900,	170 0 0	0 15 4	177 9 9	348 5 1
"Star of the Sea," . . .	do.	166 15 10	0 17 0	185 2 1	352 14 11
"Crough Patrick," . . .	August, 1900,	183 2 7	—	179 17 8	363 0 3
"Benmore," . . .	September, 1900,	181 18 8	0 13 6	192 19 10	375 12 0
	Totals,	3,420 11 7	178 10 11	3,286 18 6	6,886 1 0

## XIV.

System) on the Galway and Mayo Coasts to the 31st March, 1901.

Amount paid to Crew.	Amount retained by Board.			Total Net Earnings.	Balance due on Boat.	Name of Boat.
	Sinking Fund Account.	Instruction Account.	Total.			
£ s. d. 198 13 8	£ s. d. 81 16 0	£ s. d. 30 8 10	£ s. d. 112 4 10	£ s. d. 306 18 6	£ s. d. 197 5 6	"Diamond."
189 13 2	79 18 8	33 10 7	113 9 3	303 2 5	229 8 7	"Emerald."
240 3 1	122 17 2	48 3 4	171 0 6	411 3 7	212 4 5	"Goldseeker."
223 8 1	95 14 10	42 3 7	137 18 5	366 6 6	205 2 0	"Ruby."
233 14 10	79 7 3	33 15 7	163 2 10	446 17 8	364 13 4	"Amethyst."
184 2 1	49 1 10	53 11 2	102 13 0	286 15 1	310 13 6	"Topaz."
182 12 8	39 15 4	44 9 3	84 4 7	286 17 3	374 16 9	"St. Derrible."
175 7 10	37 14 3	42 2 0	79 16 3	255 4 1	369 7 3	"Inishglora."
119 19 4	27 12 0	30 16 3	58 8 3	178 7 7	229 12 1	"Hermon."
62 11 1	11 12 6	13 2 6	24 15 0	77 6 1	267 3 7	"Pearl."
103 1 8	37 4 8	27 4 7	64 9 3	157 10 11	374 8 10	"Silver Spray."
78 5 3	17 4 3	17 4 4	34 8 7	112 13 10	350 1 11	"Slievemore."
86 18 0	20 7 11	20 8 0	40 15 11	127 13 11	329 1 4	"Sunfish."
104 7 4	21 4 7	21 4 7	42 9 2	146 16 6	346 11 10	"Dolphin."
38 19 1	5 7 8	6 17 7	12 5 3	51 4 4	284 7 7	"Olive Branch."
56 0 0	12 10 6	14 0 6	26 11 0	82 11 0	269 16 11	"Star of Cleggan."
61 18 0	15 1 4	15 1 5	30 2 9	92 0 9	333 3 9	"Doonalla."
69 15 2	16 4 9	16 4 10	32 9 7	102 4 9	336 10 2	"Star of the Sea."
31 18 9	5 7 9	5 7 8	10 15 5	42 14 2	357 12 6	"Croagh Patrick."
27 2 11	Nil.	—	—	19 15 1	375 12 0	"Benmore."
2503 12 0	786 3 3	585 16 7	1,331 19 10	3,833 4 0	6,118 13 10	Totals.

APPENDIX XV.  
STATEMENT showing Cost and Earnings of YAWLS worked on the Share System during period to 31st March, 1901.

Name of Yawl.	Date when Crews begun Fishing.	Cost of Yawl and Outfit.	Cost of Gear and Incidentals.	Total Outlay.	Net Earnings.	Crew's Share.	Sinking Fund.	Instruction Account.	Balance due on Yawl.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St Gobnet,	Dec., 1899.	14 16 6	32 10 8	47 7 2	103 13 5	69 1 8	29 0 10	5 10 11	18 6 4
St. Joseph,	do.	14 16 6	32 11 5	47 7 11	103 17 4	68 4 4	28 7 6	6 5 6	19 0 5
St. Kevin I.,	do.	14 12 0	30 7 3	44 19 3	67 11 3	45 0 0	18 17 3	3 14 0	26 2 0
St. Patrick,	do.	14 12 0	31 6 2	45 18 2	68 18 6	45 18 4	18 12 9	4 7 5	27 5 5
Horace Plunkett,	Feb., 1900,	14 14 8	19 14 10	34 9 6	63 17 8	42 9 5	17 0 10	4 7 5	17 8 8
Sir David,	do.	15 1 7	30 13 9	45 15 4	97 10 6	64 15 6	26 17 6	5 17 6	18 17 10
St. Columbkille,	Dec., 1900.	15 13 0	24 15 0	40 8 0	47 8 4	31 12 4	10 10 8	5 5 4	29 17 4
St. Mary,	do.	15 13 0	24 15 0	40 8 0	33 4 1	22 2 10	7 7 6	3 13 9	33 0 6
St. Kevin II.,	do.	15 13 0	24 14 11	40 7 11	37 9 4	24 19 8	8 6 5	4 3 3	32 1 6
St. Aeny,	do.	16 3 7	24 15 1	40 18 8	32 15 0	21 16 10	7 5 5	3 12 9	33 13 3
Mary Anne,	do.	16 3 6	24 15 3	40 18 9	41 2 11	27 8 9	9 2 9	4 11 5	31 16 0
Clear the Way,	Jan., 1901,	15 14 0	15 6 4	31 0 4	31 2 5	20 14 2	6 18 10	3 9 5	24 1 6
St. Enda,	do.	16 6 0	15 6 4	31 12 4	39 11 7	26 6 8	8 16 7	4 8 4	22 15 9
Erin's Isle,	do.	15 14 0	15 6 4	31 0 4	38 16 9	25 17 1	8 13 1	4 6 7	22 7 3
Totals,		215 13 4	346 18 4	563 11 8	806 19 1	537 7 7	205 17 11	63 13 7	366 13 5



**APPENDIX XVI**  
**SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for AGRICULTURAL LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1901, and the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.**

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		Number.	Amount.		
Cork	2	3	£ 18 15 0	1	7
Down	13	6	89 1 3	4	3
Galway	19	14	277 15 4	-	-
Kerry	3	3	50 0 0	2	4
Mayo	21	16	680 0 0	1	1
Roscommon	1	1	6 5 0	-	-
Sligo	2	1	6 5 0	-	-
<b>Total.</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1,006 16 7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>

**APPENDIX XVII**  
**SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for AGRICULTURAL LOANS to 31st March, 1901, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.**

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		Number.	Amount.		
Cork	3	3	£ 13 15 9	16	7
Down	62	29	511 1 4	11	3
Galway	49	45	1,179 17 0	-	-
Kerry	3	3	50 0 0	6	4
Mayo	67	66	1,868 11 6	1	1
Roscommon	2	1	5 5 0	-	-
Sligo	3	1	6 5 0	-	-
<b>Total.</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>3,680 9 10</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>15</b>

**APPENDIX XVIII**

**SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for FISHERY LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1901; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.**

COUNT.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused, postponed, or otherwise disposed of.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		Number.	Amount.		
<b>SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.</b>					
Donegal . . . . .	80	87	£ 289 13 3	15	19
<b>IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND.</b>					
Sligo . . . . .	3	3	11 0 0	1	6
Mayo . . . . .	90	70	677 17 11	37	14
Galway . . . . .	155	113	4,640 3 1	43	20
Kerry . . . . .	54	53	1,538 13 9	3	16
Co. L. . . . .	17	15	689 9 1	4	5
	394	361	7,265 7 10	83	71
<b>Grand Total . . . . .</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>8,255 1 0</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>

**APPENDIX XIX.**

**SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for FISHERY LOANS to 31st March, 1901, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.**

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		Number.	Amount.		
MISCELLANEOUS FUND, . . . . .	1	1	£ 400 0 0	—	—
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:					
Donegal, . . . . .	576	449	4,487 4 4	108	19
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:					
Sligo, . . . . .	71	44	413 10 1	21	6
Mayo, . . . . .	814	499	3,984 17 3	301	14
Galway, . . . . .	974	682	19,981 0 4	292	30
Kerry, . . . . .	688	600	3,306 8 11	92	16
Cork . . . . .	166	180	6,968 19 2	20	6
Total, . . . . .	2,082	1,815	30,068 15 9	786	71
Grand Total, . . . . .	3,169	2,986	43,981 0 1	844	90

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APPENDIX XX.

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for INDUSTRIAL LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1901; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		Number.	Amount.		
Donegal.	17	16	£ 171 3 0	3	1
Kerry.	6	3	9 11 10	1	6
Leitrim.	19	10	11 6 0	1	13
Mayo.	1	1	38 16 10	1	1
Galway.	1	1	100 0 0	1	1
Sligo.	1	1	0 0 0	1	1
Total.	47	30	331 6 8	4	23

APPENDIX XXI.

SCHEDULE showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for INDUSTRIAL LOANS to 31st March, 1901; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being inquired into.
		No.	Amount.		
Cork.	6	1	£ 400 0 0	4	1
Donegal.	170	166	1,907 0 6	13	1
Galway.	3	1	6 17 0	1	1
Kerry.	19	4	67 13 8	7	8
Leitrim.	76	59	270 3 3	6	13
Mayo.	13	7	10,460 9 0	6	1
Sligo.	4	3	157 10 0	1	1
Total.	290	230	13,269 13 4	38	22

APPENDIX XXII.

SCHEDULE showing the AMOUNT of ARREARS of REPAYMENT INSTALMENTS due in respect of Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

Irish Reproductive Loan Fund.			Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.			Total of both Funds.		
County.	Arrears on 31st March, 1901.		County.	Arrears on 31st March, 1901.		County.	Arrears on 31st March, 1901.	
	Number of Instalments.	Amount.		Number of Instalments.	Amount.		Number of Instalments.	Amount.
Cork, . . . . .	6	£ 77 7 9	Donegal, . . . . .	2	£ 22 14 2	Cork, . . . . .	6	£ 77 7 9
Galway, . . . . .	101	835 10 5	Dublin, . . . . .	3	81 7 6	Donegal, . . . . .	2	22 14 2
Kerry, . . . . .	10	49 6 11	Wicklow, . . . . .	2	46 4 2	Dublin, . . . . .	3	81 7 6
Mayo, . . . . .	17	60 5 4				Galway, . . . . .	101	835 10 5
Sligo, . . . . .	23	30 11 9				Kerry, . . . . .	10	49 6 11
						Mayo, . . . . .	17	60 5 4
						Sligo, . . . . .	23	30 11 9
						Wicklow, . . . . .	2	46 4 2
Total, . . . . .	156	1,053 2 2	Total, . . . . .	7	150 5 10	Total, . . . . .	163	1,203 8 0

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## APPENDIX XXIII.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the date of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1901.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
1	Donegal.	Magheracarty, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	£ 537	£ -	£ 537	Completed.
2	"	" . . .	Landing Place, Re- pairs. . . . .	24	109	143	do.
3	"	Magheragallon, . . .	" . . . . .	243	-	243	do.
4	"	Gortnasate, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	58	-	58	do.
5	"	" . . . . .	Sea Wall, &c., . . .	265	-	265	do.
6	"	Loughros, . . .	Blasting of rocks, . . .	100	-	100	do.
7	"	Cladnagaragh, . . .	Pier, . . . . .	1,001	-	1,001	do.
8	"	Port Inver, . . .	Bootalip and Break- water. . . . .	343	-	343	do.
9	"	" . . . . .	Repairs to Storm Wall. . . . .	51	-	51	do.
10	"	Inishcoo, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	23	-	23	do.
11	"	Rutland Island, . . .	Landing Stage, . . .	11	-	11	do.
12	"	Tory Island, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	1,088	-	1,088	do.
13	"	Burton Port, . . .	Pier (extension), . . .	139	-	139	do.
14	"	Killybegs, . . .	Pier, . . . . .	3,400	-	3,400	Contribution to Board of Works and Harbour Com- missioners. Completed.
15	"	Dunfanaghy, . . .	Channel, . . . . .	-	73	73	do.
16	"	Whiteport, . . .	Slip, . . . . .	-	160	160	do.
17	"	Portaleen Harbour, . . .	Constructing Pier and Breakwater. . . . .	512	-	512	do.
18	"	Illan Corra, . . .	Constructing Sea Wall. . . . .	99	-	99	do.
19	"	Teelin Lights, . . .	Erecting 3 Lanterns, . . .	10	-	10	do.
20	"	Fallmore, . . .	Slip, . . . . .	-	170	170	do.
21	"	Owey Island, . . .	Erecting Landing Place. . . . .	65	-	65	do.
22	"	Ballyness, . . .	Removal of Wreck, . . .	113	-	113	do.
23	"	" . . . . .	Extension of Pier, . . .	772	3	775	do.
24	"	Poolawaddy, . . .	Improving Landing Place. . . . .	49	-	49	do.
25	"	Falchorrib, . . .	" . . . . .	80	-	80	do.
26	"	Loughros Point, . . .	Repairs to Slip, . . .	18	-	18	do.
27	"	Rosbeg, . . .	Bootalip, . . . . .	662	-	662	do.
28	"	Teelin Harbour, . . .	Clearing Berthage, . . .	129	151	280	do.
29	Sligo,	Ballyconnell Works, . . .	Clearing away stones, . . .	141	-	141	do.
30	"	Inishmurray, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	146	-	146	do.
31	"	" . . . . .	Erecting National Schoolhouse. . . . .	609	9	618	do.
32	"	Mullaghmore Harbour, . . .	Improvements and Repairs. . . . .	345	-	345	do.
33	Mayo,	Porturlin, . . .	Bootalip, Break- water, and Landing Place. . . . .	1,176	-	1,176	do.
			Carried forward, . . .	12,300	675	13,055	

APPENDIX XXIII.—*continued.*SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—*continued.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations
				£	£	£	
			Brought forward,	12,390	675	13,065	
34	Mayo,	Porturlin,	Sea Wall,	143	-	143	Completed.
35	"	"	" Repairs,	16	-	16	do.
36	"	"	Removal of Rocks,	3	-	3	do.
37	"	Portacloy,	Bootalip Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,179	-	1,179	do.
38	"	"	Approach Road,	37	2	39	do.
39	"	Inver,	Landing Stage,	123	-	123	do.
40	"	Muingoreena,	Landing Stage,	728	-	728	do.
41	"	"	Repairs to Slip,	6	-	6	do.
42	"	Campport,	Bootalip and Repairs,	1,075	5	1,080	do.
43	"	Ballyglass,	Landing Place,	86	-	86	do.
44	"	Keel (Achill) Harbour,	Improving Harbour,	1,882	-	1,882	do.
45	"	Kildavnet,	Repairs to Slip,	65	-	65	do.
46	"	Inishkea,	Landing Place Ap- proach.	25	-	25	do.
47	"	Bunnacurry,	Erecting Pier (half total cost)	40	-	40	do.
48	"	Dugort,	Erecting Pier,	1,755	120	1,874	In progress.
49	"	Rinroa,	" Landing Place	99	-	99	Completed.
50	"	Tonragee Bay,	" "	424	236	660	In progress.
51	"	Valley Pier,	" "	8	-	8	do.
52	"	Darby's Point,	Leading Lights,	-	7	7	Completed.
53	"	Porturlin,	Pier and Approach Road.	104	-	104	do.
54	Galway,	Inishboffin,	Landing Place,	57	-	57	do.
55	"	Inishark,	"	145	-	145	do.
56	"	Rossadilliak,	Pier,	606	-	606	do.
57	"	Anghrismore,	Landing Place,	385	-	385	do.
58	"	Ohlden,	Beacons and Buoy,	200	-	200	do.
59	"	Kilkieran,	Dredging to Pier, &c.,	92	-	92	do.
60	"	Derrynea,	Pier and Beacons,	206	-	206	do.
61	"	Caahel,	Improvements to ex- isting Pier.	140	-	140	Contribution to County.
62	"	Kilmurvey,	Repairs to Pier,	13	-	13	Completed.
63	"	"	Landing Place and Approach.	245	-	245	do.
64	"	"	Connecting Pier and Causeway.	21	-	21	do.
65	"	Kilronan,	Dredging,	91	-	91	do.
66	"	"	Harbour Light, No. 1,	67	-	67	do.
67	"	"	" No. 2,	59	-	59	do.
68	"	"	Pier Repairs,	61	-	61	do.
			Carried forward,				

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
			Brought forward.				
69	Galway.	Inishmaan.	Bootalip.	428	-	428	Completed.
70	"	Killary.	Harbour Marks.	430	-	430	do.
71	"	Lettermullen.	Bridge.	130	-	130	do.
72	"	Cleggan.	Harbour (Improvement).	598	15	613	do.
73	"	Derrynacloagh.	Erecting Landing Place.	65	-	65	do.
74	"	Roundstone Pier.	Removal of Rocks.	19	-	19	do.
75	"	Mace.	Erecting Pier and Approach.	2,191	-	2,191	do.
76	"	Doonloughan.	Landing Place and Approach Road.	288	-	288	do.
77	"	Kiggaul.	Improving Landing Place.	38	-	38	do.
78	"	Feenish Island.	Pier.	74	31	105	do.
79	"	Lyon Head.	Light.	131	-	131	do.
80	"	Cleggan Head.	Light.	122	10	142	do.
81	"	Deer Island.	Light.	3	90	98	In progress.
82	"	South Aran.	Clearing Strand, &c.	-	90	90	Work suspended.
83	Kerry.	Meenogahane.	Landing Place and Breakwater.	1,350	-	1,350	Completed.
84	"	"	Repairs to Landing Place.	10	-	10	do.
85	"	Sneem.	Quay.	1,173	-	1,173	do.
86	"	"	Approach Road.	50	-	50	do.
87	"	Brandon Creek.	Landing Place.	931	-	931	do.
88	"	"	Approach Road.	144	-	144	do.
89	"	"	Protection Wall.	331	-	331	do.
90	"	"	Removal of Rocks.	97	-	97	do.
91	"	Hashabeg.	"	95	-	95	do.
92	"	Blanket Island.	Pier and Breakwater.	324	-	324	do.
93	"	Glasha and Tullig.	Small Quays.	398	-	398	do.
94	"	Glasha Quay.	Additional Works.	64	-	64	do.
95	"	Cosmanna.	Pier and Slip.	2,808	-	2,808	do.
96	"	"	Addition to Pier, &c.	376	-	376	do.
97	"	Trawaginpaun.	Breakwater and Slip.	1,163	39	1,202	do.
98	"	"	Repairs.	19	-	19	do.
99	"	Boat Cove.	Quay, Slip, and Approach.	1,081	-	1,081	do.
100	"	Derrynane.	Landing-place and Bridge.	242	-	242	do.
101	"	"	Beacons and Landing Marks.	205	-	205	do.
102	"	West Cove.	Quay and Beacons.	750	-	750	do.
103	"	"	Additional Beacons.	42	-	42	do.
			Carried forward.	40,245	1,329	42,177	



APPENDIX XXIII.—*continued.*SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—*continued.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1901.	Observations.
				£	£	£	
			Brought forward,	40,848	1,529	42,177	
104	Kerry.	Scraggane,	Pier and Boat-slip.	1,440	-	1,440	Completed.
105	"	Cooscrown Harbour,	Improving Landing Place.	34	-	34	do.
106	"	Tahilla,	Quay.	-	200	200	Contribution to Co.
107	"	Glen Boat Cove,	Additional Works,	2	-	2	Work suspended.
108	"	Killorglin,	Boat Slip,	302	-	302	Completed.
109	"	Rineen and Loher Landing Places.	Removing Rocks,	15	-	15	do.
110	"	Cooshenkenny,	"	217	-	217	do.
111	"	Coonalaughey,	"	37	-	37	do.
112	"	Garranes Boat Slip,	"	48	-	48	do.
113	"	Allahemore,	Removing Rocks,	20	-	20	do.
114	"	Roads,	Extension of Slip,	330	2	332	In progress.
115	Cork,	Gortduve,	Boat-slip,	73	30	103	Completed.
116	"	Glanroon,	Boat-slip,	-	11	11	In progress.
117	"	Do., additional works,	Extension to Pier, &c.	146	-	146	Completed.
118	"	"	Approach to Slip,	97	-	97	do.
119	"	Bere Island,	Pier and Approach Road.	1,123	-	1,123	do.
120	"	Garinish,	Boat-slip and Retaining Wall.	313	-	313	do.
121	"	Trafrask,	Boat-slip,	228	-	228	do.
122	"	Trafrask,	Parapet Wall,	45	-	45	do.
123	"	Gortavallig,	Construction of Slip,	262	20	282	do.
124	"	"	Improvements to Pier.	165	-	165	do.
125	"	Canalough,	Landing Place,	67	-	67	Contribution to Co.
126	"	Schull Pier,	Grant to Co. Authorities to lengthen Pier.	600	-	600	Completed.
127	"	Glengariff Sand Quay,	Rebuilding Quay,	145	-	145	do.
128	"	Gurtahig Pier,	Contribution to Co. Authorities to build Pier.	100	-	100	do.
129	"	Toor Boat Slip,	Erecting Slip,	310	-	310	do.
130	"	Toor Approach,	Approach Road to Slip.	20	-	20	do.
131	"	Canty's Cove,	Slip and Approach,	456	46	502	do.
132	"	Ardgroom Harbour,	Erection of Beacons,	156	-	156	do.
133	"	"	Sea Wall,	20	-	20	Contribution to County.
134	"	Trafrask,	Repairs to Pier and Boat-slip.	146	-	146	Completed.
135	"	Castletown-Bere,	Extension of Pier,	194	-	194	Contribution to County.
136	"	Dooneen,	Pier,	-	33	33	In progress.
		Total spent on Marine Works,		47,004	1,571	48,765	

## APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

## SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward, . . . . .	47,064	1,571	48,755	
		<b>ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS:—</b>				
137	Donegal,	Redcastle Road, . . . . .	192	-	192	Completed.
138	"	Cloontagh Road, . . . . .	166	-	166	do.
139	"	Rosepenna Road, . . . . .	424	-	424	do.
140	"	Meenformla Road, . . . . .	180	-	180	do.
141	"	Meevagh Road, . . . . .	124	-	124	do.
142	"	Glendowan Road, . . . . .	474	-	474	do.
143	"	Cark Road, . . . . .	544	-	544	do.
144	"	Glassan and Glack Road, . . . . .	216	-	216	do.
145	"	Derryconnor Strand Road, . . . . .	161	-	161	do.
146	"	Knockfola Road, . . . . .	1,267	-	1,267	do.
147	"	Meenbanad to Lough Anure, . . . . .	987	2	989	do.
148	"	Lough Anure to Crolly Bridge, . . . . .	1,068	-	1,068	do.
149	"	Croaghnashallog to Cloghbollie Road, . . . . .	1,415	-	1,415	do.
150	"	Cloghbollie to Meenagowan Road, . . . . .	1,001	-	1,001	do.
151	"	Russell's Ferry to Maas Road, . . . . .	1,409	-	1,409	do.
152	"	Dungloe to Crohyboyle Road, . . . . .	1,248	-	1,248	do.
153	"	Kiltyfanad Road, . . . . .	783	-	783	do.
154	"	Maghera Road, . . . . .	638	-	638	do.
155	"	Cladnagearagh Road, . . . . .	369	-	369	do.
156	"	Lough Derg Road, . . . . .	605	-	605	do.
157	"	Cashelard Road, . . . . .	249	-	249	do.
158	"	Meenlara Road, . . . . .	30	-	30	do.
159	"	" (Relief Works), . . . . .	15	-	15	Taken over from Irish Government Contribution.
160	"	Donegal Bridge, . . . . .	600	-	600	do.
161	"	Meentashesk Paths, . . . . .	129	-	129	Completed.
162	"	Gweebarra Viaduct, . . . . .	260	-	260	do.
163	"	Gweebarra North Approach, . . . . .				
164	"	" South " . . . . .	3,995	-	3,995	do.
165	"	" Bridge " . . . . .				
166	"	Kincamlagh Drainage, . . . . .	254	-	254	do.
167	"	Bellan River Bridge, . . . . .	-	30	30	In progress.
168	"	Dunaff Drainage, . . . . .	-	5	5	do.
		Carried forward, . . . . .	73,797	1,708	73,605	

APPENDIX XXIII.—*continued.*SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—*continued.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
		Brought forward, . . . . .	£ 70,797	£ 1,708	£ 72,505	
169	Donegal, .	Teelin Waterworks, . . . . .	-	18	18	-
170	" .	Cruit Island, connection with Mainland, . . . . .	290	-	290	Completed.
171	" .	Dergroagh Road and Bridge, . . . . .	-	15	15	In progress.
172	" .	Largynascaragh Road, . . . . .	45	-	45	Taken over from Irish Government.
173	" .	Gortnasste Road, . . . . .	108	-	108	Completed.
174	" .	Cloghbolie Bridge, . . . . .	55	-	55	do.
175	" .	Drinnacross Bridge, . . . . .	150	-	150	do.
176	" .	Kincasslagh to Meenabanad, . . . . .	747	-	747	do.
177	" .	Owentacker River Bridge, . . . . .	6	-	6	do.
178	" .	Falchorrib Road, . . . . .	98	-	98	do.
179	" .	Malinbeg Water Supply, . . . . .	110	-	110	do.
180	" .	Capprey Bridge, . . . . .	65	-	65	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
181	" .	Straughter Road, . . . . .	40	40	80	do.
182	" .	Dunkinealy Footbridge, . . . . .	-	5	5	Completed.
183	" .	Cornagrilla Road Bridge, . . . . .	128	-	128	do.
184	" .	Cashel and Common Bridge, . . . . .	90	-	90	do.
185	" .	Ballysallagh Road, . . . . .	50	-	50	do.
186	" .	Ballyliffen Drainage, . . . . .	128	-	128	Contribution to Local Committee.
187	" .	Marble Hill Road, . . . . .	51	-	51	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
188	" .	Meenycannon Footbridge, . . . . .	8	-	8	In progress.
189	" .	Inver Roads, . . . . .	50	-	50	do.
190	Leitrim, .	Kiltubbrid Road, . . . . .	400	-	400	Contribution to County.
191	" .	Gubacreeeny Road, . . . . .	72	55	127	do.
192	" .	Melvin Road, . . . . .	227	-	227	Contribution to Co. (In progress.)
193	" .	Cloverhill Road, . . . . .	45	137	182	do.
194	" .	Ealin Drainage, . . . . .	175	-	175	In progress.
195	" .	Ballinamore Footbridge, . . . . .	20	-	20	do.
196	" .	Aughrim Pass Bridge, . . . . .	-	29	29	do.
197	Mayo, .	Conaghra to Knockboha Road, . . . . .	229	-	229	Completed.
198	" .	Corraun (Bollinglanna) Road . . . . .	30	-	30	Contribution to Co. for Repairs.
199	" .	River Ayle Drainage, . . . . .	145	-	145	Suspended.
200	" .	Knockboha to Lacken Road, . . . . .	428	-	428	Completed.
201	" .	Porturlin Road, . . . . .	141	-	141	do.
202	" .	Porturlin to Srahtaggle Road, . . . . .	155	-	155	do.
		Carried forward, . . . . .	86,469	2,008	88,477	

APPENDIX XXIII.—*continued.*SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—*continued.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward, . . . . .	86,499	2,002	88,491	
203	Mayo, .	Muingereena Road, . . . . .	284	-	284	Completed.
204	" .	Tonateevally Road, . . . . .	128	-	128	do.
205	" .	Dooniver Road, . . . . .	34	-	34	do.
206	" .	Busaoserry Road, . . . . .	297	-	297	do.
207	" .	Derrymore Road, . . . . .	178	-	178	do.
208	" .	" Fences, . . . . .	33	-	33	do.
209	" .	Inver Approach Road, . . . . .	30	-	30	do.
210	" .	Caher Wharf—Lough Mask, . . . . .	168	-	168	do.
211	" .	Bohola Road, . . . . .	265	-	265	do.
212	" .	" " (New), . . . . .	11	-	11	Compensation.
213	" .	Dhulough Road, Section A, . . . . .	235	-	235	Completed.
214	" .	" " " B, . . . . .	769	-	769	do.
215	" .	" " " C, . . . . .	341	-	341	do.
216	" .	" " " D, . . . . .	263	-	263	do.
217	" .	" " Asaleagh Bridge, . . . . .	1,087	-	1,087	do.
218	" .	" " Fences, . . . . .	218	-	218	do.
219	" .	" " Lake Section, . . . . .	4,696	-	4,696	do.
220	" .	" " Maintenance, &c., . . . . .	343	-	343	do.
221	" .	Achill Sound Road Repairs, . . . . .	30	-	30	do.
222	" .	Granny River Bridge, . . . . .	83	-	83	do.
223	" .	Glan Valley Road, . . . . .	50	-	50	do.
224	" .	Crimlin Road, . . . . .	149	-	149	Contribution to County.
225	" .	Garter Bridge, . . . . .	111	-	111	Completed.
226	" .	Shammar Mountain Road, . . . . .	233	-	233	Completed.
227	" .	Listrisnane Road, . . . . .	7	-	7	Taken over from Irish Government.
228	" .	Knock Road, . . . . .	110	-	110	do.
229	" .	Tonnaghobog Road, . . . . .	109	-	109	do.
230	" .	Salla Bridge, . . . . .	34	-	34	do.
231	" .	Donega Bridge, . . . . .	23	-	23	do.
232	" .	Jubilee Road, Sections A and B, . . . . .	1,035	-	1,035	Completed.
233	" .	Boamtenallon Bridge, . . . . .	34	-	34	do.
234	" .	Aitymass Bridge, . . . . .	20	-	20	do.
235	" .	" Road, . . . . .	10	-	10	Compensation.
		Carried forward, . . . . .	86,499	2,002	88,491	

## APPENDIX XXIII—continued.

## SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &amp;c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
			£	£	£	
		Brought forward, . . . . .	88,489	1,973	88,462	
236	Mayo, .	Burren R. D. Road, . . . . .	307	-	307	Contribution to County.
237	" .	Glenamoy Bridges, . . . . .	201	-	201	Completed.
238	" .	Keel Strand Road (Repairs), . . . . .	94	-	94	Contribution to County.
239	" .	Clogher Road, . . . . .	87	60	97	do.
240	" .	Cloghermore Roads and Drainage, . . . . .	294	1	295	Grant in Aid.
241	" .	Kilvine and Ballindine Improvements, . . . . .	80	-	80	do.
242	" .	Kiltimagh Drainage, . . . . .	200	-	200	do.
243	" .	Keem Road, . . . . .	50	35	85	In progress.
244	" .	Mullahowney Bridge, . . . . .	34	-	34	Completed. Contri- bution to County.
245	" .	Pollagh Drainage, . . . . .	50	-	50	Grant in Aid.
246	" .	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask, . . . . .	228	-	228	Completed.
247	" .	Killasser Bridge, . . . . .	-	213	213	In progress.
248	Galway, .	Derry School to Cappanacreeha Road, . . . . .	263	-	263	Completed.
249	" .	Cappanacreeha to Owenbrin Bridge Road, . . . . .	376	-	376	do.
250	" .	Owenbrin River Bridge, . . . . .	611	-	611	do.
251	" .	Owenbrin River to Killatecaun Road, . . . . .	240	-	240	do.
252	" .	Killatecaun to Gortmore Road, . . . . .	125	-	125	do.
253	" .	Aran Water Supply, . . . . .	600	-	600	do.
254	" .	Aran Water Tanks, . . . . .	24	-	24	do.
255	" .	Bungowla Road, . . . . .	460	-	460	do.
256	" .	Ardnagrevagh Road, . . . . .	167	-	167	do.
257	" .	Clifden and Cleggan Road (Repairs), . . . . .	25	-	25	do.
258	" .	Cashleen Road, . . . . .	270	-	270	do.
259	" .	Ardwest Road, . . . . .	131	-	131	do.
260	" .	Meyrus Road, . . . . .	-	-	-	
261	" .	Glinak Road, . . . . .	1,249	-	1,249	do.
262	" .	Letterard Road, . . . . .	-	-	-	
263	" .	Dooleen Road, . . . . .	238	-	238	do.
264	" .	Furbough Road, . . . . .	503	-	503	do.
265	" .	Bealadangan Drawbridge and Approach Road, . . . . .	3,585	-	3,585	do.
266	" .	Annaghvaan Causeway, . . . . .	414	-	414	Taken over from Irish Government.
267	" .	Carrigaluggaun Causeway, . . . . .	3,383	-	3,383	do.
268	" .	Knockboy Water Supply, . . . . .	71	-	71	Completed.
269	" .	Woodford Road, . . . . .	260	125	385	In progress.
		<b>Carried forward, . . . . .</b>	<b>161,861</b>	<b>2,097</b>	<b>163,958</b>	

APPENDIX XXIII.—*continued.*SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—*continued.*

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
		Brought forward, . . . . .	£ 101,064	£ 2,807	£ 103,871	
270	Galway, .	Trabean Approach Road, . . . . .	16	-	16	Completed.
271	" .	Glenamaddy Road, . . . . .	1	60	61	Contribution to County.
272	" .	Oleggan Water Supply, . . . . .	77	-	77	Completed.
273	" .	Our E. D. Road, . . . . .	247	87	404	In progress. Contribution to County.
274	Kerry, .	Fahamore Road, . . . . .	236	-	236	Completed.
275	" .	Foilles Road Bridge, . . . . .	45	-	45	Contribution to County.
276	" .	Coom Road, . . . . .	186	-	186	Completed.
277	" .	" Extension, . . . . .	62	-	62	do.
278	" .	Slea Head Road, . . . . .	285	-	285	do.
279	" .	Glenmore Bridge, . . . . .	128	-	128	Contribution to County.
280	" .	Derrynane Approach Road, . . . . .	105	-	105	Completed.
281	" .	Buncurrig Road, . . . . .	400	-	400	Contribution to County.
282	" .	Collorus Road and Slip, . . . . .	150	-	150	do.
283	" .	Owenscree River Bridge (Bog Slide), . . . . .	199	-	199	Completed.
284	" .	Kerry Bog Slide—Clearing Drains, &c., . . . . .	114	-	114	do.
285	" .	Derreen E. D. Roads (Repairs), . . . . .	60	-	60	Contribution to County.
286	" .	Knocknaglosha Road, . . . . .	250	-	250	Contribution to County of half cost of work.
287	" .	Coumeenole Cove Road, . . . . .	200	-	200	do.
288	" .	Reeneragh Road, . . . . .	10	-	10	Contribution.
289	" .	Rineen to Reensaragh Road, . . . . .	411	-	411	do.
290	" .	Coom E. D. Roads, . . . . .	206	-	206	Contribution to County.
291	" .	Annaghbeg Bridge, . . . . .	91	-	91	Completed.
292	Cork, .	Beenabuliga Road, . . . . .	10	-	10	Grant.
293	" .	Gortavallig Bridge, . . . . .	-	8	8	Completed.
294	" .	Cusheen (Schull) Road, . . . . .	25	-	25	Contribution to County.
295	" .	Glenlough Road, . . . . .	64	-	64	do.
296	" .	Direeny Strand Road, . . . . .	28	-	28	do.
297	" .	Dooeen Road, . . . . .	-	165	165	In progress.
298	" .	Adrigole River Bridge, . . . . .	6	-	6	Contribution to County.
299	" .	Tralooah Road, . . . . .	-	43	43	do.
300	Roscommon, .	Arigna Road Repairs, . . . . .	4	-	4	Completed.
		Totals,* . . . . .	104,875	2,769	107,644	

\* The amount here charged against the several works is less than the total shown in the audit accounts, Appendix IV., owing to cost of stores bought not yet being apportioned to particular works in recent transactions.

APPENDIX XXIV.



AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

## APPENDIX

## RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS

No.	Name of Society and County in which situated.	Member-ship.	Date of Registration.	Loan Capital.	Deposits Repaid.	Interest on Loans.	Interest on Deposits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Attymas, Co. Mayo, . . .	29	22 Mar., 1898,	104 0 0	—	3 1 2	1 11 2
2	Addergoole, Co. Mayo, . . .	76	7 Mar., 1898,	304 0 0	—	17 1 1	11 3 3
3	Belmullet, Co. Mayo, . . .	144	8 May, 1898,	247 0 0	50 0 0	15 18 7½	12 9 6
4	Burriscarra, Co. Mayo, . . .	45	9 Feb., 1898,	100 0 0	—	3 3 6	2 6 1
5	Enniscoe, Co. Mayo, . . .	244	21 Feb., 1898,	540 0 0	173 0 0	29 2 0	16 5 2
6	Inver, Co. Donegal, . . .	85	18 Apr., 1898,	159 0 0	35 0 0	9 1 0½	4 11 10
7	Aran Isles, Co. Galway, . . .	77	30 June, 1898,	237 5 1	36 0 0	10 11 10	6 1 3
8	Kilcommon, Erris, Co. Mayo, . . .	51	23 Mar., 1898,	125 18 10	5 6 0	7 1 5	2 15 10
9	Killybegs, Co. Donegal, . . .	35	14 Apr., 1898,	185 0 0	—	9 1 5½	6 7 9
10	Rossmuck, Co. Galway, . . .	54	9 Mar., 1898,	131 6 7	—	5 2 0½	2 0 5
11	Spiddal, Co. Galway, . . .	89	17 Mar., 1898,	162 0 0	—	8 10 9	3 12 1
12	Killasser, Co. Mayo, . . .	19	10 Nov., 1898,	50 0 0	—	2 1 3	1 5 0
13	Bangor Erris, Co. Mayo, . . .	88	3 June, 1900,	50 0 0	—	0 17 8	0 13 11
14	Glenhest, Co. Mayo, . . .	35	19 Mar., 1900,	128 0 0	—	2 6 2	1 4 7
15	Logboy, Co. Mayo, . . .	27	12 Nov., 1900,	55 0 0	—	—	—
16	Clogher, Co. Donegal, . . .	45	15 Feb., 1901,	65 0 0	—	—	—
17	Cloontad, Co. Mayo, . . .	10	25 Mar., 1901,	50 0 0	—	—	—
18	Townawilly, Co. Donegal, . . .	40	22 Feb., 1901,	50 0 0	—	—	—
19	Kilmacrennan, Co. Donegal, . . .	48	27 Apr., 1898,	85 0 0	40 0 0	5 9 7	2 0 6
20	Lettra, Co. Mayo, . . .	49	12 Dec., 1898,	55 0 0	14 0 0	1 15 10	1 4 11½
21	Geesala, Co. Mayo, . . .	193	15 Nov., 1898,	102 18 0	60 0 0	6 10 3	3 7 4
22	Clare Island, Co. Mayo, . . .	104	16 Jan., 1899,	100 0 0	—	3 19 6	2 10 0
23	Glan, Co. Galway, . . .	29	18 Feb., 1899,	100 0 0	—	3 17 11	1 4 6
24	Minna, Co. Galway, . . .	45	26 Feb., 1899,	110 0 0	—	4 14 10½	2 13 4
25	Moycullen, Co. Galway, . . .	60	30 Sept., 1898,	250 0 0	200 0 0	12 14 5	8 6 8
26	Bohola, Co. Mayo, . . .	—	23 Nov., 1898,	—	—	—	—
27	Termon, Co. Donegal, . . .	—	4 Feb., 1899,	—	—	—	—
28	Burton Port, Co. Donegal, . . .	—	18 Feb., 1899,	—	—	—	—
29	Annachdown, Co. Galway, . . .	—	21 Mar., 1899,	—	—	—	—
30	Mount Partry, Co. Mayo, . . .	38	27 Mar., 1899,	100 0 0	—	4 7 1	2 10 0
31	Burren, Co. Mayo, . . .	64	5 Apr., 1899,	140 0 0	—	0 12 3	2 18 5
32	Cloughaneely, Co. Donegal, . . .	27	23 June, 1899,	102 0 9	—	2 7 7	1 10 10
33	Lettermore, Co. Galway, . . .	23	5 Jan., 1900,	55 0 0	—	1 1 11	0 5 0
34	Murneen, Co. Mayo, . . .	40	27 Jan., 1900,	55 0 0	—	1 6 11½	1 4 0
35	Kilvine and Ballindine, Co. Mayo, . . .	—	12 Mar., 1900,	50 0 0	—	—	—
36	Bekán, Co. Mayo, . . .	20	20 Mar., 1900,	100 0 0	—	2 7 7	1 14 0
37	Clondahorkey, Co. Donegal, . . .	60	12 July, 1899,	87 10 0	—	4 4 5	2 17 10
38	Moore, Co. Roscommon, . . .	15	5 Oct., 1899,	12 0 0	28 0 0	1 15 8	1 5 4
39	Clonbur, Co. Galway, . . .	7	12 June, 1899,	50 0 0	—	—	—
40	Orimlin, Co. Mayo, . . .	40	7 May, 1900,	50 0 0	—	—	—
41	Baln and Balcarra, Co. Mayo, . . .	58	23 Oct., 1898,	50 0 0	—	2 14 8	1 5 0
42	Kilmore Erris, Co. Mayo, . . .	91	21 Feb., 1898,	80 0 0	—	5 6 7	1 1 7
	Total, . . .	2,194		4,475 19 3	641 6 0	188 7 1	110 7 0½



XXIV.

IN THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS, 1900.

Loans Granted.	Rules, Fines, and Entrance Feca.	Sundry Expenses.	Loans Repaid.	Nett Loss.	Nett Profit previous years.	Nett Profit, 1900.	No.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
108 10 0	0 2 6	—	80 10 0	—	4 9 3	1 12 6	1
298 0 0	0 3 6	0 9 3½	300 0 0	—	4 3 4	5 12 0½	2
356 0 0	{ 0 13 6 <sup>a</sup> 0 8 0 }	0 2 11	306 10 0	—	9 19 4½	4 7 9½	3
60 0 0	—	—	51 10 0	—	2 6 1	0 17 5	4
595 0 0	—	1 11 5	599 0 0	—	19 10 10	11 5 5	5
141 0 0	0 5 0	0 10 6½	152 10 0	—	3 13 0	4 3 8	6
317 0 0	0 9 0	0 5 2	234 10 0	—	4 17 5	4 14 5	7
256 0 0	0 19 0	0 12 6	223 10 0	—	2 17 6	4 12 1	8
207 0 0	0 5 6	0 4 4½	176 0 0	—	1 14 7	2 14 10	9
129 0 0	0 8 0	0 10 2	98 15 0	—	2 0 4	2 19 6½	10
187 0 0	0 7 5	0 13 8	156 0 0	—	5 5 8½	4 12 5	11
61 0 0	0 5 0	0 12 10	50 0 0	—	0 5 6	0 8 5	12
50 0 0	2 3 0	1 4 5	—	—	—	1 2 4	13
125 0 0	0 17 6	0 5 0	—	—	—	1 14 1	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
148 0 0	0 12 0	0 11 6	145 2 0	—	2 12 0	3 9 7	19
76 0 0	0 5 6	—	55 0 0	—	1 10 6½	0 16 4½	20
265 0 0	1 15 3	0 5 0	259 0 0	—	4 0 6	4 13 2	21
88 6 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	73 10 0	—	3 0 4½	1 9 6	22
66 10 0	0 5 0	0 14 2	35 10 0	—	1 2 5	2 4 3	23
112 16 0	0 9 0	0 7 1	52 10 0	—	1 0 10½	2 3 5½	24
580 10 0	0 5 0	0 8 4	546 10 0	—	2 14 8½	4 4 5	25
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
115 8 6	0 3 6	0 7 5	86 6 0	—	0 10 11	1 13 2	30
257 10 0	1 4 4	3 15 2	176 15 0	—	0 15 11	0 5 7	31
92 0 0	0 4 0	0 7 0	60 10 0	—	0 6 11	0 13 9	32
52 10 0	0 8 0	0 0 7	11 10 0	—	—	1 4 4	33
55 0 0	1 11 7½	0 8 8	3 0 0	—	—	1 5 11	34
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
129 5 1	0 10 0	0 10 2	40 10 0	—	—	0 13 5	36
100 0 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	82 0 0	—	1 5 7	1 2 7	37
15 0 0	0 1 0	0 6 9	31 0 0	—	0 1 8	0 4 7	38
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
47 3 2	0 7 0	0 5 0	54 13 2	—	1 19 6	1 11 8	41
72 14 0	1 2 0	0 2 6	79 0 0	—	4 11 2	5 4 8	42
5,169 2 9	17 3 1½	16 8 7½	4,211 1 2	—	88 15 11	83 17 3½	

\* Refund.

## APPENDIX XXV.

LIST of PARISHES to which GRANTS have been made under the  
PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME, for period to 31st March, 1901.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Amount Voted.
		£ s. d.
Achonry, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	90 0 0
Aghoos, . . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	100 0 0
Aglisk, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	60 0 0
Attymass, . . . . .	Ballina, . . . . .	209 0 0
Aughamore, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	300 0 0
Adrigole, . . . . .	Castletown, . . . . .	130 0 0
Becks, . . . . .	Ballina, . . . . .	25 0 0
Ballaghaderin . . . . .	Swinford, &c., . . . . .	300 0 0
Ballinlough, . . . . .	Claremorris and Castlereagh, . . . . .	300 0 0
Ballycroy, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	200 0 0
Ballyhaunis . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	240 0 0
Belmullet, . . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	200 0 0
Bohola, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	340 0 0
Bonniconlan, . . . . .	Ballina, . . . . .	160 0 0
Bunninadden, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	110 0 0
Burrishoole (Newport), . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	100 0 0
Bekan, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	260 0 0
Carracastle, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	430 0 0
Charlestown, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	320 0 0
Claremorris, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	260 0 0
Curry, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	300 0 0
Drumcliffe, . . . . .	Sligo, . . . . .	50 0 0
Foxford, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	210 0 0
Geesala or Bangor-Erris, . . . . .	Belmullet, . . . . .	100 0 0
Gurteen, . . . . .	Boyle, . . . . .	150 0 0
Islandsady, . . . . .	Westport, . . . . .	130 0 0
Keelgues, . . . . .	Castlebar, . . . . .	60 0 0
Kilglass, . . . . .	Dromore West, . . . . .	120 0 0
Killaseer, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	400 0 0
Kilmactigue, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	300 0 0
Kilmovee, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	730 0 0
Kiltinagh, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	701 0 0
Kilvine, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	60 0 0
Knock, . . . . .	Claremorris, . . . . .	200 0 0
Loughlynn and Lisacull, . . . . .	Castlereagh, . . . . .	260 0 0
Partry, . . . . .	Ballinrobe, . . . . .	100 0 0
Straide, . . . . .	Swinford, . . . . .	20 0 0
Swinford, . . . . .	do., . . . . .	760 0 0
Tubbercurry, . . . . .	Tobercurry, . . . . .	333 10 0
		£ 9,369 10 0

## APPENDIX XXVI

## BLACKSOD FISHERY, 1900—EARNINGS OF BOATS.

Name of Boat.	Class of Boat.	District to which Boat belongs.	Total Earnings.
			<i>£ s. d.</i>
Amethyst, . . .	2nd Class,	Board's Share-Boats, manned by Crews from Blacksod and Aohill.	107 17 7
Dolphin, . . .	"		65 0 7
Doonalla, . . .	"		46 13 5
Inisglora, . . .	"		100 1 9
Silverspray, . . .	"		84 17 9
Slievemore, . . .	"		66 19 3
Star of the Sea, . . .	"		34 8 11
St. Derible, . . .	"		110 3 0
Sunfish, . . .	"		49 18 5
Colleen Bawn, . . .	3rd Class Pookawn,	Inishkeel Islands, . . .	0 19 0
Helena, . . .	"	" . . . . .	0 6 0
Mars, . . .	"	" . . . . .	27 18 4
St. Anne, . . .	"	" . . . . .	21 19 5
St. Bridget, . . .	"	" . . . . .	11 15 10
St. Columb, . . .	"	" . . . . .	33 15 2
St. Helena, . . .	"	" . . . . .	23 16 10
St. John, . . .	"	" . . . . .	40 1 4
St. Mary, . . .	"	" . . . . .	26 5 4
St. Patrick I, . . .	"	" . . . . .	52 10 3
St. Patrick III, . . .	"	" . . . . .	39 14 0
Mary, . . .	Ourragh,	Achill Islands, . . .	14 8 0
St. Patrick II, . . .	"	" . . . . .	20 13 2
		Total, . . .	2079 18 4

## APPENDIX XXVII

## BLACKSOD SPRING MACKEREL FISHERY.

## STATEMENT OF RESULTS.

	Season 1899.	Season 1900.
	Mackerel.	Mackerel.
1. Number of Fish purchased and marketed fresh.	211,953	291,912
2. Number of Fish purchased and marketed cured.	65,370	15,855
3. Total number of Fish purchased, .	277,323	307,767
4. Number of Half-Boxes of Fish marketed fresh.	3,533	4,866
5. Number of Barrels of cured Fish marketed.	252	60
6. Number of Local Boats fishing, .	12	22
7. Number of Men and Boys fishing,	61	81
8. Number of Boats from non-congested Districts.	2	Nil.
9. Number of Men and Boys from non-congested Districts, including Fishery Instructors, in the Local Boats.	21	9
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10. Amount obtained for fresh Fish marketed, after deducting freight paid to Railway Company and cost of Steamer at Blacksod.	482 15 1	1,940 7 11
11. Net amount obtained for cured Fish marketed.	524 18 1	59 8 7
12. Total amount obtained for fresh and cured Fish after deducting freight charges.	1,007 13 2*	1,999 16 6
13. Average price per Half-Box obtained for fresh Fish.	0 2 8½	0 7 11½
14. Average price per Barrel obtained for cured Mackerel.	1 16 11	0 19 9
15. Total amount paid to Fishermen for Fish purchased.	1,261 17 0*	979 18 4

\* Including amount for 7 half-boxes and 54 barrels of herrings.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

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RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON ESTATES.

APPENDIX XXVIII.

PARTICULARS OF ESTATES AND FARMS purchased for ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS and MIGRATION, with STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE and RECEIPTS.\*

ESTATE OR FARM.	County.	Date of Purchase.	Statute Acres.	Poor Law Valuation.	EXPENDITURE.				RECEIPTS.				Price at which sold to Tenants on Re-sale.	Number of Tenants Purchasing.	ESTATE OR FARM.
					9 Price of Fee.	6 Redemption of Head Rents, &c.	7 Purchase of Tenants' Interests.	8 Total Purchase Money.	9 Improvements and other Expenses †	10 Amount issued for Purchases.	11 Cash Proceeds.	12 Receipts, Rents, &c, before Re-sale.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	
French, . . . . .	Roscommon.	31 Mar., 1863.	1,419	636	7,000	417	16	8,053	2,361	9,175	10,164	1,130	9,265	77	French.
Clare Island, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	15 Mar., 1865.	3,949	607	4,370	772	370	5,412	8,453	-	-	3,333	10,012	77	Clare Island.
Leonard, . . . . .	Galway, . . . . .	14 Aug., 1868.	1,208	225	5,545	-	190	5,735	5,108	-	-	1,537	-	-	Leonard.
Thomson, . . . . .	" . . . . .	2 April, 1867.	1,319	113	1,250	879	80	2,209	1,386	1,250	1,404	761	-	-	Thomson.
Leetoh, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	18 Feb., 1868.	583	180	2,160	-	-	2,160	1,533	2,160	2,339	341	-	-	Leetoh.
Carrowcannon, . . . . .	Donegal, . . . . .	26 Feb., 1868.	98	37	656	-	23	678	327	-	-	69	-	-	Carrowcannon.
Port Royal, . . . . .	Mayo, . . . . .	10 Mar., 1868.	5,230	836	10,500	-	442	10,942	6,053	10,500	11,615	2,799	-	-	Port Royal.

Rockfield, . . . . .	Galway,	18 April, 1898,	414	68	1,850	22	1,572	1,728	1,573	2,073	305	-	Rockfield.
Netterville, . . . . .	"	{ 26 April, 1898,	101	111	-	-	375	1,071	-	-	-	-	Netterville
Newbridge Farm, . . . . .	"	{ Aug. 1899,	109	42	684	-	634	-	634	642	692	-	Newbridge Farm.
Ballynacorra " . . . . .	"	-	109	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ballynacorra "
Ballynacoragh (Farm), . . . . .	Mayo, . . .	29 July, 1898,	372	163	5,000	-	250	4,866	5,250	5,680	1,793	-	Ballynacoragh.
O'Reilly Dease, . . . . .	"	2 Dec., 1898,	2,251	52	847	-	-	379	847	379	69	-	O'Reilly Dease.
Knockanakkill, No. 1, . . . . .	"	15 Dec., 1898,	189	119	1,158	1,884	-	3,042	{ 3,042	3,327	{ 1,263	-	Knockanakkill, No. 1
Knockanakkill, No. 2, . . . . .	"	13 Feb., 1899,	175	100	1,026	1,805	-	2,831	{ 1,000	1,083	{	-	Knockanakkill, No. 2
Higgins, . . . . .	"	15 Dec., 1898,	274	130	2,753	27	380	2,410	2,633	2,853	988	-	Higgins.
Digby, . . . . .	"	22 Dec., 1898,	6,835	157	2,000	-	64	2,149	2,000	2,167	562	-	Digby.
O'Donel (Newport), . . . . .	"	23 Mar., 1899,	539	160	-	-	650	900	-	-	537	-	O'Donel (Newport).
Faulkner, . . . . .	"	15 Mar., 1899,	577	123	1,300	-	-	1,900	1,900	1,950	268	-	Faulkner.
Dillon, . . . . .	Mayo & Rose- common.	11 May, 1899,	98,321	21,708	250,000	40,076	7,043	297,119	290,506	299,758	41,374	-	Dillon.
Browne, G. E., . . . . .	Mayo, . . .	23 July, 1899,	758	135	2,361	-	73	2,434	2,361	2,398	356	-	Browne, G. E.
Lucan-Doon Farm, . . . . .	"	1 Nov., 1899,	232	114	-	-	-	1,220	-	-	347	-	Lucan-Doon Farm.
" Buncam " . . . . .	"	1 Nov., 1899,	214	83	-	-	-	1,838	-	-	1,170	-	" Buncam "
Browne, J. A., . . . . .	Galway,	23 Jan. 1900,	413	90	1,830	-	40	266	1,830	1,835	187	-	Browne, J. A.
Tredennick, W. R., . . . . .	Donegal,	1 Feb. 1900,	262	133	4,021	-	-	702	3,942	2,885	40	-	Tredennick, W. R.
Mitchell, . . . . .	Mayo, . . .	1 Feb. 1900,	13,116	1,026	16,499	-	-	368	16,499	15,862	1,922	-	Mitchell
Lucan-Liscromwell, . . . . .	"	16 May, 1900,	169	70	-	-	-	706	-	-	239	-	Lucan-Liscromwell.
" Antigua, . . . . .	"	2 May, 1900,	89	70	-	-	450	2,882	-	-	-	-	" Antigua,
" Anghadrina, . . . . .	"	2 May, 1900,	169	82	-	-	305	-	-	-	1,471	-	" Anghadrina,
" Kilmeena, . . . . .	"	-	360	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	" Kilmeena,
Vesey-Stoney, . . . . .	"	30 June, 1900,	6,019	339	7,300	-	-	106	7,300	7,022	502	-	Vesey-Stoney.
Strong, . . . . .	"	16 Jan., 1901,	470	191	2,640	-	-	-	-	-	182	-	Strong.

\* The terms of purchase of other estates or farms, not shown in this Statement, have been agreed to, but the conveyances have not yet been signed.  
 † The expenditure in column 9 is brought up to 31st March, 1901, but in most cases the works have not been completed. Expenses of administration are not included.  
 ‡ In these cases the Board provided the purchase price out of their own funds. The Land Stock received on the French Estate was obtained on the re-sale of the Estate to the tenants.  
 § The whole of the Stock has not yet been sold.





**M A P S**  
**SHOWING THE**  
**ELECTORAL DIVISIONS SCHEDULED AS CONGESTED**  
**AND THE**  
**UNIONS AND RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE**  
**COUNTIES OF**  
**1. DONEGAL.**  
**2. CORK AND KERRY.**  
**3. GALWAY, LEITRIM, MAYO, ROSCOMMON, AND**  
**SLIGO.**

**H**

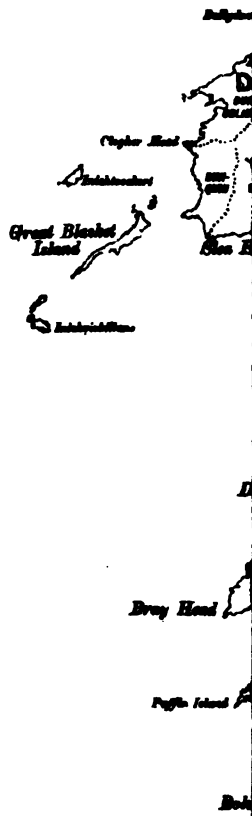


**CONGESTED DISTRICTS**  
1920

Scheduled Electoral  
Union and Rural  
Counties

**COUNTIES**

Scale





# CONGESTION

Scheduled Election  
Union and Rural  
Counties

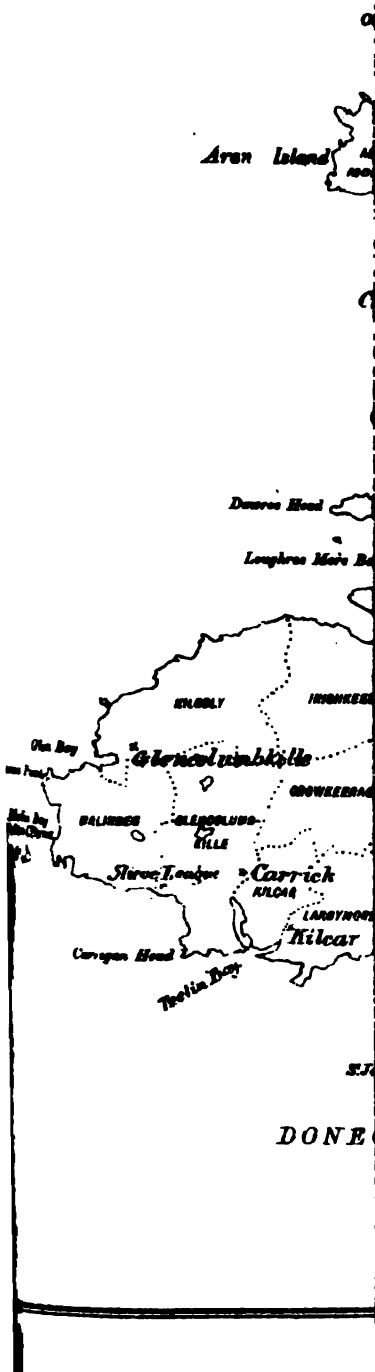
Co.

Scale of

1 2 3 4 5 6

## BOARDS ESTATES

- 1 Carrowcarraig
- 2 C. S. Tredennick.
- 3 W. R. Tredennick.





# CONGESTION

Scheduled Elect  
Union and Rural  
Counties

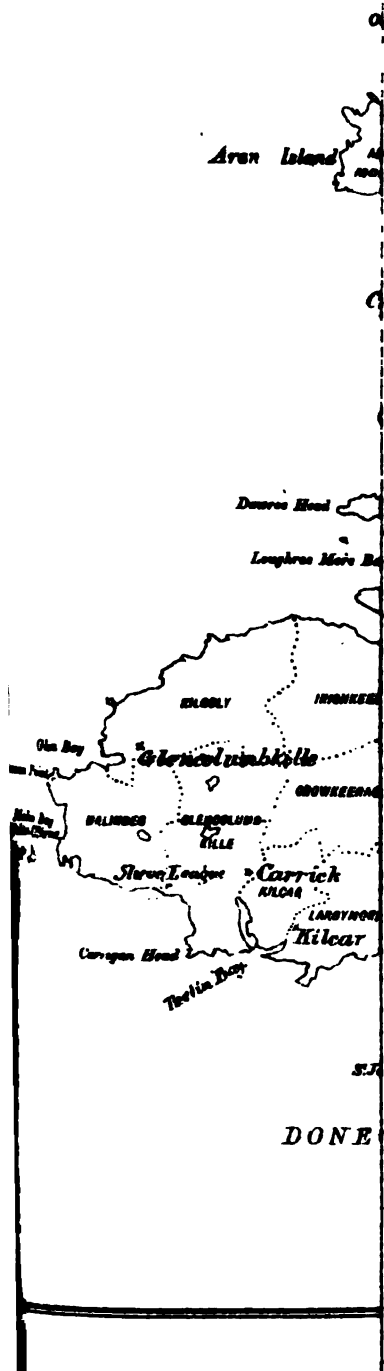
Co.

Scale of

1 2 3 4 5

## BOARDS ESTATES

- 1 Carrowcarrow
- 2 C. S. Tredernick.
- 3 W. R. Tredernick.

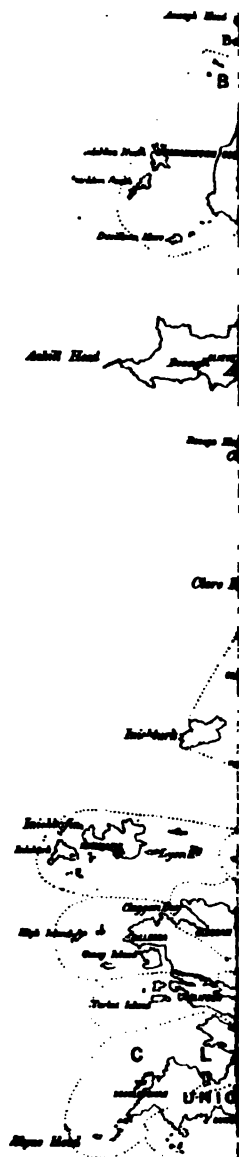






COUNTIES LEITRIM  
ROSCOE

Scale of Statute Miles



BOARDS ESTATES

- 2 Digby
- 3 O'Reilly Deane
- 4 Clare Island
- 5 Nease Sloney
- 6 O'Donnell
- 7 Lands of Kilmoran & Roe
- 8 Doon Farm
- 9 Tulluor
- 10 Ballynacragh Farm
- 11 Lands of Lisnakilla, Lis  
Bunnewell, Oghadriaclogh,  
a. C. Courwell
- 12 Deane Farm
- 13 Knockanochill
- 14 G. E. Browne
- 15 Leeck
- 16 Dillon
- 17 Higgins
- 18 Fort Royal
- 19 TRICKELL
- 20 Rockfield SA OF
- 21 Thomason MA W
- 22 Leonard
- 23 S. O. Browne
- 24 Ratherville
- 25 Flynn



DUBLIN CASTLE,

12th July, 1901.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, transmitting for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Tenth Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

D. HARREL.

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board for Ireland,  
23, Rutland-square, Dublin.



DECLARATIONS OF HEADS OF STATES.

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C. 10 14

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, .  
dated 19 February 1901;—for,

“RETURN of the various OATHS or DECLARATIONS touching RELIGION which are made on their Accession to Power by the HEADS of the following STATES : GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, EMPIRE OF GERMANY, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AUSTRO-HUNGARY.”

Home Office,  
23 May 1901.

JESSE COLLINGS.

(Colonel Nolan.)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*23 May 1901.*

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L O N D O N :  
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1901.

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

RETURN of the various OATHS or DECLARATIONS touching RELIGION which are made on their Accession to Power by the HEADS of the following STATES : GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPIRE OF GERMANY, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

*I.—Declaration made by the King, on his Accession, in the House of Lords, pursuant to section 1 of the Bill of Rights (1 W. & M. sess. 2, c. 2).*

I, EDWARD, do solemnly and sincerely, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do believe that in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper there is not any transubstantiation of the elements of bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ at or after the consecration thereof by any person whatsoever; and that the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary or any other Saint, and the sacrifice of the Mass, as they are now used in the Church of Rome are superstitious and idolatrous, and I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration and every part thereof in the plain and ordinary sense of the words read unto me as they are commonly understood by English Protestants without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever, and without any dispensation already granted me for this purpose by the Pope or any other authority or person whatsoever, or without any hope of any such dispensation from any person or authority whatsoever, or without thinking that I am or can be acquitted before God or man, or absolved of this declaration or any part thereof although the Pope or any other person or persons or power whatsoever should dispense with or annul the same, or declare that it was null and void from the beginning.

*II.—Oath with regard to the Church of Scotland, taken by the King at his first Council on 23rd January 1901.*

I, EDWARD VII., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, do faithfully Promise and Swear that I shall inviolably maintain and preserve the settlement of the true Protestant Religion, with the Government, Worship, Discipline, Rights and Privileges of the Church of Scotland as established by the Laws made there in prosecution of the Claim of Right, and particularly by an Act, intituled An Act for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Church Government, and by the Acts passed in the Parliament of both Kingdoms for Union of the two Kingdoms.

SO HELP ME GOD.

EMPIRE OF GERMANY.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT BERLIN.

(No. 112.)

MY LORD,

Berlin, 2 May 1901.

WITH reference to Your Lordship's circular of this series of the 4th of March, I have the honour to transmit a copy, accompanied by a translation, of a Memorandum which I have received from the Imperial Foreign Office as regards the Oath made on accession by the King of Prussia.

It appears from this Memorandum that the constitution of the Empire of Germany does not prescribe any form of Oath to be taken by the Emperor on his accession.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FRANK C. LASCELLES.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

## ENCLOSURE in above Despatch.

## MEMORANDUM.

(Translation.)

There is no provision in the constitution of the Empire for an oath regarding the constitution on the part of the German Emperor; nor does the constitution contain provisions respecting the making of a promise on oath or of other solemn declarations by the Emperor.

On the other hand, the King of Prussia, in accordance with Article 54 of the Charter of the Constitution for the State of Prussia, in the presence of the United Chambers of the Prussian Diet, makes a promise on oath "to keep the constitution of the Kingdom fixed and inviolable, and to govern in accordance with it and with the laws." According to this the constitutional oath of the King of Prussia contains no direct reference to the position of religion and of religious institutions in the State; but seeing that in the oath the maintenance of the constitution is promised, the observance of the fundamental principles regarding religion and religious societies as laid down in Articles 12, 13, and 14 of the Charter of the Constitution is also included.

The above-mentioned Articles run as follows:—

## ARTICLE 12.

The freedom of religious belief, of forming religious societies (Articles 30 and 31), and of common private and public worship is guaranteed. The enjoyment of civil and political rights is independent of religious belief. No suspension of civil and political duties can ensue on account of the exercise of the freedom of religion.

## ARTICLE 13.

Religious societies as well as ecclesiastical societies which have no corporation rights can only obtain these rights by special laws.

## ARTICLE 14.

The Christian religion serves as a basis for those institutions of the State which have connexion with the exercise of religion, without prejudice to the religious freedom guaranteed in Article 12.

His Majesty the reigning Emperor and King, on June 27th, 1888, took the oath prescribed in the Prussian Constitution in the Speech from the Throne made before the United Chambers of the Diet, with the words:—

"I swear that I will keep the constitution of the Kingdom fixed and inviolable, and will govern in accordance with it and the laws. So help me God."

In the course of the Speech from the Throne, which will be found printed in No. 166 of the German Imperial and Royal Prussian Official Gazette of June 27th, 1888, His Majesty then said as follows as regards the treatment of religious creeds in general and the relations of the State to the Catholic Church in particular:—

"Following the example of my illustrious ancestors, I shall always regard it my duty to bestow my Royal protection on all religious creeds in my land for the free exercise of their belief.

"I have perceived with special satisfaction that the new political church legislation has led to the establishment of relations between the State and the Catholic Church and its spiritual Head in a manner acceptable to both parties. I shall endeavour to preserve the peace of the Church in the land."

## UNITED STATES.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT WASHINGTON.

(No. 107.)

MY LORD,

Washington, 24 March 1901.

In obedience to the instructions contained in Your Lordship's Circular Despatch of March 4th, I addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of State as to what oath or declaration with regard to religion was made by the President of the United States on his accession to office.



I have now the honour to enclose a copy of the reply I have received from Mr. Hay, from which it appears that under the Constitution of the United States no religious test is required as a qualification for the office of President. Mr. Hay gives the text of the Solemn Oath or Affirmation which is prescribed for the President of the United States to take before the entrance upon his office.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) PAUNCEFOTE.

Enclosure in above Despatch.

(No. 2115.)

Department of State,  
Washington,  
21 March 1901.

EXCELLENCY,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, No. 70, of the 18th instant, in which you state that His Majesty's Government are desirous of laying before the House of Commons information relating to the various Oaths or Declarations with regard to religion which are made, on their accession to power, by the Heads of certain States, and you ask to be furnished with the desired information so far as the President of the United States is concerned.

In reply, I have the honour to quote from Clause 3, Article VI., of the Constitution of the United States the following:—

“No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification of any office or public trust under the United States.”

The Oath or Affirmation taken by a President of the United States before the entrance upon the execution of his office is prescribed by the Constitution of the United States (Article II., section 1), and is as follows:—

“I do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States.”

His Excellency  
The Right Hon. Lord Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) JOHN HAY.

## FRANCE.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT PARIS.

(No. 83.)

MY LORD,

Paris, 6 March, 1901.

WITH reference to Your Lordship's Despatch, marked Circular, of the day before yesterday, I have the honour to state that, although I felt certain that no Oath is exacted from a newly-elected President of the Republic, I thought it as well to have official confirmation of my accuracy in this respect.

I therefore asked Monsieur Delcassé this afternoon whether a new President was obliged to take any Oath on assumption of office, and His Excellency replied that having been present as a Cabinet Minister at the Election of Messieurs Casimir-Périer, Félix Faure, and Emile Loubet, he could assure me that on each occasion the new President had done nothing but receive the congratulations of his friends; and that, as a matter of routine, he sent his message to the Legislature as soon as possible without any further formality.

I have, &c.  
(Signed) EDMUND MONSON.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,  
&c. &c. &c.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

COPY OF DESPATCH FROM HIS MAJESTY'S AMBASSADOR AT VIENNA.

(No. 73.)

Vienna, 14 March 1901.

My LORD,

IN reply to Your Lordship's Circular Despatch of the 4th instant, requesting information in regard to the various Oaths and Declarations with regard to religion made on their accession by the heads of Foreign States, I have the honour to forward herewith copies and translations.

1. Of the form of the Oath which the next Emperor of Austria will have to take in virtue of Article 8 of the Austrian Constitution of 1867 :

Your Lordship will remember that Austria had no constitution when the present Emperor ascended the Throne, and it appears that His Majesty then took no Accession Oath of any kind.

2. Of the Oath which His Majesty took as King of Hungary, and which his successors will take :

Your Lordship will notice that this contains an engagement to maintain the Churches of God, but these are mentioned in the plural and without any specification of creed.

The German texts have been kindly furnished to me by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

I regret not being able to furnish a translation of the law of King Andreas II., referred to in the Hungarian Oath ; but as that Sovereign lived in the commencement of the 13th century I think it better not to keep back my reply, in view of the fact that Your Lordship's question arises in connection with religious changes brought about so much later than the date of King Andreas' reign.

I have, &amp;c.

The Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G.,  
&c.                      &c.                      &c.

(Signed) F. R. PLUNKETT.

Enclosure No. 1 in above Despatch.

(Translation.)

ARTICLE 8 of the STATUTE of DECEMBER 21st, 1867, respecting the Exercise of Ruling and Executive Power.

The Emperor on his Accession takes the Solemn Oath in the presence of both houses of the Reichsrath—

“ To maintain the inviolability of the fundamental laws of the Kingdoms and Provinces represented in the Reichsrath and to rule in accordance with these and the common laws of the Empire.”

Enclosure No. 2 in above Despatch.

TRANSLATION of the GERMAN VERSION of the HUNGARIAN TEXT of the OATH taken by the KING.

We, Francis Joseph I., by the Grace of God, &c., as Hereditary and Apostolic King of Hungary and its Dependencies, swear by Almighty God, by the Virgin Mary, and by all the Saints of God, to maintain the Churches of God, the municipal liberties (Municipien) of Hungary and its Dependencies, as well as the ecclesiastical and lay inhabitants of those estates of every rank, in their rights, prerogatives, freedom, privileges, laws, in their ancient, good and approved customs ; to see that justice is done to all : to maintain intact rights, constitution, and the legal independence and territorial integrity of Hungary and its Dependencies ; to respect the laws of the late King Andreas II.—(with the exception of the Clause of Article 31 of the laws beginning with the words:—“ Quodsi vero nos ” to the words “ in perpetuam facultatem ”)—not to alienate nor curtail the dominion of Hungary and its Dependencies, nor whatever belongs to these countries by right and title, but as far as possible to increase and extend them ; and that we will do all that we are justly able to do for the common welfare, glory, and increase of these countries. So help us God and all His Saints.



DECLARATIONS OF HEADS OF  
STATES.

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RETURN of the various OATHS or DECLARATIONS touching RELIGION which are made on their Accession to Power by the HEADS of the following STATES: GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, EMPIRE OF GERMANY, UNITED STATES, FRANCE, AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

(Colonel Nolan.)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
23 May 1901.*

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[Price 1d.]

THIRD REPORT  
OF THE  
CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD  
FOR SCOTLAND,

FOR THE YEAR

*From 1st APRIL 1900, to 31st MARCH 1901.*

TO THE

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# REPORT

OF

## THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

*For the Year ending 31st MARCH 1901.*

---

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ALEXANDER HUGH, LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,

*His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

MY LORD,—

We, the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of administering the sums available for the improvement of Congested Districts in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, beg leave, in terms of the ninth section of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, 1897, to present to your Lordship the Third Report of our proceedings under the said Act. <sup>80 & 61 Vict</sup>  
<sub>c. 53, s. 9.</sub>

The period covered in this Report coincides with the financial year for which our Accounts of Receipts and Payments are made up and audited.

### PART I.—GENERAL STATEMENT.

Before entering into details of the matters which have engaged our attention during last year it may be convenient briefly to summarise the results in each department of our work.

We have had various proposals under consideration for acquiring land both for *Land.* migration from Congested Districts to other parts of Scotland and also for the settlement of Crofters and Cottars in holdings near their present abodes within the congested area. These proposals came before us in connection with lands in the Counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Caithness, and though we have not succeeded in bringing all these to a satisfactory issue, we have been enabled to conclude the purchase from the Duke of Sutherland of the lands of North Syre, in Sutherlandshire, and are in course of proceeding with the re-sale of the subjects in 29 lots to applicants whom we are selecting as suitable. We have also, with the co-operation of MacLeod of MacLeod and Lord Fincastle, respectively, aided in the settlement of 15 Crofters and Cottars on holdings on the farms of Bay and Carbostvore, in Skye, and between 35 and 40 on crofts on the farms of Northton and Kylis, in South Harris. These schemes not only promise to provide good holdings of varying sizes for the occupiers, but their removal affords in many cases opportunity for the relief of congestion by the allocation among other tenants of the lands previously in occupation.

We also, in the month of March, brought to a satisfactory conclusion somewhat protracted negotiations for the purchase of certain lands in the Island of Barra which, we hope, will permit us to meet, to a considerable extent, the congestion in that island.

*Agriculture.*

We have continued, on the lines which we found to be satisfactory last year, our distribution at reduced prices of seed potatoes and oats of finest quality. We have in this way distributed 176 tons 10 cwts. of potato seed and 4644 bushels of oats.

Evidence continues to be given of the appreciation of our efforts to improve the quality of stock in the congested areas by the introduction of high-class stallions, bulls, and rams. During the year we have purchased for use in congested districts 83 rams, 45 bulls, and 3 stallions, while we have voted grants in aid of premium for 17 stallions belonging to other owners. We have also distributed high-class cockerels and pullets in places where we can secure the co-operation of poultry keepers who will help us to improve the breed of fowls in their neighbourhood, and we have also sent out sittings of pure-bred eggs, but the dangers of transit of these in the remoter districts make this rather unsatisfactory.

Our experiments in potato spraying went on again last summer with satisfactory results, while a practical effort to show potato growers in Lewis the advantages of culture in wide drills and well separated sets will, we hope, have a good result.

Last year was not a good season for bee-keeping, but the reports we have received from the recipients of the hives and bees we sent out encourage us to hope that people may gradually be induced to take an interest in this profitable matter.

*Works.*

We have, after minute investigation into each case, voted during the year £4858 in aid of the construction of Marine Works, £15,285 for Roads and Paths, and £750 for Miscellaneous Works, or, in all, £20,893.

The Marine Works include breakwaters at Camusmore, Skye, and Eriskay, South Uist, Inverness-shire; a landing-place in Eilean Roan, Sutherland; and piers at Dibaig, Ross-shire, and North Ronaldshay, Orkney.

The roads and paths we have made grants for are 69 in number, and are situated in the Counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland.

The Miscellaneous Works include the draining of a loch in Boreray Island, North Uist; a meal mill at John o' Groats, Caithness, and a beacon on Ruadh Sgeir, Sound of Iona, Argyll.

In addition to these, we have investigated a number of applications for the establishment of Telegraph Offices and Money Order and Savings Bank Offices. During the year agreements have been concluded with the Postmaster-General for Telegraph Offices at Balemartin, Tiree; Croggan, Mull; Ollach, Skye; Keose and Gravir, Lewis; Armadale and Skerray, Sutherland; and Vidlin, Zetland; as well as Money Order Offices at Crossbost, Shawbost, and Bernera, in Lewis.

## PART II.—CHANGE IN THE BOARD.

In April 1900 we received an intimation that your Lordship had, in the exercise of your powers under the Congested Districts Act, appointed Captain Norman Magnus MacLeod of MacLeod, C.M.G., to be a Commissioner, in room of the late Sir Kenneth Mackenzie.

MacLeod accordingly took his seat at the Board at our meeting held on the 18th of that month.

## PART III.—FIELD OF OPERATION OF THE BOARD.

Several applications have been made with a view to the inclusion of additional areas in the Congested Districts.

In some of these sufficient information has not yet been given to enable us to decide on the merits of the application submitted; in others the net valuation per head exceeded the standard by which we are guided in executing the duty imposed by the tenth section of the Act.

On the information supplied we have determined that the following areas are Congested Districts in terms of the Act:—County of Zetland—Parishes of Lerwick (Landward), Tingwall (excluding the town of Scalloway), and Unst.

We print in the Appendix a list of the districts declared to be congested up to 31st March, 1901.

## PART IV.—FUNDS OF THE BOARD.

The Secretary for Scotland, in April 1900, paid over to us from the Local Taxation Account the sum of £15,000 applicable to the financial year 1900-1901, and also the

sum of £20,000 voted by Parliament under Section 3 (2) of the Act. These sums were duly carried to the Congested Districts Fund in terms of the Act. 60 & 61 Vict.  
c. 53, s. 3 (2).

A sum of £140, being part of a local contribution towards the construction of a landing-place in the Island of Stroma, Parish of Canisbay, Caithness, was remitted to us at the commencement of the work.

As stated in our last Report, this is a course which might usefully be followed in all cases, and we are considering whether we should not make it a condition of a grant that it be done in every case.

The Board also received during the financial year repayment of the price of seed oats and potatoes bought by Crofters and Cottars in the Congested Districts; some other small miscellaneous receipts in the Agriculture Department; and repayment of loans.

## PART V.—POWERS OF THE BOARD.

In our Second Report we gave the grounds of our opinion that the powers conferred by the Act were in some respects inadequate. The experience of last year has strengthened that opinion.

We have found a widespread belief that our powers include that of making loans in approved cases for the building or repair of Crofters' dwelling-houses and steadings, but this is not the case as regards existing holdings.

It is, in our opinion, important that Crofters should be encouraged to improve their dwellings, provided efficient steps are taken to ensure that the houses erected are suitable to the holdings.

There is no doubt that the desire for better housing is growing in the Highlands. The people are becoming more and more dissatisfied with uncomfortable, unhealthy dwelling-houses, and with the unpleasant surroundings too frequently still to be found in many parts of the Crofting area.

As a definite and simple scheme to assist Crofters to improve their dwellings would be beneficial, we examined with some care two plans adopted by private individuals for this purpose.

The principle upon which both proceed is that of a capital sum deposited in bank, from which loans of specified amount are made without interest to Crofters who desire to rebuild or improve their dwelling-houses and steadings. The advance is repaid in yearly instalments, and the money so repaid becomes at once available for loans to other Crofter applicants.

The earlier of these two "revolving funds" was that established on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee in 1887 by Mr. Charles Murray, of Lochcarron, M.P. We are informed that this scheme has proved to be generally satisfactory. The assistance is usually given to steady, industrious men who are in a position to do something for themselves. It is found that the help given is greatly appreciated, and that in those instances where arrears have arisen, the cause in almost every case has been illness or death in a household.

More recently, Mr. C. D. Rudd of Ardnamurchan has, under a scheme adjusted with the Crofters Commissioners, set aside a fund of £5000 for the same purpose, and we understand that many applications from the Crofters on his estates have been made for aid from this fund.

On consideration of these two schemes it seemed to us that we might with advantage establish a similar fund in the Congested Districts, but we have been advised that the establishment of such a fund does not fall within any of the subdivisions of Section 4 of the Congested Districts Act.

## PART VI.—HOLDINGS, MIGRATION, AND FISHERMEN'S DWELLINGS.

### SETTLEMENTS MADE ON SOLLAS AND GRENITOTE, IN NORTH UIST, AND BORVE, IN BERNERA, HARRIS.

In the matter of holdings, it deserves to be noticed that the new holdings established under the Crofters Act at Sollas and Grenitote, on the North Uist Estate of Sir Arthur Campbell Orde, Bart., by joint action between ourselves and him are fully occupied.

The tenants have a large cattle stock of good average quality, and, speaking generally, we are able to say that the experiment has been attended with a considerable

measure of success. The number of Crofters in Sollas is 10, and in Grenitote 22. Their settlement on these farms has relieved congestion in neighbouring parts of North Uist.

We are also in a position to speak with confidence of the new settlement at Borve, Bernera, Harris, on the Estate of Lord Fincastle. There the settlers, who are 24 in number, and have been in possession since last spring, were placed by the Landlord under leases for long terms of years, and have earned substantial sums by working on the road formed by the Board. As in the previous case, the holdings are fully occupied, and when recently visited the tenants gave indications of contentment and satisfaction.

Mr. E. K. Carmichael, C.E., who acted for us in arranging the holdings, and who is familiar with crofting life in the Long Island, visited the Borve settlement in November last. He has submitted a report on the condition in which he had found the settlers; in the course of that report he says:—"I expected to see a considerable change, but I was not prepared for so great an improvement as had been wrought, not only in the place but in the people. A great part of this improvement is undoubtedly due to the splendid road the Congested Districts Board are making. The Crofters have, however, drained the land allotted to them, so that even in this wet season it seems quite a different place from the bog through which one waded last year. Two of the Crofters had erected 'white' houses, and a number of others have put up houses in which they live in the meantime, but which will be converted into byres and barns when they have had time to build more permanent dwellings.

"The people themselves are greatly improved. Always a fine, independent set of men, they have now gained more enthusiasm and more life, and a good deal of friendly rivalry has sprung up among them."

Mr. Carmichael assures us that the people are doing their best, and that "the changes in the last year forecast a great success for the Borve settlement, benefiting the proprietor no less than the tenant."

#### STRATHNAVER HOLDINGS.

In our Second Report we gave details of the notice we had issued at the end of 1899 intimating that holdings lotted out on the lands of North Syre were for sale on the conditions stated in the printed document circulated, and also the particulars of the response made to this offer by applicants for these holdings.

We stated that in view of the insufficiency of the number of suitable applicants it might be necessary for us to decline to purchase this portion of Syre.

As, however, we were reluctant to allow the scheme to fail without a further endeavour to establish small holdings in a situation eminently suitable for them, we obtained from the Duke of Sutherland an extension for another year of the option to purchase these lands.

On the suggestion of Mr. Lindsay, the Convener of the County, a meeting was held at Bettyhill on 18th May 1900, and was attended by representatives of the County Council and a large number of Crofters and others.

Thereafter a conference was held at Tongue on 27th June following between delegates from this meeting and some of our number.

The holdings as first lotted out by Mr. Macintyre of the Crofters' Commission, under our instructions, were sixteen in number. They were each of considerable area, and were designed as self-sufficing holdings. With the view of issuing a scheme better adapted to attract applicants, we instructed Mr. Macintyre to re-lot the lands in question into holdings of a smaller area. He accordingly did so, and formed 29 holdings in all. On receiving his report we issued in December last a new Statement of Particulars framed with regard to these holdings. It invited applicants to come forward by 1st February of the present year for the said holdings on the conditions therein stated.

The result of this scheme has been gratifying. Applications have been received for almost all the said holdings, and possibly others may yet come in. These applications are being carefully considered. Most of them are from persons resident in the neighbouring parishes of Eddrachillis, Farr, and Tongue, all of which are congested areas. In view of this promising state of matters the Board resolved to exercise the option granted by the Duke of Sutherland, and they have accordingly purchased, as at Whitsunday next, the lands forming the northern portion of Syre farm (but excluding the fishing on the river Naver and its tributaries) for re-sale in small holdings. The lands thus acquired extend to 12,116 acres, or thereby, including hill pasture, and embrace a considerable area formerly arable.

For the terms and conditions of purchase, tenure, and occupation both of the lands App. No. II., held in individual occupancy and of the hill pasture, we beg to refer to the particulars page 3. printed in the Appendix.

#### HOLDINGS ON THE MACLEOD ESTATE IN SKYE.

In our Second Report we stated that MacLeod of MacLeod had been in communication with us as to holdings on Bay Farm, part of his estate in Skye.

His scheme, as since developed and as it now stands, consists of three parts. In the first the proprietor has assigned the lands of Bay Farm, including the hill pasture of Horneval, for occupation by Crofters. He has obtained five suitable tenants for holdings on that farm, each willing to pay a rent of £21. Entry is to be given at Whitsunday next, and the tenure is to be under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, and Acts amending the same. The lands thus taken up are of good quality and well suited for Crofter occupation. The intending occupants are Crofters at present in other townships of the MacLeod Estate, and the lands vacated by them are to be added to adjacent holdings in relief of congestion.

We have undertaken the formation of a short road required for the new settlement, and also the construction of about two miles of wire fencing. We have likewise agreed to grant loans to a moderate amount where necessary for dwelling-houses to those settlers who apply.

In the second part of the scheme MacLeod has provided land on that part of his farm of Glenbrittle, locally known as Carbstovore, for ten Cottars who at present have no land. The rent of the whole area thus assigned is £36, but each occupant of a portion is only to be liable for the rent of that portion. The effect of this assignment of land will be to enable the tenants who at present subsist by labour and fishing to have a much desired space of ground for potatoes, etc., and for cows' grass. The cost of any fencing for this part of MacLeod's scheme will be met by the Board.

In the third and last part of his scheme MacLeod proposed, in response to applications, to assign other portions of his said farm of Glenbrittle—viz., the hirsels of Sataran and Trien—for the formation of holdings of an area between crofts and large farms. We were much disposed to favour this proposal, particularly as the occupants in view, who were four in number, know farming thoroughly and have sufficient capital. It appears, however, that these applications have meantime been withdrawn.

It is proper to add that we thought it right we should, after careful examination of the proposals ourselves, remit the whole scheme to the Crofters' Commission for their opinion as to whether it was sound and expedient in the interests of those affected by it. The report which the Commission has made to us is entirely favourable to the proposals submitted by MacLeod, and to the necessity and usefulness of the aid we have decided to give.

To summarise, we have thus been enabled, by the co-operation of the landlord, to help in the establishment on the MacLeod Estate of five very good £21 holdings at Bay for five Crofters, who in turn have set free five Crofts by which relief is given to the townships from which the tenants are taken, and the land vacated by the migrants is assigned in enlargement of adjoining Crofters' holdings. In addition, we have aided in providing much-needed lots for the ten Cottar-labourers at Carbstovore, while we are not without hope that the scheme of small farms at Sataran and Trien may yet be carried out.

#### HOLDINGS AT NORTHTON AND KYLIS, SOUTH HARRIS.

In October 1900 our attention was directed by one of our number to the case of the Cottars of the island of Taransay, on the west side of South Harris. We put ourselves in communication with the agents of the proprietor, Lord Fincastle; who met us in the most friendly spirit, assuring us of Lord Fincastle's favourable consideration to a reasonable proposal, and giving us all facilities for examination of the lands in question. They, however, stated their opinion that Taransay would not make so desirable a place for Crofter settlements as their client's farms of Northton and Kylis, on the mainland of Harris, which, they thought, were well adapted for the purpose.

At our request, Mr. Macintyre, of the Crofters' Commission, and Mr. Carmichael, C.E., visited Taransay and Northton, made an examination as to their suitability for the purpose in view, and submitted a report to us.

The island of Taransay is situated about two miles west from the mainland of Taransay. Harris, and is about ten miles by sea from the village of Tarbert. The Sound between

the island and the mainland is exposed to south-west winds, and, as the mainland can only be reached by landing on the rocks, it is impossible to effect a landing except in fine weather. Consequently, the traffic to and from the island is mainly carried on direct from Tarbert.

Taransay may be described as a fair grazing subject. There are eleven Cottar families on the island, apparently in poor circumstances. They earn a livelihood by fishing and the cultivation of a small extent of ground which they get from the farm tenant on the island. They have no land otherwise.

Northton.

The farm of Northton is situated at the south end of Harris, and is distant by road about 22 miles from Tarbert, and two miles from Obbe. It is a good subject and suitable for the occupation of Crofters. The greater extent of the farm forms a peninsula, on the outer end of which there is a large extent of good hill grazing which could be utilised as common pasture. The arable land presently under cultivation is of fair quality.

We became satisfied that this farm, and not Taransay, deserved our favourable consideration, and, on further communication with the proprietor and his agents, we found every encouragement to proceed with a scheme for forming a large number of new holdings.

We accordingly sent the experts already mentioned again to the ground to make a careful survey, and to lot out proposed new holdings of such area and at such rents as are suitable for the intended occupants, and the locality and climate. Among these we trust there may be some from the island of Taransay.

We have received the information required and relative tracing as this Report is going through the press. We are advised that the available land has been lotted out into forty holdings. Of these, six are double lots. The occupants of the single lots will have one share and of the double lots two shares each in the common pasture. The rent proposed for each of the 28 single lots is £5, for each of four of the double lots £10, for one £11, and for one £12, thus making a total rent of £203. Two of the double lots have been formed in such manner as to utilise the buildings presently on the farm.

We are also advised that it will be desirable for us to aid in forming a short road before the buildings are proceeded with; as also to aid in quarrying stones from rock in the neighbourhood of the new holdings for building purposes, and to aid in the erection of certain fences.

We hope to be able shortly, in co-operation with Lord Fincastle, to form new holdings on this farm to an extent sufficient to relieve materially the congestion which exists on the island of Harris.

#### CROFTER HOLDINGS AND FISHERMEN'S LOTS IN BARRA.

In Barra, part of the Island Estates of Lady Gordon Cathcart, there are a large number both of Crofters and Cottars. The Cottars have their dwelling-houses, to a considerable extent, on the Crofters' lands, and frequently also keep sheep and cattle stock on the Crofters' common pasture. The Crofters have complained of this state of matters as forming a serious grievance; and the Cottars themselves have from time to time made application for land to which they might migrate. In particular, they endeavoured some years ago to acquire land under the Allotments (Scotland) Act, 1892, 55 and 56 Vict., c. 54, but their efforts were not successful.

Our attention was directed to this matter under an application from a number of the Cottars of Barra for the aid of the Board towards the acquisition of land for Crofters' holdings and fishermen's holdings in that island. We ascertained that the greater part of the island is already in Crofter occupation, the remainder being farm lands held under current leases for terms of years. With a view to obtaining by purchase the whole, or at least some substantial part, of these farm lands for new holdings, we placed ourselves in communication with Lady Gordon Cathcart. After protracted negotiations, during the course of which the present tenants of a large part of the lands offered to purchase the whole of the land in their own occupation for themselves, we concluded a bargain whereby the lands locally known as Grean and Cliait and Ardveenish, formerly forming parts of the large farm of Eoligary, but at the time of purchase held on a separate tenure were sold to us. We likewise bought the neighbouring farm of North Bay, held by other tenants on a current lease.

The total area thus acquired extends to 3,000 acres or thereby, and will afford adequate accommodation for a large number of new settlers.

These farms contain tracts of good arable and old arable land, and also sandy and machair land suitable for occupation by Crofters and Cottars. The pasture land



connected therewith is of good quality. Indeed, the Eoligary grazing lands have long been noted for the high quality of the cattle stock thereon reared. Parts of the lands in question are suited for Crofters' holdings and other parts for fishermen's holdings. In North Bay there is a natural harbour, with good holding ground for vessels at anchor, and affording access to white and other sea fishing. According to the terms of the transaction, we are entitled to entry at Whitsunday first, and confidently hope to be able to settle occupants in new holdings carefully lotted out without much delay and with every promise of success.

When this scheme has been carried out it will have the effect of materially relieving congestion in the island of Barra.

#### FEUS FOR FISHERMEN'S DWELLINGS NEAR STORNOWAY.

It may be remembered that we obtained an option from the proprietor of Lewis for the acquisition of land on feu in or near Stornoway for fishermen's holdings. A feuing scheme was prepared and made public, but we had only one application. Accordingly, we were not in a position to exercise our option, and it expired early in 1900. Since that time, the Lewis District Committee have endeavoured to get the matter re-opened, but, while perfectly willing again to open negotiations with the proprietor, we do not think that it would be proper to do so except on definite information as to those who desire such feus. If, and when, such information is laid before us it will have our careful consideration.

#### HOLDINGS AT AIGNISH AND GRESS, LEWIS.

In the course of last year we were in communication with the Landward Committee of the Stornoway Parish Council as to a proposed sub-division of parts of these farms. The Committee informed us that the tenant would not object to portions of the land being so given off, and they were sanguine that Major Matheson would consent to this. In these circumstances we agreed to communicate with the proprietor if the Landward Committee could satisfy us that there was a sufficient number of suitable applicants for agricultural holdings large enough to maintain the occupants in some measure of comfort and contentment, and with means to stock and work holdings of this kind. If an arrangement could be come to between landlord and tenant on the lines suggested we indicated that we would be ready to extend our usual terms of assistance to the settlement.

In April and May 1900 the Landward Committee sent us in a list of 15 men from Knock and Swordale whom they certified to be able to stock and profitably work good sized holdings apart from fishing and other sources of livelihood.

We then laid the whole circumstances and the names of the men so certified before Major Matheson, with a statement of what we would be prepared to do in the event of his entertaining the applications favourably.

In his reply Major Matheson stated that he regretted that he could not see his way, after considering all the circumstances, to accede to the request to divide the farms of Aignish and Gress.

We were accordingly unable to take any further steps in the matter.

#### FARM OF CROIR, BERNERA, LEWIS.

In December last people in the island of Bernera expressed a strong desire to obtain holdings on this farm, but we found on enquiry that the Proprietor had in July 1900 agreed to let the farm on lease to a tenant, and was not therefore in a position to consider any proposal such as that indicated in the application to us.

#### SCONSER MIGRATION.

Early last year our attention was directed to a somewhat urgent question of migration in the island of Skye. It was represented to us that the township of Sconser, situated at the base of Glamaig Hill, near the Sound of Scalpay, on the Macdonald Estate, is one where epidemic disease has frequently broken out, and in almost every case has been attended with more or less fatal results. The last outbreak occurred in 1897, when several deaths took place.

Owing to the position of the dwelling-houses in the township at the base of Glamaig, which is upwards of 2500 feet in height, there is a serious want of sunlight. In winter the houses have almost no sun, and even in summer the amount of sunlight

is wholly inadequate from the point of view of physical health. Valuable information has been supplied to us by the Local Government Board as to the sanitary condition of the place, and this condition is emphasised by the want of sufficient sun.

We find that there have been within the last 18 years four epidemics of typhus fever in Sconser. The first of these took place in 1883.

In his annual Report for 1892, the Skye Medical Officer of Health stated that on 1st May 1892 he made a special visit to Sconser in connection with an outbreak of typhus fever, the origin of which he attributed to overcrowding and filth.

Again in his Report for 1893 he noted that on 7th October and 10th November of that year he visited Sconser in connection with another outbreak of typhus fever.

A further outbreak of typhus occurred, as above mentioned, in 1897. On 24th November the Medical Officer and the Sanitary Inspector went to Sconser and found two cases in two separate houses in different stages of the disease.

By 30th November the disease had spread to six houses, and the school-house and school-room were used as temporary hospitals, as the hospital accommodation at Portree was already taken up.

On 12th December one of the nurses at Portree Fever Hospital contracted the disease.

"The fever," writes the Medical Officer of Health, "originated in a very insanitary house where all the conditions favourable to an outbreak of typhus fever were present—namely, overcrowding, poverty, filth, and want of ventilation and light. The house was also very damp, the back wall being built against a bank, and in wet weather there was a regular stream of water running through the house. This house was the focus of infection, and all the cases in the other houses were traced to contagion."

In describing the hut where the fever broke out, the Medical Officer of Health reported that even at mid-day there was so little light that he was obliged to find the patients by means of match-light. The small fixed windows were grimy with dirt and smoke. For six weeks before his visit the family of six had been living solely on mashed potatoes and tea, partaken of three times a day. Comparing this with previous outbreaks, he found the conditions and surroundings practically identical. These were over crowding, want of ventilation, filth, and poverty.

As regards the water supply, the Local Government Board informed us that on 3rd August 1898, the Board, writing to the District Clerk in connection with the Sanitary Officer's Report for 1897, drew attention to the remark of Dr. Ogilvie Grant in his Report that "unless very vigorous measures are taken to improve the state of the houses at Sconser and their surroundings, and to provide a good water supply, similar outbreaks may take place at any time."

On the 20th January 1899, the Local Government Board received a copy of the Sanitary Inspector's Report dated 17th December 1898. In his opinion "three of the wells which are otherwise of pure water could be easily protected against surface water without much expense by being built round and covered, and with a trench above and around them." The Sanitary Inspector also suggested that "a branch pipe could be continued from the school-house supply to a tap at the roadside."

The Local Authority, however, have not done anything, and the water supply remains unchanged.

In these circumstances it seemed to us most desirable that any help in our power should be given to aid in migrating these Crofters from their unwholesome surroundings to a suitable place where they could live in some measure of health and comfort.

One of our number, while in Skye in July last, made enquiries on this subject, and the estate management offered to put at our disposal the farms of Suishnish and Borreraig in the parish of Strath, for the settlement thereon of the Crofters of Sconser, if they would consent to migrate.

At our request Mr. Macintyre and Mr. Hosack of the Crofters Commission inspected these lands in November last, and favoured us with a Report which shows that the area extends to 183 acres old arable and 2761 acres hill pasture or thereby. The arable land of Suishnish is of fair quality, while that of Borreraig is more broken, and less regular. The hill pasture is of good quality and some of it may be described as superior. It now carries a Cheviot ewe stock of all classes numbering between 900 and 1000. Both Suishnish and Borreraig are suitable for the formation of small holdings with rents varying from £3 to £5, and there is room for 25 to 30 holdings of this class. The Report points out that the occupants would be in close proximity to good fishing grounds in Loch Slapin and Loch Eishort, where for the past few years a winter herring fishing has been most successful. At the present time (November 1900) there are several hundred boats engaged in this industry, and special steamers are carrying the fresh fish to the Southern markets.

Towards the end of 1900 the Sconser Crofters applied to the Crofters' Commission for revaluation of holdings under the Act of 1886, and after enquiry that re-valuation was made, with the result that the rents of 1887 were somewhat reduced.

In the course of the inspection which followed upon the hearings with a view to revaluation a number of the houses were visited by the Crofters Commission. These were found to be in a very bad condition, and indeed they continue to answer to the description of them given by Mr. Alexander Macdonald, solicitor, Portree, in 1883, then Factor on the Macdonald Estates, who, in his evidence before Lord Napier's Commission, Vol. I., page 524, Q 3625-8, said that they were the worst in Skye, and urged the removal of the tenants to a better place. No removal, however, was carried out. Prior to 1883, indeed, Mr. Macdonald made an endeavour to divide Suishnish and Borreraig into six holdings at rents of £30 each.—see Report of Napier Commission Vol. I., 515, Q. 8502-7, and pp. 525-6, Q 8655-8664. Nothing, however, came of this endeavour.

The Deer Forest Commissioners scheduled Suishnish and Borreraig as suitable for new Crofters' holdings. Accordingly, if the migration proposed were carried out the Sconser Crofters would have more than three times as much arable land as they have at present, and at least double the extent of hill pasture. Moreover, they would have right to keep both cattle, sheep, and horses.

The fishings on Loch Eishort are at least as good as the fishings on Loch Sligachan and the Sound of Scalpay, and the access to the sea would be convenient.

After a careful review of all the circumstances of this case we made an offer to the Crofters of Sconser to aid them in migrating to holdings on Suishnish and Borreraig on the conditions therein stated. A copy of this offer will be found in the Appendix, and also a copy of the reply, in which, we regret to say, the Sconser Crofters have absolutely declined to migrate. App. No. III.,  
page 7.

In some respect this offer proposes more liberal terms than we would feel ourselves justified in extending to the more usual cases of migration which may come before us. Our reason for this is the exceptionally unhealthy condition of the township of Sconser.

## PART VII.—IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK.

### SEED.

We have received many letters assuring us that the excellent seed we supplied last year has been of the greatest benefit to its recipients, and asking us to continue our distribution on the same lines as before. Accordingly we took steps, as in previous years, to secure options of the best seed that could be obtained, and then issued a public notice, of which we print a copy in the Appendix. App. No. I.,  
page 3.

Though the price of high-class seed potatoes was much higher, and of oats higher this spring than even the prices of last year, we resolved to sell potatoes and oats, carriage paid, at the same fixed prices as those of last year, which means a very considerable reduction from the cost price to us, besides carriage free to the nearest convenient port or railway station.

We emphasise the fact that this is an exceptional proceeding, due solely to the high price of good seed during the present spring, and that it is not to be taken that a similar reduction will be made in any year in which the price does not rise above what may be described as the normal level.

The amount of seed ordered from us in response to this notice was as follows:—

Potato seed,	-	-	-	-	-	176 Tons 10 Cwts.
Oat seed,	-	-	-	-	-	4644 Bushels.

The total cost to us for seed and carriage was £1890 6s. 10d., of which we expect to receive in repayment £1317.

### POTATO SPRAYING

Through the courtesy of the Irish Congested Districts Board, we again had the advantage of the services of two experienced instructors in potato spraying, and they conducted practical demonstrations last summer in Skye and the Lews.

In July and August, Mr. H. W. Allen sprayed 51 plots in Skye, and Mr. H. Kennedy 42 plots in Lewis. In both places spraying operations were very much impeded by the excessively wet weather; but the general results, both in Skye and Lewis, have been satisfactory.

An abstract of the result of weighing the produce of equal lengths of sprayed and unsprayed drills shows the following:—

*Abstract of Results.*

*Spraying Experiment in Lewis.*

Produce of Sound Sizeable Potatoes on Sprayed Plots, ..	3239 lbs.
Do. do. Unsprayed Plots, ..	2189 lbs.
	<u>1050 lbs.</u>
Sound Small Potatoes on Sprayed Plots, ..	557 lbs.
Do. Unsprayed Plots, ..	581 lbs.
	<u>24 lbs.</u>
Unsound, Large and Small, on Sprayed Plots, ..	119 lbs.
Do. Unsprayed Plots, ..	318 lbs.
	<u>199 lbs.</u>
	<i>Sprayed Plots.</i>
Sound Sizeable, ..	3239 lbs.
Sound Small, ..	557 lbs.
	<u>3796 lbs.</u>
	<i>Unsprayed Plots.</i>
	2189 lbs.
	581 lbs.
	<u>2770 lbs.</u>

*Spraying Experiment in Skye.*

Sound Sizeable Potatoes on Sprayed Plots, ..	4037 lbs.
Do. do. Unsprayed Plots, ..	2682 lbs.
	<u>1355 lbs.</u>
Sound Small Potatoes on Sprayed Plots, ..	217 lbs.
Do. Unsprayed Plots, ..	207 lbs.
	<u>10 lbs.</u>
Unsound, Large and Small, on Sprayed Plots, ..	215 lbs.
Do. Unsprayed Plots, ..	596 lbs.
	<u>381 lbs.</u>
	<i>Sprayed Plots.</i>
Sound Sizeable, ..	4037 lbs.
Sound Small, ..	217 lbs.
	<u>4254 lbs.</u>
	<i>Unsprayed Plots.</i>
	2682 lbs.
	207 lbs.
	<u>2889 lbs.</u>

The Lewis District Committee, after consideration of the details as to each plot, have expressed the hope that the Board would carry out this satisfactory experiment on a still larger scale next season in Lewis, while we are informed that there will be a great demand for spraying this summer in Skye. As regards Skye and Lewis, spraying should now be on a much larger scale than the Board could ever experimentally conduct, and to encourage this we are prepared to provide townships or districts with spraying machines and chemicals at half-price during the ensuing year when we are satisfied that satisfactory local arrangements are made to make spraying of real utility.

We, in fact, think that we have done enough in Skye and Lewis to demonstrate to potato growers there the advantages of spraying. We would prefer to break new ground in our experimental demonstrations next summer—such districts as the Uists, Barra, and Harris, with possibly parts of the mainland. We find that our own Inspector is now quite competent to carry out these demonstrations, with some assistance, as he has acquired a thorough knowledge of all details in 1900.

## POTATO CULTURE.

The experiment conducted in twelve plots in the parishes of Lewis of planting potatoes in wide drills with good space between the setts, instead of the crowded narrow drill system prevalent in Lewis, has also been encouraging.

In the autumn of 1899 one of our number had a conference with members of the Lewis District Committee, when it was agreed that the existing system of potato culture among the crofters there is faulty in the extreme.

The suggestion was made that we should issue a leaflet; but we were satisfied that the people would attach much more value to the results of a practical experiment than to any number of leaflets.

Accordingly we proposed to get the use of a certain number of plots in various parts of Lewis, divide these into two equal portions, one portion to be planted with potatoes six inches from sett to sett and fifteen inches between the drills, being the usual method of cultivation; the other portion to be drilled twenty-four inches apart and from nine to ten inches from sett to sett. The District Committee helped us to get twelve such plots, three in each parish, for which we supplied seed of the best quality. The quality of land and other conditions were as similar as possible in each division of a plot, and the area of each portion exactly equal.

We hardly expected that the actual weight of produce per unit would be increased, but this on the whole has proved to be the case, while all over the potatoes in the wide drills have been larger and of better quality than those in narrow drills.

## STUD ANIMALS.

*Bulls.*

We received a great number of applications for bulls up to the end of February 1901, and as our supply of animals was necessarily limited, careful inquiry became necessary to enable us to decide how we should place out the number of bulls at our disposal to the best advantage.

15 Highland bulls were purchased for us at the Oban pedigree sales in February, and as the result of advertisements in newspapers we selected 19 from others offered to us, and distributed them, along with 8 polled Angus bulls, and 3 shorthorns, making 45 in all, as follows, on the same conditions as in previous years:—

*Highland Bulls.*

*Argyll* . . Tیره, 5.  
*Inverness* . Barra, 2; Duirinish, 4; Harris, 2; North Uist, 2; Portree, 1; Sleat, 1;  
                   Snizort, 1; South Uist, 3; Strath, 1; Kilmuir, 1.  
*Ross* . . Applecross, 2; Barvas, 1; Gairloch, 4; Lochbroom, 1; Lochs, 1; Uig, 1.  
*Sutherland.* Farr, 1.

*Polled Angus.*

*Inverness* . Bracadale, 1.  
*Ross* . . Gairloch, 1.  
*Caithness* . Canisbay, 2.  
*Orkney* . . Orphir, 1; Walls and Flotta, 1.  
*Zetland* . . Fetlar, 1; North Mavine, 1.

*Shorthorn.*

*Caithness* . Canisbay, 1.  
*Orkney* . . Westray, 1; Graemsay, 1.

*Rams.*

We carefully considered last autumn the difficult question of the supply of rams by us to crofter townships. We had previously tried lending good rams to various districts, but the great objection to the policy of lending rams for any period beyond a few weeks is the excessive mortality among the animals so lent. The people in most cases no doubt did what they could for the animals according to their means, but in most cases they had no clean pasture on which to put them, nor the food necessary for successful house wintering. In 1899 we offered to supply good rams at half-price, but there was very little response to this offer.

Last summer we determined to try an experiment in the three mainland parishes of Ross, Gairloch, Applecross, and Lochbroom, whereby good Cheviot and blackfaced

rams should be lent out on hire to townships for the season, and then removed by us to winter quarters.

The response to our offer enabled us to place out 20 Cheviot and 54 blackfaced in suitable townships. We made a charge of hire for 5s. for each ram, which has been paid in each case. At the end of the season we collected the rams, and they are now being wintered in Easter Ross. The mortality by this method has been very slight, and the hiring system, though costly to us, has proved much more satisfactory than the methods previously tried.

Along with this we, at the request of people elsewhere, sold to them at half-price nine rams, of which three Border Leicesters went to Canisbay, Caithness; three Cheviots to Vattin, Skye; and three blackfaced to Scalpay Island, Harris.

### *Stallions.*

We have had comparatively few applications during the year for stallions, but we have made grants in aid of premium in the undernoted cases. In several others the animals proposed to us did not seem likely to do much to improve the breed of horses in the districts.

In the case of the Parish of Kilfinichen, Mull, we agreed to a proposal made to us that a Clydesdale horse should be retained for the district, and we made a grant of £35 in aid of premium on condition that advantageous terms were granted for mares belonging to crofters.

The Lewis District Committee applied to us for a grant in aid to obtain the services of a good roadster stallion. We agreed to give £50 on the conditions suggested, one of which was that crofters should pay a fee of 5s. per mare.

The District Committee informed us that the horse had given entire satisfaction, and they asked us to give a similar grant for 1901, to which we have agreed.

The advantage of the best pony blood in Shetland is very great; but the satisfactory local arrangements for the supply of good stallions there do not make our intervention so necessary. We again helped the crofters of Bressay Island to obtain the services of two high-class pony stallions for the season of 1900, and in February of this year we received, through the Parish Council of North Mavine, applications from four districts of that parish asking us to help them to obtain the services of thirteen pedigree Shetland stallions from the Hillswick stud, which they could obtain for £10 each for the season. We agreed to make up the difference between £10 for each horse and the sums payable as fees at 2s. 6d. for each mare in foal.

The principle which we have hitherto adopted as, in our opinion, the most advantageous is that of a grant in aid of premium. This we propose to continue in such cases as these mentioned above, when the supply of stallions permits it. When, however, we considered the most important question of the improvement of the old class of Highland ponies—a matter which has been strongly urged on our attention—we found this system impracticable.

To help at all with real effect we found it was necessary we should import pony sires of the best quality, and accordingly we purchased in March from Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's stud at Crabbett Park, Sussex, three Arab stallions, and we are negotiating for the purchase in Wales of some Welsh pony sires. We hope these will be of much benefit in the Western Isles.

### OVER-STOCKING.

In connection with our scheme for supplying high class stud animals, we have had seriously to consider the question of over-stocking in crofters' stocks.

Our information led us to believe that not only is the "souming," or authorised quantity of stock, in many cases considerably exceeded, especially in the West, but that the regulated souming itself is often excessive.

Even if the souming authorised the number of sheep that the crofters now keep, the well-known deterioration of grazings under sheep is such that this stock is now in too many cases in excess of the proper carry of the ground.

We resolved on this important subject to take advantage of the skill and intimate knowledge of the Highlands and Islands possessed by the Crofters Commission, who are always most ready to afford us information, and to ask them for a detailed report upon the agricultural condition of each congested area, specially with a view to the improvement of the crofters' stock and the best means of reducing the over-stocking that is so prevalent.

The Crofters Commission favoured us with the useful and interesting report which we publish in the Appendix.

App. No. IV.,  
page 9.

The Commissioners agree with us that in certain cases the crofters' common pasture lands are over-stocked, and that in some cases the old authorised souming is now in excess of the proper carry of the ground.

They point out that many grazings have been lessened in value, not only by over-stocking, but by ill-usage, such as "scalping," irregular peat cutting, and the neglect of drainage, and that they have made endeavours to stop these abuses, but not always with success.

There is no doubt that where lands are over-stocked the quality of the stock suffers, and there is always a heavy death-rate in sheep.

The Commissioners have informed us that they "regard the question of the proper remedy for over-stocking as attended with difficulty. They mentioned in their recent Report to the Congested Districts Board on the agricultural condition of each congested area in the seven counties concerned, that in various quarters Committees have failed to prosecute for over-stocking, and the Commissioners are still of opinion that to meet cases of this kind further powers are necessary.

"They also remain of opinion that if an estate representative were a member of every Grazings Committee it would be an advantage.

"The Commissioners desire now further to suggest a combined effort by the Congested Districts Board and the Crofters Commission, with a view to the prevention of over-stocking.

"In many cases the Board supply stock to townships for breeding purposes, and if they would consider the expediency of determining that bulls and rams would only be given by them when the stock of the township, or townships, applying was certified by the Crofters Commission to be equal to the fair carry of the ground grazed over, an operative check to over-stocking might be obtained."

We are quite prepared in this and any other proper way to co-operate with the Crofters Commission to bring about a remedy in this important matter, but we confess to having some doubts of the results of recommendations to Township and Grazings Committees as to over-stocking, which neither the Crofters Commission nor ourselves have any power to enforce.

#### BEE-KEEPING.

We have on previous occasions intimated that we would be glad to assist in any well-considered scheme to stimulate local interest in bee-keeping, or to help any individuals who are prepared to devote some little time and attention to bees and honey producing.

Among the applications we received were one or two in which men of "light and leading" in districts proposed to take to bee-keeping in the hope that the crofters in their neighbourhood might be induced by what they saw to adopt the improved methods. Several of the others were from crofters who expressed themselves interested in the subject, and desirous of devoting care to it. In some cases people wrote us saying they could make satisfactory arrangements for a distribution of hives, but on further correspondence either this could not be done, or in some cases much indifference was displayed by the proposed recipients, indeed one went the length of refusing to take delivery of a hive and swarm after we had sent it away to him free of all cost.

We could make only satisfactory arrangements at the cost of much correspondence for a distribution of twenty-four swarms, hives and accessories, and two separate hives. In some of these cases half the cost was repaid to us, in others we gave the complete outfit gratuitously.

Last season was a very bad one for bees, but the reports we have received have been favourable, as far as the bad weather would permit.

#### POULTRY.

We continued to send sittings of pure-bred eggs to people in the Congested area who were likely to help us in improving the methods of poultry-keeping, and we also distributed some good cockerels and pullets with this object. The eggs and fowls were sent to—

*Argyll* . . . Parishes of Coll and Tiree.  
*Inverness* . . Parishes of Bracadale, Duirinish, Kilmuir, Barra, North Uist, South Uist, and Harris.  
*Ross-shire* . . Parish of Lochs.  
*Sutherlandshire*. Parishes of Durness and Farr.

The reports we have received are on the whole encouraging, but the risks of damage to eggs in transit to the remoter districts militate against the success of this experiment.

## PART VIII.—WORKS.

During the year now under review we have dealt with many proposals for our assistance in works of all kinds, and have made grants amounting to £20,893. We still, however, find the difficulties in the way of substantial progress to which we alluded in our previous Reports, that is, the slowness of some of the promoters to supply us with the necessary plans and specifications, and the general refusal by County Councils to assume responsibility for construction of piers, &c., under the Works Act, 1891, except under a guarantee by the local promoters holding the Councils free of all liability in the event of any excess of the estimated cost which our grant and the local contribution might turn out to be insufficient to meet.

In a considerable number of the schemes for piers a characteristic feature has been the excess of their estimated cost over the limit of £2000, laid down in Section 6 of the Works Act, 1891.

In the cases we refer to the estimates have ranged from about £2600 to £10,000. Promoters have urged that, as we had admitted exceptional circumstances in other instances, we should do it in their case. This is no doubt true; the Secretary for Scotland and the Board of Trade have considered in some cases that the circumstances are so exceptional as to justify them in determining that the Works Act should be held to apply, but generally in the cases which have been before us no grounds for exceptional treatment have been made good, and when the estimate exceeds £2000 our grants have been, and in future similar cases must be, made on condition that the promoters shall obtain a Provisional Order authorising the construction of the works and providing for their management and maintenance in the usual manner.

App. No. VI.,  
page 24.

We give in the Appendix schedules under the various headings showing :—

(a) The new works of all kinds for which we have voted grants during the period under review, and

App. No. VII.,  
page 25.

(b) The stages of progress of the various works for which we have already made grants between the date of our constitution and 31st March, 1901, and we now proceed to give details of each new work for which we have offered assistance during the year.

### MARINE WORKS.

#### *Breakwater and Boatlip at Cammusmore, Kilmuir, Skye, Inverness-shire.*

The Parish Council of Kilmuir, on behalf of 150 fishermen and crofters, asked the County Council of Inverness-shire to submit to us proposals for the construction of a breakwater and boatlip in the bay known as Cammusmore, on the west side of Kilmuir, Skye.

On the southern side of this bay a ridge of rocks juts out into the sea. Part of this ridge is above high-water mark, and the whole of it can be walked over dry-shod when the tide is at half ebb. We were told that this ridge could be made into an effective breakwater by some cement walling in certain places, and that it would then afford excellent protection in almost all winds to a boatlip placed close beside it. The necessity for such a landing-place was strongly urged on us both by the people of the district and by the Crofters Commission, who, during an official visit to Kilmuir, were asked by the Crofters to make an inspection of the site of the proposed works.

As the bay is entirely open to the Minch, it is evident that in westerly gales a very heavy sea must set in, and, while this makes a breakwater the more necessary, it also means that the structure must be very strong, and, therefore, costly.

The plans and specifications, as adjusted by the Engineer of the promoters and our Engineer, showed an estimated cost of £1200 for the works. An access road about two furlongs in length is also necessary, and will cost £80, or £1280 in all.



We were informed that the people would prefer to do the work required themselves, giving their contribution by making a portion of their labour free, and the County Council having agreed to construct and maintain the access road, and the estate to give a free site, we voted on the usual conditions a grant of £1050.

The County Council have accepted this offer and are taking the necessary steps to have the works constructed.

*Eriskay Breakwater, South Uist, Inverness.*

The County Council of Inverness represented to us the great need there was for a breakwater and landing-place in the island of Eriskay, South Uist. They stated that the population of the island was over 450, of whom 100 were fishermen; that they had little to subsist on but what they took from the sea; that Eriskay was the most important fishing station between Stornoway and Castlebay, and that a pier or at least a boatslip was urgently required,

Our investigations showed us that the site proposed, which was to be given free, appeared to be the best available. It is at the south end of the ferry to South Uist, and nearest to the fishing grounds and to the point where a steamer would stop, while it is in the most central part as regards population.

The original scheme was acknowledged to be unduly large and costly, and it did not afford much opportunity for a local contribution in free labour—the only form in which the islanders could contribute to the cost of the structure. The plans were accordingly modified, and as we were informed that about £243 could be contributed in free labour and material, we offered a grant of £1650 to the County Council on the usual conditions, to make up the balance of the estimated cost, £1893.

*Pier at Diabaig, Gairloch, Ross.*

The inhabitants of Diabaig directed our attention to the fact that the fishing industry in Loch Torridon suffers from the want of a proper landing-place, which they suggested should be formed on the Sgeir-Glas at Diabaig.

At the site proposed a point of rock juts out into Diabaig Bay, with comparatively deep water alongside. It is rounded on the top, and is rather difficult of access, but a very good landing-stage could be formed alongside it on the south side, and a roadway made by filling up cracks with concrete.

As there is a curing station for herring at Diabaig, and about 20 boats fish from there, we were impressed with the necessity that exists for reasonable landing facilities. We ascertained that the estimated cost for the pier amounted to £363, so, after careful consideration of the plans submitted to us, we resolved to make a grant to the County Council of £283 towards the estimated cost of the pier on the usual conditions of local contribution and future upkeep. We hope that the work may be put in hand during the coming summer.

*Landing-place at Eilean Roan, Tongue, Sutherland.*

The fishermen of this island approached us on a subject of great interest to them as a fishing community.

They told us that they could use their landing creek in any weather in which they could go to sea, if it were not for an opening through the rock on the north-east side, through which in stormy weather a current ran, making it impossible for boats to come in or out.

This "Seal Island" lies on the north coast of Sutherland to the east of the entrance to the Kyle of Tongue. It is about a square mile in extent, and is girt with high precipitous rocks.

The Roan men, who are all fishermen, have a high reputation.

We ascertained from our Engineer that a strong wall of concrete could be built, which would prevent the waves rushing through the opening. This would not only make this creek into an accessible and useful harbour for landing in, but it would permit of the islanders' large boats, which now have to lie at Tongue on the mainland, being beside them.

On these grounds we decided to make a grant of £225, the whole estimate being £300, and on 23rd July 1900 we intimated our decision, under the usual conditions, to the County Council.

*Pier at North Ronaldshay, Orkney.*

The North Isles District Committee of the County Council of Orkney applied to us for a grant in aid of the construction of a pier on North Ronaldshay, an island lying at the extreme north-east of the Orkney group, and separated from the neighbouring island of Sanday by a dangerous firth about six miles in breadth.

The population is about 500. They represented that their island is near the best fishing ground in Orkney, but the want of any landing-place cripples their industry, as their boats have often to lie idle for want of proper protection.

The result of our enquiries and our Engineer's inspection of the island satisfied us that their representations were well founded.

The proprietor, along with other contributions, is to give a free site, and the spot selected is at Nouster, on the south-west corner of the island. It is the nearest available site to Sanday, and is to some extent sheltered by that island, but North Ronaldshay is so exposed, and the foreshore so flat, that a very strong pier is required, and also rather a long one. The amended plans which were ultimately approved by us show that the estimated cost of the work is £2200, and in the exceptional circumstances of this exposed island we resolved on 23rd October 1900 to vote the grant applied for by the District Committee—viz., three-fourths of the estimated cost, or £1650, on condition that the Local Government Board should approve of the formation of the *quoad sacra* parish of North Ronaldshay into a Special District in terms of the Orkney and Zetland Small Piers and Harbours Act, 1896, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining the pier, and that, if the Secretary for Scotland and the Board of Trade should determine that the Works Act should apply, the District Committee should agree to undertake the necessary construction and maintenance of the pier under that Act.

The Local Government Board has approved of the formation of a Special District, and we hope that operations may begin in spring.

*Draining of a Loch in Boreray Island, North Uist, Inverness.*

The Crofters of the Island of Boreray, North Uist, applied to us for assistance to drain a loch in their island, which they told us covered an area of about 40 acres of good arable land. This area had previously been kept dry by an outlet to the sea, which had become blocked up, and they told us that all their efforts to clear it out had proved unsuccessful.

Boreray is a fertile island about 500 acres in extent, lying three miles west of the northern end of North Uist. It is entirely in the occupation of Crofters.

As it is one of the unsatisfactory features of tenant life on the West Coast that undertakings of general utility which require a little organization and arrangement to keep right, are almost invariably allowed to fall into serious disrepair, we were at first disposed to think that this was a work of a kind which the Applicants ought to do for themselves, but enquiries and an inspection of the place by our Engineer satisfied us that it was impossible for the Crofters to keep the existing outlet clear, owing to the way in which it had been constructed. We ascertained that drainage works had been constructed about 50 years ago by the then proprietor of the island and again by Sir John Orde, but that on both occasions the mouth of the outlet tunnel was broken up by the heavy Atlantic rollers dashing against its outer end. The estimated cost of clearing out and bottoming the existing culvert and cutting the channel, as well as providing an automatic tidal flap, is £100. Towards this amount the islanders have agreed that each of their nineteen families shall give two days a week of good free labour, and we have accordingly voted a grant for the balance required to meet the total cost. The crofters have also bound themselves to do what is necessary for the periodical cleaning out and general future upkeep in good order of the works, and that they are to submit to us a definite statement of future work for this purpose—that is, how much cleaning out and repairing each family will do, and at what times, for the general benefit. The Estate Management has also agreed to see that the necessary arrangements are carried out, and has given us a guarantee that the drainage works will be kept in good order in future. The Crofters inform us that the reclaimed land will be used for common pasture or arable ground, as may be found to suit best.

## ROADS.

On 31st January 1900 we intimated to the County Councils that we had resolved to adopt the following plan as regards grants for such roads as they are by law empowered to construct and maintain after construction.

We are prepared to consider applications from the Councils for grants of moderate total amount towards the construction, *during the next three years*, of such roads, according to a list arranged by the Council in strict order of the comparative merits of the roads therein contained. The Council should give fully their reasons for the construction of each road, its specifications and estimated cost, its length and breadth, and its line in colour on a 6-inch ordnance map; also, the amount of local contribution offered in money or free labour, or both. In applying for a grant, the Council should not only state the total amount of the grant they consider would be required for the completion of each road, but also the portion of that amount which they would spend year by year.

The general conditions upon which grants will be made are :—

1. That the expenditure shall be confined to districts scheduled as congested.
2. That a local contribution of one-fourth, either in money or free labour, or both, be expended on the work in addition to the grant of the Board.
3. That it must be distinctly understood that the real grounds on which roads are recommended to the Board are the necessity for them and the inability of the district to construct them without help; and that in any list of roads submitted the separate works should, without regard to district, be arranged in order according as they conform to these requirements. This will at first, however, be subject to No. 4.
4. As a general rule, attention should first be given to the completion of roads begun by the aid of funds formerly provided and which are still unfinished.
5. Applications made in future should be for works which can be completed within three years, and not for integral parts of larger proposals.
6. It is an essential condition of any grant that the obligation of future maintenance be undertaken by the statutory authority.

In response to this offer we received applications from each of the Crofting counties for what in all amounted to a large number of roads. Many of these roads we were unable to entertain.

In the course of our investigation of the applications made to us several points arose of somewhat general interest.

*Repair of Existing Roads.*

A number of the applications were for the repair of roads already in existence. Obviously there is a clear distinction between a road for the repair of which no one is responsible and for which there is no power to assess, and one which a statutory body can maintain or where a proper arrangement exists making an individual or group of individuals responsible for its upkeep. In many cases roads have simply grown out of rough tracks or have been made without any very clear provision for upkeep. In others, townships or districts kept them more or less in repair until their state became so bad that reconstruction rather than repair became necessary.

While, therefore, in all cases where roads have been made with the aid of local or public funds under a guarantee of upkeep we have refused to entertain any application for aid to repair, in others, where the repair or restoration of an old or abandoned road would be of distinct benefit to the locality, where the people are so poor that it is useless or unreasonable to expect them to do this themselves, or when no power exists of assessing for repairs, in such cases we felt ourselves justified in aiding in the remaking of a public way on receiving a guarantee that henceforth the County Council, in the case of roads, and the Parish Council, in the case of footpaths, would in future maintain the work in good order.

*Bottoming of Roads.*

The question of the necessity for deep bottoming on certain roads in districts where traffic is not extensive was brought before us by some applicants.

However desirable in itself a well and solidly made road is, it seems to us that there is no pressing necessity in most cases for a road of a quality much superior to that ordinarily adopted by the Road Authority of a district. In many cases the

distances are so great that the choice lies between a lightly made road of the requisite length or no through communication at all. In this way, in places like Lewis or Skye, there are hardly any deeply bottomed roads.

This request of the local authorities seemed to us reasonable, and accordingly we intimated that we were prepared to adopt specifications for such a road as the County Council would have made in a place if they themselves had been in a position to provide the whole cost of the road.

The following are the particulars of each road for which we made a grant during the year under review, on the usual conditions of maintenance and local contribution :—

#### ARGYLL.

##### *Cornaig Road, Coll.*

From farm of Gallanach to Soddisdale, 2 miles 7 furlongs. Continuation of road already begun by the aid of former grant. Estimated cost, £328 3s. 7d. (which would be spent in one or two years); Grant, £247.

##### *Creich Road, Tiree.*

Kentra village to junction of main road, 1 mile. Continuation of road already begun with former grant. This road could be completed in one year. Estimated cost, £150; Grant, £113.

##### *Reef Road, Tiree.*

From Baugh Bridge to Crossapoll Shepherd's house, 1½ miles. This road could be completed in two years. Estimated cost, £400; Grant, £300.

##### *Cornaig Road, Tiree.*

To repair Cornaig Road from Beach to Smithy, 1½ mile. This road could be completed in one year. Estimated cost, £60; Grant, £45.

##### *Two Pieces of Road in Tiree—(1) Moss to Balevulin, (2) Moss to Balinoe.*

Each ¾ of a mile long. These roads could be completed in one year. Estimated cost, £264; Grant, £198.

##### *Ardtun Road, Mull.*

From main road to Achnaha township, 1¼ mile. This road could be completed in one year. Estimated cost, £50; Grant, £38.

##### *Glenbyre Road, Mull.*

From a junction of the public road, Lochbuie, to Glenbyre, 1½ mile. Estimated cost, £500; Grant, £375. The Board have under consideration the construction of a road from Glenbyre to Carsaig.

##### *Croggan Road, Mull.*

In continuation of the public road on the south side of Croggan Pier. Estimated cost, £150; Grant, £113.

##### *Grulin and Sunderland Road, Islay.*

To accommodate for pier, church, school, and market about 20 farmers and crofters, who are all in poor circumstances. The construction of this road was approved by us in 1898, being included in the scheme then submitted by the County Council. Estimated cost, £175; Grant, £87 (in addition to £45 in 1898).

##### *Portantruan and Torrodale, Islay.*

To give access to the farm of Torrodale, which has been taken by the Parish Council and divided into allotments. The road also gives access to a number of other allotments held direct from the proprietor by villagers resident in Port Ellen. The present track is almost impassable. It was formed by tenant farmers, and was never in a good state of repair, not being a highway before. Estimated cost, £107; Grant, £81.

*Portnahaven and Port Wemyss Road, Islay.*

To give access from the villages of Portnahaven and Port Wemyss to the new pier at Portnahaven at present in course of construction under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act. The inhabitants of the villages named number about 600, and are all fishermen and allotment holders. Estimated cost, £115; Grant, £87.

*Torra to Duich Lots, Islay.*

To give access to five crofts. Estimated cost, £120; Grant, £90.

*Lyrabus and Bealach Dearg, Islay.*

Shortens the distance to the pier to a large section of the parish, and also shortens the distance to Gortan School for a large number of children. Will benefit about 25 farmers, crofters, and cottars, with their families. Estimated cost, £212; Grant, £159.

*Foreland and Gortan, Islay.*

This also shortens the distance for school children and crofters. Estimated cost, £52; Grant, £39.

## INVERNESS.

*Bays of Harris Road.*

This road was commenced by a grant from the Scottish Office in 1897. The section completed from Rodil is 1 mile 1014 yards.

We were asked to vote a further grant for an extension to Holmsaig, about 5000 yards in length. It is hoped that this road will ultimately join the existing Tarbert road at Uamhard, and so connect Rodil and Tarbert by a road which will be about six miles shorter than the west-side road. The country through which the proposed line of road passes is of a most difficult nature, owing principally to the ridges of gneiss which run across the general direction of the road. The road is therefore costly to construct. The length of the proposed route will be in all 20,654 yards.

Bridges are necessary at Struthmore and Geirean on the route generally taken between the townships of Cuidinish and Finsbay. The Scottish Education Department urged upon us the necessity for helping in the construction of a bridge at Struthmore, as the crossing of this torrent by children on their way to school and others is very dangerous, and has occasioned many accidents.

After careful inspection of the route proposed, we intimated to the County Council of Inverness that we were prepared to vote, on the usual conditions, a grant of £2000 towards the estimated cost of the Holmsaig section of this road and two bridges.

*Road to Petersport Pier, Benbecula.*

We have had many applications for assistance to make a road from the public road in Benbecula to the pier at Petersport, which was constructed from the West Highlands grant before our constitution.

On 20th June 1898 we asked the County Council to consider this scheme among others, and on 18th January 1899 we received a reply proposing to allocate a part of our 1898-1899 grant for the construction of this road, but the District Committee rejected this allocation and submitted a new scheme of other four roads, as they "consider it advisable that no money be spent on Petersport road."

As we make no grant for a public way that the statutory road authority does not agree to maintain, we could take no further steps as regards this road until, on 29th December 1900 we received documents from the County Council bringing the road again before us and forwarding statements, from which it appeared that the Petersport Pier cannot be utilised without the formation of a road of access.

A survey of the proposed road shows that for a distance of 3358 yards from the public road to Strom Grimsay a roadway has been formed, but has been allowed to go considerably out of repair. It is estimated that £200 will be required to repair this portion. From the end of this road at Strom Grimsay to the pier, a distance of 3837 yards, there is no road. The greater part of the distance is through Grimsay and Eilan-na-Cille, islands consisting principally of moss and rock, but between these two

islands, for a distance of about 660 yards, the proposed road would be partly under the high-water mark, and stone walls to form "clachans" would have to be built, which makes the cost high. The estimate for this new road is £2015, besides the £200 above mentioned. We have intimated to the County Council that we are prepared to make a grant of £1800 towards the cost of constructing and repairing the entire access on the usual conditions as to maintenance, etc.

*Access Road to Pooltiel Pier, Skye.*

The County Council of Inverness informed us that when this pier was before the Council it was understood that the road leading to the site of the pier would provide a sufficient access, but that it is now found that it is too steep for the increase of traffic which will result from the opening of the pier. It was estimated that a sum of £130 was necessary to make the access easier and free from all danger where it runs along a cliff for 220 yards. We have agreed to make a grant of £98 towards the cost on the usual conditions of upkeep, etc.

*Access Road to Staffin Boatslip, Skye.*

This boatslip is, unfortunately, some distance away from the nearest road, but its site was the only place where it could be made. About half a mile of road and a bridge over the Stenscholl river were made many years ago in the direction of the new pier, but though the road is in good order the bridge was carried away by a heavy flood.

To replace this bridge and to continue the road to the pier were represented to us as very necessary works, and as the County Council agreed to provide one-fourth of the cost, estimated at £250, and to maintain the works, we made a grant of £188, which the County Council have accepted.

ROSS.

*Applecross Path.*—To complete two gaps in this path round the north coast of Applecross. Estimated cost, £130; Grant, £98.

SUTHERLAND.

*Nedd to Unapool Road.*—Estimated cost, £2895; Grant, £2172. The County Council urged the necessity of a road seven miles long from Nedd, where the county road terminates, to the county road at Unapool. At present there is a gap between these townships which necessitates a journey of over twenty miles.

CAITHNESS.

*Shurrery to Bonnacara, Reay.*—This road will benefit about 100 people. Estimated cost, £70; Grant, £53.

*Roads in Stromo.*—(a) From burial ground to the west end of the island, and (b) from public school to main road. These are both useful roads. Estimated cost, £200; Grant, £150.

*Kirkstyle to Dunnet.*—A track exists, and this road will facilitate access. Estimated cost, £95; Grant, £72.

*Brough Road.*—This will be carried through the centre of the village. Estimated cost, £54; Grant, £41.

ORKNEY.

In response to our invitation and in terms of the conditions required by us, the County Council of Orkney sent in a scheme of roads which they said were very much required in the county, but which could not be made without our aid. They afterwards sent a supplementary scheme. These together showed a list of 30 roads which the County Council were prepared to construct on our conditions. The estimated cost of these roads was £6885, and the grant expected from the Board £5164, of which the County Council hoped to be able to expend £2357 in the first year, £1850 in the second, and £957 in the third.

As we considered that the first list, of which the estimated cost was £5040, afforded

quite a sufficient number of roads for us to investigate at this time, we did not entertain the proposal to admit the second list, but after a careful examination and local inspection of each road proposed we intimated the following grants, amounting to £3782 :—

*North Ronaldshay.*

*Ancum to Bewan Road.*

An extension of the central road commencing at Ancum and extending to Bewan. Estimated cost, £288; Grant, £216.

*Nouster to Bridesness Road.*

Road from the proposed pier at Nouster passing Holland and extending to Bridesness. Estimated cost, £328; Grant, £246.

*Howar Road.*

Branch road from Nouster to Bridesness road towards Howar. Estimated cost, £100; Grant, £75. With the exception of one mile of road constructed with the aid of a grant received in 1893-94, there are no made roads in the island.

*Island of Pharay.*

Road extending the whole length of the island from north to south. This road is greatly needed, as with the exception of a small piece near the school-house there are no roads in the island. Estimated cost, £250; Grant, £188.

*Parish of Orphir.*

*Clestrain Road.*

Road from the public road recently constructed through the districts of Houton and Petertown to the public road at Hall of Clestrain. Estimated cost, £260; Grant, £195.

This road will complete a line passing through the level arable ground of the parish, which will enable heavy traffic to avoid the steep hill at Scorriedale, and it will afford an outlet to a very considerable district.

*Smoogrow Road.*

Road from the public road through the Smoogrow district to the Point of Venus. Estimated cost, £310; Grant, £232.

*Craya Road.*

Road connecting the public road at Craya with the public road passing through Houton. Estimated cost, £190; Grant, £143.

*Groundwater Road.*

Road connecting the district of Groundwater with the public road passing through Tuskerbister. Estimated cost, £160; Grant, £120.

*Kirkbuster to Waulkmill Road.*

A road from the public road at Kirkbuster School to the sea-shore at Waulkmill Bay. Estimated cost, £140; Grant, £105. This road is much required, as there is a considerable traffic between the South Isles and Waulkmill Bay.

*Flotta.*

The two sections of roads proposed here will complete the circuit laid out two years ago. Estimated cost, £160; Grant, £120.

*South Ronaldshay.*

*South Cara to Sorquoy.*

Road to connect the road at South Cara in Grimness with the Aikers road above Sorquoy. This road will complete a circuit of high roads and afford an outlet to the inhabitants of a considerable district. Estimated cost, £224; Grant, £168.

*Hoxa Road.*

Road continuing the public road at Hoxa for a distance of 27½ chains. This connects Hoxa and St. Margaret's Hope, and is an extension of the road towards the landing-place where the mail steamer calls daily. Estimated cost, £60; Grant, £45.

*Sanday.**Burness Road.*

Extension of the existing road to the Ness of Burness. This is much needed. Estimated cost, £190; Grant, £142.

*Airon Road.*

Extension of the Westside road in the parish of Burness to the sea-shore at Airon is also necessary. Estimated cost, £140; Grant, £105.

*North Hill Road.*

An extension of the North Hill road in Lady parish to Seamill will be of much benefit. Estimated cost, £115; Grant, £87.

*Sellibister Road.*

A branch road in the Sellibister district in Lady parish. Estimated cost, £90; Grant, £67.

*Stronsay.**Linkness Road.*

Extension of the existing road in Linkness district. Estimated cost, £45; grant, £34.

*Rothiesholm Road.*

Extension of the existing road in the Rothiesholm district. Estimated cost, £45; grant, £34.

*Dishes Road,*

Branch road in the Dishes district, Holland. Estimated cost, £70; grant, £53. These three roads are urgently needed as outlets for the tenants and inhabitants of three important districts to the main highway.

*Westray.*

Branch road in the Rackwick district, commencing at the main highway and passing Breckaskail to the sea-shore. This road is required for a considerable district which has at present no outlet to the public highway. Estimated cost, £125; grant, £94.

*Eday.**Sealskerry Road.*

Branch road from the Westside or Sealskerry district extending across the hill and joining the main highway near the U. F. Church. This road is much needed as an outlet from a district which is at present quite isolated. Estimated cost, £350; grant, £263.

*Walls.**Hoy to Rysa Road.*

Road connecting the public road in Hoy with the Walls public road at Rysa. This road is very much needed, as there is at present no possible means of communication between the districts of Hoy and Walls excepting by sea, and the pier which is about to be constructed at Longhope is the only deep-water pier in the whole island. Estimated cost, £1400; grant, £1050.



## ZETLAND.

The County Council of Zetland submitted to us a list of 11 urgently required roads for which the estimated cost of construction was £6163 1s. 8d. The reasons they gave for the construction of these roads were, in each case, the want of roads in the several localities, and the great need there is for them to enable the inhabitants of the various hamlets (which generally lie surrounding the long arms of the sea) to reach church, shops, &c. The Council also urged us to make these grants in view of the poverty of the county, and the low valuation and consequent heavy taxation—in some parishes the rates being about 75 per cent. of the rental. The Council agreed to undertake the maintenance of these roads, but they pointed out that they could only expend on the construction during the two years to 31st March 1902 sums amounting in all to £2858.

After careful examination of the facts and figures submitted to us by the County Council, and of the reports of our Engineer who inspected the localities, we intimated to the County Council that we were prepared to make for each road a grant of three-fourths of the amount they stated they could expend up to 31st March 1902.

The following are the roads sanctioned:—

*Nesting.**Newing to Laxo.*

This scheme is to continue a road already constructed, from various grants, on to Laxo. It will involve the making of about nine miles of road.

Main road—Newing to Laxo, 6½ miles.

Branch road—from Bretabister through Housabister, Kirkabister, to Neap Manse, 1½ mile.

Grnafirth to Laxafirth and Bellister, 1 mile.

Six bridges will have to be constructed, all of about a span of 10 feet, with 6 to 8 feet of abutments. When carried out this road will connect the above villages. It will be, however, rather a difficult one to construct owing to the broken nature and formation of the ground, and distance from suitable quarries. Estimated cost, £2,565 15s.; possible expenditure before 31st March 1902, £550; Grant, £413.

*Delting.**Voe to Parish Boundary, East Burrafirth.*

This scheme is to construct a road from the Voe Post-Office to Gonfirth School, and thence to East Burrafirth. It will involve the making of about 3½ miles of road, with four bridges, heavy embankments, and dry-stone rubble retaining wall along the side of Loch Gonfirth, and the widening of footpath already constructed. Cringill Burn where the road will cross is 50 feet wide, but apparently contains little water, so the crossing of this may not be difficult. The district is very poor, and the road would open up the country and be a great benefit to the people. Estimated cost, £1,050; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £380; Grant, £285.

*Sandness, Walls.**Huxter to Boust Road.*

The parish is greatly in need of this road, more especially at the west or Boust end, where work should be first started. The parish is having telegraphic communication given to it, and a steamer call is promised, and the road will greatly facilitate trade. Estimated cost, £436; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £436; Grant, £327.

*Walls.**Goster to Mid Dale.*

The greater part of this road is completed. It only requires about ¼ mile with a 10 foot bridge to finish it, with a small branch up to the school. It will prove a great benefit to the people. Estimated cost, £203; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £180; Grant, £135.

*Northmavine.**Hillswick Main Road to Sullom.*

This is a much-needed continuation of a road partly made from Government grant in 1896-97. Estimated cost, £394; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £220; Grant, £165.

*Beachend to Isbister, North Roe.*

This road is much wanted to connect with burial ground, passing *en route* school, church, and 30 houses. It is a very poor and roadless district. Estimated cost, £315; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £190; Grant, £143.

*Dunrossness.**Main Road by Clumly and Troswick to Boddam Voe.*

This is a continuation of a road, partly made from Government grants, from Clumly to Troswick, and then on to Boddam, connecting with the branch road near to a pier and post office. The townships to be benefited are Linghard, Clumly, Braefield, Troswickness, Lochside, Milligord, Troswick, and Dalster. The meal mills in the district are almost inaccessible for want of a road, and the people are crying out for it as a means for conveying fuel. The line proposed was surveyed nine years ago, but the road could not be gone on with for want of funds. The present road rate in the parish is 2s. in the £, and in consequence, the parish is less able than ever to meet the expenditure. Estimated cost, £525; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £330; Grant, £248.

*Exnaboe Road.*

The Crofters appear to have been disputing over this road for the past seven years. The six Crofters of North Exnaboe wished one line, while the eight South Exnaboe Crofters wished another. The line now chosen, with the consent of all concerned, has been very carefully surveyed, and is the best available. Estimated cost, £289; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £185; Grant, £139.

*Aithsvoe to Anness.*

This road is on the line of a path contemplated in 1896-97 and is required. Estimated cost, £81; Expenditure before 31st March 1902, £81; Grant, £61.

*Sandsting.**Gruting Road.*

To continue a useful road, partly made. Estimated cost, £210; Grant, £158.

*Yell.**Ulsta to West Sandwich.*

This also is a needful extension. Estimated cost, £95; Grant, £72.

## FOOTPATHS.

We have already intimated that we are prepared to deal direct with any Parish Councils who may apply to us for pathways or other "public ways" not being highways or footpaths at the side of a highway within the meaning of the Roads and Bridges Act, 1878, as the Parish Councils are now, by the Local Government Act, 1894, the authorities with power to assess for the maintenance of such public ways.

Section 29 of the Local Government Act, 1894, leaves the expression "public ways" undefined except by the limitation above noted, and it is therefore for the Parish Council to decide whether any particular way which they may wish to repair or maintain comes within the scope of the Act.

In many of the cases of paths brought before us the local contribution proposed was in the form of free labour, or labour at a reduced pay, but in other instances this was not found to be a practicable course, and the question arose as to the powers of a Parish Council to levy a special rate for the construction of such public ways.

On full consideration we came to the conclusion that the Parish Council have no power under Section 29 of the Local Government Act, 1894, to form a new footpath; their power to "repair and maintain" being confined to existing public ways. If anything of the nature of a public way exists, the Parish Council may put it, and keep it, in order, or may contribute to the cost of doing so, out of the special parish rate.

*Path in Soay Island, Bracadale, Skye.*

The necessity for a properly made path in Soay was urged on us, its purpose being to connect the township on the south side of the island with the harbour on the north side, where there is a ferry. We ascertained that the existing path, which is only a rough track, is in constant use, and that a better path is much needed. The Soay crofters offered to contribute one-fifth of the cost in free labour, and the Parish Council agreed to undertake the future upkeep of the path should it be constructed. The length of the path approved by the Parish Council is 2167 yards, and the estimated cost of construction is £213. In these circumstances we offered a grant of £171 to the Parish Council, on condition that they reconstruct the existing path and bind themselves to repair and maintain it in future under the powers given to them by the Local Government Act, 1894.

*Paths in Durness, Sutherlandshire.*

The Parish Council of Durness applied to us for grants to aid in the construction of the undernoted paths in their parish:—

1. *Footpath from the Township of Lerin to the Public Road near Smoo Cave*, length 280 yards; £8.

2. *Protected Footpath along the Western Cliff of Smoo Cave to the Cuil*, where the descent is made to the sea, length 450 yards; £30. As the Parish Council agreed to contribute, in labour at reduced rates one-third of the cost, and to maintain the paths in future, we made them a grant of £26.

These paths have now been completed.

*Paths in Yell, Shetland.*

The Parish Council of Yell submitted to us a statement showing that for school and other purposes several properly made paths were required in the island, but that it was impossible for them, without our help, to raise the amount necessary, and that even for the purpose of raising the local contribution no course was open to them but to levy a Special Parish Rate, if such a course should be held to be competent.

We consulted the Scotch Education Department as to the necessity for paths in Yell, and learned that, in Sir Henry Craik's opinion, they were necessary if, for the money spent on education, anything like an equivalent return was to be got.

Accordingly, after investigation, we voted the undernoted grants for the public ways named, being three-fourths of their estimated cost, on condition that the Parish Council should complete the construction of the paths, and guarantee their future upkeep:—

1. *Basta to Colvaster School, thence to Public Road*. 2298 yards to reconstruct, with two bridges over the Basta and Colvaster South Burn. Estimated cost, £276 10s. 6d.; Grant, £207.

2. *Vatster to Mid Yell. Path from Westerhouse to the County Road at Altonie*. 1271 yards to reconstruct. Estimated cost, £116 10s. 2d.; grant, £88.

3. *Aywick to East Yell School, thence to Public Road*. 1424 yards to reconstruct. Estimated cost, £110 9s. 2d.; grant, £83.

4. *Cuppaster to Ulsta School*. 2002 yards to reconstruct. Estimated cost, £152 9s. 2d.; grant, £114. Our total grant for Yell paths therefore is £492, which the Parish Council agreed to accept on the conditions we stated.

**MEAL MILLS.**

Among the powers conferred upon us by Section 4 of our Act is one enabling us to aid in providing or improving meal mills in congested districts.

Several applications have been made to us to aid in the erection of such mills. We have carefully investigated each case, and in those undernoted we have offered grants in the circumstances narrated.

*Stornoway Meal Mill.*

The Lewis District Committee, the Parish Council of Stornoway, and others locally interested represented to us the great necessity there was for a meal mill there, and the hardship sustained by the Crofter population owing to the want of facilities for grinding their corn.

We were informed that a mill at Stornoway, which belonged to the estate and was situated within the Castle grounds, existed for a long series of years prior to 1890, when it was burned down, and that during its existence it supplied the wants of the surrounding districts, including the parish of Lochs, part of Barvas, and the district of Point.

On the failure of the efforts to get the estate to rebuild the mill at Stornoway, the people at Point, with the assistance of Lady Matheson, built one at Garrabost, eight miles to the east. This mill is well situated for serving its own locality—the Eye Peninsula—but it cannot be held as sufficient for the wide district round Stornoway, where, in addition to this one, the nearest mills are—one at Gress, about 10 miles to the north-east; one at Dell, about 20 miles to the north; and one at Breasclet, some 17 miles to the west. In addition there are one or two small and very primitive mills in the Lochs district.

We received representations on behalf of the mill at Garrabost, and also applications for a grant to build a mill at Laxay in Lochs, but the latter was subsequently withdrawn, as the large proportion of the people of that parish declared their preference for a new mill at Stornoway.

In these circumstances we communicated with the Estate Management, and Major Matheson's agents informed us that the mill which was burnt down did not pay, that the one at Garrabost was intended to come in its place, and that the proprietor did not think a new mill was required or that it would be expedient to proceed with the scheme. We informed the District Committee of the result of our endeavours, and in the circumstances we felt unable to proceed any further in the matter.

*Meal Mill at John o' Groats, Caithness.*

Last summer the Parish Council of Canisbay forwarded to us an application by 74 Crofters in the townships of Duncansbay, Freswick, and Wares, in the parish of Canisbay, in which they represented that they were sorely in need of a new mill, the present building being wholly inadequate for the wants of the district, which is a wide one. The estimated cost of reconstruction was £300, of which the proprietor, they stated, was willing to contribute one-half.

We ascertained that, though the existing building was old, the machinery was modern and comparatively new, and could easily be moved into a new building; that a new mill would accommodate about 240 of the 319 crofters in the mainland of Canisbay, besides 50 in the island of Stroma, where there is no mill.

As we were impressed with the need there is for a new mill as proposed, we wrote to the Parish Council that if the proprietor would contribute £150 towards the estimated cost of the building, and guarantee its upkeep in future, we would make a grant to pay half the cost of the buildings to the extent of £150.

The proprietor has agreed to these conditions, and has also agreed to give a new lease to the miller. Plans and specifications have been submitted to us, and are now under consideration.

## MINOR LIGHTS.

It has been our desire for some time to assist the fishing industry by the erection of minor lights on our Northern coasts similar to those largely and beneficially used on the coast of Norway.

At present the lights on our coast may be divided into two classes—the great Imperial lights erected and maintained by the Northern Lighthouse Board from the Mercantile Marine Fund, and lights of more limited range, though still of great importance, which the Board of Trade refuse to admit as a charge against the Mercantile Marine Fund, as being useful rather for local and coasting traffic than for general navigation. These second-class lights were erected and are being maintained by a variety of bodies. Under the Western Highlands and Islands Works vote the Secretary for Scotland provided funds by which the Northern Lighthouse Board erected 14, and the annual expense of the upkeep of these, estimated at £750 per annum, has been transferred to the Board, and forms a charge on a sub-head of the sum voted to us by Parliament.

The cost both of erecting in the manner hitherto adopted and maintaining as many lights of this kind as may be necessary would be prohibitive. Our funds will not admit of the erection of costly structures in large numbers, while it is doubtful if the Act gives us power to maintain a lighthouse. In our opinion, however, much of the necessary guidance could be given by quite another class of light, such as are sometimes used as inner lights to mark a difficult entrance into a harbour. The provision of guiding lights of this kind would be of great use to fishermen in dark nights, in enabling them to make their creeks and beach their boats with some measure of safety, and we are satisfied that it would greatly minimise the risk to life and property, and would be gratefully accepted by the fishermen.

It is proper to add that in this we do not seek in any way to interfere with existing arrangements. The lights which we desire to erect would be visible only at short distances, and would in no way interfere with those provided for the guidance of general trade. In most cases they would simply be an oil lamp in a ship's lantern erected on a pole from 12 to 20 feet high. If any structures for shelter were necessary they would be simple and inexpensive. We have accordingly selected for an experiment in this direction seven places in which the officers of the Fishery Board inform us the need for guiding lights for fishermen is great, and we have written to the Northern Lighthouse Board telling them of our desire, and asking if the authorities responsible for the general lighting of the coasts had any objection to our erecting and maintaining the proposed lights.

The seven places selected for a first experiment are:—at Swordale and Tong in Broad Bay, Lewis; Skerrygoloch and the Teriskill Rocks in Loch Eishort, Skye; and in Shetland, on Bressay, at the northern entrance to Lerwick harbour; at Whitehill, Yell; and on Symbister Ness, Whalsay Island.

#### *Beacon on Ruadh Sgeir, Argyllshire.*

Some time ago our attention was called to the difficulty experienced by ships and boats making a course for the Sound of Iona from the south in distinguishing between two of the Torran Rocks which lie off the entrance of the Sound.

The similarity of appearance between the Ruadh (red) Sgeir and the Dubh (black) Sgeir is such that, especially at night or in fog, until a vessel is close up it is not easy to distinguish between them, though it means a great difference in the course. The proposal made to us was to make the distinction clear by some erection on the Ruadh Sgeir. As this was one of the lights recommended by the Western Highlands and Islands (Walpole's) Commission we asked the Northern Lighthouse Board why it had not been erected by them. They informed us in reply that they had recommended a beacon on Ruadh Sgeir for the necessary sanction of the Board of Trade and the Trinity House, but that the sanction had been refused, as the beacon would not be of assistance to general navigation, but to local traffic only.

The Lighthouse Commissioners further informed us that what they proposed was to put a cap of concrete on the rock to distinguish it from others in the neighbourhood. The rock is in such an exposed position that landing on it is difficult and dangerous and only occasionally possible. Their estimate of cost of £500 can only, therefore, be a rough one. The Commissioners proposed to us that if we were prepared to supply the sum so estimated for erection they would apply to the Board of Trade for authority to construct the beacon and to undertake ordinary repairs, though they could not undertake the replacement of the cap if it failed to stand against some exceptional storm.

In these circumstances, on 31st October 1900, we informed the Commissioners that we were prepared to make a grant not exceeding £500 for the erection of the beacon.

Steps are being taken accordingly to obtain the necessary assents so that the work may be begun as soon as possible.

#### TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

In the course of the year under review we have received a number of applications for aid to obtain Telegraph Offices in the districts concerned. In some of these cases the applications were from private individuals, whom we referred to their Parish Councils.

In the case of a proposed extension from Inveran to Rosehall, in the parish of Creich, Sutherland, we were unable to offer any help for an extension, otherwise desirable, because Creich has not been included in the congested area; while in the case of the Orkney island of Flotta, on the northern border of the Pentland Firth, we

were unable to take any definite steps, as the applicants, after some correspondence, informed us that the Postmaster-General did not see his way to consent to the proposed extension.

On 11th July 1900 we intimated to the Parish Council of Uig, Lewis, that we were prepared to relieve them as local guarantors of a proposed extension to Bernera Island, in their parish, of any liability beyond the annual sum of £14 5s. during the continuance of a guarantee for £28 10s. a year by them to the Postmaster-General, but on 15th October they informed us that they were not prepared to give the guarantee asked by the Postmaster-General for the telegraph to the island of Bernera. In these circumstances we could take no further action.

A list in continuation of those we have previously given of the proposed extensions to which we have offered aid during the financial year, 5 in number, will be found in the Appendix.

App. No. VI.,  
page 24.

In 8 of those in this and previous lists guarantees have been entered into during the year, so that since our constitution we have been enabled to aid in the opening of 18 telegraph offices, viz. :—In Argyll—Croggan, Mull; Balemartin, Tiree; in Inverness—Kilmuir, Kilmaluag, Struan, Harlosh, and Ollach, in Skye; in Ross—Keose and Gravir in Lewis; Applecross, and Shieldaig, on the mainland; in Sutherland—Armada, Skerray, and Talmine; in Orkney—Eday and Orphir; in Zetland—Sandness and Vidlin.

The sum we have actually been called upon to repay to local guarantors under our arrangement to help in this department has been during the year to 31st March 1901, £43 15s. 3d.

#### MONEY ORDER AND SAVINGS BANK OFFICES.

The Lewis District Committee applied to us to aid them in establishing business of this kind at the sub-post offices at the following places in Lewis :—Crossbost and Gravir, in the parish of Lochs, and Shawbost and Bernera, in the parish of Uig.

The amount of the guarantee required by the Postmaster-General in each case of this kind is £5 per annum, but in the event of the revenue falling short of this sum only one-half of the deficiency would be payable by the guarantors.

We ascertained from the Postmaster-General that the subject of the establishment, under guarantee, of a Money Order Office at Gravir had been under his consideration, but here regretted that the circumstances did not warrant the transaction of such business at that office. In the other three cases our enquiries satisfied us that it was desirable, in the public interest, that business of the nature proposed should be conducted at these sub-post-offices, and we informed the District Committee, in reply, that if they entered into guarantees for them with the Postmaster-General for three years, we would aid them on the same terms as those we apply to telegraphic extensions—that is, we would undertake to relieve the District Committee of any sum they may be called upon to pay beyond £1 5s. a year for each office. The District Committee have entered into these guarantees, and business is now conducted at the sub-post-offices named.

The amount we have actually been called upon to repay during the year to 31st March 1901 to the local guarantors of the seven Money Order Offices we have agreed to help has been £2 5s. 9d..

#### HOME INDUSTRIES.

##### (a) *Committee for Lewis and Harris.*

We are much indebted to the Committee of which Sheriff Campbell, Stornoway, is Chairman. This Committee have continued to carry on a very useful course of instruction in Lewis and Harris, with the aid of a grant from our funds.

##### (b) *Committee for Southern Part of Long Island.*

In addition to the work of education in Lewis and Harris done by the instructor employed by Sheriff Campbell's Committee, the Committee of which Mr. Charles Murray of Lochcarron, M.P., is Chairman have set on foot a scheme for the Outer Hebrides south of Lewis.

This scheme, like that in the northern part of the islands, is educational, not commercial. Teachers are employed giving instruction. The desire of this Committee is mainly to confine its attention to weaving carpets, rugs, &c., and thus to start a new branch of industry in these places which will not interfere with the cloth-weaving at present carried on there.

We had the pleasure of examining a very fine piece of tapestry which the Town Council of Glasgow have ordered from this Committee, and which, after appearing at the Glasgow Exhibition, is to find a permanent place in the Municipal Buildings. The beautiful figure design has been executed mainly by young Harris women, and this excellent result of the comparatively short course of instruction afforded to them is full of encouragement.

At the request of Miss Clive Bayley, who takes a deep interest in this scheme, we have made a grant to enable a number of young Harris women to attend the School of Weaving at Bushey, in Hertfordshire, where they will receive a thorough course of instruction in tapestry and carpet weaving under the personal supervision of Miss Bayley, and we believe specimens of their work also will find a place in the International Exhibition at Glasgow.

We shall gladly receive any applications from Committees formed in any other district, who are ready to organise systematic efforts to improve such local industries as weaving, spinning, &c., on a basis which may seem to us likely to achieve the object in view.

#### ACCOUNTS OF THE BOARD.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 (2) of our Act, we give in the Appendix an abstract account of the Receipts and Payments of the Board for the financial year to 31st March 1901, in the form prescribed by the Treasury. App. No. VIII., page 32.

This account, of course, shows only the expenditure actually made up to 31st March last. Many grants are in course of being paid, on certificates of our Engineer, for works actually in operation, and in addition to these sums the Board has incurred large liabilities in connection with various schemes they have been prosecuting, and for which payments have been promised on fulfilment of certain conditions.

We estimate that all these liabilities may require us to find £55,000 out of the balance in hand, which is thus almost entirely disposed of.

We have the honour to be,

My LORD,

Your obedient servants,

BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, *Chairman*  
COLIN SCOTT MONCRIEFF.  
MALCOLM M'NEILL.  
ANGUS SUTHERLAND.  
DAVID BRAND.  
JAMES N. FORSYTH.  
WM. MACKENZIE.  
NORMAN M. MACLEOD.

R. R. MACGREGOR, *Secretary*,

6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh,  
8th April, 1901.





# APPENDIX.

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## APPENDIX No. I.

### SEED OATS AND POTATOES.

The Congested Districts Board are prepared to sell to crofters and cottars in the Congested Districts, through Committees as explained below, a limited quantity of the undernoted varieties of seed for cash at the prices given below.

For these prices the Board will deliver the seed, carriage paid, at regular ports of call of any established line of steamers, or at railway stations.

The seed supplied will be procured from the best seed districts, and will be thoroughly suitable to the requirements of the applicants.

Credit, at an addition to these prices of one shilling per £, until 1st December 1901, may be given in exceptional circumstances, but the applications for this must be accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The Board cannot undertake to deal with individual applicants, but only with Committees duly appointed in public meeting by the various districts.

If the crofters of this locality desire to be supplied, a Committee should be immediately appointed with whom the Board can correspond. The name and full postal address of the corresponding member should be at once forwarded to the Secretary.

The Board cannot sell seed in any township where previous seed accounts have not been paid.

All applications by the Committees must be made on printed forms, of which copies may be obtained, on application, from the Secretary of the Board.

The Board cannot undertake to grant any application which is not in their hands, with all necessary information, before 1st March 1901, and all applications will be dealt with in the order in which they are received until the quantity of seed of which the Board have secured the option has been exhausted.

#### POTATOES (Price for Cash).

Champions, per sack of 2 cwt.,	7s.,	sacks included.
Up-to-Dates, do.	7s.,	" "
Sutton's Abundance, do.	7s. 6d.,	" "

#### OATS (Price for Cash).

Sandy Oats, per sack of 240 lbs., 18s., sacks included.

R. R. MACGREGOR,  
*Secretary.*

Congested Districts Board,  
6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh,  
29th January 1901.

## APPENDIX No. II.

### PARTICULARS OF SMALL HOLDINGS FOR SALE IN STRATHNAVER.

The Congested Districts Board have the option of purchasing at Whitsunday 1901, for the sum of £10,546 10s., the northern portion of Syre Farm (excluding the fishing on the river Naver and its tributaries), for the purpose of offering it for re-sale in small holdings. The said portion extends to 12,116 acres or thereby, and includes a considerable area formerly arable.

Of the better lands lying near the road that passes through this part of Strathnaver the Board propose to constitute twenty-nine holdings (of which five are larger in size and value than the remaining twenty-four), and to separate them by a fence from the remainder of the 12,116 acres or thereby which will be occupied as a common hill grazing. The said common grazing is estimated to carry 1200 ewes in winter, and in addition to these to summer 400 young sheep. It will be pastured by a Club stock, and to each holding there will be attached such share in the said common grazing as is set forth in the Schedule annexed hereto.

The revenue from the shootings over the said lands will be proportionately divisible among the purchasers of the twenty-nine holdings, according as the same are larger or smaller holdings. A gross rent of £250 has been secured for the shootings during the next five years. After providing for the owners' public burdens the purchaser of each larger holding may therefore expect to receive £12 3s. 9d., and the purchaser of each smaller holding £6 1s. 10½d., yearly, as his share of the shooting rent, and if proper care is taken of the shooting the tenants may come to derive a still greater return from it.

The Board will only purchase the lands in question if they find there is a sufficient demand for these holdings from applicants of a suitable class. To ascertain as to this matter the Board have meantime had the proposed holdings laid off and their boundaries marked on a plan, and they now offer them for sale provisionally, along with the rights of common pasture thereto attached, with entry at Martinmas 1901.

I. The acreage of arable and outrun, and total area of each individual holding, the share in the common pasture pertaining to each holding, the price of each holding with its interest in the common pasture and the shooting, as also the yearly annuity, are as follows:—

Number of Holding.	Extent of Holdings.			Share in Common Hill Pasture, Poole Stock, and Shootings.	Price of Holding.	Annuity required for 50 Years to Repay Price if Advanced.	Sum which may be expected as Share of Shooting Rent.	Probable Net Cost after Deducting Share of Shooting Rent.	
	Old Arable.	Pasture Outrun.	Total.						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1	9-750	49-665	59-415	$\frac{1}{34}$	315 18 0	11 14 0	6 1 10	5 12 2	
2	5-313	24-500	29-813	$\frac{1}{34}$	302 8 0	11 4 0	6 1 10	5 2 2	
3	6-300	26-425	32-725	$\frac{1}{34}$	307 16 0	11 8 0	6 1 10	5 6 2	
4	8-000	10-980	18-980	$\frac{1}{34}$	307 16 0	11 8 0	6 1 10	5 6 2	
Larger.	5	10-140	14-470	24-610	$\frac{2}{34}$	604 16 0	22 8 0	12 3 9	10 4 3
6	5-825	15-675	21-500	$\frac{1}{34}$	288 18 0	10 14 0	6 1 10	4 12 2	
7	6-650	20-200	26-850	$\frac{1}{34}$	297 0 0	11 0 0	6 1 10	4 18 2	
8	7-350	22-525	29-875	$\frac{1}{34}$	302 8 0	11 4 0	6 1 10	5 2 2	
9	7-900	63-775	71-675	$\frac{1}{34}$	315 18 0	11 14 0	6 1 10	5 12 2	
Larger.	10	9-162	54-075	63-237	$\frac{2}{34}$	615 12 0	22 16 0	12 3 9	10 12 3
11	5-027	14-350	19-377	$\frac{1}{34}$	309 3 0	11 9 0	6 1 10	5 7 2	
12	4-603	9-100	13-703	$\frac{1}{34}$	295 13 0	10 19 0	6 1 10	4 17 2	
13	6-493	13-967	20-460	$\frac{1}{34}$	309 3 0	11 9 0	6 1 10	5 7 2	
14	7-850	19-000	26-850	$\frac{1}{34}$	315 18 0	11 14 0	6 1 10	5 12 2	
15	5-260	54-625	59-885	$\frac{1}{34}$	310 10 0	11 10 0	6 1 10	5 8 2	
Larger, with house (Skail).	16	10-606	83-738	94-344	$\frac{2}{34}$	780 12 0	28 18 3	12 3 9	16 14 6
17	7-265	35-900	43-165	$\frac{1}{34}$	309 3 0	11 9 0	6 1 10	5 7 2	
18	8-640	28-280	36-920	$\frac{1}{34}$	309 3 0	11 9 0	6 1 10	5 7 2	
19	6-610	25-210	31-820	$\frac{1}{34}$	302 8 0	11 4 0	6 1 10	5 2 2	
20	8-115	26-050	34-165	$\frac{1}{34}$	315 18 0	11 14 0	6 1 10	5 12 2	
21	6-890	21-790	28-680	$\frac{1}{34}$	307 16 0	11 8 0	6 1 10	5 6 2	
22	6-475	20-950	27-425	$\frac{1}{34}$	307 16 0	11 8 0	6 1 10	5 6 2	
23	7-375	15-800	23-175	$\frac{1}{34}$	302 8 0	11 4 0	6 1 10	5 2 2	
24	6-590	16-350	22-940	$\frac{1}{34}$	302 8 0	11 4 0	6 1 10	5 2 2	
25	5-015	19-160	24-175	$\frac{1}{34}$	295 13 0	10 19 0	6 1 10	4 17 2	
26	5-600	20-675	26-275	$\frac{1}{34}$	302 8 0	11 4 0	6 1 10	5 2 2	
27	2-825	21-625	24-450	$\frac{1}{34}$	288 18 0	10 14 0	6 1 10	4 12 2	
Larger.	28	9-185	45-625	54-810	$\frac{2}{34}$	598 1 0	22 3 0	12 3 9	9 19 3
Larger.	29	13-625	48-080	61-705	$\frac{2}{34}$	625 1 0	23 3 0	12 3 9	10 19 3
					10,546 10 0	390 12 3	207 2 9	183 9 6	

II. To a capable applicant for any one of these holdings who has means sufficient to enter thereto with reasonable prospects of success, and to whom the Board would be willing to sell, the price will, if necessary, be advanced in whole or in part as a loan repayable at any time within ten years, with interest at  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or in fifty years by an annuity of £3 14s. 1d. for each £100 advanced, payable annually at Martinmas; payment of the first instalment of the annuity becoming due at Martinmas 1902.

For a holding costing, say, £315 18s., a purchaser thus borrowing its whole price and repaying by annuity would have to pay £11 14s. yearly for fifty years, when the loan would be repaid; but as he would get £6 1s. 10½d. for his share of the shooting rent, the holding, apart from the buildings that may be required, would cost him only £5 12s. 1½d. a year.

The Board will make a free grant to meet the cost of such ring-fencing as is shown on the plan and to separate the individual holdings from the common hill pastures.

III. The return from the shootings specified in the preceding article is the net rent exclusive of the owner's rates and of his proportion of stipend; but on the annual valuation of the land the purchasers will be liable both for these and for the occupier's rates.

Legal and other costs connected with the conveyance to the purchasers of their holdings will be borne by the Board.

IV. Except on holding No. 16 at Skail (where there is a dwelling-house, and outhouses, presently occupied by a shepherd), the purchasers will have to provide all necessary buildings to suit themselves, as well as such fences (other than the ring-fence), and drains, &c., as they find to be requisite, but towards the cost of buildings the Board will advance to purchasers who need it a sum not exceeding £300 for the larger holdings and £150 for the smaller holdings, on the same terms as the advance for the purchase of the land—viz., £3 14s. 1d. per cent. for fifty years, or £11 2s. 8d. in respect of an advance of £300, and £5 11s. 1½d. in respect of an advance of £150. The exact amount of the advance, together with the nature and character of the building, will in each case have to be adjusted with the Board, and the said advance will only be paid on their being satisfied that such a sum has been properly expended, or will be properly applied.

Advances for works other than buildings will only be made to a limited extent by special arrangement after consideration of individual circumstances.

V. The whole sheep stock has to be taken by the Board at valuation at Whitsunday next. The stock and the proportion of rams and young sheep thereto effeiring on the Poole hirsle on the Loch Loyal side must remain on the ground, and will be resold to the applicants at such price as may be arranged. This sheep stock shall be held as a Club stock. All sheep other than those above mentioned to be disposed of at the Board's risk.

VI. The management of the Club stock, of the common hill pasture, and of the shootings, will be conducted by a Committee of five persons, to be appointed every three years by the twenty-nine purchasers of the holdings and their respective successors from among their own number, at a general meeting. After the first election (which shall take place as subsequently provided) the meeting shall be held on or within three days of the 28th day of May in each year.

Bye-laws for summoning meetings, conducting business, and carrying on all competent proceedings will be framed by the Congested Districts Board at a later date, and may from time to time be amended and altered by the Board; and each purchaser and his successors and his and their assignees shall be bound to obey and uphold the said bye-laws, and the rules promulgated under them by the Club Farm Committee, while the Club Farm endures.

As soon as purchasers for the different holdings have been arranged with, the Board will call them together to elect a Committee for the purpose of engaging a shepherd, taking delivery of the stock, effeiring to the Poole hirsle above mentioned, and carrying on the management till their successors have been elected.

If differences should arise between any of the purchasers or their successors regarding their common rights, these shall be referred to the Congested Districts Board or their successors in office, or to an arbiter appointed by them, and the decision so arrived at shall be final and binding, and not subject to review.

VII. The Congested Districts Board will accept repayment at any time of the balance of an advance made by them, but, until the advances to the purchaser of any holding shall have been fully repaid, with the interest accrued thereon, the holding shall be possessed subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) Every sum due to the Board in respect of an advance shall be punctually paid.
- (b) Each purchaser or his successor shall reside on his holding, and cultivate the same by himself or his family and servants in proper rotation, and according to the rules of good husbandry. No purchaser shall sublet his holding in whole or in part.
- (c) Each purchaser or his successor shall keep the dwelling-house and other buildings on his holding insured against fire, with an office to be approved by the Board, in a sum that will suffice to reinstate them in the event of a total loss.
- (d) Each purchaser or his successor shall maintain in good tenantable condition the whole buildings, fences, roads, and drains on his holding (including the extent of ring-fence adjacent to his own holding), whether constructed by means of advances from the Board or otherwise, and shall refrain from carrying on any operations destructive to the productivity and value of the holding.
- (e) If the purchaser shall die during the currency of the period over which his loan extends, the Board shall be entitled to determine the heir who is to succeed him in the holding, giving a preference, if practicable (as to which the Board shall be the sole judge), to the heir indicated by the deceasing occupant in any valid testamentary or other writing left

by him; and such heir, on being recognised as occupant by the Board, shall take upon himself the whole obligations of his predecessor, including liability for any arrears of the payments due under his agreement; and a similar power of determining the heir who is to succeed to the holding shall be vested in the Board in all subsequent cases of the death of the occupant during the currency of the said period.

- (f) If, on the death of the purchaser or any subsequent occupant, none of his relatives or heirs desire to take up the succession, the Board shall be entitled to sell the holding under the same conditions as are provided in Article VIII. hereof for the case of sale on default.
- (g) Any question between the Board and the several purchasers as to the meaning of the conditions inserted in their respective conveyances shall be determined by two arbiters mutually chosen, or by an oversman whom they may appoint, and the decision of such arbiter or oversman shall be final and conclusive.

VIII. Where default is made in complying with any one or more of the foregoing conditions, the Congested Districts Board shall be entitled to give the purchaser warning, by a letter delivered at his dwelling-house on the holding, that continued non-fulfilment of such conditions will incur forfeiture of the holding; and if, after three months from the date of such warning, the default shall not have been remedied, the Board may declare the purchaser's whole rights in and to the said holding forfeited, and may sell the holding to the highest bidder who is not already the occupant of another holding, and who offers for the subjects exposed, with a view to personal occupation and possession, with entry to the new purchaser at the next term of Whitsunday, repaying out of the sale price any sums due to the Board or expended by them in making good the default of the dispossessed occupant or his predecessor, and handing over to him or his heir any balance of the selling price that may remain.

Bankruptcy or the granting of a Trust Deed for behoof of creditors shall also be held as incurring forfeiture of the holding, and entitling the Board to sell and convey the holding to another purchaser.

IX. Purchasers shall not be entitled to assign their holdings, except with the consent, in writing, of the Congested Districts Board, until their indebtedness to the Board has been discharged, and the Board shall be entitled to withhold their consent on the ground, among others, that the proposed assignee is not of the class for whom the holding was designed.

X. No purchaser, nor the successor in title of any purchaser, shall sub-divide his holding under any pretext whatever.

XI. The Board reserves power, in negotiating the terms of their conveyances with the several purchasers, to make such alterations in the foregoing conditions as may in the circumstances seem to them expedient.

A plan of the northern section of Syre, showing the extent of each of the proposed holdings and of the common pasture, may be seen with Mr. Chisholm, Farm Manager, Syre, who will be prepared, on receiving timeous notice, to point out on the ground the boundaries of the several holdings.

Applications are only invited from Sutherland men, and a preference will be given to crofters from congested districts, by whose removal some of the pressure of population may be relieved.

When there are more applicants than one for a holding, and there is no reason for giving either of them a preference, the selection will be made by ballot. Applicants for any particular holding should state which, if any, of the other holdings they would be prepared to take, in the event of the one applied for not being obtainable. Their applications, with references, should be lodged with the Secretary of the Congested Districts Board, 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh, on or before 1st February 1901.

R. R. MACGREGOR,  
*Secretary.*

Congested Districts Board,  
Edinburgh,  
26th December 1900.

## APPENDIX No. III.

## SCONSER.

*(a) Offer of Board.*

The Congested Districts Board authorise their Secretary to make the following offer to the crofters of the township of Sconser, Sligachan, on the Macdonald Estate, Skye, through Mr. Dugald MacLachlan, Solicitor, Portree, who acted as their agent in certain recent proceedings:—

(1) That if they will agree to migrate in a body at such time as may be arranged from their present holdings to the lands of Suishinish and Borreraig, on Loch Eishort, and on the same estate, the Board hereby undertake that each crofter obtains a suitable holding there, with a due proportion of arable land, outrun, and common hill pasture adapted to the grazing of cattle, sheep, and horses.

(2) That if, and when, such migration is carried out, the Board will bear the whole cost of the same, and will take due and sufficient care that the same is arranged under competent supervision and that any persons who may be of advanced age, or in infirm health, or otherwise in need of help, shall have every reasonable aid required.

(3) That the Board will bear the expense of erecting and completing dwelling-houses and outhouses of a suitable kind, and constructed with a due regard to sanitary requirements.

(4) That the Board will also bear the expense of making such roads, and erecting such fences, if any, as they may consider, after receiving proper advice, to be necessary or desirable.

(5) That the Board will be prepared to arrange for rendering efficient aid to any crofter migrating, who may apply for such aid, in the tillage and drainage necessary for raising the first year's crop.

(6) That the Board will be prepared to consider favourably applications directed to the improvement of the crofters' stock in the new holdings.

(7) That the foregoing offers are made on the footing that the Sconser crofters renounce all claim to compensation in respect of the holdings they give up; but, on the other hand, that they be permitted to take with them, besides their furnishings, any timber or other articles belonging to them which they consider may be of use to them in their new holdings.

(8) That the Proprietor shall clear the hill pasture to be assigned of all stock prior to the date of entry.

(9) That the whole lands of Suishinish and Borreraig to be occupied by the Sconser crofters shall be held and possessed under, and in terms of, the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, and Acts amending the same, that "Fair Rents" shall be fixed for the same by the Crofters Commission, and that the first Fair Rent shall be due and payable at the first Martinmas after the date of entry for the year from Martinmas preceding. On the other hand, the Sconser crofters renounce and give up their whole rights under the foresaid Acts to the holdings and pasture presently occupied by them.

(10) That the Board will be prepared to consider on favourable terms applications from the occupants of the new holdings for seed oats and seed potatoes, or other seeds for agricultural purposes; and

(11) That the occupants of the new holdings bind themselves absolutely under, and in terms of, Section 1 (4) of the foresaid Act not, under any circumstances (except with the consent of the Landlord in writing), to sub-divide these new holdings or sub-let the same or any part thereof or erect, or suffer to be erected, thereon any dwelling-house otherwise than in substitution for the dwelling-house on the holding at the time when such building operations commence.

*(b) Reply on behalf of Crofters.*

PORTREE, 16th February 1901.

R. R. MacGregor, Esq.,  
Secretary, Congested Districts Board.

## SCONSER.

SIR,—Referring to your letter of 4th inst., transmitting to me the offer of your Board to the crofters of Sconser, detailed in the memorandum which accompanied the same, I now beg to report that, having had a copy of the memorandum placed in the hands of each of the crofters concerned, and having communicated on the subject with them in explanation of the same, and having further allowed some days for the fullest consideration of the position, I yesterday had a final interview and conference in the township with the parties. All but two, who were physically unable to attend, were either present or represented, and the offer was read over in English and Gaelic, and discussed in detail. Thereafter the whole situation was considered and discussed with perfect openness of mind and thoroughness, the conclusion, however, being that the people did not see their way to accept the offer, and accordingly decided to decline the same, at the same time expressing their gratitude and thanks to your Board for the interest which the Board was taking in their welfare.

Their reasons for declining were that they were, from their knowledge of the townships of Suishinish and Borreraig, convinced that, taken as a whole, they were inferior to their present township of Sconser, the comparative advantages and disadvantages being, in their view, as follows :—

I. In regard to Suishinish and Borreraig :—

- (1) That the township has a precipitous rock-bound sea coast, accessible only by two very small and unsafe ports; and it was said that, when previously occupied by crofters, seaweed had to be hauled up the cliff faces to the top by means of primitive windlasses for the manuring purposes of their land.
- (2) This inaccessibility of coast line means a practical confining of the occupants to their crofts for a living, and the croft holdings possible on the place would not afford a living independently of the sea.
- (3) They are in the belief that they have practically as much arable land where they are, in Sconser, as they could have in the new township.
- (4) In the latter they would be nine miles away from the nearest port of call of a steamer or any place from which supplies could be obtained.
- (5) They remember that for years Suishinish and Borreraig was a hotbed of fever, and they believe the germs are lurking there still.
- (6) The water supply is not good.
- (7) The peat supply is limited.
- (8) The direct pathway between the two divisions, Suishinish and Borreraig, is close by high precipices, which are a source of danger at certain times of the year from the debris which falls from them.
- (9) Since the place was cleared of the previous crofter occupants in 1854, by a process of so much severity as to have caused several deaths, and drawn upon the actors therein criminal prosecutions, the place is looked upon as being under a ban and impossible of profitable occupancy.
- (10) It is believed, and in fact known to be the case, that there is congestion in the Parish of Strath itself clamantly calling for relief, and the Sconser people believe that, even if the disadvantages referred to did not exist to deter them, their removing thither would be resented in Strath.
- (11) The offer is addressed to the Sconser crofters as a body, and there are a number of them who are, from age and infirmity, from family decay and widowhood, unable, even if they had the mind, to avail themselves of the offer.

II. In Sconser, on the other hand :—

- (1) They have a gently sloping seashore which is accessible along its whole length, so that each family can have a boat of its own, and each croft have its own littoral.
- (2) The sea is thus close by and affords food supplies practically at all times.
- (3) Seaware is plentiful and easily got.
- (4) The main or trunk road through Skye passes through their lands.
- (5) They are on the main line of steamer communication between the North and South, and when they require to avail themselves thereof they have simply to go alongside with their own boats.
- (6) They have a plentiful and good water supply.
- (7) They have an unlimited supply of peat.
- (8) Many of them find employment near at hand as hotel guides and otherwise.
- (9) They believe their crofts could not be larger in Suishinish and Borreraig than they are now, as the place would have to accommodate a greater number of families than it did before, in the event of their removing.
- (10) In their township fever was unknown until introduced many years ago by a shooting tenant, and spread owing to its character not being timeously detected; but now, when it is understood, and with a better understanding also of sanitation, they see no reason why their township should not be as healthy as any other crofting township.
- (11) They, however, attach the greatest importance, from a health point of view, to their being allowed to retain their sheep stock, and are in hope that the Estate will be influenced in that direction by the recent recommendation of the Crofters Commission to that effect.

In the whole circumstances, I failed to discover that any one of the crofters considered the advantages to be gained by the proposed removal a sufficient inducement for leaving their present location.

I may mention that persons from the Parish of Strath had been recently visiting Sconser, and the information and opinions given by them contributed to the decision of the people.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DUGALD MACLACHLAN.



## APPENDIX No. IV.

## REPORT TO THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD BY THE CROFTERS COMMISSION ON THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITION OF EACH CONGESTED AREA IN THE SEVEN COUNTIES TO WHICH THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897 (60 &amp; 61 VICT. C. 53), APPLIES.

On 30th July 1900 the Congested Districts Board, through their Secretary, addressed a letter to us, in which it was stated that the Board would be greatly indebted "for a Report upon the agricultural condition of each congested area specially with a view to the improvement of the crofters' stock and the best means for reducing the over-stocking that is so prevalent." In the same communication it was stated "the Board would welcome any suggestions which the experience of the Commissioners may enable them to make on any matter relating to the improvement of the cultivation of crofts and the crofters' stock."

We have pleasure in responding to the invitation contained in the said communication, and in doing so beg to submit the following Report for the consideration of the Congested Districts Board:—

## INTRODUCTORY.

As regards the question of over-stocking, the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, if properly and judiciously administered, should be sufficient to regulate the question of stock on crofters' common grazings. The crofters throughout a large area have availed themselves of the provisions of this Act by appointing committees, who lodged applications with proposed rules for our approval. In many cases where they have failed to do so as communities, applications have been received (1) from two individual crofters in terms of Section 4 of the Act, or (2) from the landlord under the same section. The whole of these applications have been dealt with, and either rules submitted by the crofters have been amended where necessary and afterwards approved, or rules have been issued by us in virtue of our statutory powers. For the most part the regulations issued have been loyally carried out, but in some cases committees, reluctant to proceed against fellow crofters, have failed in their duty and allowed the strong and well-to-do among them to persist in over-stocking, to the injury of their poorer neighbours and the deterioration of the common pastures.

Applications on the mainland under the said Act have been received principally from the crofters interested. In the islands such applications have come both from landlords and crofters. Thus, most townships on the estates of North Uist and South Harris have lodged applications through committees duly appointed. In Skye, on the other hand, most of the applications made have come from the landlords. The proprietors of the Macdonald, Kilmuir, Skæbost, Glendale, and Husabost estates have lodged applications for almost all the townships in these quarters.

In two of the counties specified in the Act—viz., Caithness and Orkney—there are few common pastures, and these not of great extent. Accordingly no regulations under the said Act have been issued with regard to either of these counties. In Shetland there are extensive commons or scattalds, and there the provisions of the Act have unfortunately proved insufficient. Tenants other than crofters have frequently a right of grazing along with crofters on the scattalds. Over these parties we have no jurisdiction, and hence a difficulty has been experienced in getting such tenants to comply with the provisions of the Act. Thus, in the Parish of Delting, a Grazings Committee sought to restrict the stock placed on the scattald by a non-crofter to the number which, if a crofter, his rent would have entitled him to keep. The case was tried in the Sheriff Court at Lerwick, and it was held that the Act did not apply to a non-crofter and was not binding on him. In such cases, therefore, regulations have been inoperative, but the provisions of the Act are complied with where the grazings are in the exclusive occupancy of statutory crofters.

In the remaining four counties—viz., Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, and Sutherland—the provisions of the Act have been on the whole satisfactorily complied with. There are instances, however (as previously stated), where the committees have failed to prosecute for over-stocking, and to meet cases of this kind further powers appear necessary. On the estate of Glendale, in Skye, an effort has been made to suppress over-stocking by means of the existing legislation. There, the ground officer, who is a crofter, has been appointed a member of every Grazings Committee on the estate, and our experience leads us to believe that if an estate representative were a member of every committee it would be attended with advantageous results.

In dealing with the question of the agricultural condition of each "congested area" as determined by the Board, the following observations are respectfully offered:—

## COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

The areas declared congested in the County of Argyll are all in the islands, with the exception of the portion of the united Parish of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan, which is on the mainland. These islands are Islay, Luing, and Seil (together with the adjacent smaller islands), Tiree and Coll.

They can best be dealt with in geographical order, commencing with the

## ISLAND OF ISLAY.

In this island two parishes have been declared congested—viz., the united Parish of Kildalton and Oa and the Parish of Kilchoman.

*Kildalton and Oa.*—This parish, belonging almost entirely to Mr. Ian Ramsay of Kildalton, is situated on the south-east of the island and includes the village of Port-Ellen. There are within its bounds several grazing farms of considerable extent. The crofts are not numerous, nor are their areas large, but the quality of the land is good and the cultivation is carried on according to the rules of modern husbandry. The crofters on the whole seem comfortable. The stock kept by them consists of Ayrshire and Highland cattle. The quality of both these classes would be improved by the introduction of good bulls, and applications for help in this way deserve the favourable consideration of the Board.

*Kilchoman.*—The Parish of Kilchoman is situated on the south-west of the island and embraces the district locally known as the Rhinns of Islay. The principal proprietor is Mr. Charles Morrison.

The observations as to land and stock made with regard to the Parish of Kildalton and Oa apply to the Parish of Kilchoman.

In the villages of Portnahaven and Port-Wemyss at the south end of the Rhinns there is a considerable fishing population, and the fishing industry is carried on with fair success. During our visits to this district the tenants complained of the want of a landing-stage, and stated that they themselves were unable to erect the same.

It may be added that in these villages the houses are placed near the shore, while the land is inland and discontinuous. In many cases houses and lands are held on different tenures, and accordingly there are here several small tenants who do not come within the scope of the Crofters Act.

## ISLANDS OF LUING, SEIL, &amp;c.

*Kilbrandon and Kilchattan.*—This united parish is partly situated on the mainland of Argyll, and partly in Luing, Seil, and adjacent islands. The crofters and other small tenants are mainly in the islands. The land in their occupancy is generally of good quality and is well cultivated. There is a large quarry population requiring dairy and other farm produce. The stock kept consists mainly of cross-bred and Highland cattle, and the tenants are on the whole comfortable.

## ISLAND OF MULL.

Two parishes in this island have been declared congested—viz., Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, and the portion of the Parish of Pennygown and Torosay forming the *quoad sacra* Parish of Kinlochspelve.

*Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon.*—These united parishes lie on the south-west of Mull and embrace the island of Iona. A portion of the district is known as the Ross of Mull and probably contains more crofters than the whole of the rest of the island. The principal proprietor of this parish is His Grace the Duke of Argyll.

The crofts vary in area and quality. There is a considerable extent of good land, while a portion is inferior. The croft lands as a whole are adapted for the rearing of Highland cattle, and the stock of this class is good. The arable land is fairly well cultivated. Good crops are generally produced, and the crofters for the most part are industrious and in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

*Torosay.*—The number of crofters in this parish is small. The crofts vary in size. The stocks consist mainly of Highland cattle, and the occupants of the better class of crofts are fairly comfortable.

## ISLAND OF TIREE.

This island, which is itself a parish, belongs to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, and contains a large extent of excellent land, capable of producing good crops. The tenants keep Highland and dairy cattle, horses, and sheep. The latter are generally Cheviot ewes. They are crossed with Leicester tups and produce excellent cross-bred lambs.

The old Tiree pony was noted throughout the Highlands for its hardy qualities, but unfortunately it is practically extinct, and its place has been taken by light Clydesdales. These latter are found useful in working the land and in carting, but they are more expensive to keep, and they do not meet with such a ready market as the old breed of the island. The quality of the Highland cattle to be seen here is inferior to that of the neighbouring island of Mull and other islands of the Hebrides, and the introduction of improved bulls would be found highly advantageous.

There is no harbour, nor are there proper landing-places, and the shipping of live stock is consequently attended with great difficulty. It occasionally happens that steamers are unable to land either mails or passengers. This, together with the difficulty of shipping live stock, is considered a hardship, and a barrier to the improvement of the island.

The crofters in Tiree devote most of their time to the cultivation of their holdings, and are on the whole prosperous. The cottars, on the other hand, are generally fishermen; but, owing to the want of a harbour, they can only use small boats, and the harvest of the sea cannot be regarded as fruitful. Urgent demands for crofts came from representatives of this class during the Commissioners' visit to the island.

## ISLAND OF COLL.

The portion of Coll coloured green on Sheet No. 51 of the maps of the Royal Commission Highlands and Islands, 1892) has been declared congested. It embraces the estate of Cornaig, belonging to the Trustees of the late Colin Campbell, and is nearly all in the occupation of crofters, or tenants of the crofting class.

There are three townships—viz., Cornaigmore, Bousd, and Sorrisdale. In some cases the houses are in groups on the model of the old Highland village community, and the land is held in isolated patches, or rig-about. The old run-rig system of cultivation is, however, not followed. The land is kindly, and early crops are raised. There is a considerable extent of common pasture. It is stocked with black-faced sheep, which the introduction of a better class of tups would materially improve. The cattle are Highland, and of average quality.

The remaining portion of the island, belonging mostly to Colonel Lorne Stewart, is well opened up with roads. There was no road, however, on the Cornaig estate when we last visited it. This was regarded as a serious disadvantage, and we were given to understand that the proprietors were not in a position to meet this much-felt want.

## COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## MAINLAND.

One parish on the mainland of Inverness—viz., Glenelg—has been declared congested. The number of crofters in that parish is small. Those on the estate of Mr. J. E. B. Baillie have been greatly benefited by his assignment to them some years ago of considerable stretches of good grazing land.

In the Arnisdale district of the parish the holdings are small and the crofters are mainly fishermen. Arnisdale is situated on the north side of Loch Hourn, the fishing in which has probably been more regular than in any other Highland loch, except Loch Fyne, within the last quarter of a century. It is hoped that the fishing population in the district will be greatly benefited by the opening of the Mallaig Railway.

## ISLANDS.

*Small Isles.*—This parish embraces Muck, Eigg, Rum, and Canna. There are no crofters in Muck or Rum, which are entirely in the occupancy of their respective proprietors. There are a few crofters on the portion of the estate of Canna called Sandey. Their holdings are of small extent. The tenants, however, receive employment from the proprietor, and appear to be in comfortable circumstances.

The greater part of the population of the Parish of Small Isles is on the Island of Eigg. Till lately there were two townships in Eigg, one called Cleadle, on the west side at Laig Bay, and the other Galmisdale, on the east side. Two years ago all the tenants of Galmisdale, except a few who were required there as estate labourers, &c., were, with their own consent, migrated to the portion of the farm of Laig called Cuagach, adjoining the township of Cleadle just mentioned. Here the proprietor has built substantial dwelling-houses for the new settlers and provided them with larger holdings than those they had quitted. The tenants themselves have built their out-houses, but were allowed to utilise for that purpose the timber in the disused buildings at Galmisdale. The rents for these new holdings were fixed by us on the application of the proprietor.

In the neighbouring township of Cleadle the crofts are of average size. The land is fertile, is well worked, and produces good crops. The common pasture is small in extent, but kindly. The cattle raised consist of crosses and Highlanders, and are of good quality.

There is neither a harbour nor a landing-stage on the west side of the island, and the same difficulty is experienced in shipping stock as in the case of Tiree.

## SKYE.

The seven parishes in the Isle of Skye have been declared congested, and may be referred to as follows, viz.:—

*Sleat and Strath.*—These parishes are in the south end of the island. Except the estate of Strathaird, belonging to Mr. R. L. Thomson, on which there is one crofting township, and the islands of Scalpay and Pabbay, belonging to Sir Donald Currie, on which there are no crofters, or other tenants, the whole lands of these two parishes belong to Lord Macdonald. The Grazings Act has not been enforced on the Strathaird estate, but on the Macdonald estates rules have been issued (mainly on the application of the proprietor) for all the townships.

The social condition of the crofters in these parishes is similar. The original crofts have in most instances been sub-divided, and the holdings of to-day vary in size and character. Most of the tenants, however, are able to earn a fair living. The occupiers of many of the smaller holdings earn a great part of their livelihood as yachtsmen, sailors, and fishermen. In some of these employments, particularly in the case of yachtsmen, considerable sums of money are annually brought to the district, and as a consequence there is no part of the crofting area where the improvement in dwelling-houses is so marked.

The arable land varies in different localities. It is worked to advantage, and the common grazings are fairly well managed, but there is still room for improvement in that respect. If the rules issued by us are strictly enforced the effect should be highly beneficial to all concerned.

The cattle stock consists of Highlanders, and the quality is superior. The sheep are black-faced, and are on the whole above the average of crofters' stock in quality. Ponies of the old Skye breed are sometimes met with, but it may be stated of Strath and Sleat, as of all the rest of Skye, that these have deteriorated, and that a supply of good pony stallions is much needed, and would prove a great boon to such crofters as are entitled to keep horses on their holdings. The tenants in both parishes are deserving of a supply of tups and bulls.

There are great expectations of material advantages accruing to Sleat and Strath, especially the former, from the opening of the Mallaig Railway. These expectations, however, cannot be fully realised without improved pier accommodation at Armadale or Isleornsay—preferably the former.

*Portree.*—This parish is on the eastern seaboard of Skye, and embraces a part of the division of the island anciently known as Troternish. It also includes the islands of Raasay and Rona, belonging to Mrs. Wood, the remainder of the parish being the property of Lord Macdonald.

The condition of the crofters on the Macdonald estates in this parish varies considerably. Those in certain districts, particularly the townships in which for some time the common grazings have been properly managed by committees, are fairly prosperous. They follow the same pursuits during the summer and autumn months as do those in Sleat and Strath, but the improvement in the dwellings here is not quite so marked as in the two parishes named. Certain roads recently constructed have afforded suitable means of access to the more remote townships.

There are good stocks of Highland cattle, but the sheep are in many cases of a second-rate quality. A supply of a better class of bulls and black-faced tups is required in this quarter.

The greater part of the island of Raasay is in the occupancy of the proprietrix. There is, however, a small crofting township near the mansion-house, and there is a considerable crofting population in the north of the main island, and in the islands of Rona and Fladday. The holdings are small in extent and poor in quality, and fishing is the chief means of subsistence of the inhabitants.

*Snizort.*—The proprietors in this parish are Lord Macdonald, Mr. Lachlan Macdonald of Skae-bost, Mr. Macdonald of Treaslane, Mr. Donald Macdonald of Lynedale, and the Trustees of the late Mr. G. A. Baird. On all these estates there are crofters, and the observations made with regard to the mainland portion of the Parish of Portree apply to them.

At Uig, in this parish, a pier has been erected at large expense. Steamers now call regularly there, and it has been found of great advantage to the tenants living within a considerable radius of Uig bay.

*Kilmuir.*—This parish belongs exclusively to the Trustees of the late Mr. G. A. Baird; and a portion of it was in old times known as the "granary of Skye." It contains four large farms and a numerous crofting population. The crofts, as a rule, are small in extent, and vary in quality. The occupants of the better class of crofts, particularly where they are able to keep good stocks, are fairly comfortable, but many on this estate are undoubtedly poor. Most of the tenants depend mainly on outside labour, and seek employment on the mainland of Scotland. The land is fairly cultivated according to the course pursued.

The cattle stock is nearly all Highland, and in many cases, particularly where the tenants are able to procure good bulls, the quality is good. Sheep are black-faced, and on the whole inferior. The land is well adapted for Highland cattle and black-faced sheep, and if good bulls and black-faced tups were introduced much improvement in the cattle and sheep stocks should be effected. All the townships on this estate are under the Grazings Act.

A road from Lealt on the south side of the estate of Kilmuir through the farm of Scorrybreck on the Macdonald estates to Portree would be an immense advantage to the whole community on the east side from Kilmaluag southwards.

*Bracadale.*—The whole of this parish belongs to Macleod of Macleod. It is mainly laid out in large farms. The crofts are few in number and small in extent, while the common pastures are limited. The cultivation is fair. The stock consists of Highland cattle and shorthorn and polled crosses.

*Duirinish.*—This is an extensive parish, containing a large crofting population. The proprietors are Macleod of Macleod, Rev. H. A. Macpherson of Glendale, Mr. Nicol Martin of Husabost, Captain Macdonald of Waternish, Mr. A. R. Macdonald of Ardmore, Mr. Robertson Macleod of Greshornish, and Mr. Donald Macdonald of Lynedale. There is fair fishing ground off Glendale and Waternish, and the fishing there is prosecuted with some success.

In the Dunvegan district and some other portions of this parish there has been considerable improvement in the dwelling-houses within recent years. The occupants of the larger crofts are fairly comfortable, while those of the smaller crofts are, as a rule, poor.

The observations made as to cultivation and stock in dealing with the Parish of Kilmuir equally apply here.

#### LONG ISLAND.

This district embraces the Parishes of Barra, South Uist, North Uist, and Harris.

*Barra.*—The group of islands embraced in this parish forms the southern portion of the Long Island, and belongs to Lady Gordon Cathcart. There is a large crofting population on the main island of Barra, there are about twenty holdings on the island of Mingulay, and a few on Pabbay and Bernera. It may be added that in 1890 and 1891 we dealt with almost all the crofts in the parish. We then fixed fair rents, amounting in all to £524 14s. 0d. for 278 holdings, or an average of £1 17s. 8d. each. There are two large farms, the aggregate rent of which amounts to £890, and a smaller one rented at £70.

Throughout this parish the crofts are small, and for the most part the soil is thin and poor. In many cases the holdings may be regarded as homes with potato ground and grazing for a few cows and sheep, the livelihood of the occupants being earned by fishing. The local fishing has been precarious for some years past, and both men and women supplement their earnings at home by going to the East Coast and Shetland fishings during the late summer and early autumn months. At these fishings the men are generally employed as hired hands, and the women as gutters and packers. The amounts earned by them depend on the catch at the fishing stations. Many of the young men of Barra enlist as militiamen, and earn a little money in that way. This observation indeed applies to the whole of the Long Island from Barra Head to Loch Seaforth, and for many years the 3rd Battalion of the Cameron Highlanders has been mainly recruited from that territory.

Apart from the fishing there is no local industry in Barra. There is a considerable cottar population, whose means of livelihood are somewhat precarious, and who form a serious burden on the crofters.

The stock kept by the crofters consists mainly of Highland cattle and black-faced sheep, but neither of these classes is of a high order, and the introduction of good bulls and tups is much required. At one time the island was noted for its hardy ponies, of from 12 to 12½ hands high, but this class is now very rare. Stallions of the proper class are much required.

*South Uist.*—This parish includes the main island of South Uist and also the smaller island of Eriscay, in the Sound of Barra, and the island of Benbecula, between South Uist and North Uist. The whole parish belongs to Lady Gordon Cathcart.

There are nine farms in South Uist and Benbecula with rents varying from £110 to £400, the aggregate amount of which is £1810.

There is a large crofting population in each of the three islands, and the crofts vary in area and quality of land. According to a statement submitted by the estate management to the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands, 1892) in 1894, there were then 464 crofter holdings in the island of South Uist, paying a total rent of £1469 4s. 6d., or an average of £3 3s. 4d. each; 240 in Benbecula, paying a total rent of £912 12s. 0d., or an average of £3 16s. 0½d. each; and 71 in the island of Eriscay, paying a total rent of £85 1s. 0d., or an average of £1 4s. 0d. each.

The crofts most in demand, provided they be otherwise suitable, are those which include machair and moss. The machair or sandy lands lie in large stretches along the western seaboard of the Long Island group, and may be relied upon to produce crops in wet seasons. The moss crofts, on the other hand, are inland, and produce crops in dry seasons. Thus the crofter may generally raise a fair crop from his machair in a wet, and from his moss in a dry, year, so that if, owing to the weather, the machair fails him in any year he can trust to having a crop from the moss in that year, and *vice versa*. The machairs are easily tilled, but they require a vast amount of manure in the form of sea-ware to render them productive. The moss cultivation is mainly in the form of "Talamh Taomaidh," or "lazy-beds." This mode of cultivation involves much labour, but experience has shown that in the Hebrides it is the mode best adapted to moss land.

The tenants of the larger holdings in the island of Benbecula appear to be in comfortable circumstances. This is particularly the case with the occupiers of the old crofts, where there are extensive machairs. On the other hand, the occupiers of the smaller moor crofts in the inland parts of the island and on the eastern seaboard are poor.

In the island of South Uist the condition of the crofter varies very much in accordance with the quality of the land and the size of the holdings. The moss lands have been, as a rule, reclaimed by the occupiers. There is not much labour required in reclaiming the machairs. Indeed the great difficulty with this class of land is to prevent its being blown away once the surface is broken. In consequence of continuous and hard cropping, the arable land in Uist has become much deteriorated, and were it not for the large quantities of sea-ware applied it would be quite unproductive.

The cattle kept are Highland. They are generally inferior in quality, and the introduction of good bulls is much to be desired. The sheep kept are black-faced, and are also inferior. Tups of a better breed are much needed. For the want of good grazing, the crofters of South Uist do not keep many sheep. This is considered a disadvantage, for the women, who are experts in the manufacture of homespun tweeds, have to buy much of the wool, which they dye, spin, and weave.

Ponies are an important item in the South Uist crofters' stock. They are bred in large numbers, and sold in course of the season. The quality, for the want of proper sires, is, however, deteriorating. An improved breed suitable to the island would be of the greatest benefit.

In the island of Eriscay the crofts are small in extent and poor in quality. They are, in reality, fishermen's homes. In this respect the observations made with regard to Barra apply to Eriscay.

Apart from Eriscay, the fishing industry in South Uist is not of much account. There is very little fishing prosecuted along the western sea-board, where the great bulk of the population is resident. Line and lobster fishing are, however, prosecuted along the eastern sea-board wherever there is a population. Along the western sea-board some money is earned by gathering tangle and making kelp. This, however, is a precarious source of revenue. According to a statement furnished to the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands, 1892) in 1894, the sum paid to crofters for kelp in 1892 amounted to £554 15s. 6d., while in 1893 it was only £32 1s. 6d.

The cottar population in South Uist is poor.

#### NORTH UIST.

The island of North Uist belongs mainly to Sir Arthur Campbell-Orde, Bart., and the whole crofting population in the parish is resident on his estate. That population lives in comparative comfort. The crofts were originally cut with great care, and the sub-division, which has

proved so disastrous in many other quarters, has not been permitted here. The young men on the island enlist in the Cameron Militia Regiment (already referred to) and earn money in that way, and also by labour on the mainland.

The land is well cultivated, and sea-ware is largely used as manure. In some of the districts, particularly in the north and west, the holdings are large in size and the land good in quality, but those on the east and south of the island are inferior. Crofters on this estate are in occupation and possession of extensive common pastures, which they graze to advantage.

The stocks of Highland cattle kept are, on the whole, superior. The sheep (black-faced), however, are inferior. Horses are a material source of income here. They are generally a good sort, useful in the cultivation of the land, and readily sold when sent to market. Assistance might well be given by supplying good stallions of a suitable class, and also bulls and rams.

The tweed industry carried on by the women is a considerable source of revenue in this parish. Another source is the gathering of tangle. This applies particularly to the western sea-board and to the islands of Heisker and Boreray. The tangle, on being gathered, is dried in the sun, and thereafter sold to the British Chemical Company, which has a furnace at Locheport. There it is burned and thereafter shipped to the factories of the company in the South.

Lobster fishing is prosecuted by crofters in certain parts of North Uist. Indeed the tenants of Locheport and of the two islands of Heisker and Boreray may be regarded as crofter-fishermen.

In dealing with this parish special mention deserves to be made of the new crofter settlements at Sollas and Grenitote. The dwelling-houses have been in occupation for some time, and the internal plinishings are being gradually completed. The arable land is well tilled, and the stock of Highland cattle on the common is of excellent quality, and in the highest degree creditable.

#### HARRIS.

This parish embraces two estates—South Harris, belonging to the Trustees of Lord Dunmore, and North Harris, to Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. There is a large crofting population on both these properties. There are some fair-sized holdings at the south end of South Harris, but with these exceptions the crofts on both estates are patchy and altogether poor.

The islands of Scalpay, on the east, and Scarp, on the west, of North Harris, both belonging to Sir Samuel Scott, are tenanted by crofters. Otherwise the crofts, with few exceptions, are situated along the eastern sea-board, a large proportion of them being in the district known as the Bays of Harris. The land under cultivation consists mainly of moss reclaimed from the flocs and of patches, or "pockets," in the rocks. These subjects look far from promising, but they are in many cases kindly, and produce better crops than a stranger to the district would expect. Cultivation is entirely by spade. The common pastures are of considerable extent, and in South Harris are under the provisions of the Grazings Act.

The stock kept consists of Highland cattle and black-faced sheep. These are fair, but both cattle and sheep are much in need of fresh blood, and a supply of good bulls and tups is required. The introduction of good, fresh blood in this respect should be attended with beneficial results.

The manufacture of homespun fabrics has long been a noted industry here, and has given the name of "Harris tweeds" to this class of goods. It is still carried on with considerable success, but there are complaints that it is not remunerative.

Much benefit has been derived from the footpaths constructed in recent years throughout Harris; and the extension of the road from Rodel through the Bays of Harris to Tarbert would be of great advantage to the large population residing in that quarter.

#### COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

In the County of Ross and Cromarty three parishes on the mainland:—viz., Applecross, Gairloch, and Lochbroom, and the whole of the island of Lewis (except the burgh of Stornoway)—have been declared congested.

#### MAINLAND.

*Applecross.*—This is the furthest south of the mainland parishes declared congested. A portion of it at Loch Shieldaig belongs to Mr. C. J. Murray of Lochcarron, M.P., and the whole of the remainder to the south and west to Lord Middleton. Of the land north of Loch Shieldaig the proprietors are Captain the Hon. Lionel F. King Noel of Bendamph and Mr. Duncan Darroch of Torridon. A small portion of the estate of Gairloch, belonging to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., is also in this parish.

There is a large crofting population in Applecross. The crofts lie along the shore, and are thus conveniently situated for fishing, but they are remote from the railway, and access to them by land is difficult. The road to the Shieldaig portion is good, but that to Applecross proper is very hilly. The latter starts from the Shieldaig road near the head of Loch Kishorn, rises over the Applecross hills to an elevation of over 2000 feet above sea-level, and thence descends to the shore at Applecross. There is no road through the north-west portion of the Applecross estate, and in consequence that quarter may be regarded as one of the most isolated crofting districts in the Highlands. A road from the terminus of the present road at Applecross through the crofting townships along the west and north of the estate, and continued to the Lochcarron road at Shieldaig, would prove a great boon.



The crofting land on the Applecross estate is mixed in character, much of it being inferior, in connection with each of the townships there is a considerable extent of hill grazing, but it is of poor quality.

The stock kept consists of Highland cattle and black-faced sheep. Taking into account the fact that the land will not raise heavy cattle, the stock, on the whole, is fair. This latter circumstance is probably due to the fact that the proprietor, Lord Middleton, keeps a herd of Highland cattle at the Home Farm, and accordingly well-bred bulls are available in the district. There is room for improvement in the breeding of sheep stock, and fresh blood is needed.

The fishing in this parish is of considerable importance, and many of the crofters possess boats of the Loch Fyne type of skiff, with which they fish in the West Highland lochs for a portion of the year. Loch Torridon has long been noted as a centre for the herring fishing. Shieldaig was established as a model fishing village, but since the decline of loch fishing in the West Highlands it has shared the fate of other such ventures.

There are not many crofters on the estate of Bendamph, but the number on Mr. Darroch's property of Torridon is considerable. The latter received a large extension of hill grazing some years ago, and their circumstances are considerably improved thereby.

*Gairloch.*—The proprietors in this parish are Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., Mr. O. H. Mackenzie of Inverewe, and Mr. P. L. Bankes of Letterewe. The crofting population on the Gairloch and Letterewe estates is numerous. Indeed, the whole sea-board is practically occupied by crofters, while deer forests and a few large farms take up the interior. The greater number of the crofts are small in extent, but in connection with each township there is a considerable extent of common hill grazing. These are fully stocked with Highland cattle and black-faced sheep. The quality of both classes is second rate, and, although the land will not make heavy animals, considerable improvement might be effected by the introduction of fresh blood. Assistance in the way of supplying a better class of bulls and tups would be invaluable.

Additional hill land was given by the late Sir Kenneth Mackenzie to some crofters situated on the south side of the parish, where the same was available, from forest land. Mr. Bankes of Letterewe has also enlarged holdings in the district of Laid.

The Grazings Act is in force in most of the townships on the Gairloch estate.

The fishing in Gairloch has always been of considerable importance, the cod fishing having been for long one of the best of its kind in the West Highlands.

*Lochbroom.*—There are several proprietors in this parish, but the principal are the Countess of Cromartie, who owns the estate of Coigach, and Mr. Hugh Mackenzie, who owns the estate of Dundonnell. The extensive estate of Braemore, belonging to the Trustees of the late Sir John Fowler, is also in this parish, but there are few tenants on it of the crofter class.

With the exception of the township of Strathcannaird, on the Coigach estate, the whole crofting population is settled along the sea-board. The crofts are small in extent, but most of the townships are interested in large stretches of common pasture. On the Coigach estate, for instance, a group of townships occupies common grazings extending to 14,000 acres, and the tenants are in comfortable circumstances. The arable land is in most cases kindly, and produces crops of good quality, and altogether it may be said these crofters make the most of their opportunities. The stock consists of Highland cattle and black-faced sheep, both second rate in quality. They can, however, be materially improved by the introduction of a better class of bulls and tups. Good pony stallions are also much required for the improvement of the horses in the townships where the crofters are permitted to keep the same.

Formerly the parish was noted for its herring fishing. In 1566 the Privy Council of Scotland passed an Act for the protection of the fisheries, in which special mention is made of Lochbroom. The preamble ran thus:—"Forsamekill as it hes plesit God to oppin ane greit comoditie to the commoun weill of this realme throw the fischeing of Lochbroume and utheris lochis of the north seyis, and eftir that diverss strangeiaris had maist ernistlie requirit license of our soveranis [Mary Queen of Scots and Darnley] to fische in the saidis lochis," &c. The Council called in certain persons resident in the burghs and sea towns "qualifeit and experimentit in fischeaing," and made enquiry of them as to the "skayth and dampnage" that might happen if such licenses were granted to strangers. After hearing their views, "Their Majesteis, with advise of their said secret Counsall, statutis and ordanis that na strangeiaris of quhatsumevir natioun tha be of, cum to the saidis lochis and use the commoditie of the said fischeing in ony tyme to cum, but the samyn to be only usit be the borne subjectis and inhabitantis of this realme under the pain of confiscatioun of the schippis and gudis of all strangeiaris that sall be fund at the said fischeings and punisching of their personis at oure soverainis will."

Again, in 1586, the Council directed a proclamation to be issued against the exporting of fish, but particularly the herring of Lochbroom, until the home markets were first supplied, thus testifying to the famed quality of the herring of this loch.

In 1775 the Commissioners on the Forfeited Estates granted in feu ten acres of land in Isle Martin, at the mouth of Loch Cannaird, to John Woodehouse, merchant in Liverpool, "with power to the said John Woodehouse to build a storehouse and other houses and conveniences thereon, and to build and erect a quay along the shores of the same." A certain piece of land was, however, reserved "for the use of the herring fishers and others," and also "the privilege and liberty of anchoring and landing as formerly there and along the quay to be built . . . so far as the same shall be no impediment to the proper trade of the said John Woodehouse." Free access to a well on these lands and the right to take water therefrom were also reserved. The feu-duty was ten shillings per annum.

Following on this grant Mr. Woodehouse erected extensive buildings, and carried on a large trade for many years. David Scott, "general inspector of the fisheries in Scotland," who published

a work on the fisheries in 1778, records that here was "an extensive, convenient, and well-contrived red-herring house in which 1000 barrels can be dried at one time." He adds that for many years not fewer than 12,000 barrels per annum have been cured in Isle Martin. The descendants of Mr. Woodhouse possessed these lands till a few years ago, long after the buildings had ceased to be used for their original purpose.

John Knox, who made a tour in the Highlands in 1786, and published a volume in that year commending the development of the West Highland fisheries, writes thus of Lochbroom herrings:—"Great Lochbroom has in all ages been celebrated for its herring fisheries, and is consequently the grand resort of the busses from the towns on the Clyde at the distance of 200 miles or upwards. Whatever be the cause, the arrival of the herrings is more certain here than in any part of the kingdom; and it may be fairly conjectured that a million sterling has in the last fifty years been realised from the water of only seven miles in length and scarcely a mile in width where broadest. The herrings till of late were remarkable for their large size, as well as their richness and flavour. At present their richness is the same as before, but their size is diminished from 500 to 800 or 900 for each barrel."

Soon after Knox's tour the British Fishery Society was formed, and that body established the village of Ullapool with a view to the developing of the fisheries, and arresting the tide of emigration which had then been flowing. The fishing was prosecuted with vigour in the parish for a great length of time, and the village of Ullapool and Mr. Woodhouse's premises in Isle Martin were busy centres for herring curing.

With the decadence of the West Highland loch fishing both Ullapool and Isle Martin began to decline as fishing centres. The stores required in connection with curing operations are now ruinous, or used for other purposes, and for a quarter of a century the fishing industry in the parish has been of little account. Some of the crofters accordingly seek employment on the east coast and the large towns of the south, while others go to the Stornoway fishing in the early summer and to the East Coast fishing in the autumn, mainly as hired hands.

#### ISLAND OF LEWIS.

In the island of Lewis, belonging to Major Duncan Matheson, the conditions of life are, taking them altogether, somewhat different from those prevailing in any other part of the crofting area. The soil is poor, the climate inhospitable, and the population over-crowded. In the past, crofts have been sub-divided, with the result that there are now in numerous cases two or three families occupying what had been originally one holding. The houses in the rural parts of the island are, with few exceptions, of a primitive character. Human beings, cattle, sheep, and poultry enter by the same door, and live under the same roof. The cattle are housed in one end of the building, and, according to the custom of the country, the dung is only removed in the spring time. During the winter copious supplies of sea-ware and earth mould are mixed up with the dung, and thus is formed a compost of valuable manurial properties. Indeed, in this primitive fashion the Lewis crofters have contrived for their cattle stock what more advanced agriculturists regard as covered courts. The process of clearing out in spring liberates noxious gases, and as a consequence the household is occasionally laid prostrate with what is locally known as "dung fever."

A custom prevailing in Lewis, and now peculiar to that island, is that of stripping the thatch off the roofs in spring, and using the turf and straw with the soot thereto adhering as top-dressing. The virtue of these manures is regarded as great. In any case the Lewis crofter is able to produce good crops considering the quality of the land he cultivates. Evidence of this is furnished by the several meal mills in use in the island. Elsewhere throughout the West Highlands and Islands the grain raised is mainly applied for the feeding of stock, and mills have fallen into disuse. In Lewis, however, there are several mills busily engaged during the winter and spring months.

The Lewis crofters have also maintained an ancient custom in the matter of the summer shielings. Of old the shielings were common throughout the Highlands and Islands, but on the mainland they have long ago been abandoned. In Lewis, however, the shieling is a living institution. After the crops are sown the cattle are removed from the townlands to some distant part of the moorland. There earthen huts or bothies are erected, and a woman from almost every croft takes up her abode therein. Butter and cheese are here made, and the quantity stored is brought home at the end of the shieling season. This custom, considering the circumstances of the island, may be regarded as beneficial, for thereby a change of grazing is afforded to the stock which would not otherwise be obtainable.

The soil, as already stated, is in the main poor, moss largely predominating. Dean Monro, who wrote a description of the Hebrides in 1549, writing of the island of Lewis, says:—"In this country is peitmoss-land at the sea cost, and the place quhar he winnes his peits this zeir, ther he sawis his corne the next zeire, after that he guidds it weill with sea-ware."

When Mr. James Macdonald wrote his Report on the Agriculture of the Hebrides for the Board of Agriculture in 1811, he found the state of husbandry in Lewis not much altered from Dean Monro's time; and the visitor to the island to-day will find vestiges of the same state of things.

Reclamation frequently assumes the form of cutting the peat off the top and thereafter cultivating the soil left at the bottom of the peat bank. Thus peat stacks may here and there be seen between the corn rigs.

Macdonald observes that, "in spite of distillation and mismanagement, this island raises grain enough for its own consumption." Times have since then greatly changed. The area of the land under cultivation has decreased, the population has more than doubled, and the grain produced forms a comparatively small item in the food supply required for the island.



Apart from the fishing industry and the tillage of the crofts, there is little in the way of employment to be found in Lewis. Consequently large numbers of the young men enlist in either the Royal Naval Reserve or in the Militia.

The drill station of the former has been placed at Stornoway for many years, and, physically, the men seen there are as fine a body as can be found in any part of the kingdom. The island has for long been the principal recruiting ground of the Ross-shire Militia (3rd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders), and a considerable contingent of young Lewismen is at the present time serving with that regiment in Egypt.

So long as the population remains as over-crowded as it is at present it is impossible for the crofters to make a comfortable livelihood at home. The spread of education is, however, making itself felt, for the youth in the island of both sexes go to the south, and abroad, in large numbers and engage in various pursuits. The congestion is thus in some measure relieved, and the young people who obtain employment elsewhere are able to render substantial help to those at home. As a knowledge of English becomes general the number of young men and women desirous of seeking their fortunes elsewhere will become greater every year.

Home industries are carried on to a considerable extent. In some quarters tweeds after the Harris fashion are made and sold, but the great bulk of the cloth woven consists of woollen fabrics for home wear.

We proceed to deal briefly with each parish in detail.

*Barvas.*—There is a large crofting population in this parish. In Barvas proper the quality of the land is poor and broken, and the hill grazings are inferior. In the district of Ness, in the neighbourhood of the Butt of Lewis, the land is better, but the population is too dense to admit of prosperity in such a situation. For about four miles—from the farm of Galson to Port of Ness—there is a series of townships, the houses adjoining, and the whole forming one long, irregular street.

The land throughout the parish is not capable of producing heavy stock, but there is great room for improvement in the present breeds. The stock kept consists of Highland cattle, black-faced sheep, and Highland ponies. The cattle and sheep are inferior, and better bulls and rams are required. The horses are adapted for the requirements of the locality, but the introduction of new and improved blood would be a great advantage.

There is a considerable fishing industry carried on in the Ness district of Barvas, and the fishermen in that quarter have the reputation of being among the best boatmen in the western Highlands. Boating disasters are, however, of frequent occurrence, and are calculated to unnerve the fishermen in the prosecution of their calling. There is little or no fishing carried on in the district of Barvas proper. The shore there is exposed to the full force of the Atlantic, and there is no place where a boat can get shelter from a storm. There are no harbours where large boats can anchor, and small boats which can be beached are of little use.

*Uig.*—This parish lies on the west side of the island and has a large crofting population. It also contains deer forests and large sheep farms. Agriculturally, the lands occupied by crofters in Uig are of better quality than those occupied by the same class in Barvas. The observations as to stock in the case of Barvas apply here.

There are natural harbours in Uig, notably Loch Carloway, Loch Roag, and Loch Miavaig, and of these the crofter population take full advantage, and prosecute the line and lobster fishing with considerable success.

*Stornoway and Lochs.*—These two parishes lie on the east and south of the island and may be dealt with together. The crofting population in both parishes is large and the holdings small; so much is this the case that prosperity in so far as the land is concerned is impossible. In the Eye peninsula (the eastern portion of the Parish of Stornoway) all the available land is under cultivation, and the land outside the township dykes has been so much destroyed by peat-cutting that it is of little value for grazing. The shielings to which this district has right are situated inland and at a considerable distance from all the townships of Eye. Speaking generally, the observations made with regard to cultivation and stock in the Parish of Barvas apply here.

The two parishes afford homes conveniently situated for fishermen. Back, Eye, Crossbost, &c., are on the Minch, and the crofters generally depend more on the harvest of the sea than on the harvest of the land.

There are good natural harbours throughout the two parishes, but improvements on the landing-places in Broad Bay and certain parts of Lochs would be highly advantageous.

Roads are also much required, particularly in the Park district of the Parish of Lochs. It is, however, understood that this matter is receiving attention.

## COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

In the County of Sutherland there are 18 parishes, 10 of which have been declared congested. Of these latter, two are on the west coast, three on the north along the shores of the Pentland Firth, and five along the east, including the inland Parish of Lairg.

### WEST COAST.

*Assynt and Eddrachilles.*—These two parishes run along the west coast from the county march at the river Kirkaig to near Cape Wrath. In both parishes the conditions of crofter life are somewhat similar and may be dealt with together.

With the exception of the two townships of Elphin and Knockan, situated in the heights of Assynt, the whole crofting population is resident along the sea shore.

The townships of Elphin and Knockan are the most inland in the county. They are, however, well served in the matter of roads. The main road between Lochinver and Lairg and Invershin runs near the townships, while the road from Ullapool runs through the two townships and joins the said road at Ledmore, in the immediate neighbourhood. The arable and pasture lands of Elphin and Knockan overlie limestone. The arable land is kindly, and produces good crops. The pasture is superior, and excellent stocks of Highland cattle and Cheviot sheep are reared thereon. This part of Assynt has long been noted for its sturdy breed of Highland ponies.

Several of the young men supplement their earnings on the crofts by taking employment as gillies, labourers, &c., but on the whole the crofts may be regarded as their mainstay.

The townships along the shore both in Assynt and Eddrachilles are occupied by a large crofting population. The land under cultivation is generally poor and patchy, but there are considerable stretches of common pasture attached to each township. These pastures were materially added to about a dozen years ago, particularly in Assynt. The farm of Oldney was taken for the purpose of enlarging crofters' holdings. At the same time portions of the farm of Achmore and the deer forest of Glencanisp were assigned to crofters for a like purpose. The late Duke of Sutherland was a consenting party to these enlargements, and furnished the crofters with the material for the necessary fencing.

The commons in the two parishes are fully stocked with Highland cattle, Cheviot sheep, and some crosses. The quality of both cattle and sheep is second rate, and there is room for considerable improvement in breeding and management.

The crofters of Assynt and Eddrachilles are hard-working, industrious men, and supplement the produce of their crofts by fishing, or engaging in other avocations. Considering their limited advantages, they are fairly comfortable.

#### NORTH COAST.

The Parishes of Durness, Tongue, and Farr include the whole of the northern portion of the county from Cape Wrath to the march with Caithness.

*Durness.*—There is a considerable crofting population in this parish, and the crofts are situated along the coast from the neighbourhood of the parish church to Loch Eriboll. The arable land of these crofts is small in extent, but the quality is on the whole good. Limestone prevails in the district, and the land is productive. The hill pasture, which is of considerable extent, is fair in quality.

The holdings in the Durness district were considerably enlarged about ten years ago. Arable land was added in some cases, but the more important additions assumed the form of extension of grazings. Nearly the whole of the farm of Rispond was assigned to crofters, and small portions of the farm of Balnakill and of the farm of Keoldale were also taken.

The arable land throughout the parish is well cultivated, and the pastures are carefully and judiciously managed. A committee was appointed some years ago, and it is understood that it zealously guards the interests of all concerned. These observations apply more particularly to the district of Durness proper.

The district of Laid, on Loch Eriboll, looks unpromising. The arable land has been reclaimed from the hill side at great expenditure of labour, and is very patchy. The common pasture, however, produces good stock.

The cattle stock raised throughout the parish consists of Highlanders and crosses. The sheep stock is Cheviot. There is room for improvement in the breeding of cattle, and fresh blood would be of great value. Tups are got from the neighbouring farms, and thus the character of the sheep stock is maintained by a constant introduction of good blood.

In this parish, as also in the two neighbouring Parishes of Tongue and Farr, there are a number of useful Highland ponies, and great advantage would be derived from the introduction of suitable pony stallions.

The people throughout Durness are industrious and thrifty, and live in comparative comfort. Great improvements have been made in recent years in the dwellings, the old houses rapidly giving way to modern cottages built of stone and lime, and roofed with slate or zinc.

This parish is remotely situated. The coach which carries the mails from Lairg to Durness, a distance of 56 miles, affords the only public means of conveying parties to and from the parish. A steamer from Liverpool calls occasionally at Loch Eriboll, but in the matter of means of communication Durness is not well served. A steamer running regularly from Loch Eriboll along the north coast of Sutherland to Scrabster would be of immense benefit to the population.

*Tongue and Farr.*—These two parishes may be dealt with together. With the exception of Strathhalladale, the whole crofting population is settled near the shore. The crofts are small in extent, and the land varies considerably in quality. There are extensive common grazings attached to each township, and on the whole these are skilfully managed.

About ten years ago the crofters in the Bettyhill district of Farr received considerable extension of holdings, a large portion of the farm of Skelpick having been assigned to them. Some other holdings both in Farr and Tongue received additional grazings at that time.

The stock kept consists in the main of Highland cattle and Cheviot sheep. In the breed of the cattle there is much room for improvement, and good bulls are required. In many districts the crofters procure tups from the large farmers, and thus the quality of the sheep stock is maintained. The introduction of suitable stallions would prove a great benefit in the parishes.

The improvements observed in the houses at Durness are equally noticeable in Tongue and Farr, and the people are industrious and thrifty. In some districts, such as Port Skerra, the people are fishermen rather than agriculturalists, and the fishing industry is prosecuted with considerable success.

With regard to the means of communication, the statement made when dealing with Durness that a steamer running from Durness to Scrabster, and calling at certain ports along the coast, may here be repeated.

The line of railway proposed between Forsinard and Melvich, if ever constructed, will prove a great boon to the eastern portion of the Parish of Farr, in Sutherland, and the western portion of the Parish of Reay, in Caithness.

#### EAST COAST.

The parishes declared congested along the east coast of Sutherland are Kildonan, Loth, Clyne, and Dornoch (exclusive of the burgh of that name), along the sea coast, and Lairg in the interior.

*Kildonan, Loth, and Clyne.*—The crofts in these parishes lie along the shores of the Moray Firth, and are favourably situated as far as climate is concerned, and convenient for the prosecution of the fishing. As a rule, they are small in area, and the common pastures are by no means extensive. An exception to the latter statement may be made in the case of East Helmsdale and Naviedale, where twenty-three crofters recently received additional grazings by the assignment to them of 3095 acres from the farm of Naviedale. This grazing is managed by a committee under the Grazings Act.

The quality of the croft land is kindly, and the cultivation is everywhere good. Many of the people are tradesmen. Formerly the fishing was prosecuted with vigour, but in latter years there has been a decline in this industry among the crofter class. The people are intelligent, industrious, and thrifty. Great improvements have been effected within a recent period in their houses, and altogether they appear as a class to be in comparatively comfortable circumstances.

*Dornoch.*—The crofts of Dornoch are mainly situated in the upland parts. The land is light. It is, however, skilfully worked, and in most years yields a good crop of potatoes. Quantities of these are sold by the crofters. The people are industrious, and work their small holdings to the best advantage.

*Lairg.*—This is an inland parish, and the crofts are situated at a somewhat high elevation. The holdings vary in size and quality. Attached to the land there are considerable stretches of hill pasture. In 1886 the crofters of the townships of Torrobol, Rhianbreck, and Tomich, on the Sutherland estate, received an extension of 1800 acres of pasture taken from a neighbouring farm, while at a subsequent date additional grazings were given to the crofters of Balcharn, &c. The Torrobol common has been placed under the management of a committee appointed in terms of the Grazings Act, and the rules issued are being carefully carried out. The observation as to the Grazings Act falls to be made with regard to the common pasture of Gruids, on the estate of Achany.

The stocks kept are Highland cattle and Cheviot sheep, and the quality of both is fair.

The people appear to get considerable employment in various capacities in this parish, and their condition, on the whole, is comfortable. They are energetic and industrious. Great improvements have been effected on their dwellings.

#### COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

Three parishes in the County of Caithness have been declared congested. These are Reay, Dunnet, and Canisbay, all along the north coast. Canisbay embraces the Island of Stroma, in the Pentland Firth.

*Reay.*—This parish stretches from the Sutherland march eastward to near Thurso. The crofters here are comparatively few in number, and the crofts are, on the whole, large. The tenants of the larger holdings are usually fully occupied in working the same, while the tenants of the smaller holdings can easily get employment in the district. They are an industrious class, and appear to live comfortably.

The stocks kept consist of cross cattle, and the service of good bulls can be obtained from the large farms throughout the parish.

*Dunnet and Canisbay.*—These two parishes may be dealt with together. Here there are some fishermen's crofts, and also crofts of considerable extent which engage the attention of the occupants all the year round. The occupants of the large crofts appear to live comfortably, while the condition of the occupants of the small holdings varies according to the success or non-success of the fishing. In these parishes there are also many sailors, and the pursuit of their calling renders long absence from home frequently necessary.

The tenants in the district of Freswick and Duncansbay, on the Freswick estate, in the parish of Canisbay, have in recent years received considerable extension of holdings, both in the matter of arable land and pasture.

The land throughout the two parishes is well cultivated on modern principles, and a good class of cross cattle is bred and raised. In most cases the use of bulls may be got from the large farms on payment of the service fee.

Throughout Dunnet and Canisbay the people are thrifty and hard-working, and, speaking generally, in comfortable circumstances for their station in life.

## COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

In this county one parish on the mainland, three in the South Isles, and four in the North Isles have been declared congested. These are as follows:—

*Mainland or Pomona.*—Orphir.

*South Isles.*—South Ronaldshay and Burray, Walls and Flotta, and Hoy and Graemsay.

*North Isles.*—Stronsay and Eday, Cross and Burness, Lady, and Westray and Papa Westray.

In the latter group, Cross and Burness, and also Lady, are in the Island of Sanday. The Parish of Cross and Burness includes the somewhat inaccessible Island of North Ronaldshay.

The agricultural conditions in the various islands in Orkney are somewhat similar, and accordingly it is not necessary to deal with each congested district in detail. Generally speaking, the land has been judiciously laid out. There are large and medium sized farms in most of the islands, while in close proximity to them are crofts of various sizes. The people are hard-working and thrifty, are skilful tillers of the soil, and good rearers of stock. Agriculture is carried on according to modern principles, and the stock raised is of a superior class. The cattle consist mainly of shorthorn and polled crosses. Horses of good size and quality are bred, and crofters, generally speaking, pay as much attention to the rearing of these as do the large farmers. The rearing of pigs and poultry is an important branch of Orcadian industry, and the income derived from these sources is very considerable.

The "Orkney Herald" published, in 1882, statistics showing the value of the agricultural produce exported from the county during the preceding three years. According to that paper, the value of stock, including cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, and poultry during the years 1879, 1880, and 1881 was as follows:—

1879 ... ..	£92,367
1880 ... ..	111,188
1881 ... ..	122,909

According to the same authority, the value of eggs exported in 1866, 1880, and 1881 was as follows:—

1866—715,000 dozen at 7d. ... ..	£20,854
1880—983,220 „ at 8d. ... ..	32,774
1881—998,480 „ at 8d. ... ..	33,282

We have no means of testing the accuracy of these figures, but they may be taken as roughly representing the value of the produce exported from Orkney during the years named.

In some districts a considerable revenue is derived from the manufacture of kelp. This remark applies in particular to Stronsay, Sanday, Westray, and Papa Westray.

The securing of the weed and tangle and the drying and burning of the same involves a great amount of hard labour, and the return for it in cash would be considered, in the ordinary case, scarcely adequate. But here it is of value, as it affords employment to the tenant and his family during a period which would otherwise be unproductive.

As stated at the commencement of this Report, there are no common pastures in Orkney. Almost all the land in the islands (excluding the hills) is under cultivation, and much of the croft land has been reclaimed by the occupiers or their predecessors from the brake.

Largely owing to the development of agriculture, the valuation of Orkney has quadruple in the course of the century now coming to a close. We have no materials to show what was the real rent at the end of last century, but the valued rent, including £6000, being the landlord's share of kelp, has been stated at £18,804, exclusive of the burgh of Kirkwall. Since the passing of the Valuation Act we know what the real rent has been. In 1855-6 the annual value of the county, exclusive of the burgh of Kirkwall, was £36,448. By 1885-6 it had risen to £71,774; but, owing to the agricultural depression which affected all classes of land and the fixing of judicial rents, values have since then fallen. In the present year the value is £64,506. The burgh of Kirkwall depends greatly on the prosperity of agriculture in the county, and the valuations testify to its rapid growth. At the close of last century it was £900; in 1855-6 it was £4700; it is now £14,205

## COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

Nine parishes in the County of Shetland have been declared congested, as follows:—

*Mainland.*—Dunrossness (including Fair Isle), Nesting (including the Island of Whalsay), Sandsting, Delting, Walls (including the Islands of Foula and Papa Stour), and Northmavine.

*Islands.*—Bressay, Fetlar, and Yell.

The agricultural conditions prevailing in Shetland are in every way different from those in Orkney. In the latter almost every available acre is under the plough; in the former the arable land consists of small patches near the shore, such as we have in the Hebrides. This land is, as a rule, referred to as "merks." The merks were the proper udal lands, and were anciently free. Attached to each udal possession was an interest in the common grazing. This common land alone was liable to scat duty, and hence the term scattald, or scathold, by which the Shetland common pasture is known. The interest of the udal proprietor in the scattald depended on the number of merks he owned of arable land. In most cases the scattalds have been divided by decree of the Supreme Court, but it frequently happens that, for practical purposes, the division is only on paper, and that, as the different portions are unenclosed, the stocks of tenants of various owners graze promiscuously over the whole.

The arable land has been reclaimed from the moor and moss, and, in many cases, along the seaboard it has been brought into a state of kindly fertility. Fair crops of oats, chiefly grey oats, and bere, are raised. Large crops of potatoes and cabbages are also grown.

The land is under continuous cultivation, and, in order to maintain a certain depth at places where the soil is washed away, earth is removed from the scattald and spread over the thinner parts. This is highly beneficial to the arable land, but the process of scalping (as it is called) is detrimental to the scattald; and it often happens that over a considerable extent near a township very little grass grows, the surface having been removed for the purpose stated and almost nothing left but bare stones.

The scattalds are, on the whole, poor and bleak. Some of them are, however, capable of raising fair stocks if they were only grazed more lightly. Over-stocking is very prevalent, and at present there are no adequate means of stopping it. The sheep kept are almost entirely the native breed. These animals, on account of their small size, are of little value in the ordinary market, but their wool is of great importance in every Shetland home. The natural colours of these animals—such as black, murat, muscat, catmougat, and white—are of great value in the preparation of Shetland hosiery. This industry is a vast source of income to the islands. Indeed, one writer has stated it at from £10,000 to £12,000 per annum. This, however, is a high estimate, but the income derived from Shetland hosiery is undoubtedly very considerable. The coarser fabrics are made throughout the whole group of islands, but the finer lace work is, on the whole, done at Lerwick and district, in the island of Unst, and certain other places.

Greater attention should be paid to the breeding of the native sheep. A selection of males from the better class of Shetland sheep for distribution throughout the islands would be a great benefit in improving the breed.

The cattle kept by the crofters are almost entirely the small Shetland breed. The cows produce a fair quantity of milk of good quality. There is, however, little attention paid to the breeding of this class. Shetland bulls selected from the better bred animals are much required, and their distribution would doubtless prove highly beneficial.

Shetland ponies are bred universally, but the necessary care is not always displayed in insuring good breeding. For a number of years Lord Londonderry had a Shetland pony farm on the island of Bressay, where the best Shetland blood was kept, and several other tenants pay considerable attention to good breeding. Almost every crofter has a pony or two, and it is by no means uncommon for a number of crofters and crofters' sons to club together, subscribe a certain amount of money, and invest the same in purchasing a pony. It, indeed, often happens that while a man can call no pony his own he has shares in several. In the case of these joint ventures, when an animal is sold, the proceeds are divided among the owners in proportion to their respective interests.

Another occupant of the Shetland scattald is the goose. Most crofters have flocks of geese. These are sent to roam at large over the scattald. Birds suitable for the market are sold in the autumn and sent to the South, where they are fed for the Christmas season.

Shetland is pre-eminently a fishing country. Old men and youths prosecute the eela, or fishing near the shore, in their fourareens, while the able-bodied go to the haaf, or deep sea, in their sixerns. These are used, as a rule, for line fishing. Of late years boats of the large class, common among the east coast fishermen, have been introduced, and with these the herring fishing has been prosecuted with success. Seamen from various parts of Shetland go to Faroe and Iceland every season to prosecute the cod and ling fishing there. Many young men also engage on board whalers, and go with them to Greenland and Davis Straits during the whale and seal fishing in those quarters. As first-class sailors, the Shetlanders are known all the world over.

#### CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS—GENERAL.

The mode of cropping pursued over the greater part of the crofting area, and particularly on the west coast and the Hebrides; is one by which crops could not continue to be successfully raised but for the large quantities of sea-ware annually applied to the land. It is a course of continuous cropping, little or no grass seeds being sown. The result is that much of the arable land, particularly in the Long Island, is wasted or wasting away. The crofters in many districts are, however, alive to the importance of proper rotation of cropping, including the advantages which the sowing of grass seeds would confer. The old system of township management, however, forbids this being done to any extent. According to ancient usage, the cattle, horses, and sheep of the whole township roam over the arable land during the winter and destroy any grass that might have been sown during the previous season. In this connection, we may refer to the significant words of the late Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch, Bart., whose great experience in the practical management of a crofting estate enabled him to speak with the highest authority. In the Memorandum which he added to the Report of the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands, 1882), the following passage occurs:—

“The arable land of a township is individually held, but the hill stock winters over it indiscriminately, as has been repeatedly mentioned in the evidence (Q. 8793–5, 9133, 16,717, 19,686–8, &c.) It may, as a whole, be sufficiently fenced off from the hill pasture, but public opinion in the township prohibits an occupier from enclosing his individual croft and monopolising the wintering; so the early sowing of the crop becomes impossible, there is no inducement to introduce sown grasses, and little encouragement to grow turnips. In short, improved agriculture becomes to some extent forbidden, and hence the increasing sterility complained of in the soil, the miserable crops, and the poverty of the cultivators, so far as they are dependent on them.” (*Memorandum to Report*, p. 113.)

In order to enable the crofters to adopt proper rotation of cropping a serious difficulty has to be overcome. It is necessary to prevent stock from destroying young grass, and with a view to accomplishing this end individual crofts must be fenced.

The system of allowing the stock to roam over the arable land already referred to has long been in existence, and crofters claim it as a right—indeed, as a necessity—for wintering purposes. Until, therefore, the entire township agrees to discontinue this system and adopt another, little can be done. If a township, however, agreed to abolish the system, stock-proof fences would be required round each holding, and it is a question for the Congested Districts Board whether they might not be able to render assistance on easy terms in this matter. When his croft was fenced each crofter could secure the portions under green crop or young grass and have the remainder grazed by his own stock. We believe that the adoption of such a course would, in a few years, produce highly beneficial results.

A matter on which much labour is expended annually is the construction and repair of feal dykes separating the township proper from the common—that is, the dykes separating the infields from the outfields. These dykes are required to protect the growing crops from destruction by stock. Considerable difficulty is, however, frequently experienced in these works. The more industrious crofters are generally able and willing to do their share. But it occasionally happens that there are others who are either unable or unwilling to perform their portion. If fencing could be provided on easy terms in substitution of these feal dykes, much labour would be annually saved, and crofters would be enabled to commence fishing and other avocations earlier in each season than they can do at present.

Another matter in which a like difficulty is experienced is the cleaning of township drains. These drains, as a rule, affect the township as a whole. Individual crofters who are not immediately concerned often refuse to do any share of the work, while those immediately affected complain that they cannot do the whole. Township drains are thus neglected, and serious loss caused directly or indirectly to all. On sanitary grounds alone, it is of the utmost importance that these township drains should receive more attention.

Some power is required to compel such work to be done at the expense of unwilling tenants—possibly, compulsory powers given to the Township Grazings Committee. “Nabaidheachd,” or the performance of one’s duties as a member of a township or community, has hitherto been regarded as of the nature of a sacred duty, and compulsion in the matter would be generally welcomed.

It will be observed from some of the above notes that in certain districts the old class of Highland ponies has much deteriorated, while in others they are almost extinct—the sturdy Highland pony being succeeded by “weedy” animals of little use on the holding, and small value in the market. It would be of great importance to the crofting community, and, indeed, to the country at large, if this class were restored wherever that is practicable.

Referring to the matter of cropping, we would remark that the machair lands of the Hebrides, and much of the land in Orkney, will only produce grey oats and bere. Seed of this description from Orkney would be a good change in cropping the Hebridean machairs.

In the matter of rotation, the crofters frequently assert that, owing to the smallness of their holdings, rotation is impossible, and that, in order to cultivate their lands according to modern methods, enlargement is necessary. But this proposition involves a question of public policy which hardly comes within the scope of the present Report.

DAVID BRAND.  
W. HOSACK.  
P. B. MACINTYRE.

EDINBURGH, 9th October 1900.

## APPENDIX No. V.

LIST OF DISTRICTS DETERMINED BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD TO BE CONGESTED DISTRICTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897.

## ARGYLLSHIRE.

Parish of Coll.—The area in this island coloured green in Sheet No. 51 of the Maps of the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands), 1892.

Parish of Kilbrandon and Kilchattan.

- Do. Kilchoman.
- Do. Kildalton and Oa.
- Do. Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon.
- Do. Tiree.

*Quoad Sacra* Parish of Kinlochspelve.

## INVERNESS-SHIRE.

Parish of Barra.

- Do. Bracadale.
- Do. Duirinish.
- Do. Glenelg.
- Do. Harris.
- Do. Kilmuir.
- Do. North Uist.

Parish of Portree (excluding the Town of Portree).

- Do. Sleat.
- Do. Small Isles.
- Do. Snizort.
- Do. South Uist.
- Do. Strath.

## ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Parish of Applecross.

- Do. Barvas.
- Do. Gairloch.
- Do. Lochbroom.

Parish of Lochs.

- Do. Stornoway (excluding the Burgh of Stornoway).
- Do. Uig.

## SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Parish of Assynt.

- Do. Clyne.
- Do. Dornoch (excluding the Royal and Municipal Burgh of Dornoch).
- Do. Durness.
- Do. Eddrachilles.

Parish of Farr.

- Do. Kildonan.
- Do. Lairg.
- Do. Loth.
- Do. Tongue.

## CAITHNESS.

Parish of Canisbay.

- Do. Dunnet.

Parish of Reay.

## RKNEY.

Parish of Cross and Burness.

- Do. Hoy and Graemsay.
- Do. South Ronaldshay and Burray (excluding the Village of St. Margaret's Hope).

Parish of Lady.

- Do. Orphir.
- Do. Stronsay and Eday.
- Do. Walls and Flotta.
- Do. Westray and Papa Westray.

## SHETLAND.

Parish of Bressay.

- Do. Delting.
- Do. Dunrossness.
- Do. Fetlar.
- Do. Lerwick (Landward).
- Do. Nesting.
- Do. North Mavine.

Parish of Sandsting.

- Do. Tingwall (excluding the Town of Scalloway).
- Do. Unst.
- Do. Walls.
- Do. Yell.

APPENDIX VI.  
GRANTS MADE BY THE BOARD FOR WORKS.

(a) MARINE WORKS.

County.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant.
Inverness, . . . . .	Kilmuir, Skye, . . . . .	Cammusmore Breakwater and Boatslip, . . . . .	£1,050 0 0
Inverness, . . . . .	South Uist, . . . . .	Eriskay Breakwater, . . . . .	1,650 0 0
Ross, . . . . .	Gairloch, . . . . .	Diabaig Pier, . . . . .	283 0 0
Sutherland, . . . . .	Tongue, . . . . .	Landing Place at Eilean Roan, . . . . .	225 0 0
Orkney, . . . . .	Cross and Burness, . . . . .	North Ronaldshay Pier, . . . . .	1,650 0 0
		Total, . . . . .	£4,858 0 0

(b) ROADS AND PATHS.

County.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant.
Argyll, . . . . .	Various, . . . . .	Highways, . . . . .	£1,972 0 0
Inverness, . . . . .	Various, . . . . .	Highways, . . . . .	4,109 14 2
Inverness, . . . . .	Bracadale, . . . . .	Path in Soay Island, . . . . .	171 0 0
Ross, . . . . .	Applecross, . . . . .	Completion of North Coast Path, . . . . .	98 0 0
Sutherland, . . . . .	Assynt, . . . . .	Nedd-Unapool Road, . . . . .	2,172 0 0
Sutherland, . . . . .	Durness, . . . . .	Lerin and Smoo Paths, . . . . .	26 0 0
Caithness, . . . . .	Various, . . . . .	Highways, . . . . .	316 0 0
Orkney, . . . . .	Various, . . . . .	Highways, . . . . .	3,782 0 0
Zetland, . . . . .	Various, . . . . .	Highways, . . . . .	2,146 0 0
Zetland, . . . . .	Yell, . . . . .	Paths, . . . . .	492 0 0
		Total, . . . . .	£15,284 14 2

(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

County.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant.
Argyll, . . . . .	Kilfinichen, . . . . .	Beacon on Ruadh Sgeir, . . . . .	£500 0 0
Inverness, . . . . .	North Uist, . . . . .	Draining of a Loch in Boreray Island, . . . . .	100 0 0
Caithness, . . . . .	Canisbay, . . . . .	Meal Mill at John o' Groats, . . . . .	150 0 0
		Total, . . . . .	£750 0 0

(d) TELEGRAPH EXTENSIONS.

County.	Congested District.	Place.	Maximum Annual Liability of Board.
Inverness, . . . . .	Kilmuir, . . . . .	Culnacnoch, . . . . .	£8 5 0
Inverness, . . . . .	Portree, . . . . .	Ollach, . . . . .	7 5 0
Ross, . . . . .	Gairloch, . . . . .	Inverasdale, . . . . .	6 5 0
Ross, . . . . .	Barvas, . . . . .	Shawbost, . . . . .	13 10 0
Ross, . . . . .	Uig, . . . . .	Bernera, . . . . .	14 5 0
		Total, . . . . .	£49 10 0

(e) MONEY ORDER OFFICES.

County.	Congested District.	Place.	Maximum Annual Liability of Board.
Ross, . . . . .	Barvas, . . . . .	Shawbost, . . . . .	£1 5 0
Ross, . . . . .	Lochs, . . . . .	Crossbost, . . . . .	1 5 0
Ross, . . . . .	Uig, . . . . .	Bernera, . . . . .	1 5 0
		Total, . . . . .	£3 15 0



APPENDIX No. VII.

PROGRESS OF VARIOUS WORKS FOR WHICH THE BOARD HAVE MADE GRANTS.

(a) MARINE WORKS.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid to 31st March 1901.	Progress of Works.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
ARGYLL,	Kilchoman, . . . . .	Portnahaven Pier, . . . . .	3rd June 1899,	666 0 0	449 0 0	Work making good progress.	
	INVERNESS,	Harris, . . . . .	1st April 1898,	1,254 0 0	1,254 0 0	Completed.	
		" . . . . .	Scalpay Pier, . . . . .	..	1,123 0 0	1,123 0 0	Do.
		" . . . . .	St. Kilda Landing Place,	17th July 1899,	1,500 0 0	1,275 2 3	Works to begin again in May.
		" . . . . .	Do. Signalling, . . . . .	..	18 3 6	18 3 6	Completed.
ROSS,	Kilmuir, . . . . .	Staffin Boatslip, . . . . .	30th July 1898,	575 0 0	385 9 9	Do.	
	" . . . . .	Camnasmore Break- water and Boatslip, } . . . . .	21st January 1901,	1,050 0 0	..	Before Board of Trade.	
	Duirinish, . . . . .	Pooltiel Pier, . . . . .	30th July 1898,	1,947 0 0	1,195 0 0	Almost completed.	
	Snizort, . . . . .	Cambusbeg Boatslip, . . . . .	13th April 1899,	250 0 0	..	No reply to offer.	
	South Uist, . . . . .	Eriskay Breakwater, . . . . .	7th March 1891,	1,650 0 0	..	Before County Council.	
	Barvas, . . . . .	Portness Breakwater, . . . . .	1st April 1898,	4,481 16 0	4,481 16 0	Completed.	
	" . . . . .	Do. Harbour, . . . . .	10th Oct. 1899,	1,050 0 0	1,050 0 0	Do.	
	" . . . . .	Skigersta Pier, . . . . .	4th June 1898,	74 8 8	74 8 8	Do.	
	Stornoway, . . . . .	Bayble Pier, . . . . .	1st April 1898,	1,640 0 0	1,138 0 0	Making good progress.	
	Uig, . . . . .	Valtos Pier, . . . . .	13th May 1899,	1,800 0 0	866 0 0	Do.	

APPENDIX No. VII.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid to 31st March 1901.	Progress of Works.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ROSS,	Applecross, . . . . .	Inveralligin Pier, . . . . .	9th January 1900,	113 0 0	..	Before County Council.
	Gairloch, . . . . .	Diabaig Pier, . . . . .	7th March, 1891,	283 0 0	..	Before County Council.
	Lochbroom, . . . . .	Scorraig Boatslip, . . . . .	30th July 1898,	460 0 0	439 0 0	Completed.
	Assynt, . . . . .	Culkein Boatslip, . . . . .	2nd March 1900,	444 0 0	..	Before County Council.
	Clyne, . . . . .	Brora Harbour, . . . . .	21st July 1899,	667 0 0	..	Do.
	Eddrachillis, . . . . .	Droman Boatslip, . . . . .	30th July 1898,	600 0 0	..	Board of Trade did not approve.
	" . . . . .	Scourie Boatslip, . . . . .	20th January 1899,	750 0 0	632 0 0	Making good progress.
	Tongue, . . . . .	Eilean Roan Landing Place, . . . . .	19th July 1900,	225 0 0	..	Before County Council.
	Canisbay, . . . . .	Aukengill Pier, . . . . .	31st January 1900,	300 0 0	..	Work in progress.
	" . . . . .	Stroma, North Voe, Landing Place, Latheronwheel Pier, . . . . .	12th December 1899,	520 0 0 } *140 0 0 }	650 0 0	Work suspended until May.
ORKNEY,	Not in a Congested District, Walls, . . . . .	Latheronwheel Pier, . . . . .	1st April 1898,	390 0 0	304 0 0	Completed.
	" . . . . .	Longhope Pier, . . . . .	14th October 1899,	2,725 0 0	..	Dispute as to foreshore rights.
	S. Ronaldshay, . . . . .	Burray Pier, . . . . .	21st July 1899,	1,260 0 0	239 0 0	Making good progress.
	Not in a Congested District, Cross and Burness, . . . . .	Egilsbay Pier, . . . . .	1st April 1898,	375 0 0	375 0 0	Completed.
	" . . . . .	N. Ronaldshay Pier, . . . . .	9th January 1901,	1,650 0 0	..	Before Board of Trade.
	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .
	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .	" . . . . .

\* Local Contribution received.

## APPENDIX VII.—Continued.

## (b) ROADS, BRIDGES, AND PATHS.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid to 31st March 1901.	Progress of Works.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ARGYLL,	Various,	Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	800 0 0	714 0 0	Completed.
	Kilfinichen,	Ardtun to Arnaha Road,	19th July 1900,	38 0 0	32 0 0	Do.
	Coll.,	Cornaig Road,	..	247 0 0	231 0 0	Do.
	Tieree,	Creich Road,	..	113 0 0	109 0 0	Do.
	"	Rief Road,	..	300 0 0	237 0 0	Do.
	"	Moss to Ballevulin and Moss to Balinice Roads,	..	198 0 0	120 0 0	Do.
	"	Cornaigbeg Road,	..	45 0 0	19 0 0	Do.
	Kilchoman and Kilchattan	Grulin and Sunderland Road,	17th October 1900,	87 0 0	19 0 0	In progress.
	"	Portantruan and Torro-dale Road,	..	81 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Portnahaveu and Port-Wemyss Road,	..	87 0 0	12 0 0	Do.
	"	Torra and Duich Lots Road,	..	90 0 0	45 0 0	Do.
	"	Lyrabus and Bealach Dearg,	..	159 0 0	..	Not commenced
	"	Foreland and Gortan,	..	39 0 0	..	Do.
	Kinlochspelvie,	Croggan Road,	..	113 0 0	38 0 0	Making good progress.
	"	Glenbyre Road,	..	375 0 0	200 0 0	Do.

APPENDIX VII.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.		Amount paid to 31st March 1901.			Progress of Works.
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	
INVERNESS,	Various, . . . . .	Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	1,700	0 0	596	11 11	Gleneig and Skye yet to start; others completed. Completed. Do. Do. Making good progress. Before County Council. Do. Do. Do. Before Parish Council. Some in Lewis and Mid-Ross yet to be finished. Before County Council. Completed. Portion to be done completed. Completed. Some yet in progress. Before County Council. Completed.	
	North Uist, . . . . .	Sollas and Grenitote Road,	1st November 1898,	280	0 0	280	0 0		
	Harris, . . . . .	School Paths, . . . . .	15th March 1900,	675	0 0	569	5 2		
	" . . . . .	Access Roads to Scalpay and West Loch Tairbert Pier,	7th March, 1901,	23	14 2	..	..		
	" . . . . .	Borve, Bernera, Road, . . . . .	18th April 1900	1,200	0 0	700	0 0		
	" . . . . .	Bays of Harris Road, . . . . .	7th March 1901	2,000	0 0	100	0 0		
	South Uist, . . . . .	Road to Petersport Pier,	..	1,800	0 0	..	..		
	Duirinish, . . . . .	Road to Pooltiel Pier, . . . . .	..	98	0 0	..	..		
	Kilmuir, . . . . .	Road to Staffin Pier, . . . . .	22nd Sept. 1900,	188	0 0	..	..		
	Bracadale, . . . . .	Path in Soay Island, . . . . .	30th March 1901,	171	0 0	..	..		
	ROSS,	Various, . . . . .	Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	1,500	0 0	625		12 7
		Applecross, . . . . .	Applecross Path, . . . . .	7th March 1901,	98	0 0	..		..
" . . . . .		Diabaig Road and Bridge,	31st January 1900,	350	0 0	347	0 0		
Barvas, . . . . .		Carloway Road, . . . . .	13th July 1899,	500	0 0	500	0 0		
Uig, . . . . .		Vallassay Bridge, . . . . .	6th June 1898,	111	0 0	111	0 0		
Various, . . . . .		Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	600	0 0	392	3 7		
Assynt, . . . . .		Nedd—Unapool Road, . . . . .	7th March 1901,	2,172	0 0	..	..		
Durness, . . . . .		Lerin and Smoo Cave Paths,	17th October 1900,	26	0 0	26	0 0		

APPENDIX VII.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid to 31st March 1901.	Progress of Works.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
CAITHNESS,	Various,	Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	400 0 0	379 0 0	Completed.
	Reay,	Shurrery to Bonnacara Road,	30th March 1901,	53 0 0	..	Before County Council
	Canisbay,	Roads in Stroma,	..	150 0 0	..	Do.
	Dunnet,	Kirkstyle Road,	..	72 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Brough Road,	..	41 0 0	..	Do
	Various,	Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	500 0 0	500 0 0	Completed.
	Eday,	Eday Path,	4th June 1898,	25 0 0	25 0 0	Do.
	"	Sealskerry Road,	7th March 1901,	263 0 0	..	Before County Council.
	North Ronaldshay,	Ancum to Bewan Road,	..	216 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Nouster to Bridesness Rd.,	..	246 0 0	..	Do.
ORKNEY,	"	Howar Road,	..	75 0 0	..	Do.
	Pharay,	Road from North to South of Island,	..	188 0 0	..	Do.
	Orphir,	Clestrain Road,	..	195 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Smoogrow Road,	..	232 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Craya Road,	..	143 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Groundwater Road,	..	120 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Kirkbuster to Waulkmill,	..	105 0 0	..	Do.
	Flotta,	Greenslide to Post Office,	..	60 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Crowsnest to West Shore,	..	60 0 0	..	Do.

## APPENDIX VII.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.		Amount paid to 31st March 1901.		Progress of Works.	
				£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
ORKNEY—continued	South Ronaldshay.	S. Cara to Sorquoy,	7th March 1901,	168	0 0	..	..	Before County Council.	
	"	Hoxa Road,	..	45	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	Sanday,	Burness Road,	..	142	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	"	Airon Road,	..	105	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	"	North Hill Road,	..	87	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	"	Sellibister Road,	..	67	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	Stronsay,	Linkness Road,	..	34	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	"	Rothiesholm Road,	..	34	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	"	Dishes Road,	..	53	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	Westray,	Rackwick Road,	..	94	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	Walls,	Hoy to Ryssa Road,	..	1,050	0 0	..	..	Do.	
	ZETLAND,	Various,	Road Grant for 1898-99,	20th June 1898,	500	0 0	500	0 0	Small portion yet to be done by local funds.
		Nesting,	Skerries Bridge,	13th March 1899,	240	0 0	280	0 0	Completed.
		"	Newing to Laxo,	17th October 1900,	413	0 0	..	..	Before County Council.
		Deltling,	Voe to Burrafirth,	..	285	0 0	..	..	Do.
Walls,		Huxter to Bousta,	19th July 1900,	327	0 0	..	..	In progress.	
"		Goster to Mid Dale,	17th October 1900,	135	0 0	..	..	Before County Council.	
Northmavine,		Sullom Road,	9th January 1901,	165	0 0	..	..	Do.	
"		Beachend to Isbister,	17th October 1900,	143	0 0	..	..	In progress.	

\* Local Contribution, £40.

APPENDIX VII.—Continued.

COUNTY.	Congested District.	Work.	Grant offered on	Amount of Grant.	Amount paid to 31st March 1901.	Progress of Works.
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
ZETLAND,	Sandsting,	Gruiting Road,	..	158 0 0	..	In progress.
	Dunrossness,	Road to Boddam Voe,	9th January 1901,	248 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Exnaboe Road,	..	139 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Aithsvoe to Anness Road,	17th October 1900,	61 0 0	..	Not commenced.
	Yell,	Ulsta to West Sandwick Road,	..	72 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Easta to Colvaster Path,	9th January 1901,	207 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Vatster to Mid Yell Path,	..	88 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Aywick to East Yell Path,	..	83 0 0	..	Do.
	"	Cupaster to Ulsta Path,	..	114 0 0	..	Do.
(c) MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.						
ARGYLL,	Kilfinichen,	Beacon on Ruadh Sgeir,	17th October 1900,	500 0 0	..	Before Board of Trade.
INVERNESS,	Bairra,	Mingalay Derrick,	13th January 1899,	200 0 0	..	In hand.
	North Uist,	Draining Borreray Loch,	17th October 1900,	100 0 0	..	Not commenced.
	"	Sollas and Grenitote Fence,	1st November 1898,	272 0 0	256 9 3	Completed.
SUTHERLAND,	Assynt	Elphin and Knochan Fence,	19th July 1900,	43 0 0	41 15 9	Completed.
CAITHNESS,	Canisbay,	Meal Mill at John O'Groats,	..	150 0 0	..	Not commenced.
ZETLAND,	Yell,	Cullivoe Water Supply,	8th March 1900,	120 0 0	..	Before District Committee.
				£56,072 2 4	£23,954 18 5	

APPENDIX No. VIII.

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD (SCOTLAND) FUND.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS under the CONGESTED DISTRICTS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1897, 60 and 61 VICT., c. 58, for the YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1901.

Receipts.	Total Amount.	Payments.	Total Amount.
Balance on 1st April 1900, - - - - -	£60,134 6 8	Administrative Expenses—	
Annual sum available out of the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account, 59 and 60 Vict., c. 37, - - - - -	15,000 0 0	Salaries, - - - - -	£835 13 4
Annual sum voted by Parliament in aid of the Fund, - - - - -	20,000 0 0	Travelling Expenses, - - - - -	456 7 6
Interest on Bank Balances, - - - - -	1,397 1 3	Incidental Expenses, Stationery, Postages, Rent, &c., - - - - -	142 9 9
Agriculture (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 a and b)—		Agriculture (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 a and b)—	
Miscellaneous Receipts, - - - - -	1,375 11 6	Grants and other Expenditure, - - - - -	4,725 10 0
Land and Migration (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 c and d)—		Land and Migration (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 c and d)—	
Repayments of Loans and Interest, - - - - -	58 19 0	Grants and other Expenditure,* - - - - -	18,224 15 8
Lighthouses, Piers, Roads, &c. (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 f)—		Lighthouses, Piers, Roads, &c. (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 f)—	
Miscellaneous Receipts, - - - - -	147 0 0	Grants and other Expenditure, - - - - -	9,208 16 5
		Industries (Sec. 4, Sub-sec. 1 g)—	
		Grants and other Expenditure, - - - - -	370 0 0
		Construction of certain Piers (54 and 55 Vict., c. 58), - - - - -	1,478 0 0
		Maintenance of Minor Lighthouses, - - - - -	804 4 10
		Balance on 31st March 1901, - - - - -	61,867 0 11
	£98,112 18 5		£98,112 18 5

\* A large part of this will be repaid to the Board.

R. R. MACGREGOR, Accounting Officer.



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THIRD REPORT  
OF THE  
CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD  
FOR SCOTLAND,

FOR THE YEAR

From 1st APRIL 1900, to 31st MARCH 1901,

TO THE

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty



G. H. & S. H. W. & Co.  
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1901.

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**RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 16 May 1901 ;—for,**

**“RETURN of all SENTENCES of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT inflicted under 26 & 27  
Vict. c. 44, upon Persons convicted of Offences against Section 43 of The  
Larceny Act, 1861, and Section 21 of The Offences against the Person Act, 1861,  
in *England* and *Wales*, from the 1st day of January 1900 to the 31st day of  
December 1900 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 99, of Session 1900).”**

Home Office, }  
7 June 1901. }

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**JESSE COLLINGS.**

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*(Mr. Lloyd Morgan.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
7 June 1901.*

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RETURN of all SENTENCES of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT inflicted under 26 & 27 Vict. c. 44, upon Persons convicted of Offences against Section 43 of the Larceny Act, 1861, and Section 21 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861, in *England* and *Wales*, from the 1st day of January 1900 to the 31st day of December 1900.

PLACE AND DATE OF TRIAL.	Initials of Prisoner.	Age on Committal.	Name of Judge or Commissioner.	Number of Strokes Ordered.
Central Criminal Court - 31 Oct. 1900	G. B. - -	18	Recorder - - - - -	12
Ditto - ditto - - 12 Dec. "	E. J. - -	31	Common Serjeant - - -	15
Durham County Assizes :				
Durham - - - 27 Feb. 1900	S. E. - -	21	Day, J. - - - - -	40
Ditto - - - 27 Feb. "	P. B. - -	38	- ditto - - - - -	40
Ditto - - - 12 July "	P. McC. -	36	Bruce, J. - - - - -	24
Lancaster County Assizes :				
Liverpool - - - 7 May 1900	J. H. E. -	25	Bucknill, J. - - - -	25
Ditto - - - 3 May "	P. G. - -	27	Phillimore, J. - - -	25
Ditto - - - 3 May "	J. M. - -	21	- ditto - - - - -	25
Northumberland County Assizes :				
Newcastle-on-Tyne - 23 Feb. 1900	M. R. - -	29	Bigham, J. - - - - -	40
Yorkshire Assizes :				
Leeds - - - 15 Mar. 1900	J. D. - -	21	Bigham, J. - - - - -	24
Ditto - - - 15 Mar. "	D. McA. -	20	- ditto - - - - -	20
Ditto - - - 15 Mar. "	D. D. - -	21	- ditto - - - - -	20
Ditto - - - 15 Mar. "	T. M. - -	19	- ditto - - - - -	20
Ditto - - - 15 Mar. "	J. C. - -	22	- ditto - - - - -	20
Ditto - - - 12 May "	J. W. G. -	28	Day, J. - - - - -	40

Note.--The offences included in the above Return for which corporal punishment was inflicted were as follows :--

Offences against section 43 of the Larceny Act, 1861 :

Robbery with violence - - - - - 3  
 Robbery with violence by persons in company - - - - - 12

Offences against section 21 of the Offences against the Person Act, 1861 - - - - - None

TOTAL - - - 15

In all the 15 cases the punishment was ordered to be inflicted with the "cat." Six offenders were ordered to be whipped once, and nine twice. The number of strokes stated in the Return is the total number of strokes ordered, whether they were to be inflicted at one or two whippings.

**CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.**

---

RETURN of all SENTENCES of CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS inflicted under 26 & 27 Vict. c. 44, upon Persons convicted of Offences against Section 43 of The Larceny Act, 1861, and Section 21 of The Offences against the Person Act, 1861, in *England* and *Wales*, from the 1st day of January 1900 to the 31st day of December 1900 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 99, of Session 1900).

(*Mr. Lloyd Morgan.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
7 June 1901.*

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[*Price 3d.*]



# REPORT

BY

# THE CROFTERS COMMISSION

AS TO THEIR PROCEEDINGS

UNDER THE ACT 49 & 50 VICT. Cap. 29, THE ACT  
50 & 51 VICT. Cap. 24, THE ACT 51 & 52  
VICT. Cap. 63, AND THE ACT  
54 & 55 VICT. Cap. 41.

FOR THE YEAR

*From 31st DECEMBER 1899 to 31st DECEMBER 1900,*

TO THE

## SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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E. PONSONBY, 116 GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1901.





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1901.



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# REPORT

BY

## THE CROFTERS COMMISSION

FOR THE YEAR FROM 31ST DECEMBER 1899 TO 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

---

TO THE

RIGHT HON. ALEXANDER HUGH, LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,

*Her Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.*

We beg to present the following Report for the year from 31st December 1899 to 31st December 1900.

During the year we dealt with Applications from each of the seven Counties mentioned in the Act, and paid visits to several districts in Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Caithness.

In the early part of the year we were engaged in seeing our Report for the preceding year through the press. The consideration of Applications from various parts of the crofting area also occupied our attention.

In the month of March one of our number visited the Island of Skye and conducted inquiries there.

During May we were engaged in Caithness, where Applications for enlargement of holdings, as also to regulate the cutting of peats, and to resume portions of croft lands for the Wick and Lybster Railway, and other miscellaneous work occupied our attention.

In June we were occupied with work of a somewhat pressing nature in the south of Skye.

In July we proceeded to the Outer Hebrides and conducted inquiries there in the Islands of Harris, North Uist, Benbecula, and South Uist.

During part of September and October we were engaged on official work in Edinburgh, including a Report to the Congested Districts Board on the agricultural condition of areas which that Board had declared congested.

In November and the beginning of December we were occupied with inquiries in Skye.

On completing our work in that island we proceeded to Ardgay, in Ross-shire, and there dealt with cases from the County of Ross and Cromarty, and also from the neighbouring County of Sutherland.

Thereafter we returned to Edinburgh for the purpose of preparing this Report.

The majority of the cases brought under review were of the same character as those dealt with in former years. Some of them, however, raised questions of importance, and call for remark here.

Probably the most urgent case had reference to the township of Sconser, on the Macdonald Estates, in Skye. The crofters of that township had been in use to keep a sheep stock for not less than 18 years. The Estate Management, however, did not recognise their right to keep sheep, and the crofters themselves did not

held that it was the intention of parties the lands of Ashaig should be occupied by the crofters in lieu and stead of the land surrendered, and that accordingly they became subject to revaluation along with the other subjects occupied by them. These subjects, including the dwellings and steadings, the arable land and outrun, and 1813 acres of common pasture, were first valued by us in 1889. We therefore repelled both Objections, held that the Applications were competent, and revalued the holdings as craved. At the same time we made slight reductions on the rents of certain tenants in the township who did not apply for revaluation in respect of the 159 acres above mentioned, and added the yearly value of the same to the rents of the crofters of Lower Breakish.

In the Island of Benbecula, the property of Lady Gordon Cathcart, objection was taken by the Estate Management to an Application by Roderick Macfarlane, Rarnish, for revaluation of holdings, on the ground that the proprietrix held a decree of the Court of Session, dated 9th June 1889, against him for arrears of rent, &c., due in respect of the said holding to the amount of £79 5s. 4d., of which the sum of £67 15s. 4d. was still due and resting owing. On inquiry we found that the Applicant lodged a first Fair Rent Application on 5th November 1888, and that on 24th September 1890 the proprietrix also lodged an Application for the same holding. These two Applications were conjoined and disposed of by final Order on 13th December 1890. We accordingly held that the Respondent, having herself initiated a Fair Rent Application at a date subsequent to the date of the decree referred to, was not now entitled to plead the said decree as an objection to the Applicant's present Application. The Objection was therefore repelled, and the Applicant's holding revalued.

On the Estate of South Uist, belonging to the same proprietrix, objection was taken to Applications for revaluation of holding lodged by Christina Macphee and Donald Macphee, on the ground that they had both contravened Section 3 of the Act, and were liable to removal in respect they were two years in arrear of their Fair Rents. Shortly after the hearing Christina Macphee paid the whole amount due by her, while Donald Macphee made a payment to account, which reduced the amount due by him to less than two years' rents. In these circumstances we repelled the Objections, and fixed Fair Rents of new for both holdings.

In the township of Shieldaig, Ross-shire, on the Estate of Mr. C. J. Murray, M.P., a question arose as to the right of tenants to keep sheep on their common pasture. In this township some of the tenants are crofters under the Act, while others hold their possessions on a different tenure. Neither class had the right of grazing sheep on the common at the passing of the Act. Lately, however, some of them began to graze sheep, and Christopher Mackenzie, a crofter, brought the matter under our notice. After inquiry we issued an Order, in which we held that the old souming of the Shieldaig common grazing did not include a sheep stock, that the same was not capable of carrying both a cattle and sheep stock; and accordingly that the placing of sheep on the ground was detrimental to the interests of those having right of grazing thereon. We therefore found and declared that all those who had sheep on the pasture were bound to desist in future from such use of the grazing, and to remove the same permanently therefrom.

Applications for enlargement of holdings occupied our attention during the year in the Islands of Skye, North Uist, Benbecula, and South Uist, in Inverness-shire, and also in Caithness-shire.

Dealing first with the Applications granted, we may refer to the Application of Finlay Robertson and 29 other crofters of Lower Breakish, Strath, Skye, on the Macdonald Estates. They applied for that portion of the farm of Kyle locally known as Lussay. Various objections were taken to the Application on behalf of the proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, and, in particular, that the land applied for was not contiguous or near to land already in the occupation and possession of the Applicants, and that the assignment of the land applied for would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the farm. In the course of the inquiry it was stated for the Applicants that in the event of their Application for Lussay (which was then let to a tenant) being unsuccessful, they would be glad to get the part of the farm of Kinloch adjacent to their hill ground, and presently in the occupancy of the proprietrix. Subsequently we issued an Order calling on the Respondent to lodge a Minute setting forth whether she was willing to meet the Application by the assignment of grazing land in enlargement of the Applicants' holdings, and, if so, what particular

portion of land. In compliance with this Order a Minute was lodged offering to the Applicants (instead of the land applied for) a part of the farm of Kinloch, extending to 471 acres or thereby, but on condition that they did not keep sheep on the same. At a hearing which subsequently took place the condition as to sheep was withdrawn, but it was stipulated that the Applicants should erect a wire fence between the land proposed to be assigned and the farm of Kinloch. This the Applicants undertook to do, and also that the remaining tenants of the township should join in a supplementary Application, so that all might participate in the enlargement. This Application was duly received, and after inspection of the ground offered we issued an Order assigning the same to the Applicants, 49 in all, entry to be at Whitsunday 1901, but on condition that a galvanised iron six-wire fence was erected by the Applicants along a line specified, by or before that date.

At present the crofters of Lower Breakish have neither sheep nor horses in their souming. We authorised and empowered them to graze the said land with sheep or other stock adapted thereto, and with a view to the proper adjustment of their grazing rights, having regard to the carry of their whole pasture, including the said 471 acres, we ordered them to lodge a Minute setting forth a proposed souming for our consideration.

An Application for enlargement of holdings by Alexander MacEachan and four other crofters of Lochcarnan, South Uist, on the Estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, raised an important question. They applied for two islands, known as Liurasay-dubh and Liurasay-glas, forming part of the farm of Gerinish, let to a tenant. At the date of Application, and for a length of time prior thereto, the rent of the said farm was £105. The Application was heard at Benbecula on 9th July, when the Respondent took various objections to competency, the principal objection being that the land was not available in the sense of the Act, in respect that the rent or annual letting value of the said farm was £99 15s. and did not exceed £100. In support of this Objection the Estate Management lodged a lease of the said farm for a period of seven years as from Whitsunday 1900, dated 26th June and 5th July 1900. The inquiry disclosed that the preliminary Application to the Estate Management was made by letter from the Applicants' agent on 22nd October 1897. On 26th October the Respondent's agents wrote him in reply making certain inquiries as to the ability of the Applicants to pay a Fair Rent for the lands asked and to stock or cultivate the same, but raising no question as to the annual value of the farm. It also appeared that, as at 3rd November 1898 (the date on which we received the Application), the farm was let to the present tenant at a rent of £105, and we held that amount must be taken to be its proper annual rent or value. We further held that the transaction whereby the rent of the farm was made to appear at an amount somewhat less than the rent existing at the date of the Application formed no bar to our competently dealing with the same, and that we were entitled to take the rent or annual value as it stood at the date of Application, which rent or annual value exceeded £100, within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (c) of the Act. We accordingly repelled this Objection.

Other Objections taken were to the effect that the land was not available in the sense of the Act, in respect it was not contiguous to land in the occupation and possession of the Applicants; that its assignment would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the farm; and that the Applicants were not able to pay a Fair Rent for the land applied for, nor stock it if assigned. We repelled all these Objections, and assigned the two islands named to the Applicants, with entry as at Whitsunday 1901.

A further important question was raised in an Application for enlargement of holdings by Donald Macpherson and 19 others residing in Grinish and other townships in Benbecula, the property of Lady Gordon Cathcart. They applied for that detached portion of the farm of Nunton commonly known as "Nunton hill grazings," lying to the east of the Island of Benbecula and contiguous to the common pasture of the Applicants. Indeed, said common pasture and the townships of Grinish, &c., lie between the land applied for and the main portion of Nunton Farm. It had, however, for a great length of time formed a detached portion of the farm. The main portion of the farm had been let to a tenant as from Whitsunday 1898, while the land applied for has since that date been in the occupancy of the proprietrix, and has been entered in the Valuation Roll for the County at the annual value of £50. At the hearing the Respondent took the following preliminary Objections to competency—viz. (1) That the land applied for consisted of the whole of the farm or holding known as Nunton hill grazings, and (2) that the annual letting value of the same was £50 and did not exceed £100. The Application was also objected to on the merits, and in particular on the ground that no part of the

land applied for could be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm; that the land was not contiguous to land already in the occupation and possession of the Applicants; and that they were not able to pay a Fair Rent for the land, or stock the same if assigned. Objection was likewise taken that all the crofters interested in the common grazing to which the land applied for was intended to be an addition, were not Applicants.

In course of the inquiry it appeared that the agent for the Applicants applied by letter to the agents for the Respondent on 25th April 1898 for the land in question, describing the same as "presently unlet." The said agents replied by letter, dated 29th April of the same year, pointing out that as the land was described as "presently unlet" the Application was probably made under a misapprehension—the fact being (as the reply bore) that the farm of Nunton had been let some considerable time previously to a tenant who was about to take possession. The letter also stated that the farm of Nunton could not be further curtailed without very seriously affecting its value. A lease of the farm of Nunton in favour of Neil Maclean, for a period of 19 years from Whitsunday 1898, was produced. It was dated 15th and 23rd July and 3rd August 1897, and expressly excluded from the subjects let the detached part of the said farm consisting of hill ground lying to the east side of the Island of Benbecula—this being the land applied for.

We found that by the letter of 29th April 1898 it was distinctly conveyed that the grazings applied for then continued to form part of the farm of Nunton, and had been let as part thereof to a tenant who was then about to take possession. We held that it was inadmissible for the Respondent to have represented to the Applicants, as had been done in the said letter of 29th April, that the hill grazings applied for formed part of the farm of Nunton, and to urge now, as a preliminary Objection, that the said hill grazings formed an entirely separate subject. It was admitted that these grazings were unlet at the date of hearing and were in the Respondent's hands. We found that the Respondent had failed to show that, either at the date of receipt of the Application (3rd November 1898) or at the date of hearing, they formed part of an existing farm or other holding within the meaning of the Act, and accordingly that the provisions of the same with regard to annual rent or letting value had no application to the case. We therefore repelled the preliminary Objections. We also repelled all the Objections stated to the Application on the merits.

While we were of opinion that the number of Applicants did not affect the validity of the Application, we considered that, before disposing of the same, an opportunity should be afforded to non-Applicants sharing in the present common pasture of 3700 acres, and who might be able and willing to pay a Fair Rent for such land as might be assigned, and properly to stock the same, to lodge a supplementary Application. We accordingly continued the case.

Another Application where land was assigned to crofters calls for brief notice. In 1899 we assigned to four crofters in the township of Duncansbay, on the Estate of Lieutenant Sinclair, 25 acres of arable land at a rent of £25, leaving it to the Applicants to divide the same in four portions of equal value. At the same time we assigned 29½ acres of grazing land to six crofters in the same township at a rent of £9 12s.

In the first case questions arose between the crofters and the tenant of the farm from which the land was taken as to the cropping in 1900, and also as to certain wire fences. We were asked to deal with the same and to divide the said 25 acres into four portions of equal extent instead of equal value. We re-inspected the subjects in May last, divided the land in the manner craved, and valued it in view of the altered circumstances. We also ordained the Applicants to take over the wire fence mentioned at prices fixed by us.

In the second case a serious difficulty as to procuring stones for the erection of a dyke arose, and we were called upon to deal with this matter. We were also asked to divide the land in portions of equal extent and to allocate equitably among the crofters concerned a corn valuation of £33 due to the outgoing tenant of the farm under his lease. We divided the farm as craved, reducing the extent, with the view of saving fencing, from 29½ acres to 24 acres; allocated the corn valuation among five of the Applicants; and issued an Order as to fencing and the erection of a dyke where necessary. Entry was given to both classes of land at Whitsunday last.

Coming next to Applications for enlargement of holdings which have been refused, reference may be made to that of Donald Johnstone and four other crofters of Caltnish, South Uist, on the Estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart. They applied for that portion of the farm of Gerinish locally known as *Mointeach-nan-Strom*.

The rent of this farm at the date of the Application was £105, and at the hearing in July last a lease was produced setting forth that the rent was £99 15s. Objection was taken to competency on the same grounds as in the Application from the neighbouring township of Lochcarnan previously mentioned. This Objection was repelled as in the Lochcarnan case. The Application was also objected to on the ground that the assigning of the land asked would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm. The land applied for was situated about the centre of the grazing portion of the farm, and its assignment to the Applicants would have the effect of dividing the farm in two. We accordingly held that the Objection as to material damage was well founded in point of fact, and dismissed the Application.

Similar Objections were taken to the Application of Donald Maclean and four other crofters of Rudhaghaisinis, who applied for the portion of the farm of Gerinish known as Rudha Caolas Liurasaidh. We were of opinion that having regard to the nature of a large extent of the hill grazing of Gerinish, the land applied for could not be assigned without causing material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm, and we accordingly dismissed the Application.

In the last place an Application from Middlequarter and Malaclete, on the Estate of North Uist, may be referred to. Twenty crofters in these two townships applied for that portion of the farm of Grenitote locally known as Aird-a'-Mhorain. Pending disposal of the same, the proprietor, Sir Arthur Campbell-Orde, Bart., divided the whole of the said farm of Grenitote, and also the neighbouring farm of Sollas, into crofters holdings and let the same, with the assistance of the Congested Districts Board, to 32 Applicants from various parts of his Estate, thus relieving congestion in these quarters. These Applicants are, and have been for some time, in possession of the new holdings, and in the special circumstances we dismissed the Application for enlargement.

We dealt with Applications for resumption of holdings in the Counties of Inverness, Sutherland, and Caithness during the year.

Two cases of this class were disposed of in the Island of Skye. In one of them a strip of land in the township of Torrin, Strath, was resumed on the application of Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, to enable a crofter to make a road through neighbouring crofts to the public road; while, in the other, land was resumed from the croft of Angus Macdonald, Kilmore, Sleat, for the purpose of enlarging the burial-ground of the Parish. We fixed the compensation due to the Respondents in each case.

In the County of Sutherland we authorised the resumption by His Grace the Duke of Sutherland of a portion of the Croft No. 66 Fanagmore, occupied by Hugh and Mary Macaskill, in order that the same might be feued to the School Board of the Parish for a new school and play-ground. The Application was opposed by the crofters concerned, who, in the event of the desired resumption being granted, claimed a large sum by way of compensation. We held they were entitled to compensation, but delayed dealing with that matter until after inspection of the subjects.

Three proprietors in the County of Caithness applied for authority to resume portions of croft lands for the purposes of the Wick and Lybster Light Railway about to be constructed under an Order by the Light Railway Commissioners. The Duke of Portland made Application for the resumption of 2·329 acres forming part of crofts occupied by four crofters; the Trustees of the late Adam Sharp of Clyth applied for the resumption of 11·313 acres forming portions of crofts occupied by 28 crofters; and the Trustees of the late Garden Duff Dunbar of Hempriggs applied for 455 parts of an acre occupied by two crofters. The total number of Respondents was thus thirty-four, while the total extent of land sought to be resumed was 14·097 acres.

In no case did the Respondents oppose the Application. In most cases, indeed, answers were lodged consenting to the proposed resumption, but claiming compensation. We authorised resumption in each case as craved, but reserved all claims to compensation arising in respect of the portions of land taken, and severance, and disturbance caused.

We dealt with Applications for compensation in respect of permanent improvements on removal, or renunciation of tenancy, in the Counties of Inverness, Caithness, and Orkney.

In the County of Inverness, Widow Ann Mackinnon, who was removed from her holding in Mugary, Parish of Portree, Skye, claimed £40 for buildings and other improvements executed by her, or her predecessors in the same family. The proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, opposed the claim, but after hearing parties and inspecting the subjects in respect of which compensation was claimed we sustained the competency of the Application and fixed the sum due to the Applicant at £13.

William Munro, a crofter on the Estate of Forse, Caithness, belonging to Captain William Baird, had a claim before us in 1899 for £44 5s. 8d. in respect of permanent improvements executed by him on two holdings, called Corr and Cragganmore, which he held from the Respondent. He renounced the tenancy of these subjects, in 1897, and claimed the said sum. In dealing with the claim we held he was bound, under the Estate regulations which he had signed, to execute the improvements claimed for, and we accordingly dismissed the same. There were, however, certain meliorations, amounting to £10 19s., for which he contended he was entitled to payment at common law. We had not dealt with that matter, as it was not raised in the first Application, and accordingly Munro lodged a supplementary claim asking us to make an Order on the Respondent for payment of the same. It was met by a counter-claim on the part of the Respondent in respect of deterioration. We found that both claims were well founded in point of fact and law. The estimated cost of putting the subjects which had been allowed to deteriorate into tenantable order and condition was £11 0s. 2d., and we held that this amount fully met the claim for £10 19s. made by the Applicant. We accordingly dismissed the Application.

Finally, under this head we may refer to an Application for compensation by Mrs. Barbara Drever or Inkster, Edinburgh, who claimed £98 as compensation in respect of improvements executed by her predecessors on the holding at Sanquhar, on Mr. William Baird's Estate, in the Island of Westray, Orkney. The crofter in Sanquhar at the passing of the Act was the Applicant's father, William Drever. He bequeathed the holding to his daughter, Mary Drever, and she took possession on his death in 1897. Mary Drever, who died in 1898, had bequeathed it to her sister, Mrs. Inkster, the Applicant; and Mrs. Inkster renounced the tenancy and claimed compensation for the sum named. It was pleaded in answer that the Applicant, not having taken possession of the holding and resided thereon, was not a crofter, and could not therefore claim compensation. We held that the Applicant was entitled, on the death of her sister, either to enter upon the occupation and possession of the holding or to renounce the tenancy of the same, and we accordingly repelled the Objection stated for the Respondent. We, however, delayed dealing with the merits of the claim, pending a hearing of parties on the same and an inspection of the subjects.

A considerable number of Applications of a miscellaneous character occupied our attention during the year.

Disputes as to boundaries of common pastures and peat-cutting rights between the townships of Lower Breakish and Upper Breakish, on the Macdonald Estates, in Strath, Skye, raised questions of some difficulty, and the crofters of both townships applied to us to decide the same. In course of our inquiry it transpired that these townships received considerable extensions of common pasture in 1878, and at the same time there were some alterations made on the boundaries. In 1889 when the first Fair Rents were fixed, the Estate Management instructed Mr. John Taylor, land surveyor, to measure the crofts and common pastures and lay the same down on Ordnance Survey sheets. This Mr. Taylor did, his plans showing the boundaries pointed out to him. According to his measurement Lower Breakish possessed a total area of 768 acres of common pasture, made up of shore land called Ardnish, extending to 166 acres, and a detached piece of hill ground extending to 602 acres. Upper Breakish, on the other hand, possessed a common pasture of 3592 acres. Fair Rents were fixed on the footing that these figures correctly set forth the extent of the respective common pastures. In 1898 the crofters of Lower Breakish desired to fence the said detached common pasture, and with that object applied to the Estate Management to point out the boundaries. They were shown the marches set forth on Mr. Taylor's plan. They, however, contended that these were not correct, and they applied to us to settle the matter. The crofters of Upper Breakish accepted Mr. Taylor's boundaries. We held a public sitting in Broadford in 1899, when there was produced

to us copy of a letter, dated 1st September 1878, addressed to the crofters of Lower Breakish and Upper Breakish by Mr. Donald Macdonald of Tormore, then Factor on the Macdonald Estates. This letter described the boundaries of the common pasture as then enlarged and re-arranged. It was accompanied by a Sketch Plan showing the boundaries and differing from the plan prepared by Mr. Taylor. As generally happens in march disputes, the witnesses from the respective townships were at variance as to the facts, and we resolved to call Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Taylor to give evidence. They were examined at Broadford in June 1900, and their evidence will be found in the Appendix. Thereafter we issued an Order fixing the boundaries. We held that, in addition to the low ground of Ardnish, the crofters of Lower Breakish had a detached common pasture of 761 acres—not 602 acres, as stated to us in 1889—or a difference of 159 acres. The rents of the two townships fell to be altered in view of this decision.

Pending disposal of the march disputes, questions arose between the two townships as to peat-cutting. The tenants of Lower Breakish had been in use to cut peats on ground which the crofters of Upper Breakish contended formed part of their common pasture. Both townships applied to us to deal with the matter. The settlement of the march dispute solved the question as regards some of the crofters of Lower Breakish, as there is peat ground on the 159 acres above referred to; while for the remainder (20 in number) peat banks were found on the farm of Kyle.

We issued Orders dealing with these matters, including rules as to the manner in which the crofters of both townships were to cut peats without injury to the ground.

A question as to peat-cutting at Eyre, on the Macdonald Estates, also engaged our attention. The crofters of that township were in the habit of cutting peats on the farm of Skerrinish, which till a few years ago formed part of the Macdonald Estates. The present proprietor of Skerrinish objected to their continuing to cut peats there. Thereupon some of them began to cut peats on the farm of Kingsburgh, which is on the Macdonald Estates.

The farm tenant objected, and the Estate Management applied to us to settle the matter. The crofters were offered peat mosses on the lands of Glenhalton, and also financial aid in the construction of a road to the proposed peat ground. In the special circumstances that had arisen we considered the proposal reasonable, and issued rules and regulations dealing with the matter. Subsequently the crofters concerned lodged a Minute in the Application representing the great hardship entailed on them by having to go for peats to Glenhalton, and craving that the whole question of peat-cutting in Eyre might be reconsidered. The Estate Management opposed the crave, and after inquiry we issued an Order finding that no sufficient ground had been stated for altering or modifying our previous Order, and that indeed we had no power to do so.

Questions of boundaries arose in the following cases:—The townships of Achnacloich and Tarskavaig, in Sleat; Angus Macdonald, Ferrindonald, and Mrs. Eliza Macinnes, Kilmore, Sleat; John Macphail and Archibald Maclean, Claddach Carinish, North Uist; and Donald Mackinnon and Ronald Macintyre, Garriehellie, South Uist. In each case we heard the evidence of parties, inspected the ground in dispute, and issued Orders fixing boundaries.

In the County of Caithness we issued schemes for regulating the use of peat banks applicable to 99 crofters. Of these, 39 were on the Estate of Clyth, belonging to the Trustees of the late Mr. Adam Sharp, and the remaining 60 on the Estate of Thrumster, belonging to the Trustees of Mr. Bentley Innes. The Applications were made at the instance of the Proprietor of each Estate, and in support of the same it was alleged that the Respondents did not confine their peat-cutting to any particular part of the mosses, but had opened banks promiscuously over a wide area of the moors. In consequence the grazings were deteriorated, the stock disturbed, and shootings depreciated in value. The Respondents replied that they had conformed in their peat-cutting to rules and regulations laid down by former ground officers on the Estates mentioned. They had, however, no objection to any reasonable regulations we might issue, but they demurred to being deprived of the full use of the peat banks from which they got their present peat supplies, and which were in their possession when their Fair Rents were fixed. After hearing parties and inspecting the peat mosses, we issued schemes regulating the use of the peat banks by (1) Twenty-two crofters in the Ulbster district of Clyth, and (2) seventeen crofters in the Occumster district of the same Estate; by (3) fifty crofters in the Sarclet district of Thrumster; and (4) ten crofters in the dis-



tract of Raggra, Thrumster. The Committees appointed to carry out the rules consisted in every case of crofters and the ground officers on each Estate.

Crofters are recognising the importance of enforcing the provisions of the Grazings Act, and during the year we dealt with Applications under the same from the Counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, and Shetland. In one case the Application was at the instance of the landlord, and in another at the instance of two crofters under Section 4 of the Act. In both cases we appointed Committees and framed rules and regulations. The other Applications considered during the year were at the instance of Committees duly appointed by the crofters concerned in terms of Section 2 of the Act. The rules issued will be found in the Appendix.

Reference may be made to the following cases under the Act:—

We issued rules and regulations for the township of Dunan, on the Macdonald Estate, Skye, in 1898, the souming being fixed at four cows for each full share. There was no sheep stock recognised by the Estate in the souming of this township. Subsequently the Committee appointed applied to us for leave to keep sheep. The Estate Management opposed the crave of the Committee because of lack of fences and the consequent disturbance of the ground by dogs. On inquiry we found that the Fair Rent Applications by the crofters, and also by the landlord, for this township dealt with in 1889, while setting forth the cattle souming, had no sheep souming therein. We further ascertained that, according to the custom of the township and the old Estate souming, sheep formed no part of the township stock. We therefore held that the Committee had failed to establish to our satisfaction any right to keep sheep, or that that class of stock formed any part of their souming. We accordingly refused the crave made by the Committee.

A somewhat novel point arose under an Application from the townships of Tomich, Torrobol, and Rheanbreck, in the Parish of Lairg, Sutherlandshire. Regulations for the common pastures of these townships were issued on 9th May last, and the Committee took steps to enforce the same. David Mackay, a crofter in Rheanbreck, took objection to the ruling of the Committee in his case and applied to us to settle the matter. The circumstances were, briefly, as follows:—We fixed Fair Rents for these townships in 1886. At that time the common pasture had been enlarged by the addition thereto of 1800 acres taken from a neighbouring farm. A new souming fell to be made in consequence of this enlargement, and on the joint application of landlord and crofters we issued a sheep souming on 8th March 1887. The rent fixed for David Mackay's holding was £3 8s., with a corresponding right of grazing on the common pasture. Some years ago Mackay and certain other crofters received part of the farm of Ballone (which had no share in the common grazing referred to) in enlargement of their holdings. In Mackay's case his rent was increased in respect of the Ballone lands from £3 8s. to £6 8s. He now pleaded that he should be allowed to have a sheep stock on the common pasture of the three townships on the basis of a £6 8s. rental and not on £3 8s. The Grazings Committee opposed this claim. When the Fair Rents were fixed in 1886 the full carry of the hill was ascertained, and we were of opinion that giving effect thereto the claim would lead either to overstocking or to a reduction of the souming of all the other tenants interested, and a corresponding reduction of their rents. This, in our opinion, would be an interference with the rights of parties, for which there was no authority in the Act, and we accordingly refused the claim.

We disposed of various appeals during the year. Some of these were on the Estate of North Harris, belonging to Sir Samuel Scott, and others on the Estate of South Harris, belonging to the Trustees of the Earl of Dunmore. They did not, however, involve questions of public importance.

As to our proceedings since the commencement of the Act, we may remark that the number of Crofting Parishes remains the same as at the corresponding date last year. There are 163 Civil Parishes in the seven Counties mentioned in the Act. Of these, we have determined that 151 are Crofting Parishes in the sense of Section 34; while as



regards the remaining twelve the information hitherto brought under our notice has not been sufficient to enable us to determine whether they come within the scope of the Act or not.

With reference to our labours in the Crofting Parishes, it may be added that we have received 20,120 Applications to fix Fair Rents, 3239 Applications for enlargement of holdings, 328 miscellaneous cases, and 1190 appeals. We have disposed of 19,958 Fair Rent Applications, 3037 enlargement Applications, 307 miscellaneous cases, and 1189 appeals under the Delegation of Powers Act; or in all, 24,491. The number of inspections made before disposal of these various cases was 18,270. We have dealt with 92 Applications to sist proceedings for removal in respect of non-payment of rent, 706 Applications to prohibit the sale of effects on the holding also in respect of non-payment of rent, and 207 Applications under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act.

The extent of land dealt with in Fair Rent Applications was 195,840 acres in individual occupancy, and 1,284,998 acres in common occupancy. We have assigned 46,035 acres in enlargement of crofters' holdings.

The old rents with which we dealt in Fair Rent Applications and Applications for revaluation of holdings amounted to £82,185, and we fixed the Fair Rents at £60,665 or an annual reduction of £21,520. The arrears with which we dealt amounted to £184,345. Of these we cancelled £123,929, and ordered the balance of £60,415 to be paid.

The Appendix contains reports of our decisions during the year, and also gives statistical information.

DAVID BRAND.  
W. HOSACK.  
P. B. MACINTYRE.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE,  
*Secretary and Principal Clerk.*

EDINBURGH, *December 31 1900.*



# APPENDIX.

# APPENDIX.

## I.—FAIR RENTS FIXED AND ARREARS DEALT WITH BY THE CROFTERS COMMISSION, ON FIRST APPLICATIONS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.\*

### APP. A (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISH OF PORTREE.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.			Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.			Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	Cancelled.	
1	Macedonald (Lady Macdonald curators to Lord Macdonald, Proprietrix)	1900 Nov. 17	1900 Dec. 29	Widow Mary Nicolson or Macleod Murdo Mackinnont	§14 Sconser §29 "	Arable. Ac. Ro. Po. 1 1 10	Outrun. Ac. Ro. Po. 0 2 16	Common Pasture. Acres. 1,365	£ s. d. 1 15 0	£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 15 9 0	£ s. d. 1 12 0	£ s. d. 13 17 0	Arrears payable by 31st January 1901.
						Ac. Ro. Po. 0 3 8	2 3 15	...	£ s. d. 1 10 0	1 7 0	...	...	...	

### APP. A (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—CROFTING PARISH OF KINCARDINE.

1	Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross, Bart., Proprietor)	1900 July 14	1900 Dec. 29	Donald Ross	Corvet and Alt-Domhain	8 2 0	...	2,500	7 10 0	5 16 0	...	...	...	
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### APP. A (3)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—CROFTING PARISH OF CREICH.

1	Skibo (Andrew Carnegie, Proprietor)	1900 Nov. 27	1900 Dec. 29	William Mackay	Tulloch	14 3 7	11 3 6	...	13 5 0	10 6 0	...	...	...	
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\* For Fair Rents fixed on the expiry of the first Septennial period, see Appendix C, pages 4-11.

† See App. I, page 40.

APP. B—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH ON FIRST APPLICATIONS, TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, PRESENT RENT, FAIR RENT, DECREASE, PERCENTAGE OF REDUCTION, TOTAL ARREARS AND HOW DISPOSED OF, AND PERCENTAGE OF ARREARS CANCELLED DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900.\*

County.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.						Present Rent. £ s. d.	Fair Rent. £ s. d.	Decrease. £ s. d.	Increase. £ s. d.	Percentage Reduction or Increase.	Arrears.			Percentage of Arrears Cancelled.																		
		Arable.		Outrun.	Township Common.		General Common.						Total Amount. £ s. d.	Ordered to be Paid. £ s. d.	Cancelled. £ s. d.																			
		Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.		Acres.	Acres.																												
Inverness . . . . .	2	2	18	3	1	31	3	5	0	2	19	0	0	6	0	15	9	0	13	17	0	89-644												
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	1	8	2	-	-	-	7	10	0	5	16	0	1	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sutherland . . . . .	1	14	3	7	11	3	6	13	5	0	10	6	0	2	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Total, . . . . .	4	25	1	25	15	0	37	24	0	0	19	1	0	4	19	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20-625	15	9	0	1	12	0	13	17	0	89-644

\* For corresponding Table applicable to Counties dealt with on the expiry of the first Septennial period, see Appendix F, page 15.

II.—FAIR RENTS FIXED, ON THE EXPIRY OF THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, BY THE CROFTERS COMMISSION,  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1900.\*

APP. C (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISH OF SOUTH UIST.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Old Rent.	Fair Rent in 1889.	Fair Rent in 1900.	Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
1	Banbecula. (Lady Gordon Osthcart, Proprietrix)	1898 May 30	1900 July 28	Malcolm Macphoe . . .	21 Linclete (South Uist)	Ac. Ro. Po. 10 2 16	Ac. Ro. Po. 7 2 24	Acres. { 3,700 70c 10c	1	£ s. d. 6 10 0	£ s. d. 3 12 0	£ s. d. 3 12 0	
2	"	"	"	Widow Euphemia Boyd or Macdonald . . .	1 Torlum . . .	15 1 9	5 - 6	{ 3,700 98c	1½	6 4 0	4 17 0	4 12 0	
3	"	April 15	"	Donald Macsachen . . .	Aird . . .	20 - 16	- 8 29	{ 3,700 77c	1½	9 0 0	7 5 0	7 0 0	
4	"	May 30	"	Malcolm Macmillan . . .	13 Griminish . . .	8 - 30	10 8 9	{ 3,700 88c 117d 15 ac. arable e 31 ac. pasture e	1 ½	4 6 0½	4 1 8½	4 1 8½	
5	"	"	"	Donald Macpherson . . .	12 " . . .	14 - 18	26 2 26	{ 3,700 88c 117d 15 ac. arable e 31 ac. pasture e	1½ ½	6 0 0½	5 10 8½	5 2 8½	
6	"	"	"	Widow Catherine Johnstone or Wilson . . .	14 " . . .	6 - -	11 2 28	{ 3,700 88c 117d 15 ac. arable e 31 ac. pasture e	1 ½	4 5 0½	3 8 8½	3 8 8½	
7	"	"	"	Widow Margaret Macvicar or Wilson . . .	28 " . . .	12 1 88	5 8 36	{ 3,700 88c 117d 15 ac. arable e 31 ac. pasture e	1 ½	4 5 0½	3 13 8½	3 8 8½	

8	"	"	John Campbell . . . . .	8	18 2 84	5 1	{ 3,700 98d 117d }	1	4 0 0	3 4 0	3 4
9	"	1899 Oct. 20	Ronald Samuel Johnstone . . . . .	19 Balavanich . . . . .	23 1 9	4 1 8	{ 3,700 171f }	1½	9 0 0	7 9 0	7 4 0
10	"	1898 May 30	Kenneth Macleod . . . . .	18 and 27 Balavanich . . . . .	{ 5 3 12 80 2 6 }	- 2 16 11 - 19	,	1½	8 12 0	6 8 0	6 8 0
11	"	Jan. 27	John Macosween . . . . .	3 Dunganichy . . . . .	81 1 24	1 3 28	{ 3,700 165g }	2	12 15 0	11 0 0	9 15 0
12	"	"	Angus Mackinnon . . . . .	4 " . . . . .	27 1 19	1 2 32	"	2	12 15 0	9 12 0	9 2 0
13	"	"	John Macdonald (Merchant) . . . . .	1 and 6 Uachdar . . . . .	{ 20 3 35 8 3 3 }	8 3 23 2 1 15	3,700 70h	2½	13 0 0	10 12 0	10 12 0
14	"	"	Widow Marion Mackinnon or Macisac . . . . .	2 " . . . . .	{ 11 - 6 22 3 38 }	2 1 8 5 2 -	"	1½	8 10 0	6 15 0	6 10 0
15	"	"	Norman Macleod . . . . .	9 " . . . . .	81 1 8	6 2 27	"	1½	9 0 0	6 12 0	6 7 0
16	"	"	William Morrison . . . . .	15 " . . . . .	10 1 -	4 0 24	"	½	3 5 0	1 15 0	1 10 0
17	"	"	Widow Mary Macdonald or Macmillan . . . . .	7 " . . . . .	13 - 26	3 3 14	"	½	3 8 0	2 17 0	2 12 0
18	"	"	Mrs Marion Mackinnon . . . . .	16 " . . . . .	10 2	2 - -	"	½	3 5 0	1 12 0	1 8 0
19	"	"	Ronald Macphee . . . . .	7 and 8 Gramisdale . . . . .	34 1 22	45 1 2	3,700	3	13 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0
20	"	1900 July 2	Roderick Macfarlane   . . . . .	Rarnish . . . . .	26 1 24	78 - -	405	1	7 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
21	South Uist (Lady Gordon Cath- cart, Proprietrix)	1888 Nov. 11	Angus Macsachen ("Roy") . . . . .	26 Ardivachir . . . . .	9 2 -	1 2 -	{ 2,366i 1,177k }	1	7 0 0	4 10 0	4 4 0
22	"	"	Norman and Donald Mac- pherson . . . . .	Garganichy . . . . .	{ 29 3 38 8 1 12 }	8 2 23 - - 28	"	2	18 0 0	13 6 0	12 10 0
23	"	"	Christina Macphee¶ . . . . .	118 Ardmore . . . . .	7 2 -	8 2 -	2,366j	1	2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
24	"	"	Donald Macphee (Neill's)** . . . . .	101 Carnan . . . . .	21 1 10	9 1 30	"	1½	10 15 6	7 0 0	7 0 0
25	"	"	John Macdonald (Calkernish) . . . . .	98 " . . . . .	20 2 3	2 1 20	"	1	6 6 0	4 14 0	4 14 0
26	"	1900 May 3	Donald Mackinnon†† . . . . .	Garrishellie . . . . .	2 1 1	3 2 14	{ 629k 176 }	...	2 8 0	1 18 0	1 18 0

\* For Fair Rents fixed on first applications, see Appendix A, page 2.  
† Exclusive of enlargement. ‡ See App. I, page 19. § See App. I, page 20. ¶ See App. I, page 21. \*\* See App. I, page 22. †† See App. I, page 23.  
a The common of Linnolats extends to 70 acres of Machair, and Eilean Scudain Dubh, 10 acres, divided into 4½ shares. The township has also an interest in the general common of 3,700 acres. b The township common of Torlum consists of 60 acres Machair arable, 34 acres pasture, and 14 acres moor. It is divided into 26 shares. c The township common of Aird consists of Rudha Arnish, 440 acres; hill east of Loch Fada, 328 acres; and grading for township bull, 7 acres—in all, 775 acres. d The common of Grinnish consists of 234 acres Machair arable, 124 acres pasture, and 117 acres hill—155 acres in all. Fifteen of the crofters have in addition a share in 46 acres arable and pasture assigned to them in enlargement of holdings from the farm of Nunton. e 15 acres arable and 31 acres pasture assigned in enlargement of holding. f Township common of Balavanich consists of 36 acres Machair 16 acres arable, and 69 acres pasture—in all, 171 acres. g The township common of Dunganichy consists of 85 acres Machair and 80 acres special hill. h 76 acres Machair. i The lochdar common pasture, in which the township of Ardivachir share, consists of 2,366 acres, including Eilean Gualainn, divided into 125 shares; and 1,177 acres Machair, divided into 88 shares. In addition to its interest in these two commons the township of Ardivachir has also 10 shares in the common of Rudha Dubh extending to 16 shares. j The townships of Ardmore and Carnan have no share in the Machair. k See Report for 1887, pages 40 and 41.

APP. C (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISH OF STRATH

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Old Rent.	Fair Rent in 1889.	Rent in 1898, including Enlargement of Ashaig lands.	Fair Rent in 1900.	Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.							
							Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.						
27	Macdonald (Lady Macdonald, <i>curator bonis</i> to Lord Macdonald, Proprietrix)	1900 Nov. 15	1900 Dec. 22	John Macrae . . . . .	§1 Breakish Moss (Strath)	2 3 21	2 1 24	Acres.	§	3 5 0	2 5 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	During this year an Order was issued in a march dispute that had arisen between the townships of Breakish Moss and Breakish Arable, the result of which was that 159 acres of hill pasture, which had been valued as efering to the former township in 1889, was found to form part of the common pasture of the latter (See App. U, page 75.) Thereafter the Estate Management made application to the Commission to alter the rents of the two townships in consequence of the decision with regard to the 159 acres aforesaid. The applications refer to Nos. 27-56 hereof (Breakish Moss), and Nos. 57-107 hereof (Breakish Arable). In addition to the Estate Applications, 24 Crofters in Breakish Moss applied for revaluation of holdings of the whole subjects possessed by them. These are Nos. 27-50 hereof. In these latter the rents now fixed deal with the whole subjects on revaluation. Nos. 60-56
28	"	"	"	Catherine Robertson and Archibald Campbell . . . . .	"	1 3 35	7 1 26		§	3 5 0	2 5 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	
29	"	"	"	James Finlayson . . . . .	"	2 1 6	3 2 31		§	2 10 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 15 0	
30	"	"	"	Widow Christy Mackinnon and James Macleod . . . . .	"	2 - 39	4 1 21		§	2 10 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 15 0	
31	"	"	"	Roderick Macleod . . . . .	"	2 1 13	3 3 9		§	2 15 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 15 0	
32	"	"	"	Archibald Maokintosh . . . . .	"	3 - 32	3 1 7		§	3 3 0	2 12 0	3 17 0	3 7 0	
33	"	"	"	Duncan Finlayson . . . . .	"	3 2 13	2 2 19		§	3 3 0	2 12 0	3 17 0	3 7 0	
34	"	"	"	Angus Macleod . . . . .	"	1 2 32	1 - 32		§	1 11 6	1 5 0	1 17 6	1 12 6	
35	"	"	"	Widow Ann Macinnes and John Graham . . . . .	"	3 3 18	1 3 29		§	3 5 0	2 6 0	3 11 0	3 1 0	
36	"	"	"	Donald and Ann Cameron . . . . .	"	2 3 -	2 3 25		§	3 0 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	2 15 0	
37	"	"	"	Widow Marion Macinnes . . . . .	"	2 3 35	3 2 21		§	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 9 0	2 19 0	
38	"	"	"	Donald and John Robertson . . . . .	"	2 - 32	4 1 25		§	2 15 0	2 2 0	3 7 0	2 17 0	
39	"	"	"	Donald Robertson, senr. . . . .	"	3 2 12	3 - 8		§	3 15 0	2 8 0	3 13 0	3 3 0	
40	"	"	"	Hugh Mackinnon . . . . .	"	2 3 16	3 1 20		§	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 9 0	2 19 0	
41	"	"	"	Alex. Macdonald . . . . .	"	4 1 20	2 - 28		§	3 15 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	3 5 0	
42	"	"	"	Hugh MacCrimmon . . . . .	"	2 2 26	3 3 26		§	3 0 0	2 4 0	3 9 0	2 19 0	
43	"	"	"	Widow Catherine Macinnes or Macmillan . . . . .	"	4 1 -	2 1 21		§	3 15 0	2 10 0	3 15 0	3 5 0	
44	"	"	"	Malcolm Fletcher . . . . .	"	4 3 4	2 - 37		§	3 15 0	2 16 0	4 1 0	3 11 0	
45	"	"	"	John Robertson, junr. . . . .	"				§	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 16 8	2 10 0	
46	"	"	"	Archibald Robertson . . . . .	"				§	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 16 8	2 10 0	
47	"	"	"	John Robertson, senr. . . . .	"	8 - 18	5 - 8		§	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 16 8	2 10 0	

1,813 acres  
1,289  
3,102  
Total, . . . . .

Old Hill Pasture, . . . . .  
Ashaig, . . . . .  
Total, . . . . .

Divided into 16 full shares.





APP. C (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISHES OF STRATH AND PORTREE.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Old Rent.	Fair Rent in 1889.	Fair Rent in 1900.	Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
76	Madoxald (Lady Madoxald, creator bonis to Lord Madoxald, Proprietrix)	1900 Oct. 6	1900 Dec. 22	Widow Flora Nicolson	§16 Breakah Arable (Strath)	1 1 1	1 0 24	...	‡	1 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	
77	"	"	"	Malcolm Macinnes	" §16	1 1 31	- 3 28	...	‡	1 16 0	1 0 0	1 0 6	
78	"	"	"	Widow Mary Morrison or Fraser	" 17	3 3 38	- 2 30	...	1	3 6 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	
79	"	"	"	Widow Margaret Mackinnon or Madoxald and Farquhar Madoxald	" §18	2 - 29	- 2 24	...	‡	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 8	
80	"	"	"	Heirs of Neil Macinnes	" 19	4 - 28	- 1 13	...	1	3 6 8	2 10 0	2 11 0	
81	"	"	"	Widow Rachel Fraser or Macgillivray	" 20	4 1 34	- 1 14	...	1	3 7 6	2 12 0	2 13 0	
82	"	"	"	Alexander Kelly	" 21	3 3 28	- 3 14	...	1	3 8 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	
83	"	"	"	Neil Munro	" §22	3 2 14	- 2 9	...	‡	2 16 2	2 0 0	2 0 9	
84	"	"	"	William Munro	" §22	1 - 31	- - 29	...	‡	1 0 0	0 16 0	0 16 3	
85	"	"	"	Lechlan Robertson	" 23	3 2 14	- 3 37	...	1	3 4 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	
86	"	"	"	Neil Fraser	" 24	3 3 32	1 - 3	...	1	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	
87	"	"	"	Catherine and Mary Robertson and John Menzies	" §25	2 - 35	- - 32	...	‡	1 16 0	1 5 0*	1 5 6	
88	"	"	"	Alexander Robertson	" §25	2 - 35	- - 32	...	‡	1 13 10	1 5 0	1 5 6	
89	"	"	"	John Anderson	" 26	3 2 36	- 1 10	...	1	3 7 1	2 10 0	2 11 0	
90	"	"	"	Widow Marion Anderson	" 27	3 3 30	1 1 39	...	1	3 6 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	
91	"	"	"	John Macpherson	" 28	5 - 31	2 1 18	...	1	3 14 0	2 15 0	2 16 0	
92	"	"	"	Janet Macleod	" §29	4 3 5	3 - 33	...	‡	2 10 8	1 16 0	1 16 8	
93	"	"	"	Donald Robertson	" §29			...	‡	1 5 4	0 18 0	0 18 4	
94	"	"	"	Archibald Macpherson	" §30	2 3 15	- 3 12	...	‡	1 16 0	1 2 6	1 3 0	
95	"	"	"	John Macpherson	" §30	2 3 -	- 3 27	...	‡	1 16 0	1 2 6	1 3 0	

96	"	"	"	"	"	"	31 (part of)	5 1 3	1 - 20	1	2 4 2	2 0 0	2 1 0
97	"	"	"	"	"	"	32	5 2 18	2 1 15	‡	1 18 9	1 8 0	1 8 6
98	"	"	"	"	"	"	33	6 - 14	1 - 24	‡	1 18 9	1 8 0	1 8 6
99	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	4 2 36	1 - 31	1	3 18 1	2 15 0	2 16 0
100	"	"	"	"	"	"	35	3 2 32	1 3 32	1	3 8 0	2 10 0	2 11 0
101	"	"	"	"	"	"	36	3 1 6	1 3 26	1	3 5 11	2 5 0	2 6 0
102	"	"	"	"	"	"	37	3 2 29	1 1 12	‡	3 16 0	2 10 0	2 11 0
103	"	"	"	"	"	"	38 (part of)	4 - 5	- 3 32	1	1 18 0	1 5 0	1 5 6
104	"	"	"	"	"	"	39	3 2 -	1 2 16	‡	1 18 0	1 5 0	1 5 6
105	"	"	"	"	"	"	40	3 - 31	2 1 30	1	4 3 2	3 0 0	3 1 0
106	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Sconser. (Portree)	2 1 30	1 1 -	1	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 16 0
107	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	1 3 30	1 - 10	1	4 0 0	2 15 0	2 16 0
108	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 and 4	2 3 30	2 3 22	1	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0
109	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	1 3 30	- 3 36	1	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 18 0
110	"	"	"	"	"	"	6	2 - 30	1 - 20	2	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 4 0
111	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	2 - -	1 - -	1	2 10 0	2 0 0	1 14 0
112	"	"	"	"	"	"	8	1 3 33	- 3 36	1	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 12 0
113	"	"	"	"	"	"	9	2 - -	1 - -	1	3 2 0	2 15 0	2 9 0
114	"	"	"	"	"	"	10	2 - 6	- 3 34	1	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 9 0
115	"	"	"	"	"	"	11	1 3 38	- 3 39	1	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 9 0
116	"	"	"	"	"	"	15	2 - 36	1 - 20	1	3 12 0	3 0 0	2 14 0
117	"	"	"	"	"	"	18	3 - -	2 2 16	1	2 18 0	2 18 0	2 12 0
118	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,865 acres, divided into 30 shares.†						
119	"	"	"	"	"	"							

† See App. I., pages 40-42.

\* The Fair Rent in 1898 was £1 16s. On a revaluation in 1898 it was fixed at £1 5s.

APP. C (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISH OF PORTREE—continued.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Share in Common Pasture.	Old Rent.	Fair Rent in 1887.	Fair Rent in 1900.	Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					
120	Macedonald (Lady Macedonald, <i>curator bonis</i> to Lord Macedonald, Proprietrix)	1900. Nov. 17	1900. Dec. 29	Widow Mary Macintyre	20 and 21, Scoones, (Portree)	Ac. Ro. Po. 1 3 84	Ac. Ro. Po. 9 2 20	Acres.	2	£ s. d. 4 12 0	£ s. d. 4 5 0	£ s. d. 3 14 0	
121	"	"	"	Catherine Nicolson	22 "	2 1 10	1 1 30		1	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 18 0	
122	"	"	"	Kenneth Nicolson	23 "	1 1 20	2 2 -		1	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 18 0	
123	"	"	"	Alexander Maclean	24 "	1 - -	2 2 12		1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	
124	"	"	"	Archibald Mackenzie	25 "	1 1 20	2 3 0		1	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	
125	"	"	"	Archibald and Ann Mackenzie	26 "	1 1 -	1 2 30	1,866 acres, divided into 30 shares.*	1	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	
126	"	"	"	Donald Mackinnon	27 "	2 1 14	8 1 16		1	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	
127	"	"	"	Widow Ann Macleod	28 "	1 - -	2 - 38		1	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	
128	"	"	"	Widow Mary Macleod or Maclean	29 "	- 3 8	2 3 15		‡	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	

APP. C (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY—CROFTING PARISH OF KINCARDINE.

1	Balnagown (Sir Charles Ross, Part., Proprietor)	1889 Dec. 6	1900 Dec. 29	William Munro	Arderonis (Kincardine)	8 2 -	10 - -	None.	None.	7 16 0	6 0 0	45 0 0	
2	"	1900 Jan. 9	"	Hugh Ross	Cornhill	7 3 12	10 1 28	2,500	...	9 12 0	6 15 0	6 15 0	
3	"	"	"	Widow Jessie Mackenzie or Munro	Soyal	7 2 -	7 - -	"	...	8 15 0	6 14 0	6 14 0	
4	"	1899 Dec. 6	"	John Ross and Widow Ann Maclean or Ross	West Soyal	5 2 33	8 3 15	"	...	7 10 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	
5	"	"	"	Angus Mackenzie	Soyal	9 2 -	3 2 28	"	...	10 11 0	46 12 0	46 12 0	
6	"	1900 Jan. 1899	"	John Ross ("Roy")	Baile-an-fhraoich	6 - -	24 - -	"	...	5 15 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	
7	"	Dec. 6	"	Finlay Munro	Baile-na-Bruaich	17 - 33	6 3 10	"	...	15 14 0	12 0 0	11 10 0	

8	"	"	George Ross . . . . .	Baile-nan-Caoirach and Baile-na-Bruaich . . . . .	{ 7 2 - 8 - 28	2 - - 6 - 16	"	...	6 19 0 8 2 0	5 4 0 6 6 0	} 11 0 0
9	"	1900 9 Jan.	William Ross . . . . .	Baile'-chnuic . . . . .	8 - -	6 - 9	"	...	7 2 0	5 10 0	5 10 0
10	"	1899 Dec. 6	Donald Ross and Widow Elspeth Ross . . . . .	"	7 - 16	8 8 4	"	...	8 4 0	6 0 - 0	6 0 0
11	"	"	Alexander Ross ("Mac-Fhionnlaith") . . . . .	"	18 2 -	6 2 29	"	...	14 1 0	10 14 0	10 4 0
12	"	"	James Ross and Widow Catherine Ross . . . . .	"	4 1 29	1 - 36	"	...	4 17 0	8 8 0	8 8 0

APP. C (3) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND—CROFTING PARISH OF CREICH.

1	Shibo (Andrew Carnegie, Proprietor).	1900 Mar. 5	William Gunn . . . . .	Achn (Creich) . . . . .	6 - -	889 - -	...	...	8 5 0	Fair Rent in 1886 7 0 0	5 0 0
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APP. C (4)—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS—CROFTING PARISH OF THURSO.

1	Ulbster (Sir J. G. T. Sinclair, Bart., Proprietor)	1900. May 9.	Mrs. Elizabeth Steven or Taylor . . . . .	Newlands of Geise (Thurso)	6 2 -	7 - -	...	...	4 5 0	8 10 0	3 0 0
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\* See App. I, pages 40-42. † The Rent in 1892 was fixed on the footing that the Applicant had a share in the Common Pasture. ‡ Exclusive of House let at £1, and not under the Act.  
 § The Fair Rent of £7 was fixed in 1886 on the footing that Applicant's holding extended to 5 acres 3 rods 3 poles arable, and 198 acres 0 rods 28 poles out-run. On 31st October 1899 an Order was issued defining the boundaries of the Croft and fixing the area at 75 acres. (See Report for 1899, page 49.) || See App. I, page 43.

APP. D—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND ESTATES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH IN EACH TOWNSHIP, OR DISTRICT, ON THE EXPIRY OF THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, THE TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, THE RENT AT THE PASSING OF THE ACT IN 1886, HEREIN CALLED THE "OLD RENT," THE FAIR RENT FIXED BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, HEREIN CALLED THE "FIRST FAIR RENT," THE FAIR RENT FIXED BY THEM IN 1900, AND THE DECREASE OR INCREASE.

APP. D (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Township or District.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Old Rent. £ s. d.	First Fair Rent. £ s. d.	Fair Rent in 1886, including Enlargement. £ s. d.	Fair Rent in 1900. £ s. d.	Decrease. £ s. d.	Increase. £ s. d.
		Arable. Ac. Ro. Po.	Outrun. Ac. Ro. Po.	Township Common. Acres.	General Common. Acres.						
<b>BENBOWLA—(Lady Gordon Cathcart)</b>											
Linchlato . . . . .	1	10 2 16	7 2 24	80		6 10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	
Forlum . . . . .	1	15 1 9	5 - 6	98		6 4 0	4 17 0	4 12 0	0 5 0	...	
Aird . . . . .	1	20 - 16	- 3 29	775		9 0 0	7 5 0	7 0 0	0 5 0	...	
Griminish . . . . .	5	54 1 10	60 - 15	117 46	3,700	22 16 0	19 18 8	19 5 8	0 18 0	...	
Balavanich . . . . .	2	59 2 27	16 - 8	171		17 12 0	13 17 0	19 12 0	0 5 0	...	
Dunganichy . . . . .	2	58 8 8	3 2 20	165		25 10 0	20 12 0	18 17 0	1 15 0	...	
Usachdar . . . . .	6	188 3 86	85 2 37	76		40 8 0	30 3 0	28 19 0	1 4 0	...	
Gransdale . . . . .	1	84 1 22	45 1 2	...		18 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	...	...	
Barnish . . . . .	1	26 1 24	78 - -	405		7 10 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	...	...	
	20	418 2 3	252 1 16	1,983	3,700	148 10 0	114 14 8	110 7 8	4 7 0	...	
<b>SOUTH UIST—(Lady Gordon Cathcart)</b>											
Ardivachir . . . . .	1	9 2 -	1 2 -*	1,177		7 0 0	4 10 0	4 4 0	0 6 0	...	
Garganichy . . . . .	1	33 1 10	8 3 17	2,866		18 0 0	13 6 0	12 10 0	0 16 0	...	
Ardmore . . . . .	1	7 2 -	3 2 -	...		2 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	...	...	
Carnan . . . . .	2	41 3 13	11 3 10	...		17 1 6	11 14 0	11 14 0	...	...	
Garriehelle . . . . .	1	2 1 1	3 2 14	176	629	2 8 0	1 18 0	1 18 0	...	...	
	6	94 1 24	29 1 1	1,858	2,986	46 9 6	32 8 0	31 6 0	1 2 0	...	

MACDONALD—Lady Macdonald, curator bonis to Lord Macdonald										
Breakish Moss . . . . .	24	77 3 31	67 1 25	} 8,102	..	72 12 6	56 3 0	84 5 6	73 0 6†	..
Breakish " (altered boundaries) . . . . .	6	19 - 87	19 2 88		..	19 7 6	15 5 0	28 7 6	22 18 10†	..
Breakish Arable ( " ) . . . . .	51	165 1 26	51 2 18	927	..	145 1 2	99 19 0	..	101 19 0†	2 0 0
Sconser . . . . .	21	40 - 9	49 3 34	1,965	..	61 7 0	55 14 0	..	49 1 0	6 13 0
	102	302 2 22	188 2 80	5,394	..	298 8 2	227 1 0	107 13 0	246 19 4	6 13 0
										2 0 0

APP. D (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

BALGOWAN—(Sir Charles Ross, Bart.)										
Ardernie . . . . .	1	8 2 -	10 - -	..	..	7 16 0	6 0 0	..	5 0 0	1 0 0
Cornhill, Soyol, &c. . . . .	11	102 1 80	86 2 15	2,500	..	107 2 0	79 8 0	..	77 8 0	2 0 0
	12	110 3 30	96 2 15	2,500	..	114 18 0	85 8 0	..	82 8 0	3 0 0

APP. D (3)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

SKIBO—(Andrew Carnegie)										
Achn . . . . .	1	6 - -	69 - -	..	..	8 5 0	7 0 0	..	5 0 0	2 0 0

APP. D (4)—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

ULSTER—(Sir J. G. T. Sinclair, Bart.)										
Newlands of Geise . . . . .	1	6 2 -	7 - -	..	..	4 5 0	3 10 0	..	3 0 0	0 10 0

\* Ardivachir has also share in Rudha Dubh, extending to 31 acres.

† See App. C., page 6; App. I., page 17; and App. U., page 75.

APP. E—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES AND ESTATES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH ON THE EXPIRY OF THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, THE TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, THE RENT AT THE PASSING OF THE ACT IN 1886, HEREIN CALLED THE "OLD RENT," THE RENT FIXED BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, HEREIN CALLED THE "FIRST FAIR RENT," THE FAIR RENT FIXED IN 1900, AND THE DECREASE OR INCREASE.

APP. E (1)—COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Old Rent.	First Fair Rent.	Fair Rent in 1900.	Decrease.	Increase.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.
		Arable.	Outrun.	Township Common.	General Common.							
BENBECULA—(Lady Gurlion Cathcart) . . . . .	20	Ac. Ro. Po. 418 2 3	Ac. Ro. Po. 253 1 16	Acres. 1,933	Acres. 3,700	£ s. d. 148 10 0	£ s. d. 114 14 8	£ s. d. 110 7 8	£ s. d. 4 7 0	...	...	
SOUTH UYER—(Lady Gordon Cathcart) . . . . .	6	94 1 24	29 1 1	1,353	2,995	46 9 6	32 8 0	31 6 0	1 2 0	...	...	
MACDONALD—(Lady Macdonald, <i>curator bonis</i> to Lord Macdonald) . . . . .	102	302 2 22	188 2 30	5,394	...	298 8 2	227 1 0	*246 19 4	...	19 18 4	...	
	128	815 2 9	470 1 7	8,680	6,695	493 7 8	374 3 8	388 13 0	...	14 9 4	...	

APP. E (2)—COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

BALNAGOWN—(Sir Charles Ross, Bart.) . . . . .	12	110 3 30	96 2 15	2,500	...	114 13 0	86 8 0	82 8 0	3 0 0	...	...
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APP. E (3)—COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

SKIBO—(Andrew Carnegie) . . . . .	1	6 - -	69 - -	...	...	3 5 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	...	...
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APP. E (4)—COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

ULBSTER—(Sir J. G. T. Sinclair, Bart.) . . . . .	1	6 2 -	7 - -	...	...	4 5 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	...	...
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\* Including value of Ashig lands added in 1898, assessed, after certain deductions, at £37 10s. (See Report for 1898, pp. 50-1.)



APP. F.—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF HOLDINGS DEALT WITH ON THE EXPIRY OF THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, THE TOTAL EXTENT OF SUCH HOLDINGS, THE RENT AT THE PASSING OF THE ACT, HEREIN CALLED THE "OLD RENT," THE RENT FIXED BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE FIRST SEPTENNIAL PERIOD, HEREIN CALLED THE "FIRST FAIR RENT," THE FAIR RENT FIXED BY THEM IN 1900, AND THE DECREASE OR INCREASE.\*

County.	Number of Holdings.	Extent of Holdings.				Old Rent. £ s. d.	First Fair Rent. £ s. d.	Fair Rent in 1900. £ s. d.	Decrease. £ s. d.	Increase. £ s. d.	Percentage of Reduction.	Percentage of Increase.
		Arable. Ac. Ro. Po.	Outrun. Ac. Ro. Po.	Township Common. Acres.	General Common. Acres.							
Inverness . . . . .	128	815 2 9	470 1 7	8,680	493 7 8	374 3 8	†888 13 0	...	14 9 4	...	...	
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	12	110 3 30	96 2 15	2,500	114 18 0	85 8 0	82 8 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	
Sutherland . . . . .	1	6 - -	69 - -	...	8 5 0	7 0 0	5 0 0	2 0 0	...	...	...	
Caithness . . . . .	1	6 2 -	7 - -	...	4 5 0	3 10 0	3 0 0	0 10 0	...	...	...	
	142	988 3 39	642 3 22	11,180	620 15 8	470 1 8	479 1 0	...	8 19 4	...	...	

\* For corresponding Table applicable to counties dealt with on First Fair Rent applications, see Appendix B., page 3.

† Including value of Aabaig Ian is added in 1898.

APP. G—TABLE showing, according to COUNTIES and ESTATES, the TOTAL NUMBER of HOLDINGS dealt with, the AGGREGATE AMOUNT of the FAIR RENTS fixed, and the AVERAGE FAIR RENT of each HOLDING in 1900.

Estate.	Number of Holdings.	Aggregate Amount of Fair Rents.	Average Fair Rent.
(1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.			
BENBROULA—(Lady Gordon Cathcart) . . . . .	20	110 7 8	5 10 4½
SOUTH UIST—(Do. . . . .)	6	31 6 0	5 4 4
MACDONALD—(Lady Macdonald, <i>curator bonis</i> to Lord Macdonald) . . . . .	104	249 18 4	2 8 0½
	130	391 12 0	3 0 2¾
(2) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.			
BALNAGOWN—(Sir Charles Ross, Bart.) . . . . .	13	88 4 0	6 15 8½
(3) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.			
SKIBO—(Andrew Carnegie) . . . . .	2	15 6 0	7 13 0
(4) COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.			
ULBSTER—(Sir J. G. T. Sinclair, Bart.) . . . . .	1	3 0 0	3 0 0

APP. H—TABLE showing, according to COUNTIES, the TOTAL NUMBER of HOLDINGS dealt with, the AGGREGATE AMOUNT of the FAIR RENTS fixed, and the AVERAGE FAIR RENT of each HOLDING in 1900.

County.	Number of Holdings.	Aggregate Amount of Fair Rents.	Average Fair Rent.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Inverness . . . . .	130	391 12 0	3 0 2¾
Ross and Cromarty . . . . .	13	88 4 0	6 15 8½
Sutherland . . . . .	2	15 6 0	7 13 0
Caithness . . . . .	1	3 0 0	3 0 0
	146	498 2 0	3 8 2¾

## APPENDIX I.—SPECIAL ORDERS.

## (1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## [A]—QUESTION AS TO REVALUATION OF HOLDINGS—CASE OF BREAKISH MOSS, STRATH, SKYE.\*

A dispute having arisen between the crofters of the townships of Breakish Arable and Breakish Moss, on the Macdonald Estates in Strath, Skye, as to the boundary between the common pastures of these townships, the Grazings Committee of the former lodged an Application with the Commissioners to settle the matter. After inquiry an Order was issued, in which it was held that 159 acres, which were valued in 1889 as forming part of the common of Breakish Moss, were found and determined to form part of the common of Breakish Arable (see App. U, p. 75). In view of this determination the proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, lodged Applications to re-adjust the rents payable by the crofters of each township in consequence of this alteration of boundaries. Thereafter twenty-four crofters of Breakish Moss lodged an Application for revaluation of the entire holdings occupied by them. Considerable alterations had been made on the common pasture since the rents were fixed in 1889. The area of the common pasture as ascertained by the Estate Management in that year was 3592 acres. In 1898 an arrangement was entered into between the crofters of the township and the estate whereby the former surrendered 1620 acres of their hill pasture, receiving in return the lands of Ashaig, extending to 1289 acres, at an agreed-on rent. The result of this arrangement was to increase the rent of each full croft in Breakish Moss by £2 10s. (see Report for 1898, pp. 50-1). The extent of the Breakish Moss common pasture, including Ashaig, thus became 3261 acres. The determination of the Commissioners, holding that the 159 acres previously referred to belonged to Breakish Arable, reduced the area to 3102 acres.

At the hearing of the Application for revaluation the Estate Management objected to the same on the ground that the lands of Ashaig were not held by the Applicants under the Act, but under a special agreement, and alternatively that if they were held under the Act they could not be revalued till the expiry of seven years from Whitsunday 1898, the date when the arrangement referred to took effect.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ ARDGAY, ROSS-SHIRE, 22nd December 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, Find the competency of the Application objected to in so far as the same is directed to revaluation of the holding occupied by the Applicants, locally known as the grazing lands of Ashaig, extending to 1289 acres or thereby, (1) on the ground that the same were not held by the Applicants under the Crofters Holdings Act, but under a special Agreement entered into between the Estate and the said Applicants and others dated 23rd June 1898; and (2) on the ground that, if the said lands were held under the Act, revaluation could not be made till seven years had elapsed from the date of the Order dealing with the same: Find that the said objections are not well founded: Find that the said Agreement expressly craves that the lands of Ashaig should be assigned by the Commissioners under the said Act, with certain exceptions and reservations therein set forth, and that the Order following thereon, issued on 22nd July 1898 (Report for 1898, p. 51), assigns as craved to the crofters of Breakish Moss ‘and under the Statute the whole grazing lands of Ashaig, extending to 1289 acres, or thereby’: Find as to the second objection that it appears from the said Agreement the said area of 1289 acres was to come in lieu and stead of the area of 1620 acres surrendered and renounced by the crofters of Breakish Moss under Article 2 of the said Agreement, and as in return for the assignment of the said 1289 acres: Find it was further provided by the said Agreement that the difference between the net value of Ashaig and the value of the land given up was to be paid to the Estate by the tenants, or to the tenants by the Estate, according as the value of the lands given up might be greater or less than the said net value: Find from this provision of the said Agreement and from the whole circumstances of the case, that it was the intention of parties, which intention was duly carried out, of substituting the lands of Ashaig, extending as aforesaid, for the other lands surrendered and renounced: Therefore Find that the said lands of Ashaig came to be subject to revaluation of holding along with the other subjects occupied and possessed by the crofters at the close of the first septennial period in the same way as if the foresaid area of 1620 acres had remained part and portion of the crofters’ holdings: On these grounds repel both objections and Find the Application for revaluation of holdings and of the whole area therein included competently before the Commissioners: With regard to the claim made by the Applicants to have arrears alleged to run against the Landlord dealt with, Find that the said claim is made under the document dated 1st September 1878, produced in the relative Application R.N. 1673, and marked H/1673: Find that no mention of the same was made at the inquiry before-

\* The foregoing Order applies to the Crofters, No. 27 to No. 50 inclusive, App. C, pages 6-7.

the Commissioners in 1889, and the Applicants must thereby be held to have abandoned such claim, if any such ever existed: Therefore Find that the Estate is not liable in respect of the said alleged claim.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[B]—NEW RENTS IN RESPECT OF ALTERED BOUNDARIES—(a) CASE OF BREAKISH MOSS,  
STRATH, SKYE.

As explained in the foregoing Order, and also in App. U., p. 75, the rents of the crofters of Breakish Moss and Breakish Arable fell to be valued in consequence of the Order already referred to setting forth that 159 acres included in Breakish Moss in 1889 now formed part of the common pasture of Breakish Arable. Of the 30 crofters in Breakish Moss, 24 applied for revaluation of their entire holdings, while the remaining six left the matter to be determined under and in terms of the Estate Application. The following Order dealing with the latter was issued:—

“ ARDGAY, ROSS-SHIRE, 22nd December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the following tenants of Breakish Moss—viz., Mary Robertson,  $\frac{1}{3}$ ; Neil and Archibald Fraser, 5; Neil Macleod,  $\frac{1}{6}$ ; Ann Macpherson,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; Widow Catherine and Malcolm Macinnes,  $\frac{1}{12}$ ; and heirs of Widow Effie Grant,  $\frac{1}{15}$ —have made no Application for revaluation of holding at the close of the septennial period: Find, therefore, that these tenants are only before the Commissioners to the effect set forth in this Application on behalf of the Estate to apportion the rent applicable to this township ‘in respect of alteration of boundaries’: Find that the Commissioners have not been called upon to consider the rents of the said tenants further or otherwise: Find that the remaining tenants of Breakish Moss have applied for revaluation of holding in the relative Applications R. Nos. 1706 and 1707, to which reference is made: Further Find and Declare that the area of land ascertained under the Order of 16th June 1900, issued in the relative Application R.N. 1673, found to belong to the tenants of Breakish Arable, is of the yearly value of £2 sterling, and that the rents of the tenants first before mentioned fall to suffer proportionate deduction each according to his or her respective rights or interests, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed.\*

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(b) CASE OF BREAKISH ARABLE, STRATH, SKYE.

All the tenants of Breakish Arable left the matter to be determined under and in terms of the Estate Application. The following Order was issued with regard to them:—

“ ARDGAY, ROSS-SHIRE, 22nd December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the present Application has been presented, not for the purpose of revaluation of holdings at the close of the septennial period, but solely to have the rents of the Respondents readjusted in respect that an area of grazing land, extending to 159 acres or thereby, has been declared by an Order in the relative Application R.N. 1673, dated 16th June 1900, forms part of the common pasture of Lower Breakish: Find this Application competent, and therefore Sustain the same: Find and Declare that the yearly rent or value of the said 159 acres of hill pasture is the sum of £2 sterling, which sum falls to be apportioned to the rent of each Respondent according to his or her respective rights and interests, all as the same is set forth in the Schedule† hereto annexed, which states (1) the name of each Respondent, (2) his or her share in the common pasture, (3) the old rent of each holding, (4) the rent of each holding in 1889, and (5) the rent of each holding as now adjusted.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[C] SURRENDER OF CROFT LANDS—CASE OF WIDOW MARGARET MACVICAR OR WILSON,  
GRIMINISH, BENBECULA.‡

Widow Margaret Macvicar or Wilson, a crofter at No. 23 Griminish, Benbecula, on the Estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, voluntarily surrendered a portion of her holding in order that the same might be added to the adjoining glebe. A Fair Rent fell to be fixed for the holding as thus reduced in extent. The following Order, which sets forth the facts of the case, was issued:—

\* For the details set forth in the Schedule, see Appendix C, page 7, Nos. 51-to 56. † For the particulars set forth in the Schedule, see Appendix C, Nos. 57-107, pages 7-8. ‡ See Appendix C, page 4.

“ EDINBURGH, 28th July 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that at the date of the first Fair Rent Application the holding of the Applicant, Widow Margaret Macvicar or Wilson, lot 23 Griminish, consisted of 13 acres 16 poles of arable and 5 acres 3 roods 36 poles of outrun, together with her share in the township common and general common: Find that since that time a portion of arable land, extending to 3 roods and 8 poles, has been taken from the Applicant and made part of the adjoining glebe lands, leaving the Applicant in possession of arable land extending to 12 acres 1 rood 8 poles: Find that the Applicant's present holding falls to be revalued and a Fair Rent fixed of new (as is done in the Order next following) in respect of the above consideration, and that on her next payment of rent she is entitled to a rebate of the sum of 5s. yearly for the period which has elapsed since the said 3 roods and 8 poles were taken from her as aforesaid.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

An Order fixing a Fair Rent followed.

[D] COURT OF SESSION DECREE—CASE OF RODERICK MACFARLANE, RARNISH, BENBECULA.

Roderick Macfarlane, crofter, Rarnish, Benbecula, on the Estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, applied for revaluation of his holding on the expiry of the first septennial period. The Respondent objected to the Application on the ground that she held a Court of Session decree, dated 9th June 1889, against the Applicant for arrears of rent, &c., due in respect of the holding, to the amount of £79 5s. 4d., of which the sum of £67 15s. 4d. was still due and resting owing. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 28th July 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Respondent holds a decree of the Court of Session, dated 9th January 1889, against the Applicant for arrears of rent in respect of his holding, No. 1 Rarnish, to the amount of £79 5s. 4d., whereof it was stated the Applicant admitted that there still remained due and resting owing a balance of £67 15s. 4d.: Find that on 5th November 1888 the Applicant lodged with the Commissioners a first Fair Rent Application in respect of the said holding: Find that on 24th September 1890 the Respondent also lodged a first Fair Rent Application (Form 4) in respect of the said holding: Find that these Applications were conjoined on 11th October 1890, and were thereafter disposed of by final Order in the conjoined Applications on 13th December 1890: Find that the Respondent having herself initiated a Fair Rent Application at a date subsequent to the date of the decree above mentioned, and a Fair Rent having been fixed in the conjoined Applications, she is not now entitled to plead the said decree as an objection to the Applicant's present proceedings for revaluation of holding at the close of the first septennial period: Find said Objection irrelevant: Repel the same and Sustain the competency of the Application.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[E] IRRITANCY PURGED—(a) CASE OF CHRISTINA MACPHEE, 118 ARDMORE, IOCHDAR, SOUTH UIST.

Christina Macphee, crofter, 118 Ardmore, Iochdar, South Uist, on the Estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, applied to the Commissioners for revaluation of her holding on the expiry of the first septennial period. She also craved them to decide a question which had arisen with regard to her rights to sea-ware. The Respondent objected to the Application on the ground that the Applicant had contravened Section 3 of the Act, and was liable to removal in respect she was two years in arrear with her Fair Rent, the arrears, including the half-year's rent due at Whitsunday 1900, being £2 on a rent of £1. She accordingly craved the Commissioners to dismiss the Application. The Applicant undertook to pay said arrears, and the Application was continued. On 28th July she paid the full amount due, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties and made inspection of the holding, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that at the date of hearing the arrears upon the holding, including the half-year's rent due at Whitsunday 1900, amounted to the sum of £2 sterling on a Fair Rent of £1 sterling: Find that under and in terms of the Order issued on 27th July 1900 the Applicant made payment of the said arrears: Find accordingly that the foressaid Objection does not apply, and Sustain the competency of the Application: Find, further, that the Applicant objected to the allocation of sea-ware which effeired to her holding: Find

as the result of an inspection that the said allocation was made sixteen years ago under the supervision of the Estate Management, was in itself just and equitable, and that the Applicant has no good ground of complaint with regard thereto.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(b) CASE OF DONALD MACPHEE (NEIL'S), 101 CARNAN, IOCHDAR, SOUTH UIST.

Donald Macphee, crofter, 101 Carnan, Iochdar, on the same Estate, lodged an Application for revaluation of his holding on the expiry of the first septennial period. The Respondent, Lady Gordon Cathcart, objected to the Application on the same grounds as she stated in the case of Christina Macphee. Donald Macphee's arrears on a Fair Rent of £7 amounted to £17 18s. 10d. The Application having been continued, Macphee paid £6 on 8th September. The following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Applicant is more than two years in arrear of the Fair Rent of his holding, the said arrears, including the half-year's rent due at Whitsunday 1900, amounting to the sum of £17 18s. 10d. on a Fair Rent of £7 sterling: Find that the Applicant under the Order of 27th July 1900 made payment to account of arrears of the sum of £6 sterling, thereby reducing the arrears to £11 18s. 10d.: Find therefore that the said Objection does not apply, accordingly Repel the same and Sustain the competency of the Application.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[F] SCONSER APPLICATIONS—QUESTIONS AS TO SOUMING, BOUNDARIES, MIGRATION, &C.

Harry Mackay, and other crofters of Sconser, in the Parish of Portree, Skye, on the Macdonald Estates, applied to the Commission to revalue their holdings on the expiry of the first septennial period. In the same Application they craved that their souming should be so modified or altered as to permit them to keep sheep, and that the boundaries of their common pasture should be better defined and, if possible, enlarged with a view to fencing. The Grazings Committee of Sconser also lodged an Application craving the Commissioners to inquire into the whole circumstances of the township and to modify the souming so as to permit the crofters to keep sheep. These crofters possessed sheep at the passing of the Act in 1886, but the same were not recognised by the Estate Management as part of the souming. The crofters did not enter a sheep souming in their Fair Rent Applications in 1887, and made no claim to keep sheep; but in the course of the inquiry which then took place it was proved that they had sheep. In 1898 the Estate Management made Application to put the Grazings Act in force. Under that Application a Committee was appointed, a souming fixed, and rules and regulations issued. The souming was stated at two cows for each holding in the township—or 60 in all, there being 30 full crofts. Thereafter the Estate Management took proceedings in the Sheriff Court with the view of having the sheep cleared off and the stock on the ground restricted to cattle. The crofters opposed these proceedings, and afterwards lodged the present Applications. These were heard at Sconser on 7th and 8th December 1900. The Applicants were represented by Mr. Dugald Maclachlan, solicitor, Portree, while the proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, was represented by her factor, Mr. A. H. Douglas. The first applicant, Harry Mackay, having been called,

*Mr. Douglas* said—I should like to make a statement as soon as I hear the case of the Applicants. There is one thing, however, which I should like to ask now. I don't quite understand this Application that I have received. It seems to me to contain so many pleas that I don't know what they all refer to. The first thing is a Fair Rent Application, and there is also an Application to fix the souming. Further, there is a reference to a fence, and there is a prayer for a sheep stock, and to fix the boundaries, and, if possible, to have the same enlarged. There are six or seven different items there, and I want to know about them. They cannot all come under the head of one Application.

*The Chairman*—The common pasture of the township of Sconser, as described in the Fair Rent Application now before us, is as follows:—

“ 1365 acres bounded on the north by Loch Sligachan and river Sligachan; on the west by Alt Darrach; on the south by Alt Drim-na-lair; on the east by the Macdonald Deer Forest.

“ This hill pasture is held in common by the townships, consisting of 30 crofts with a souming of two cows and one stirk—in all, 60 cows, 30 stirks.

“ The arable land, except lot  $\frac{1}{2}$  28, 29, and 30, is surrounded by a dyke surmounted with a deer fence five feet high, which cost Applicants, except  $\frac{1}{2}$  28, 29, and 30, £140 in actual cash, besides 328 days' labour.

“The Applicants desire that their souming should be so modified or altered as to permit each to keep sheep, and that the boundaries of their common pasture be better defined (and, if possible, enlarged) with a view to fencing, which is much required.”

*The Chairman* (continuing) said—That is what they say and what they ask us to do under this Application. Then there is another Application before us here—an Application by the Grazings Committee, and which I will now read:—

“UNDER THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886, AND THE CROFTERS COMMON GRAZINGS REGULATION ACT, 1891.

“UNTO THE HONOURABLE THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.

“The Petition of Murdo Mackinnon, Murdo Macleod, and Roderick Maclean, being the members of the Grazings Committee nominated and appointed by Order of the Crofters Commission, dated 30th December 1898, for the township of Colliemore and Sconser,

“*Humbly Sheweth,*—

“That your Petitioners have, since the date of their appointment above referred to, been carefully and diligently discharging their functions as Grazings Committee for the said township of Colliemore and Sconser.

“That in such capacity it has been borne in upon them that the grazing ground over which they have oversight is not, and cannot with the present souming be, made the best of.

“The grazing common to the township extends to 1365 acres, which is on its whole landward side surrounded by the Macdonald Deer Forest, but a great portion of its area consists of steep hillsides, the full benefit of which, for grazing purposes, cannot be obtained by means of a cattle stock, and as the township has not been allowed a stock of sheep, much of the benefit which the crofters concerned could derive from the holding is lost to them.

“Your Honours cannot but be also aware, from your extensive knowledge of the conditions of life in crofter townships in the West Highlands and Islands, that the absence of a sheep stock from the souming of a crofting community is a very serious drawback, and entails disadvantages which affect the best interests of such a community to such an extent as to largely mean the difference between indigence and misery, and prosperity and comfort.

“That in crofting communities the understanding has been in use to be acted upon, that where a crofter found that the souming did not enable him to do justice to his holding he had the power to substitute any portion of his stock for an equivalent of another kind, and this in accordance with a well-known rule that six sheep were an equivalent for one cow, and two cows for one horse, and so on.

“That the crofters of your Petitioners’ township have for some time back, in the desire to get the most out of their holdings, been for the most part adding sheep to their souming, and have as a rule become possessed of more or less of such stock, while at the same time they are about forty cows under the souming of cattle allowed to their township.

“Owing, however, to the absence of a proper sheep fence between their grazing and the Macdonald Deer Forest (on which the grazing is better and more attractive), these sheep have to some extent, unfortunately, been trespassing on the forest, and the deer from the forest have been trespassing on the crofters’ grazings, with the result that the landlord, acting under the provisions of the Grazings Act, has obtained a decree against the crofters for the removal and sale of the sheep as being an over-souming, a proceeding which, if carried into effect, cannot fail to be accompanied with the most serious consequences.

“They submit in this connection that, on a just and equitable interpretation of the Crofters Act, it is immaterial to the landlord what stock the crofter maintains on his holding, so long as the holding is not deteriorated in value, the landlord’s interest in the holding being practically limited to receiving the rent and preventing illegitimate or deteriorating use of the holding by the crofter.

“Your Petitioners, therefore, in these circumstances of extremity,

“Pray your Honours to inquire into the whole present circumstances of the township, and to modify the souming of each croft thereof, so as to permit of a certain number of sheep being kept on each holding as a part of the stock thereof; and, further, to take, or to authorise to be taken, such steps as may be competent for the erection of an adequate fence between the said deer forest and the grazings of Sconser, so as to prevent in future the mutual trespass and consequent damage referred to by deer and sheep.

“*According to Justice.*

“*Drawn by MACLACHLAN & MACKINNON, Solicitors,  
“Portree, Agents for Petitioners.”*

*The Chairman* (continuing) said—These proceedings seem to be based on the assumption that the Applicants have no right to keep sheep. They accept the Order of the Commissioners in that respect, but they pray for a revision of the souming, and that because they have an under-souming of cattle, and because the ground possessed by them is in certain places available for sheep but not

for cattle. It is proper to revert to the Application under the Grazings Act dealt with in 1898. Under that Application we fixed the souming at two cows for each full share—or sixty cows in all. On the question of sheep we have the following finding:—

“Find and Declare that the crofters of Sconser or Colliemore had no sheep souming at the passing of the Act in 1886, and claimed no sheep souming in their Fair Rent Applications dealt with in 1887. Likewise Find and Declare that the crofters of Sconser or Colliemore have failed to satisfy the Commissioners that they have any right now to a sheep souming.”

*Mr. Douglas*—I should like to know how much of the prayers in this Application you intend to take up.

*The Chairman*—We are entitled to consider the Fair Rent Application, and to inquire as to the boundaries of the common pasture. Then we are entitled to consider the souming. You say that the souming set forth in the Application is disconform to the souming you think is the right souming. We will inquire into that. Then there is a statement here about 28, 29, and 30. I do not know that that is of much importance. Again there is a prayer that the souming should be modified. That proceeds on the assumption that they do not claim a right to keep sheep. They now plead that they may be allowed to keep sheep; and that the boundaries of their common pasture be better defined, and if possible enlarged. We cannot grant enlargement of holdings under this Application, but we will not refuse to hear what has to be said about it.

*Mr. Douglas*—I am not prepared to go into the question of enlargement of holdings.

*The Chairman*—This is not an Application under which enlargement can be granted, but the question of boundaries may be dealt with, and at the same time we will hear what they have to say about the matter of enlargement.

*Mr. Douglas*—My Lord, as you have read the petition by the crofters, I would like to lodge a reply to it. [Produces Minute.] I would also like to say that the proceedings here to-day are to a certain extent *res judicata*. The Fair Rent Application, of course, is competent, but I maintain that the whole other proceedings as to sheep and other claims before the Commissioners are vexatious, the object being to stultify the law. I, acting as Factor for the Estate, have taken proceedings in the Sheriff Court and obtained a decree. We have given them nine months' grace to clear their sheep. They have failed to do that, and they threatened me personally—I should say they threatened my servants who were sent here, and told them that in the event of my removing the sheep there should be bloodshed. They also deforced a Sheriff's Officer whom I sent here, and openly defied the law. As a rule, I have always been prepared to meet the tenants fairly when they appealed to your Honours, and I have appeared previous to this always with the view of settling amicably any dispute that might arise between crofters and the Estate. To-day I appear on a strictly legal footing, and take up simply a legal attitude. They defied me and defied the law. I don't come here to-day to conciliate, but to claim my legal rights.

*The Chairman*—Having read the Fair Rent Application, and also the Application by the Grazings Committee, I ought to read this Minute put in by the Estate.

The Minute is as follows:—

“UNDER THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS, SCOTLAND, ACT 1886 AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

“TO THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.

“MINUTE for RESPONDENT in answer to Petition by Murdo Mackinnon, Murdo Macleod, and Roderick Maclean, being members of the Grazings Committee of the township of Colliemore,

*Humbly Sheweth,*—

“That the Petitioners have not discharged their duties as managers of the township or members of the Grazings Committee, in so far as they have failed to carry out the orders of your Honours; that the souming of the township in some instances is largely exceeded, and in other instances the souming is below what the holding is entitled to carry; that those who are over-soumed do not pay the proportion of their over-souming to those who are under-soumed, as ordered by your Honours in clause 3 of Order dated 30th December 1898. They have also failed to restrict the stock kept by the crofters of Colliemore to a souming of two cows per croft, as fixed by the Commissioners on 30th December 1898.

“That one of the Applicants, Murdo Mackinnon, is not a crofter under the Act, in proof of which I draw your Honours' attention to your statement in 1887.

“That every portion of the township grazing, which is capable of carrying stock, is accessible by cattle.

“That the Crofters Holding Act or the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act and subsequent Acts do not allow a crofter to alter his souming at will, or substitute one class of stock for another class of stock according to the ratio stated by your Petitioners or any other ratio.

“That some of the crofters of the township have, as admitted in the Petition, added sheep to their stock in direct violation and utter disregard of the Order of the Commissioners dated 30th December 1898, or the decree of the Sheriff Court hereinafter referred to, which sheep have not been confined to the township grazing, but have been allowed to trespass continually on the adjoining land, which land is in the hands of the Respondent, and for which the crofters pay no rent. The crofters received many notices to remove their sheep, but paid no regard to the same.

“The Respondent humbly submits that this is an attempt on the part of the Petitioners to induce your Honours to alter your own Order of 30th December 1898, although it is not even alleged that



any change of circumstances has taken place since that date to make such an alteration advisable, and as a matter of fact no change of circumstances has taken place. The Order in question has formed the foundations for a judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute at Portree following upon an action at the Respondent's instance and defended by the crofters of Colliemore, in which decree was granted for the sale of the whole sheep-stock of the township of Colliemore, as surplus stock within the meaning of the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, and the Respondent humbly submits that your Honours' Order is now final. The decree which followed upon it has been extracted, and proceedings have been taken thereon, so that the subject is now *res judicata* and not subject to review.

"It is also humbly submitted that it is incompetent on the part of the Petitioners to apply to your Honours to take steps for the erection of a fence between the grazing land of Colliemore and the Macdonald Deer Forest. If the Petitioners limited their stock to the souming authorised by your Honours, the necessity for such a fence would not arise. The Respondent would also humbly submit to your Honours that the conduct of the Petitioners in applying to your Honours with the object of staying legal proceedings under the judgment of a competent Court, founded upon your Honours' Order of 30th December 1898, is, under the circumstances, unwarranted and vexatious, and the Respondent cannot be expected to stay proceedings as a consequence of their Application. The Petitioners and the crofters of Colliemore have had every opportunity open to them to remove the sheep-stock themselves after the date of your Honours' Order. When they failed to do this, proceedings were taken in the Sheriff Court to obtain the Order of the Sheriff for the removal of the sheep. This Order was obtained on 5th January 1900, and although the Respondent has since that date repeatedly warned the crofters of Colliemore to remove the sheep, and *ex gratia* allowed them more than half a year from the date of the Order to have its terms carried out, there have been up to this time no steps taken by the Petitioners or the crofters of Colliemore to comply with the Order of the Court. As a matter of fact, the Petitioners and other crofters of Colliemore have defied the Respondent to have the Orders of the Court carried out. Further, that the whole circumstances being exactly similar in all respects to those which existed at the date of the Application by minute or letter lodged with your Honours by the Petitioners on 9th December 1898, marked B/1556, and that your Honours having at that time carefully considered all the circumstances, and having issued an Order, dated 30th December 1898, to which is added a carefully-worded note dealing with the whole circumstances, finding that your Petitioners were not entitled to keep sheep. Further, that the prayer to the erection of a fence is incompetent.

"The Respondent, therefore, prays your Honours to further emphasise your last Order, and to issue such other Order or Orders as to your Honours may seem just.

(Signed)

"A. HUGH DOUGLAS,

"Factor for the Respondent.

5th December 1900."

The Chairman, in conclusion, said—All that in no way precludes us from hearing the Application.

The examination of the Applicants and others was then proceeded with, and the following evidence led:—

*Harry Mackay, Lot 1 Sconser* (a Gaelic witness, sworn and examined by the Chairman through a sworn interpreter), deponed—I came to the croft 50 years ago, and have been in it ever since. I have one cow, one stirk, and one calf. I have also seven ewes, seven or eight hogs, and two wethers. That is my whole stock. That stock grazes on our own ground, and not in the deer forest. They go on to the forest, but we turn them back. Malcolm Macleod is our shepherd. I was married, but my wife is now dead. I have three daughters and two sons. One of the daughters is dead and another is living with me. The third is married in Sconser. One of my sons is in Moll, a gamekeeper, and the other is in Lynedale, also a gamekeeper. I get assistance from my son in Lynedale. He pays the rent for me. I paid £10 12s. of arrears that were on the croft when I got the land. These were incurred by another tenant. This year's rent is not yet paid, but it will not be long till I pay it. That is all I am owing. I will get the money for the rent from my son at Lynedale. I sold nine sheep this year. They were ewes, and I got 9s. for some and 10s. 6d. for others. I also sold two wethers for 16s. and 18s. I had no other sheep sales. Last year I sold seven ewes. For the eild ones I got 16s. I am not sure what I got for the others. In 1898 I sold four ewes at 9s. each. I have only one cow, because I cannot keep two. I was obliged to sell some stock to buy meal. There are two years since I was reduced to one cow. I sold a two-year-old this year for £4 15s. That was all I sold this year.

*By Mr. Maclachlan*—I suffer damage from deer. They ate the first crop (shaws) that grew on the potatoes last year. They used to trespass on our crofts, but we began to watch them, and they do not now do much damage to me. I have not claimed compensation for two years from the Estate as our sheep were going into the forest, and we set the one against the other. Every year we suffer damage. I was obliged to protect my potatoes and oats with herring nets. I began to keep sheep because other people were keeping them, and we thought we had as much right as they had. The shooting tenant kept sheep to the number of 300 on our land. That was about fifteen years ago. We were obliged to keep sheep because we could not use our grazings fully otherwise. We could not use the higher grazing for cattle. The want of a sheep-stock in our township was a great and serious inconvenience. The produce of the sheep pays a good part of the rent. We have

been keeping sheep for about fifteen years. We began to keep them because it was an absolute necessity. My father had sheep in Moll before he was removed from there. I was aware from the Commissioners' Order of 1898 that we had no right to keep sheep. When the Commissioners were here on a former occasion they asked me about my stock, and I was told I had as much land as would keep my cattle and sheep stock. I heard about the Order, but the people who went to Portree, the Grazings Committee, were unable to prove we had a right to keep sheep. Sheep was not in the souming in 1886, but what else could we keep except sheep? Deer is not in our souming, and they eat our crops. We allow the sheep stray into the forest as little as possible. We could keep sheep without grazing on the forest if we got a fence erected. We make home-spun clothing from the wool. I use it all for the house, but others may sell a little.

*By Mr. Douglas*—My daughter who lives with me has no sheep. There are sixty years since my father came to Sconser. He came from Moll. The sheep were taken away from the people of Moll and Sconser about the same time—fifty or sixty years ago, when the place was made a deer forest.

*The Chairman*—Do the people of Sconser marry much in the township? Witness—Yes. Most of the marriages are between the people of the township, and a great many are related by marriage. I have no boat. I lost one in a storm three years ago. It was 15½ feet keel. The people of Sconser did nothing in the way of fishing this year. They had no large boats for going away to the herring fishing.

[The area of Lot 1 is 2 acres 1 rood 30 poles arable, 1 acre 1 rood outrun, and one share in the common pasture of 1365 acres, which is divided into 30 equal shares.]

*John Fraser, 2 Sconser, age 55 (a Gaelic witness, sworn and examined by the Chairman)*—The area of my croft is 1 acre 3 roods 30 poles arable, 1 acre 10 poles outrun, with 1-30th share in common pasture of 1365 acres. The old rent was £2 4s., and the Fair Rent £2 4s. Arrears in 1887, £4 8s.; all ordered to be paid. I paid these arrears. I am owing nothing except this year's rent. My people have always been in the holding. I succeeded my father, who succeeded my grandfather. My father died about forty years ago. I have one cow, one four-year-old, and one stirk. I have also seven or eight sheep between ewes and wethers, and seven or eight hogs. I sold about nine ewes this year at 9s., 10s., and 15s. I also sold four wethers at 19s. each. These were all my sheep sales this year. I don't remember what I sold last year. I sold five or six perhaps, between ewes and wethers. I got 10s. and 12s. for the ewes, and 15s. for the wethers. The wethers get their grazing on very high ground sometimes. They graze as little as we can help in the deer forest. In 1898 I did not sell many—about four or five at 9s. and 10s. I have an old boat. My sister and a nephew live with me in the house at present. My mother is dead. I had a brother who was four or five years confined to bed. He was a gamekeeper with Lord Macdonald. He caught cold and contracted some disease. I had great expenses in connection with his illness.

*By Mr. MacLachlan*—I heard what Harry Mackay said about sheep being indispensable. We cannot do without sheep on the high ground, as cattle will not thrive there. I agree with all that Mackay said. The wool keeps us in cloth.

*By Mr. Douglas*—There is no stock except what I mentioned belonging to the house. My father was on the mainland before he married my mother. My mother was in possession of the croft at the time of the marriage.

*By the Chairman*—Part of our grazing is too high and steep for cattle. It is so high that I have seen cattle go up there and have to be carried down. No animal can do any good on that ground except sheep. I should think a half of the grazing is of that character. We have a bull in the township. There is only one horse in the township. It belongs to Donald Mackinnon. That horse is a special privilege by the proprietor for use at burials, &c.

*Mr. Douglas*—I saw last year when here about twelve horses. Who did these belong to? Witness—I don't know. They were not mine. I saw horses here that came from the Uist markets. I have seen horses from the township, but they are now all away.—Q. How long is it since you saw horses which belonged to the township? A. Some were sent off this year and some last year. I cannot say how many in each year. I had no horse myself, and I did not take any interest in the matter.—Q. How many horses do you know were sent away this year? A. I don't know.—Q. Do you know anyone in the township who had any of the horses that were sent away this year? A. I think Kenneth Nicolson sent off one this year.—Q. Do you know anybody else who sent off a horse this year? A. I don't know. I didn't take anything to do with the horses, as I had none myself.—Q. Do you know why they were sent away? A. I am sure they sent them away because they had no food for them.

*Donald Fraser, 3 and 4 Sconser (examined by the Chairman)*—Area—2 acres 3 roods 30 poles arable, 2 acres 3 roods 22 poles outrun; two shares in common pasture of 1365 acres. Old Rent, £4 15s.; Fair Rent, £4 15s. Arrears, £4 15s.; all ordered to be paid. These arrears were all paid. There is a year's rent now due, but I have to make a claim against the Estate for some of that. I have been seventeen years in my present croft. It was one Macintyre, a gamekeeper, who had it before. He died of fever, and his house was afterwards burned down. I got the holding a year after that with a year's arrears on it, which I paid. These amounted to £5 with some rates. I have two cows, one two-year-old, and two stirks. Last year at the clipping the shepherd allowed me 24 sheep in all. I sold this year four wethers at £1 and nine ewes at 11s. I sold them to a man at Drynoch called Donald Macleod. I sold the wethers to Cameron, butcher, Portree. I have been dealing with him for two years. He comes to Sconser at times for wethers, and gets a share.

Some other Portree butchers come to Sconser also. I am married and have six children. The eldest is over twenty and the youngest about six years. There are four sons and two daughters. They are all at home except one, the eldest son, who is presently working at Rotherham. Part of the grazing which the township has is too high for cattle—I should say about one-half. The cattle get no benefit from the high ground. If they did go up they would likely get lost. I have a boat 15 feet 8 inches keel. I go to the herring fishing sometimes.—Q. You admit you have no right to keep sheep? A. I could not say. Some say we had right to keep them long ago.

*By Mr. Douglas*—I do not know whether Portree butchers keep sheep in Sconser.

*The Chairman*—Do you know of any Sconser people keeping horses this year and sending them away? A. I remember of Kenneth Nicolson and Harry Mackenzie. I had a horse a good many years ago. I sold it six years ago. I kept it five years. It trespassed on the forest, and I paid the Ground Officer 7s. 6d. for the trespass. I also had a two-year-old out of this mare. I took both to Broadford, and sold the mare for £10 and the two-year-old for £9.

*By Mr. MacLachlan*—I was buying food for these horses as well as giving them the wintering of the croft. I used them for carrying peats, which at that time were distant about four miles. A horse was very useful for this. I have no horse now. The deer trespass a lot on my croft every year. They eat the potatoes and corn. I had a claim for compensation the last three or four years, and got it every year except this year. Two years I got £2 10s. I don't remember what I got last year. The amount was fixed by some of the people of Sconser with the gamekeeper, and the Estate accordingly paid the claim. I cannot say whether many of the Sconser crofters were getting compensation in the same way. I have not sent in any claim for this year. The Estate keep a watcher on at nights when the corn crop is out—from 1st August till October. I cannot say whether he is doing his duty or not, but we suffer still. Donald Macleod, crofter, Sconser, is the watcher.

*Mary Nicolson, 5 Sconser, aged 50 (a Gaelic witness)*—The tenant in 1887 was Norman Nicolson. Area—1 acre 3 roods 30 poles arable; 3 roods 36 poles outrun; 1-30th share in common of 1365 acres. Old Rent, £2 10s.; Fair Rent, £2. Arrears, £5; cancelled, £2 10s.; to be paid, £2 10s.

Deponed—Norman Nicolson was my brother. He died in 1889. He was ill for five days only. He was not married. All the family died except Norman and myself. I am the sole occupant of the holding now. Very little of the land was under crop this year. I could not cultivate it. I have no cattle stock. There are four years since my cow died. I think I have only two sheep. I sold three this year. I get nothing from the other tenants in respect of my being understocked. My brother died of inflammation of the lungs. I sold the crop that was in the ground to pay the funeral expenses and medical expenses. I am in arrears to the extent of £7. I am not able to pay the arrears, but if the croft is left with me I will endeavour to pay the yearly rent.

*By Mr. MacLachlan*—The deer do damage to our crops every year. My brother did not get compensation for the damage. The deer ate the potatoes I planted this year.

*By Mr. Douglas*—My brother used to take the paper containing the valuation of damage to Portree when he went to pay the rent, but did not get any compensation. It was to the former Factor.

*Donald Mackenzie, 6 Sconser, aged 40.*—The tenant in 1887 was James Mackintosh. Area—2 acres and 30 poles arable; 1 acre and 20 poles outrun; one share in common of 1365 acres. Old Rent, £2 18s.; Fair Rent, £2 18s. Arrears, £6 4s., all ordered to be paid.

Deponed—These arrears have all been paid. I have been tenant of this holding about eight or nine years. I have no cattle. I was told by the late Factor (Mr. Mackintosh) that I was not allowed to keep horses, but that I might keep sheep and cattle. I sent the horse I had to Broadford. I have four ewes and two lambs. I sold one ewe and one wether this year to a butcher in Portree. I sold none last year, but in 1898 I sold one wether for 19s. 6d., also to a butcher in Portree. James Mackintosh, whom I succeeded in the holding, was no relative of mine. My brother, Neil Mackenzie, lives with me. He is older than I am. I lost all my other friends by the fever—viz., my sister Maggie in 1898 (she was married, and lived in Sconser), my brother Charles in 1898, and my first cousin, Donald Robertson, who lived with me. I had the fever myself, and was for a time in the hospital at Portree.

*By Mr. MacLachlan*—I took the croft from Mr Mackintosh, the late Factor. I got a letter from him, stating that I would have to send away the horse I had, but to do me justice I would be allowed to keep cattle and sheep. I lost that letter. It was sent me three years ago last summer (1897). I had one ewe and one hogg at that time. I did not increase my sheep stock. I had one lamb last year and two this year. The letter from Mr. Mackintosh did not say whether the sheep were to be kept on my croft or on the common pasture. He said justice would be done. The letter mentioned sheep; that was the reason I undertook to pay the arrears of the former tenant. My understanding was that I would be allowed to keep sheep, and on that understanding I paid the old arrears on the croft.

*By Mr. Douglas*—The letter referred to was received in 1897 about a fortnight before the summer market. Neil Mackenzie, who lives with me, has a croft in Sconser, but does not live upon it. He cannot live upon it, for it has no house. My potatoes are not more than 20 yards from my house. They are often eaten up by the deer. There is only one man watching. I cannot say whether he is doing his duty. I have seen two watchers on sometimes, and fires lit at each end of the township to scare away the deer from the crops. This is done every season. If there were a fence round the land watching could be dispensed with.

*Donald Finlayson, 7 Sconser.*—Area—2 acres arable, 1 acre outrun; one share in 1365 acres of common pasture. Old Rent, £3 2s.; Fair Rent, £2 15s. Arrears, £6 4s.; cancelled, £1 4s.; to be paid, £5.

In answer to the *Chairman*, deponed—These arrears are all paid. I am one year's rent in arrear now. I have been about thirty-six years in my present holding. One John Macdonald was there before me. I have one cow, one stirk, three wethers, eight ewes, four hoggs, three lambs. I sold six wethers this year to Cameron, Carboast, at 37s. each. I sold three ewes at 9s. 6d., 16s., and 10s. 6d. I used to be driver at the Sligachan Hotel. My wife died two years ago. I have a family of six children alive. There is one son and one daughter at home. The others are all at service. My son-in-law has three of a family. They live with me in the house, but the father is presently in the Inverness Lunatic Asylum. The only other persons from Sconser who are in the asylum, so far as I know, are Martin Macinnes and Murdo Mackenzie. A part of the common grazing is unsuited for cattle; more than the half of the pasture is unsuitable, and if sheep were not put upon the higher reaches of the hill the township would get no benefit from the grazing there. We suffer every year from the ravages of deer. Last year the damage done to me was valued at 25s. The year before it was not valued. Many years we do not value it because we are aware some of our sheep were trespassing on the forest, but every year we suffer from deer. That is the case generally all over the township.—Q. Do you think two watchmen would be sufficient to keep off the deer? A. I think a fence would be much better.

*By Mr. Maclachlan*—Do you know any young men from Sconser who are in the Army or Navy? A. There are four—Kenneth Lockhart, who was in the Lovat Scouts, and was killed the other day. He was the son of a shepherd. John Mackenzie, Lovat Scouts. He was born in Lochcarron, but was brought up at Sconser. His father was keeper here. Malcolm Mackinnon, born in Sconser, who is now in the Navy. Sergeant Peter Macintyre, born in Sconser. He is in the Army—in the Inniskilling Dragoons, presently serving in South Africa. I remember five others who were soldiers before that, but they are all now dead. Some of them were in the Crimean War, including an uncle of my own.—Q. Do you consider it indispensable that the Sconser people should have sheep? A. They cannot be comfortable without them.

*By Mr. Douglas*—I have a claim against the Estate for damage done by deer. I spoke to the late Factor (Mr. Mackintosh) about it. I put no claim in this year nor last year. The Estate has never claimed from me for the damage done by sheep trespassing in the forest. There was no claim for loss of rent on the deer forest owing to sheep trespass.—Q. There have been horses in this township for years? A. I think there have been. The keepers used to have horses. I never had a horse myself. I daresay there were six or seven horses here two or three years ago.

*Alexander Mackenzie, 8 Sconser, aged 56 (a Gaelic witness).*—The tenants in 1887 were John and Alexander Mackenzie. Area—1 acre 3 roods 33 poles arable, and 3 roods 36 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £3; Fair Rent, £2 15s. Arrears, £6 10s.; cancelled, £3 10s.; to be paid, £3.

In answer to the *Chairman*, witness deponed—I have been 36 years in the holding. John Mackenzie was there before. He was no relation of mine. I have one cow, seven ewes, two hoggs. I sold three ewes this year at 9s. and 10s. In 1899 I sold two ewes at 8s. for one and 16s. for the other. In 1898 I sold two at 16s. and 12s. I have eight of a family. My wife and two daughters are at home. Three sons are away. They could not stay in the place on account of its poverty. Part of the grazing is unsuitable for keeping cattle. There is no use in sending a cow more than 80 yards beyond the fence. I do no work except labouring and fishing. I have an old boat, but don't cast nets with her. There are ten boats in the township altogether. There are no large boats. Some of the boats are owned by two people and others by one.

*By Mr. Maclachlan*—We suffer from deer trespass. Deer made me a poor man.—Q. Did you make a claim against the Estate? A. I sent in a claim to Mr. Mackintosh, the late Factor, but he would not listen to it. As he refused one year, I did not make another claim, but there was damage every year, including this year.

*By Mr. Douglas*—Does Widow Flora Mackenzie live on your croft? A. Yes; she has a share of the croft. She has a house for herself. The croft is divided. I cannot say what sheep stock she has got. She is not present, nor anybody on her behalf. There are £4 10s. 6d. of arrears due. I will pay these in a week or so.

*The Chairman*—How long is it since the ground was divided? A. Seven or eight years.

*By Mr. Douglas*—How long has there been two houses on the croft? A. A very long time. The widow pays her share of the rent and I pay mine.

*By Mr. Maclachlan*—The widow is my brother's widow.

*Alexander Mackinnon, 9 Sconser.*—Area—2 acres arable and 1 acre outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £3; Fair Rent, £2 15s. Arrears, £6; cancelled, £1; to be paid, £5.

In answer to the *Chairman*, witness deponed—My mother and my grandfather were in the croft before I took up the tenancy. I have one cow, one stirk, one calf, nine ewes, seven hoggs, three wethers. I never had a horse. I sold six or eight sheep this year. I got 16s. for the wethers and 10s. 3d. for part of the ewes and 9s. for the others. I cannot say what I sold in 1899.—I don't remember. I have no family. My sister lives in the house with me. She is over sixty years of age. A considerable portion of our grazing is not suited for cattle. I have seen cattle which went up to the high parts taken down with the help of ropes and men. I can never get up to my full souming, as whenever I get near it one of the animals dies. My first souming was

two cows and one stirk. Then Tormore, the Factor, put 5s. extra on the rent, and gave a souming of three cows. That would be a good many years ago. He said nothing about horses. There never were horses in our souming. Tormore never said anything to me about sheep, but the late Alexander Macdonald did. When I took the croft there were sheep on it. I paid the arrears of my mother. I was refusing to pay these arrears, and also to take the croft, when Mr. Macdonald said it was a shame to part with my father's and grandfather's croft. He told me I had sheep and cattle to pay the arrears.—Q. At that time were you allowed to keep sheep or not? A. We had sheep.—Q. Why did you not apply to get a sheep souming in 1887? A. When we put in the Application it was through one Mr. Reid, Portree. I told him every sheep I had, and I never knew what he put in the Application to the Commissioners.

*The Chairman*, having read the Application of 1887, said—There are no sheep mentioned there.

Witness deponed—I told Mr. Reid every sheep I had. I had 12 sheep at that time. I also told them to your Lordship in Portree in 1887. The reason I did not pay my arrears was owing to my not getting compensation for the damage done by deer. I was summoned for £4 of arrears, and decree was given for that sum against me, with 9s. 9d. of expenses.

*By Mr. Maclachlan*—Although no souming is mentioned in the Application of 1887, we kept sheep. There were sheep kept in the township 20 years ago. There was a good piece of our pasture taken off and made into small crofts. We never got any compensation for that. It was in Tormore's time. I have seen four men watching the township from deer. It is practically impossible to keep the deer away without a wire fence. I never claimed for compensation but once.

*Widow Catherine Mackenzie, 10 Sconser*.—Appeared: Donald Finlayson, neighbour.—The tenant in 1887 was John Mackenzie. Area—2 acres 6 poles arable and 3 roods 34 poles outrun; one share in common pasture. Old Rent, £2 18s; Fair Rent, £2 18s. Arrears, £3 19s.; all ordered to be paid. Arrears at present time, £3 8s. Stock—One cow, 15 sheep. Three of a family alive. Has son a blacksmith in Portree—Harry Mackenzie. He commenced business there this year.

*Roderick Maclean, 11 Sconser*.—The tenant in 1887 was Norman Macleod. Area—1 acre 3 roods 38 poles arable and 3 roods 39 poles outrun; one share in common pasture of 1365 acres. Old Rent, £3; Fair Rent, £2 15s. Arrears, £5 5s.; cancelled, £2 5s.; to be paid, £3.

Deponed—The arrears at present are £11 11s. I cannot pay the arrears. I have been tenant eight or nine years. I have one stirk and three or four sheep. I sold two sheep this year, and two or three last year. My wife died last August. She was ill for two years. I have three of a family alive, and two dead. Fever was not in my house, but it was in my father's house.

*By Mr. D. Maclachlan*—I don't suffer very much damage from deer.

[Adjourned.]

SCONSER, 8th December 1900.

The hearing of the Sconser Applications was resumed to-day. The applicants were not represented by an agent. Mr. Douglas appeared for the Estate.

*Widow Mary Nicolson or Macleod, ½14 Sconser, aged 35 (a Gaelic witness)*.—Area—1 acre 1 rood 10 poles arable and 2 roods 16 poles outrun; half-share in common of 1365 acres. Present Rent, £1 15s. Arrears to Martinmas 1900, £15 9s. This was a first Application.

Applicant deponed—I have no cattle stock. I have one son about four years of age. My husband died three and a half years ago. I have two sheep. Very little of the arable land is cultivated. I had no corn. I sold one sheep this year, but have not yet been paid for it. I have been all my life in the holding. The croft had been my grandfather's once. My husband went away to work on board a steamer. He was hardly a week away when I got word of his death. I don't know of what he died.

*By Mr. Douglas*—The croft was divided in 1895—one-half was given to Alexander Macleod, and the other to Murdo Mackenzie. Mackenzie took as his share of the arrears £1 15s.

*By The Chairman*—I have no money to pay the arrears, nor is there any way to earn it. I get no relief from the parish for my child. When my husband died there were two sheep on the holding.

*Donald Macleod, senior, 15 Sconser*.—Area—2 acres 36 poles arable and 1 acre 20 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £3 12s; Fair Rent, £3. Arrears, £7 11s. 6d.; cancelled, £4 11s. 6d.; ordered to be paid, £3.

Deponed—These arrears are all paid. I have been tenant for the last 14 years. My father was there for 40 years before. I have one cow, one calf, four ewes, two hoggs, and four lambs. I sold a ewe this year for 9s.; also a wether, but the latter is not settled for yet. I also sold a heifer for £6. In 1899 I sold four ewes at from 10s. to 14s. In 1898 I sold one ewe for 20s. I am employed by the Estate to act as a watcher. I was employed this year from 28th August to 26th October. I am the only watcher, and I watch at night. I got a lantern from Mr. Douglas to scare the deer away. The deer come down in considerable numbers. I could not count them during the night, but I have seen a large number at one time. They are not easy to keep off, but I do my best. They sometimes get on to the croft lands in spite of me, as I have to walk

from one end of the township to the other. I have occasionally two collies with me. I was acting as watcher last year. I was put on a little earlier that year. I was not a watcher the year before. It was James Macleod, now in England, who was watching then. I know the common grazing of 1365 acres. Part of that grazing is not suited for cattle—about one-half I should say. There is a deer fence about the crofts. It was erected by the Estate, but it is not sufficient now, as it is broken down a lot. It was not a good fence from the first.—Q. Did you see deer inside the croft lands after that fence was put up? A. Yes, my Lord.—Q. How many sheep do you estimate are in the township? A. That is more than I can say.—Q. Will there be some hundreds? A. There is over 200 just now, including sheep and lambs.—Q. How many of these would be wethers? A. I can't say; some of them will be wethers.—Q. Do the wethers find their way to the high ground? A. Yes, they do; they are just as good as the deer themselves for making for the high ground. The highest part of the hill belongs to ourselves. That is the piece where cattle could not get to. I am married, and had a family of four, but two are dead. The age of the eldest is five, and the youngest six months. These, with myself and wife, are all that are in the house.

*By Mr. Douglas*—Q. Did you make an estimate as to the sheep stock the upper part of Glamaig would carry? A. When I was in Portree the last time before the Commissioners Mr. Mackintosh, the Factor, said the hill would graze about 400 sheep.—Q. That was not the question I asked. What do you consider the top of Glamaig would carry of sheep? Would it carry any sheep at all? A. Yes; there is grass on the top of Glamaig. We claim the hill to the top. I never heard that the ridge a few hundred feet down was the line of march.

*The Chairman*—Q. You know the boundaries of the 1365 acres—[reads boundaries from Application—]. A. These are the boundaries.—Q. Did you make any estimate of the damage done by deer? A. I left it to the crofters themselves.—Q. Did you send a report to the Estate Management from time to time as to your duties as watcher? A. No, my Lord. I cannot say how many stags are in the forest on a rough calculation.

*Neil Mackenzie, 16 Sconser (a Gaelic witness).*—Area—2 acres arable and 1 acre 3 roods 85 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £3 12s; Fair Rent, £3. Arrears, £7 4s; cancelled, £1 4s.; to be paid, £6.

In answer to the *Chairman*, witness deponed—All these arrears are paid. I am not quite sure how long I am tenant of the croft, but I was tenant when the Commissioners were here in 1887. I have one cow, one two-year-old, one calf, 26 sheep. I sold eight ewes this year at 9s. 2½d. each. I sold four since at 15s. and 10s. 5d. I also sent 15 or 16 to Kenneth Macleod, butcher, Portree, at 14s. to 20s. I sold another to Mrs. Sharp, Sligachan. I sold 10 last year, ewes and wethers. I got 19s. for the wethers, but don't remember what I got for the ewes. I sent two or three to Sligachan besides. I can't say what I sold in 1898. I cannot say how many sheep of mine were clipped this year. I told you the number given to me by the shepherd. I can't say how many I paid him for last year, nor the year before. I cannot say whether I have the most sheep in the township or not.

*By Mr. Douglas*—I left my house on account of fever, and have not been able to erect another. I left it three years ago. I was living in the house when the fever broke out. Two brothers and a cousin and a neice were in the house. They all had the fever except myself and the neice, who left the house. My cousin died, also my brother Charles. My sister also died, but she did not live with me. I am now living with my brother, Donald Mackenzie, in No. 6 Sconser.

*Mr. Douglas* objected to the competency of the Application on the ground that the Applicant did not reside on his holding.

*John Mackenzie, 17 Sconser.*—The tenant in 1887 was Rachael MacQueen. Area—2 acres 1 rood 10 poles arable and 1 acre 1 rood 30 poles outrun; one share in common of 1356 acres, Old Rent, £3 2s. Fair Rent, £3 2s. Arrears, £9 6s.; all cancelled.

In answer to the *Chairman*, witness deponed—I have been tenant eight or nine years. Rachael MacQueen was before me. She was related to my mother. I have one stirk. I am away from the house a good deal. I act as a guide for the mountain climbers. I am not married. I know the hills very well. More than half of the Sconser crofters' grazing is not suited for cattle. The deer do damage to the crops every winter. I reside on Lot 19.

*Murdo Mackenzie, brother of Applicant, examined, deponed*—I live in croft No. 19. My brother John and myself own a joint sheep stock. His croft is No. 17, but he lives on 19. The sheep stock numbered about 52 at the clipping time. Last year it was 39 or 40. In 1898 there were about 36. The stock is divided equally between my brother John and myself. I sold 15 wethers this year at from 16s. to 20s. I sold 20 ewes at from 9s. to 16s. In 1899 I sold 10 wethers at 20s. each, and four ewes at 18s. In 1898, eight wethers and six ewes at about similar prices. We get some wool, out of which we make stockings, tweeds, and blankets. We use the most of it, but send some to Chisholm, Inverness. We send yarn and tweed. I am not married. My sister lives in the house with me. I do not think we have the largest sheep stock in the township. I do not go to the fishing. I am sure we could keep as many sheep as we have without going on to the deer forest.—Q. Do you think it is right for you to have so many sheep when others have so few? A. There was never any souming; if there were I am quite willing to give back something for the last three years. We winter our stock on the Sconser crofts, including the croft of Widow Mary Macleod, who has no stock.



*The Chairman*—Q. Do you consider that a fair arrangement? A. No, my Lord, I don't. paid the shepherd about 18s. for his work this year.

*Mr. Douglas* objected to the competency of the Application of John Mackenzie on the ground that he did not reside on his holding.

*Malcolm Macleod*, 18 *Sconser* (a Gaelic witness).—The tenant in 1887 was Murdo Macleod Area—3 acres arable and 2 acres 2 roods 16 poles outrun; one share in common of 1365 acres. Old Rent, £2 18s. Fair Rent, £2 18s. Arrears, £4 12s. 1d.; all ordered to be paid.

Deponed—These arrears have all been paid except 12s. I have been tenant for the last four years, but my name was only entered in the Estate Books this year. The former tenant was my brother. I have one stirk, and 15 sheep of all classes. I paid the shepherd for 22 sheep this year. I sold sheep this year, last year, and the year before. My wife is dead. I had eight of a family altogether; four are at home, two away, and two are dead. The age of the youngest at home is 12, and the oldest (a son) 24 or 25. There was no fever in my house in 1897, but I had fever seven years ago. Two of my family had it, but recovered.—Q. How many times has fever been in *Sconser*? A. I cannot tell that.

By *Mr. Douglas*—I sold one cow this year for £4 9s. I paid £8 for that cow four years ago. The product of the cow for four years was only one stirk, which I sold for £2 4s. 6d.

*Archibald Mackenzie*, 19 *Sconser* (a Gaelic witness).—Area—1 acre 1 rood 10 poles arable and 2 acres 2 roods 9 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £2 14s.; Fair Rent, £2 14s. Arrears, £4 8s.; all ordered to be paid. These arrears have all been paid.

*Mr. Douglas*, at the outset, objected to the competency of this Application on the ground that the Applicant does not reside on his holding.

Deponed—I live on Lot 25. I have been there 12 years. In Lot 19 my brother Murdo and my mother lived, but my mother died two years ago. My brother lives at Lot 19 at the present time. I take nothing to do with that croft. My brother pays the rent of it and stocks it. My lot (No. 25) is about 400 or 500 yards from Lot 19. Lot 25 used to be held by one John Nicolson.

*Widow Mary Macintyre*, 20 and 21 *Sconser*, absent.—Area—1 acre 3 roods 34 poles arable and 9 acres 2 roods 20 poles outrun; two shares in common pasture. Old Rent, £4 12s.; Fair Rent, £4 5s. Arrears, £12 10s. 6d.; cancelled, £6 10s. 6d.; to be paid, £6.

[*Mr. Douglas* said he understood this was a very hard case. The present arrears were £31 5s. She sold the only four sheep she had.]

*Malcolm Macleod*, shepherd, *Sconser*, was examined with regard to this holding.

*The Chairman*—Q. Do you know *Widow Mary Macintyre*? A. Yes, my Lord. Q. Has she any cattle? I don't know about cattle. Q. How many sheep did you return as clipped for her this year? A. Twenty-two. Q. How many last year? A. I don't remember. Q. Would it be about the same? A. Yes, my Lord. In 1898 I was not shepherd. Q. Who looks after *Widow Macintyre's* sheep for her? A. Her daughter, *Mary Macintyre*. I can't say how many sheep *Widow Macintyre* sold this year. I know she sold some. She sold some last year also.

*Catherine Nicolson*, 22 *Sconser*, aged 48 (a Gaelic witness).—The tenant in 1887 was *Widow Isabella MacQueen* or *Nicolson*. Area—2 acres 1 rood 10 poles arable and 1 acre 1 rood 30 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £2 4s.; Fair Rent, £2 4s. Arrears, £6 16s. 8d.; cancelled, £4 16s. 8d.; to be paid, £2.

Deponed—I have been tenant of the holding six years. I have one cow, one stirk, 1 ewe, two lambs. I live alone in the holding. For the six years I have been in possession I have paid £13 10s.

By *Mr. Douglas*—The arrears now due are £13 14s. I was living on the croft before my name was entered in the books. I was supporting my mother. I sold one wether this year to *Mrs. Sharp*, *Sligachan*; I also sold a stirk for £3.

*The Chairman*—Q. Are you going to make any payment of rent before the end of the year? A. I cannot pay the rent till I sell either the cow or the stirk.

*Kenneth Nicolson*, 23 *Sconser*, aged 60 (a Gaelic witness).—Area—1 acre 1 rood 20 poles arable and 2 acres 2 roods outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £2 8s.; Fair Rent, £2 4s. Arrears, £4 16s.; cancelled, 16s.; to be paid, £4. These arrears have all been paid.

Deponed—I have one cow, one heifer, and eight sheep. I have eight of a family. Two sons and a daughter reside in the house with me and my wife. Two daughters are in service, and a son is a shepherd at *Talisker*. I sold ten sheep this year at 9s., 10s., and 16s., also a horse for £11. The horse was bought by my son at *Talisker*. I also sold one cow for £6, and a stirk for £4.

*Alexander Maclean*, 24 *Sconser*.—The tenant in 1887 was *Charles Maclean*. Area—1 acre arable and 2 acres 2 roods 12 poles outrun; one share in common pasture. Old Rent, £2; Fair Rent, £2. Arrears, £2; all ordered to be paid.

Deponed—My father was *John Maclean*. He died six years ago. My brother *Charles* was tenant then. *Charles* died about four years ago. I have two cows, one calf, seven ewes, one wether. This year the shepherd returned my sheep at 15, and about the same number was returned last year. I sold nine sheep this year at 9s. 6d. to 16s. In 1899 I sold five sheep. In 1898 I sold six or seven. My croft suffers damage from deer to a trifling extent. I never asked for compensation.

My brother asked for it when he was tenant, but did not get anything. I am married and have five of a family in the house. Two unmarried sisters also live with me. I am the postman for the township, and have been so for the last four years.

*Archibald Mackenzie, 25 Sconser, aged 55 (a Gaelic witness).—*The tenant in 1887 was John Nicolson. Area—1 acre 1 rood 20 poles arable and 2 acres 3 roods outrun; one share in common of 1365 acres. Old Rent, £2; Fair Rent, £2. Arrears, £2; all ordered to be paid.

Deponed—I have no cattle stock. I have eight ewes, one wether, eight hoggs. I sold 11 sheep this year at 9s. and 10s. Some are not settled for yet. In 1899 I sold about the same. I cannot say how many were sold in 1898. It was my father-in-law, John Nicolson, who was tenant then. I have been tenant for two years.

*By Mr. Douglas—*My father-in-law did not leave a son, but left three or four daughters. My wife is next to the youngest. The eldest lives in Perth, and the second near Tay Bridge.—Q. If your name is entered as tenant of the croft will you pay the rent and the arrears now due? A. Yes, I will. The arrears are £3 at the present time, including this year's rent.

*Archibald and Ann Mackenzie, 26 Sconser.—*Appeared: Ann Mackenzie, aged 53 (a Gaelic witness).—The area of the croft is 1 acre 1 rood arable and 1 acre 2 roods 30 poles outrun; with one share in common of 1365 acres. The Old Rent was £2 8s.; the Fair Rent £2. The arrears amounted to £6 0s. 9d., and were all cancelled.

Deponed—Archibald Mackenzie is my husband. My husband had fever 17 years ago, and was paralysed. He has since been unable to do anything. One side was paralysed, and his mind has been affected. We have been in the holding 17 years. My husband's father and mother were there before. We have no cattle stock. Lost our only cow four years ago. We have one ewe and one dinmont. I have 12 lambs, which my nephew presented to my son some weeks ago. The neighbours give me some help in carrying home peats, &c. I sold one ewe at 10s. 5d. and a wether at 20s. this year. I gather whelks for sale. We get no help from the Parochial Board. The whelks fetch from 10s. to 11s. 6d. a bag.

*Mr. Douglas—*There are eight years' arrears on the croft, £16 9s. 10d. Witness—I had no way to pay the rent.

*By the Chairman—*I live mostly on tea, potatoes, and meal.

*Donald Mackinnon, 27 Sconser (a Gaelic witness).—*Area—2 acres 1 rood 14 poles arable and 8 acres 1 rood 16 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £4; Fair Rent, £3 10s.. Arrears, £6; all ordered to be paid.

Deponed—I have been tenant since my mother died, 21 years ago, but I paid the rent of the croft long before that. I was only two and a half years old when my people came to Sconser from Tormichaig. I have one cow, two two-year-olds, one calf, one horse, and 15 or 16 sheep. The horse is the township horse. There were 30 sheep returned to me as clipped this year. I can't say as to last year, but there would not be so many. We never sold so many as we did this year. My brother Murdo and I were selling our sheep together. I sold 28 ewes and 13 wethers at 8s. to 11s. for ewes, and 20s. for wethers.

*The Chairman—*Q. You made £30 last year? A. I was paying it out as I was getting it. My brother was not well and I had to pay for the doctor. There was fever in my house about 17 years ago, and it was there that Mackenzie, the husband of the former witness, got fever. There was fever in the township seven years ago, and also three years ago. I am not married. My brother, a widower, and his family of four live with me. My brother is younger than I am.

*By Mr. Douglas—*The stock given up belongs to my brother on Lot 29 and myself. He has a cow in addition and a few sheep. I got £4 for a stirk and £10 5s. for a heifer this year. I did not keep an account of the hoggs this year. Last year I had eight that survived. I did not hear anyone give up tups as part of his stock. There are several tups in the township. My horse is the only horse allowed in the township. I wish there was another, as I cannot attend to all the people want.

*Widow Ann Macleod, 28 Sconser, aged 60 (a Gaelic witness).—*The tenant in 1887 was Flora Mackinnon. Area—1 acre arable and 2 acres 38 poles outrun; one share in common. Old Rent, £3; Fair Rent, £2. Arrears, £3 6s. 5d.; cancelled £5 6s. 5d.; to be paid, £3.

Deponed—I have two cows, two stirks, 10 sheep of all classes. I sold eight sheep this year at 9s. to 17s. I sold about the same last year. My daughter and my youngest son live in the house with me.

*Murdo Mackinnon, ½29 Sconser.*

Objection taken by Mr. Douglas that Applicant is not a crofter conform to decision of Crofters Commission in the Fair Rent Application lodged in 1887.

Deponed—I have one cow. I cannot say how many sheep. I am a member of the Grazings Committee. My brother clipped the sheep. I got £8 from my brother to pay the rent and the expenses of a summons. I live on Lot 27 with my brother Donald.

*Malcolm Maclean, for Widow Mary Macleod or Maclean, ½29 Sconser (a Gaelic witness),* deponed—In 1887 the Commissioners fixed the rent in name of Neil Maclean, who was tenant of



129. The area of the half lot is 3 roods 8 poles arable, 2 acres 3 roods 15 poles outrun, half share in common. Old Rent, £2 10s.; Fair Rent, £1 10s. Arrears, £8 18s. 9d.; cancelled, £5 18s. 9d.; to be paid. £3. Stock—Two cows, one stirk, one calf, three ewes, and one wether. My sister lives in the holding with me. I am not married. My mother is about 73 years of age. My father died eight years ago. He was the tenant in 1887. I sold one ewe at 17s., two stirks at £3 each, also a wether, which has not been settled for yet.

*Neil Mackenzie, 30 Sconser.*

Mr. Douglas objected to the Application in respect the Applicant does not reside on his holding.

Deponed—I have been tenant for the last three years. I took up the succession after my brother died. I do not reside on this croft. I live on Lot 6 along with my brother, Donald Mackenzie. There is a stock on Lot 30 of one cow, one stirk, and 26 sheep. I have 52 sheep between this croft and Lot 16. I gave an account of the stock sales already when examined in regard to Lot 16.

*General Evidence for the Applicants.*

*Malcolm Macleod, shepherd, Sconser, aged 18 (recalled, and in answer to the Chairman), deponed*—I get £12 a year as wages at Sconser. This sum is paid by the township. It is paid by the Grazings Committee.

*The Chairman*—Q. Are you allowed to keep a sheep stock of your own as part of your wages? A. No.—Q. In your case you get money and nothing else, and you are allowed a dog? A. Yes.—Q. When you took over the duties of shepherd two years ago, how many sheep were entrusted to your care? (No answer.)—Q. When you became shepherd you would be told how many sheep were being handed over to you? (No answer.)—Q. How many score? (No answer.)—Q. Were you not told that? A. No.—Q. After you entered on your duties as shepherd did you ascertain how many sheep you had under your care? (No answer.)—Q. Did you not count the sheep? A. No.—Q. Well, you are an extraordinary boy! You had the clipping of the sheep to attend to? A. Yes.—Q. And you made a return to each person showing how much you could charge them for clipping? (No answer.)—Q. How many sheep did you arrange the clipping for this year altogether? A. 400.—Q. Of these 400 who were the principal owners of the sheep? Who were the largest holders of sheep among the different occupants of the township? (No answer.) Who had the largest of all? (No answer.)—Q. Was it Donald Mackinnon? A. Yes, my Lord.—Q. Who had the next largest? A. Neil Mackenzie.—Q. And who had the next largest? A. Murdo Mackenzie.—Q. And who had the fourth largest? A. I don't know.—Q. Tell me, Macleod—of these 400 sheep, were they in comparatively few hands? A small number of the crofters of Sconser had the most of the sheep among them? A. Yes.—Q. How many of the crofters of Sconser had nearly all the sheep among them? (No answer.)—Q. Would you say that these 400 sheep were owned mostly by six or seven persons? A. No.—Q. How many sheep had you arranged for the clipping of last year? A. I don't remember.—Q. Was it about as many—400? (No answer.)—Q. Would it be about as large last year as this year? A. Yes.—Q. Of the 400 sheep clipped this year how many were wethers? A. I don't know.—Q. A good many? Would there be 100 wethers? A. Yes, I am sure.—Q. These wethers go to the high ground. They are like the deer, good climbers? A. Yes.—Q. Did the sheep stock under your charge find their way a good deal into the forest? (No answer.) (Question repeated.) A. Yes, my Lord.—Q. Could you have kept the stock fairly well and properly fed on the crofters' own ground, or did they need to go to the forest to get a good living? A. Yes.—Q. Now, were you sometimes in the habit of herding the sheep when the whole of them were in the forest ground? A. Yes.—Q. You sometimes herded the sheep when they were all in the forest? A. No.—Q. Did you sometimes when herding the sheep have the whole of them in the forest?

[At this stage witness desired to be examined in Gaelic through an interpreter.]

Examined in Gaelic—Q. How many sheep have you seen in the forest at one time? A. I can't say.—Q. Have you seen half of them? A. No.—Q. Have you seen a fourth of them—about 100? A. I may have.—Q. Had you any instructions from the Grazings Committee as to taking the sheep out of the forest or allowing them to go into the forest? A. The Committee instructed me to keep them out. I kept them out as well as I could.—Q. At the time you saw 100 of them in the forest, were you herding them? A. I was not.—Q. Who was herding? A. In the forest?—Q. Yes. A. No one.—Q. When you saw 100 of them in the forest did you put them out? A. Yes.—Q. Is it a fact that the sheep under your care have been getting their grazing partly on the township grazing and partly on the forest? A. Yes, but I would be keeping them out of the forest.—Q. You said already that they needed to go into the forest to get proper grazing? A. I did not understand that.—Q. Were they in the forest more or less almost every day? A. They were not.

*By Mr. Douglas*—Q. Are you now shepherding the whole stock of the township? A. Yes.—Q. Does no one else go with you? A. No.—Q. How long has that been the case? A. Since I began shepherding.—Q. When were you appointed? A. About a year ago.—Q. The cottars have some sheep stock? A. Yes.—Q. Are these mixed up with the crofters' stock? A. Yes.—Q. Do you get any wages from the cottars? A. No.—Q. Have the cottars 50 sheep? A. No.

*Evidence for the Respondent.*

*William Ross, gamekeeper, Sconser, aged 38 (sworn), examined by Mr. Douglas, deponed*—I have been four and a half years in the forest as keeper. During that time I have regularly seen

sheep in the forest here and there.—Q. Would they all belong to Sconser? A. I cannot say that.—Q. You always see sheep? A. Yes.—Q. Are you troubled with other trespassers besides that? A. Well, yes; sometimes by people going for their sheep. I have seen horses and cows also in the forest. The sanctuary is opposite my house. It is quiet at times, but I have seen cattle, horses, and sheep at times in the sanctuary.—Q. The shooting tenant complained that the stags were not clean till the 1st of October? A. That was the case with some of them—the poorer ones.—Q. The reason is that they did not get good feeding in the winter. A. I cannot say that. The first stag I saw clean in the Sconser forest was on 15th September.—Q. In an ordinary forest when do you expect the clean? June or July? A. No, the 23rd August. In a good forest they may be clean before that.—Q. Will they not be shot clean on 12th August in a good forest? A. I don't believe that.—Q. In your opinion, will a fence keep out sheep that have been brought up in the forest, seeing that there is no gate on the public road? Will they not walk along the wire fence till they get to the end and stray into the forest? A. That is so.

*By the Chairman*—There are three keepers in the forest. I am the senior keeper.—Q. Is it your view that stags in this forest are later in getting clean in the horn than on the mainland? A. Yes.—Q. How much later? A. A long time; some weeks.—Q. Therefore, if stags in the Sconser forest are as late as September in being clean in the horn that is not necessarily due to the want of grazing, but to the locality? A. It is partly the grazing; the fatter the deer the sooner they get clean in the horn. That is owing partly to the climate—the rain, the wet. It is a wet forest.—Q. One of the wettest in Scotland? A. I don't think that.—Q. Would you say that the sheep of the Sconser township went into the Sconser forest to such an extent as to seriously affect the grazing there? A. I think they do.—Q. Have you seen sheep in the sanctuary? A. Yes.—Q. Frequently? A. Yes.—Q. How many stags' heads were got last season in Sconser? A. None.—Q. Was the forest not let? A. The forest was let, but the gentleman did not wish to shoot any. It was not the same sporting tenant last year. I don't know how many we got last year. I have not my notes here. There were eight heads in 1898, nine in 1897, and eight in 1896. I was not here in 1895. A guest at the lodge one day went out last year, but he did not get any. We had a good stalk, but the deer were driven away by two sheep that were near them. I have seen sheep in the forest that I knew were Sconser sheep.—Q. Were they all Sconser sheep? A. I don't know the sheep, but I was told that there were sheep belonging to Strathaird, and also to Macleod of Macleod. I am sure some of them were Macleod's.—Q. What is the mark on Macleod's sheep? A. They have no horns. I have seen the Macleod shepherd taking half a dozen at a time. I have seen Macleod's shepherd coming frequently to the forest for Macleod's sheep.—Q. Had the shepherd gone far into the forest? A. No.—Q. You have seen sheep that you understood to be the Strathaird sheep? A. Yes.—Q. How often have you seen them? A. Very often.—Q. A score of times? A. Yes, it was near the march. They were not far in in the forest. I may have seen a dozen or more of them at a time. I never drove the Strathaird sheep from the forest. I had not a dog. I would leave them there and tell the shepherd. I could not herd them back, as I had no dog.—Q. What would you consider the best remedy to keep the sheep out of the forest? A. A good fence, and a shepherd as well, walking along the fence and seeing that the fence was not damaged. The shepherd would be outside the forest, and he would require to go along the fence three times a week.—Q. What length of fence would you require here? A. About four miles. I think that would do if the shepherd would do his duty. I have no sheep of my own. I don't know whether any of the other keepers have any sheep. The keeper I took in with me has no sheep, but I don't know about the man who was there before. I have cattle. The other keepers live in the forest, and their cattle are in the forest. I have four milking cows; one of the other keepers has two cows and two stirks, and the other one cow.

*Re-examined by Mr. Douglas*—There is a fence between Strathaird and the forest at a part of the way.—Q. Is it sufficient to keep back the sheep? A. After floods there are ruts below the wire, and sheep get in there, but there is no one looking after that fence. The shepherd would require to go along the fence three times a week and see that the fence was always in a proper state of repair.

*William Mackinnon, ground officer, Kyleakin, aged 66 (sworn), examined by Mr. Douglas, deponed*—I was keeper at Sconser for a number of years. I have known the forest for 38 to 40 years. I lived at Moll. At one time I used to watch this end of the ground for a few weeks. I used to keep the deer off the crofts, and the cattle off the forest. There were no sheep then. I never turned the cattle down, no matter how high they went up.—Q. How much of the grazing could the cattle get to, in your opinion? (No answer.)—Q. Could they go up to the line of the rocks? A. Yes, I have seen cattle there often.—Q. Have you seen them above the rocks? A. I have never seen them above the rocks.—Q. From your experience, do you consider that a fence would keep back sheep that had been bred in the forest—the Sconser sheep, for instance? A. I would not like to say what they would do. It would be a very hard thing here, unless there was a good fence, and if it were across the road it might keep them back. I have seen trespass in the forest by sheep and cattle, horses and men. I saw that when I was in Moll.—Q. Was there ever a day in the year when there was no stock belonging to the crofters in the forest? A. Very few days.—Q. There was always some trespass? A. Yes, of one kind or another.—Q. And the sanctuary is never quiet? A. Oh, no.—Q. Have the Sconser crofters always had sheep on their crofts? A. When I came there?—Q. Yes? A. There were no sheep when I came there.

*Cross-examined by a Crofter Applicant*—I don't remember of any sheep on the ground except one or two when I came there.

*By the Chairman*—Q. Have you seen Strathaird sheep in the forest? A. Yes.—Q. Frequently? A. Yes, very often.—Q. A score of times? A. Fifty times.—Q. How many of the Strathaird sheep have you seen there at a time? A. I cannot say—ten at a time. The owners were keeping them back as best they could, but they got into the forest. There were ewes and wethers—every kind. They got a good bite in the forest, and they had the sense to go there as often as they could get.—Q. Have you seen Macleod's sheep in the forest? A. It is very few of them that I have seen there. I have seen a few of them at different times.—Q. Was it as common for the Strathaird sheep to get into the forest as for the Sconser sheep? A. Yes, once. I have been 38 years a keeper here.—Q. Did you see Strathaird sheep get into the forest during a great part of that time? A. Yes, but they would at times only come over the march.—Q. At times they came over the march and at other times they went into the forest? A. Oh, yes, many a time, but the shepherd was coming after them. I have seen Strathaird cattle there a few times. I have not seen Macleod's cattle in the forest.—Q. Have you stalked the forest with any of the Lords Macdonald? A. Yes.—Q. Have you done so with the father of the present Lord Macdonald? A. No, but with the brother of the present Lord Macdonald.—Q. When you were stalking with him have you seen sheep in the forest? A. There would be a few.—Q. Has he been prevented from getting a stalk in consequence? A. Yes.—Q. What did he say then? A. Perhaps nothing. He would not be very pleased with it.—Q. Whose sheep were they? A. I don't know.—Q. Have you known of that Lord Macdonald having had his stalk spoiled more than once by sheep? A. I cannot say; my memory is far gone.

*Norman Beaton, ground officer, Portree* (sworn), examined by Mr. Douglas—I have known Sconser for many years.—Q. You have seen cattle grazing on the hill? A. Yes, I have seen them going up the hill.—Q. You heard a man say yesterday that cattle could not go more than 80 yards from the crofts? A. I think cattle would go further than that.—Q. Have they always had sheep at Sconser? A. No.—Q. They did not have a recognised sheep souming? A. I never heard of a souming of sheep.—Q. Did you ever hear of a Factor recognise their right to keep sheep? A. No.—Q. When did they begin to keep sheep? A. I believe it was about the time of the land agitation in 1881. They then began to buy lambs. There might be a few pets on the crofts before then.—Q. We'll not say much about a few pets now. Have you known of trespass by the Strathaird sheep? A. Yes, but there is a fence there now. I was road contractor here for a time, and many a time have I seen droves of sheep taken off the forest and sent up to Sligachan. That would be Camusunary sheep and Macleod sheep. That would be before the shooting tenant came in autumn.—Q. About the fencing of the crofts—you heard a statement about the deer being caught in a trap and driven into the sea? A. Yes.—Q. That is true? A. There was a considerable number killed by boats from Sconser and Braes.

*By the Chairman*—I heard the evidence of William Ross and William Mackinnon.—Q. You don't contradict any of that evidence? A. No; but about this fencing, it would require to be fenced round and looked after.

*Re-examined by Mr. Douglas*—Q. If there were no sheep in Sconser that would be a better protection? A. Of course, it would not be required.

*Cross-examined by Alexander Mackinnon, crofter*—Q. Did you ever see cows above the rocks of Glamaig? A. I have seen one or two cows going up at the waterfall.—Q. Did you ever see them go above the waterfall? A. They might be there unknown to me.—Q. Have you seen droves of sheep going from Glamaig to Camusunary? A. I have answered that already.—Q. Did you not see them at other times as well as before the shooting tenant was coming? A. I saw them before the shooting tenants would come. That was the time I saw them.

*By the Chairman*—Q. Have you known of crofters' cattle going high up the hill and coming to grief? A. I have heard of that. They would be coming down over the rocks and breaking their bones. It is not a good place for cattle. It is safer for sheep.

*By Mr. Douglas*—I heard years ago of the cattle coming over the rocks, but I never saw it.—Q. Would you say it was safer for sheep than for cattle—that part of the hill above the rocks? A. Yes; but the best of the grazing is not up by the rocks. The best of the grazing is on the other side, up to Bealach-na-Sgairde.

This concluded the evidence, and thereafter Mr. Douglas read a Statement further opposing the Application. At a subsequent date the said Statement, in the form of a Minute, was lodged in process, and was as follows:—

“ UNDER THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886, AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

“ TO THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.

“ MINUTE for RESPONDENT in answer to Petition by Murdo Mackinnon, Murdo Macleod, and Roderick Maclean, being the members of the Grazings Committee of the township of Colliemore.

“ R.N. 1708–1709.

“ Douglas, for the Respondent, craves leave of the Court to lodge in the conjoined Applications, R.N. 1708 and 1709, the following additional Minute, the greater part of which has already been read to your Honours at the sitting at Sconser on 8th December current:—

"That the land agitation having began in 1881 or 1882 in Skye, the crofters took advantage of the lawlessness that then prevailed in disregarding all Estate Regulations as to souming, &c. The Estate, while never recognising the right of the crofters to keep sheep, could not, in the troubled state of the island at the time, take any effective measures for the removal of the sheep; there has never been any understanding or arrangement between the Estate and the Crofters whereby the crofters were permitted to keep a few sheep in return for the damage done the crofters by deer; the crofters have constantly made claims for deer damage, which claims have been paid by the Estate. The Estate also erected a deer fence, entirely at the expense of the Proprietor, to protect the crofters' arable land. About the same time the crofters, having found some deer trespassing inside this fence, drove them into the sea, and killed them there. Consequently there has been small inducement for the Proprietor to renew or repair this fence. A considerable sum of money was at one time paid by a Mr. Kettlewell, a shooting tenant at Sconser Lodge, for deer damage, and the amount was distributed among the crofters.

"In 1887, when the crofters made their application to your Honours for fixing Fair Rents, they did not claim any sheep souming. Had there been any understanding between them and the Estate such as they now allege, they would most certainly have claimed a souming for sheep. More especially would this have been the case at that time, when feeling was still running very high. If there were sheep on the ground then, no doubt your Honours must have ascertained the fact when the crofters were examined, and still you found they were not entitled to a sheep souming. It is at least suspicious that these crofters never alleged until now that there was ever any understanding between themselves and the Estate in regard to a sheep souming. If such arrangement existed, why was it not submitted to your Honours in 1898, the reason being that at that time both Mr. Mackintosh and the late Mr. Alexander Macdonald, who are now for the first time alleged to have been parties to it, were in a position to contradict this statement? Further, had I been aware of the contention that was to be brought forward, I would most certainly have got Mr. Mackintosh to come and give it a flat denial. This must necessarily taint the entire evidence of the Applicants, and in a particular instance I am in a position to show more conclusively the unreliable nature of the evidence adduced. Donald Mackenzie, No. 6 Colliemore, stated to your Honours, on oath, that in May about two years ago he received a letter from Mr. Mackintosh permitting him to keep sheep. He admitted that he had lost the letter, and could not therefore produce it. It is at least strange that such an important letter should have been lost. I now produce a certified copy of the only letter sent to Donald Mackenzie in 1898. This letter was registered, and, as your Honours will see, it does not give any permission to keep sheep.

"The Estate has always made a habit of paying any claims for deer damage that were properly substantiated, and so far they have never made any claim for damage done to the forest by trespass by men, sheep, cattle, and horses, except in one case of a horse being pointed for 7s. 6d. Notwithstanding the fact that the sheep, being an individual stock, and not a club stock, and each owner, at any rate till lately, being in the habit of herding his particular stock, the forest has been constantly and perpetually disturbed, and the deer driven to the bare hill-tops, the consequence being that they are in such bad condition that they are unfit to shoot when the season begins on 12th August. This year the shooting tenant complained to me of the stags still carrying the velvet on their horns on 1st October. He further complained that when one of his guests was stalking a beast the stag was put away by the crofters' sheep. Moreover, both the rent and the carrying capacity of the forest have been seriously diminished, entirely in consequence of trespass. The carrying capacity of the forest has been reduced from 20 stags, which used to be shot in a season, to six or seven, which is all that the ground will allow, and the rent has had to be reduced in proportion, and it is sometimes impossible even to get the present reduced rent. The Estate, since the passing of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, while recognising no right to keep sheep, on the part of the crofters, took no active steps to remove the stock until their numbers had increased to such an extent as to take complete possession of the best part of the forest. This sheep question, having already been settled by a decree from the Court, is now beyond appeal or recall, even if it were possible for a Court to go back upon its previous decision, which it is not.

"Further, that the question of arrears cannot now be taken up or considered, they being arrears arising out of Fair Rents fixed by your Honours in 1887, and are, therefore, judicial arrears.

(Signed)

" A. HUGH DOUGLAS,

" *Factor for Respondent, Macdonald Estates, Skye.*

" 20th December 1900."

#### PROPOSED MIGRATION OF SCONSER CROFTERS.

*The Chairman*, before closing the inquiry, addressed the Applicants as follows:—This inquiry is now coming to a close, and we have heard pretty fully the views of parties on various matters brought under our notice, but before we separate there is another matter—a very important matter—that we would like to have a few words with you about. I understand from your agent, Mr. Maclachlan—I am sorry he is not here to-day—that he had a conference with you yesterday with regard to the proposed transference of the people of Sconser to another part of the Macdonald Estates—namely, to Suishnish and Borreraig—and it is upon that matter I desire to say something. I would not have referred to it had it not been previously mentioned by your own agent. This township, as you are all aware, is subject to severe epidemics of fever—much more severe than any township in Skye, and, indeed, than any township with which we are acquainted within

the crofting area. In the course of the inquiry to-day and yesterday we heard of a fever epidemic here 17 years ago, another seven years ago, another three years ago—probably the most severe of them—when some men whom we knew very well were carried off. Well, then, we have here a record that shows the prevalence of epidemics; but, apart from that, and altogether apart from the question of sheep, there can be no doubt that this township is an unhealthy place. You know better than I do that in this township your lot is one of hardship. The holdings are very small. We hear of a holding of an acre arable, another of two, and there are scarcely any of more than two and half acres arable. Then there is a small cattle stock—some crofters have only one cow, hardly any have more than two cows, and some have no stock at all. These circumstances sharply raise the question whether you ought not to meet together and very seriously to consider the proposal that has been made to you, to leave this township of Sconser in a body, and flit to Suishnish and Borreraig. I quite appreciate your attachment to this place; I quite understand the attachment of the Highlander to his own home. But while that is so, I think you will feel the pressure of the circumstances in this case, and I earnestly ask you to consider very seriously whether you should not accept any reasonable proposal made to transfer you to a more desirable quarter. I understand there is a difficulty felt in your minds with regard to the age of some. I don't think that is a thing which you ought to consider, for although the aged might find a difficulty in the matter of setting up new homes, the abler and younger men will naturally be disposed to lend the aged or the weak a helping hand. In the case of old age or weakness every consideration will be given. The question may be asked, Where are we to be transferred to? To what sort of place are we to go? Now, on that point I am able to read a report on Suishnish and Borreraig made by Mr. Hosack and Mr. Macintyre:—

“On 21st November 1900 we made a careful inspection of the farm of Suishnish and Borreraig under favourable weather conditions, which enabled us to see the whole subjects to advantage. The area of the farm, according to the report of the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands), 1892, is 188 acres old arable and 2761 acres hill pasture—in all, 2944 acres. The farm is presently let to Mr. Malcolm Macinnes at a rent of £90, on a lease expiring at Whitsunday 1901. The old township lands of Suishnish are situated on a promontory jutting out into Loch Slapin, and are exposed to the west and south. Borreraig old township lands are two miles distant from Suishnish, and are situated on Lóch Eishort, fairly well sheltered, and with a southern exposure. The old arable land of Suishnish is of fair quality, while that of Borreraig is more broken and less regular. The coast of Suishnish is rock-bound, and devoid of natural inlets for retaining drift seaware, but the position of Borreraig should always command a good supply. The hill pasture is of good quality, and some of it may be described as superior. It now carries a Cheviot ewe stock, all classes numbering between 900 and 1000. In our opinion, both Suishnish and Borreraig are suitable for the formation of small holdings, with rents varying from £3 to £5, and there is room for 25 to 30 holdings of this class. Suishnish is about three miles distant from Kilbride Glebe, and there is an old track or road from the glebe to within half a mile of the township lands. There is also a similar track, three miles long, running from Borreraig across the hill to near the public road at Kilchrist Burying-ground, which latter place is two miles from Broadford. To restore these old roads and fit them for light cart traffic would necessitate an outlay of not less than £500.”

*The Chairman*, commenting on this sentence, said—With regard to these roads, it is proper to state in passing that if you thought seriously of going, no part of that cost would fall upon you. The whole cost of these roads would be met from another source, and would not be borne by you. The Report then goes on:—

“There is a track or foot-path connecting the two townships, but from the rocky nature of the ground a road could not be formed except at a very large outlay. There are at present only two houses on the lands, and these are occupied by the farm shepherds, one at Suishnish and the other at Borreraig. In the event of the farm lands being utilised for the formation of small holdings, dwelling-houses would require to be built, and for this purpose the stones of the old croft houses would materially assist. It has also to be kept in view that a school would have to be established.”

*The Chairman*—That is another matter—the establishing of a school—with which you need not concern yourselves. Then with regard to the dwelling-houses—as this Report states—there is a good deal of building material on the ground. Further, money would be advanced for the erection of the houses at a very low rate of interest, and the repayment spread over a long period of years. The Report concludes:—

“In recommending the said lands for the formation of crofting townships our view has been strengthened by the fact that the crofters would be in close proximity to good fishing grounds. For the past few years a winter herring fishing in these lochs has been most successful. At the present time there are several hundred boats engaged in this industry, and special steamers are conveying the fresh fish to the southern markets.

(Signed)

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.

“BROADFORD, SKYE, 3rd December 1900”

Proceeding, *the Chairman* said—Now, gentlemen, that is the report of Messrs. Hosack and Macintyre, and I am quite sure they concur with me in the opinion that it would be of the greatest benefit to the people of Sconser if they got themselves transferred from that township to Suishnish and Borreraig. There, you would be much better situated than you are at present. Instead of your present small holdings you would have a much larger area of arable land and a much larger extent

of hill pasture. You would, at least, have as good fishing ground as you now have, and your whole circumstances would be improved in every aspect in which you choose to look at the matter. It is rare—very rare indeed—that an opportunity such as this occurs, and I ask you to go home and consider among yourselves, very carefully indeed, before you come to a conclusion. I can quite understand that there might be a difficulty were you asked to do this without assistance; and, while I am not in a position to give any absolute promise, I am sure that such material and substantial assistance will be given as to make your transference from the one place to the other comparatively easy. I hope you will consider the matter. Don't throw it aside as of no importance, but consider it in all its bearings. Remember you would have no question as to your right to keep sheep at Suishnish and Borreraig. There you could have 800 sheep, with all your crofting rights. I quite understand that as crofters you value your present position under the Crofters Act. The Estate cannot put you out, neither can the Crofters Commission (and I am sure we have no such desire), so long as you fulfil certain conditions under the Act. If you go, you will go of your own free will, bringing your crofting rights with you, including security of tenure, the right to apply for a Fair Rent, for compensation on renunciation of tenancy or on removal, and also the power of bequeathing your holdings. You have a statutory title at Sconser. You would get it at Suishnish and Borreraig. You would bring with you to Suishnish and Borreraig the same powers under the Act you have here; and I therefore ask you to consider the whole matter before you come to a conclusion. I don't want you to arrive at a decision now; but I thought it my duty to make these observations before bringing this inquiry to a close, and I hope you will have a meeting soon to consider this very important matter.

*Mr. Alexander Mackinnon*, crofter—If that amount of money may be spent on Suishnish and Borreraig, why should it not be spent here in erecting a fence? For my own part, I will not go. I have only my wife, myself, and my sister. I am getting old, and I will not go to a new place. That is my own position; but I only speak for myself. Let the others speak for themselves.

No other crofter rose to make a speech, but several were heard to say in Gaelic "I will not go" and "Neither will I go," and the prevailing tone of the meeting appeared to be against the proposed migration.

*A Crofter*—A lot has been said about the fever. It was a shooting tenant that brought the fever here first, and it has never been cleared since.

*Mr. Alexander Mackinnon*—If Suishnish and Borreraig are to be put under crofters, I am sure there are many cottars in Strath who would be glad to get places there.

The hearing was then brought to a close.

On 10th December the holdings were inspected by the Commissioners; and thereafter the Applicants were afforded an opportunity of lodging a Statement in reply to the Minute of Objection lodged by the Factor at the opening of the inquiry on 7th December. [See page 22 above.]

On 22nd December they lodged a Minute in the following terms:—

"UNDER THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886, AND SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

"UNTO THE HONOURABLE THE CROFTERS COMMISSION.

"IN THE APPLICATION BY THE CROFTERS OF SCONSER FOR REVALUATION OF THEIR HOLDINGS, ADJUSTMENT OF THE MARCHES OF THEIR COMMON PASTURE, AND FOR MODIFICATION OF THEIR SOUMING SO AS TO INCLUDE SHEEP.

"MINUTE for the PETITIONERS Murdo Mackinnon, Murdo Macleod, and Roderick Maclean, being the members of the Grazings Committee for the township of Colliemore, in answer to the Minute lodged by the Respondents in answer to the Petition.

"The said members of Committee having had the privilege accorded them of lodging answers to the Minute for the Respondents, marked A/1708 of Process, beg to observe in reply as follows:—

"The charge against the Petitioners of not having discharged their duties as managers of the township is unsupported by evidence at the hearing, and to be deserving of attention otherwise, the particular direction in which the Petitioners have come short of their duties ought to be distinctly pointed out. And it is submitted, further, that there is only one direction in which a complaint on that head is open to the Respondents to make, and they have already availed themselves of their right to do so, having presented a Petition to the Sheriff for the clearing away of what they have considered to be an over-souming. It is submitted that the Respondents have no concern with the payment or otherwise of any grazing for over-souming, and that payment must be presumed to have been made from the fact that no complaint is made by the Applicants that payment has not been made.

"The Respondents mention that the Petitioners 'have failed to restrict the stock kept by the 'crofters of Colliemore to a souming of two cows per croft, as fixed by the Commissioners on 30th 'December 1898.'

"It is submitted on this head that such fresh evidence has been elicited before your Honours at the present hearing as must have convinced your Honours that this alleged failure on the part of the Petitioners was rendered certain by the conduct of the



Respondents and their authors. It was elicited that the thirty crofters who are in right to the Common Grazing of 1365 acres, have been keeping sheep as part of their stock for the past 25 years at least, and that they were doing so with the knowledge and the practical approval and consent of the Respondents. And it is worthy of note that when the Applicants for whom the Petitioners act had been removed from Tormichaig and the other townships on the south-east of the forest, which they were about 60 years ago, and planted on their present location, they were not allowed to keep sheep, which condition existed until, in consequence of the devastations on their crofts by the deer from the forest, which marches with them, the Estate officials themselves became convinced that a fence was necessary; and things must have been in a very bad state in regard to trespass and destruction by deer when even the Estate, in these days before the Crofters Act, came to such a conclusion; and let it be remembered that this was at a time when the crofters *had no sheep*. But by an astute piece of management on their (the said officials') part, as explained before your Honours by the Respondents themselves, the township was made to bear the cost of the erection of the required fence. Flocks of sheep, to the number of 600 or more, belonging to outsiders, were for a succession of years wintered upon their holdings by the Respondents, who charged the owners for such wintering, and in this way accumulated a fund, by means of which, and of the labour of the Applicants, the requisite fence was erected, and when so erected the wintering upon them of these sheep ceased; but the shooting tenants, the foresters, and gamekeepers (the servants of the Respondents) continued to keep and to graze sheep in considerable numbers on the Applicants' pasture; seeing which, and knowing well the advantage which the presence of sheep as part of their live stock would mean—advantages in the way of providing night and day clothing, and so giving employment to their families, and the advantage, further, of having use made of these steeper portions of their grazing, which could only be grazed over by cattle at the risk of life and limb, and which was of no use at all to cattle in the dead time of the year—the Applicants did begin to keep sheep, and their doing so was well known to the Respondents, connived at by their servants, and tacitly consented to by the Respondents themselves, and this keeping of sheep by the township has continued until the present day.

“The allegation that the Crofters Holdings Act, or the Crofters Common Regulation Act and subsequent Acts ‘do not allow a crofter to alter his souming at will,’ &c., may be true in a sense, but it is undoubtedly true that the principal Act says nothing about the stock which the crofter is or is not to keep. It will, however, be seen that the Grazings Act, Section 2, *inter alia*, lays upon the ‘Committee’ the ‘duty of making regulations as to the number of stock which each crofter ‘shall be entitled to keep on the common grazing,’ &c. And, further, that these regulations shall be submitted to the Crofters Commission, who shall hear parties, and at the hearing, in giving their judgment, ‘shall, in considering the said regulations, have regard to *any existing custom of the township in the matters affected whether founded on Estate rules or otherwise,*’ and they may approve of the proposed regulations, with or without alteration, as to them may seem fit, and ‘*such regulations may be added to, or altered, by the Committee from time to time with the like approval.*’ Could anything be clearer than this—than that the Petitioners, the Grazings Committee of Sconser, are within their rights and in perfect form when they petition as they now do your Honours to consider their Application to have the presence of sheep as part of the souming of their township formally recognised by your Honours as craved for in the Petition? and the number which they thus desire to be recognised is fifteen sheep per croft, or four hundred and fifty in all.

“The Respondents may be quite right in stating that the Petition is an attempt on the part of the Petitioners to induce your Honours to alter your own Order of 30th December 1898 but they (the Petitioners) show now good reason, it is submitted, why such an alteration, and in the way they desire, should be made. And the making of said alteration, they submit, is clearly within the power of the Commission to sanction in view of the fresh information and fuller disclosures of the circumstances of the township now made to your Honours; and, further, such alteration, when made, it is submitted, will have the effect of, and amount to, an implementing or evacuating of the Decree of the Sheriff referred to, so far as the same is a Decree for performance and not for payment.

“The Petitioners submit that it is not supposable, in view of the provisions referred to of the Grazings Act, that a plea of *res judicata*, and founded upon the Decree and proceedings referred to, should be allowed to have the effect of stereotyping in perpetuity the souming of the Applicants, and of preventing the beneficent operation of the whole crofter legislation which was meant to have, and certainly has in view that the condition of the crofter thereunder should be an improvement upon the conditions which preceded their enactment; and the Petitioners submit that they have clearly shown that for many years prior to 1886, and subsequently, even under the supposed harder conditions which preceded such legislation, they were keeping sheep without let or hindrance even by the Respondents. It is quite true that the Applicants, including the Petitioners, were most reluctant to put away their sheep, this, however, not because of the discreditable reasons attributed to them, but that, being illiterate, and feeling sure that if the whole circumstances of their case were disclosed to the Commission, as it now has been, their retaining of their sheep would be seen to be reasonable as a matter to them of dire necessity, and that your Honours would grant the prayer of their Petition, finding the township entitled, on all the grounds stated, to keep sheep.

“It is understood that the main objection of the Respondents to sheep being kept by the township is the fear of trespass on the deer forest. That such trespass has existed to some extent in the past is conceded, but, on the other hand, it has also been shown that the crofters are continually suffering from the trespass of deer not only upon their common grazings but upon their crofts, so much so that, notwithstanding the employment by the Estate of two night-watchmen for the purpose of keeping the deer off their holdings, damage is committed to an extent that requires annually to be paid for by the Estate; and in this connection it may be submitted that there can be no comparison between the loss and damage suffered by the parties. It is submitted that even the material

damage suffered from the deer is far more than is actually paid for in money, to say nothing of the constant worry, annoyance and trouble which it means to the Applicants to be exposed continually to the risk of having their little all destroyed by these wild beasts, and the trouble which it means to them, further, to have the damage valued, and the necessarily grudging and inadequate payment therefor obtained.

"To put an end to all this annoyance the Petitioners have shown to your Honours that, in their opinion—and they are perfectly well qualified to judge—all that is required is the erection of a fence round their township, and they are willing that such fence should be merely a sheep fence so far as their common grazing is concerned, but a deer fence so far as their arable or crofts are concerned; and while they submit that the Respondents, as they choose to maintain, in proximity to the Applicants' township, a deer forest, for which they receive a special and a high rent, and seeing that a fence will not prevent the deer from trespassing on the township's grazings, will yet prevent the sheep from trespassing on the forest, the Respondents are morally and in equity bound to erect the same at their own expense; yet, rather than be without the fence, the Petitioners are willing, in event of your Honours laying upon them the burden of so doing, to bear half the cost of the sheep fence in the way of paying half of the interest on the cost of the same; but they would expect that the Respondents should be at the entire cost of the deer fence.

"The Petitioners would further observe in regard to the charge of lawlessness made against them at the hearing, that this is sufficiently answered by the fact that when such a charge was formally brought against them and inquired into by the authorities no grounds for proceedings were discovered, and 'no further proceedings' were ordered; and by the further fact that at the time of the Indian Mutiny and for many years afterwards, six from their township served in the ranks of Her Majesty's Forces, and at the present time three at least are serving at the front in South Africa and one in Her Majesty's Navy.

"At the hearing also it was attempted to be shown that through the keeping of sheep by the Applicants the letting value of the deer forest was reduced by about £300 per annum. The Petitioners do not deny that such depreciation took place in the rent as stated; but they certainly deny that they or their sheep was the cause of the same. And they allege, and it is well known, that even a much greater number of sheep than their grazing could carry would have no injurious effect on the forest so long as the deer were not disturbed by the presence of man; and besides, theirs were not the only sheep that have been found on the forest. Sheep from neighbouring farms, as well as those kept by the Respondents' servants, were found thereon; and then, further, depreciation of the rent of the forest has been effected through the combined causes of the shooting of Benlee having been separated from the forest in recent years, and also from the fact of grouse shooting being permitted in the forest itself.

"A high authority, the highest authority, nineteen centuries ago put the suggestive question, which with all its suggestiveness is applicable to all times, 'How much is a man better than a sheep?' and if a man is better than a sheep, how much more must he be better than a deer; that is, how much more is it but reasonable that considerations for the welfare of the human being must take precedence of consideration for the necessary and domesticated beasts of the field, to say nothing of the wild beasts of the same?

"With regard to the Applicant Murdo Mackinnon, who is alleged by the Respondents not to be a crofter under the Act in respect that his Application for revaluation was dismissed by your Honours in 1887, it is quite true that such was the fate of that Application, and your Honours will remember the circumstances, and they were, that on the actual date on which the principal Act came into force Mackinnon was engaged, in rebuilding his croft house, which had collapsed, and though he was living temporarily while so engaged, with a near relative in the township, the technical objection that he was not residing on his building when the Act passed was so strongly insisted in that the Commission could not do otherwise than find that he was not a crofter within the meaning of the Act. Notwithstanding this incident, however, Mackinnon, when his house was ready, went to reside therein and continued without interruption until now in possession of his holding, so exercising the functions appropriate to his position among the Applicants, that he was several years ago admitted by the Estate to the status and position of crofter under the Act. In particular, when the Estate made application in 1897 for the appointment under the Grazings Act of a Committee of Management for the township, Murdo Mackinnon was dealt with by them as a 'crofter,' and was admitted with their consent to his present position as a member of that Committee; and further, as instructed by the copy Summons of Removing against him, which is now produced, he is dealt with by the Estate as a crofter, and because of that position in which the Estate had so placed him he had the privilege of paying as the expenses of that Summons Three Pounds Nineteen Shillings Sterling (£3 19s.), in addition to purging, as he did at the Bar, the irritancy libelled on.

"But in the whole circumstances the Petitioners with the utmost confidence leave their case in your Honours' hands, nothing doubting that in the circumstances, which have now for the first time been disclosed in their fulness to your Honours, that

"Your Honours will exercise the powers with which the Commission is undoubtedly clothed and give effect to the request of the Applicants, and of the Petitioners as Grazings Committee for the township, that a souming of sheep be allowed and that boundaries be adjusted and the requisite fences ordered to be erected.

*"In respect whereof, &c.,*

*"Drawn by MACLACHLAN & MACKINNON, Solicitors, Portree,*

*"Agents for the Applicants and for the Petitioners.*

"PORTREE, 22nd. December 1900."



## FINAL ORDERS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

On 27th December the following Orders were issued in individual cases where questions of competency were raised :—

*(a) Case of Neil Mackenzie, 16 Sconser.*

In this case it was objected the Applicant did not reside on his holding. The following was the Order :—

“ EDINBURGH, 27th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties and considered the evidence adduced, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Applicant is not a crofter in respect he does not reside on his holding, Lot 16 Sconser, within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act: Find that the Applicant left his dwelling-house on the said holding about three years ago in respect of an outbreak of fever there, on which occasion more than one of the occupants were taken seriously ill: Find that while the Applicant was entitled to leave his house at the time he did on account of the said fever, and to take up residence on No. 6 with his brother, Donald Mackenzie, he is not entitled to live with his brother for an indefinite period of time without taking any steps to rebuild or restore the dwelling-house on Lot 16, which had been to some extent dismantled. Before further answer, Ordain the Applicant to build and occupy a suitable dwelling-house on a proper site on the said holding, Lot 16, and that within twelve months from the date hereof. Meantime continue the Application.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

*(b) Case of John Mackenzie, 17 Sconser.*

A similar Objection was stated in this case, and the following Order was issued :—

“ EDINBURGH, 27th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties and considered the evidence adduced, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Applicant does not reside on his holding, Lot 17 Sconser, within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act, but resides with his brother Murdo on Lot 19: Find it was admitted by the Applicant (who is unmarried) in the course of his evidence that he resides on No. 19 as stated, and has not resided on No. 17 for some length of time: Find that the Applicant failed to submit any reasonable explanation for non-residence on his holding: Find that the Respondent is entitled under the Act to have a rent-paying tenant resident on the holding in terms of the same: Therefore Sustain the Objection and Find and Declare that the Applicant is not a crofter within the meaning of the Act, and Dismiss his Application for revaluation of holding, &c., as incompetent: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

*(c) Case of Archibald Mackenzie, 19 Sconser.*

The following Order dealing with a like Objection was issued in this case :—

“ EDINBURGH, 27th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having considered the evidence adduced, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Applicant does not reside on his holding within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act: Find that whereas the Lot in respect of which this Application is made is Lot 19, the Lot on which he resides is Lot 25: Find it admitted by the Applicant that he has resided on Lot 25 for 12 years, and in point of fact was entered as tenant of Lot 25 in the course of the hearing on the 8th current. The individual presently occupying Lot 19 is his brother, Murdo Mackenzie: Find that the Applicant's mother, Widow Mary Mackenzie, who also lived on Lot 19, died about two years ago. In these circumstances, Sustain the foresaid Objection as against Archibald Mackenzie the present Applicant: Find the Application incompetent and Dismiss the same as made by him: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

*(d) Case of Neil Mackenzie, 30 Sconser.*

A like Objection to the Application of Neil Mackenzie was also sustained, the following being the Order:—

“ EDINBURGH, 27th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having considered the evidence adduced, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Applicant does not reside on his holding within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act: Find that the previous occupant of the holding was Charles Mackenzie, brother of the Applicant, who died about three years ago: Find that while the Applicant claims right to succeed as heir in intestacy to his said brother Charles he has never in point of fact taken up the succession by residence on the holding, and has during all that time lived with his brother, Donald Mackenzie, on No. 6: Therefore Sustain the foresaid Objection: Find the Application incompetent and Dismiss the same: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

*(e)—Case of Murdo Mackinnon, ½29 Sconser.\**

An Objection on the ground of non-residence was likewise stated in the Application of Murdo Mackinnon. The facts of the case are set forth in the following Order:—

“ EDINBURGH, 27th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, Find the competency of the Application objected to on the ground that the Applicant does not reside on his holding, Lot ½29, in respect of which the Application is made: Find that a similar Objection was stated at the hearing in 1887 and sustained by an Order of the Commissioners, dated Portree, 4th June of that year, as set forth in the first Fair Rent Application, Record No. 239: Find that in 1897 the Estate made Application under the Grazings Act for the appointment of a Committee of Management for the township common hill pasture, and in that Application the present Applicant was deemed and taken to be a crofter within the meaning of the Act, and as such was appointed a member of the Grazings Committee: Find, further, that on or about 29th October last the Respondent raised an action of Removing against the Applicant, the prayer of which craved to have it found that the Applicant was a crofter ‘within the meaning of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886,’ and was in arrear to the extent of two years’ rents and interest, and had thereby incurred an irritancy or irritancies of his tenancy, and forfeited and lost all right to his holding: Find also that in the said action it was averred that the Defender was a crofter under the said Act: Find that on 4th December current the Sheriff-Substitute of the district issued an Interlocutor in the said action, which proceeds on the footing that the Applicant is a crofter under the said Act, and for the reasons therein stated refused to grant decree of removing, and assoilzied the Defender: In these circumstances, Find that the Respondent is not now entitled to found upon the Order of 4th June 1887, and that the effect to be attributed to the foresaid proceedings at the instance of the Respondent is that the Applicant is a crofter in the sense of the said Act: Therefore Repel the objection taken, Sustain the competency of the Application, and Find and Declare that the Applicant is a crofter within the scope and meaning of the said Act: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

*(f) Common Pasture and Souming, &c., of Sconser.*

The following Order dealing with the principal questions raised in course of the proceedings was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of these conjoined Applications, together with the whole evidence adduced, Find that the same are directed (1) to fix Fair Rents and to obtain revaluation of holdings under Section 6 (2) of the principal Act; (2) as ancillary to such revaluation. that the boundaries of the Applicants’ common hill pasture should be better defined, and if possible enlarged; and (3) that their souming should be so modified or altered as to permit each Applicant to keep a sheep stock: Find that the said Applications in so far as they crave for enlargement of holdings cannot receive effect: Find that by Order of 30th December 1898 (Report for 1898, pp. 97-98), issued in an Application under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, it was determined that the souming for each full share was two cows: Find and Declare that the crofters of Sconser, or Colliemore, set forth no sheep souming in their Fair Rent Applications disposed of in 1887, and did not then satisfy the Commissioners that they had right to a sheep souming: But Find it was proved under these former Applications that the said crofters had then a sheep stock of upwards of four hundred head: Dismiss the present Applications in so far as they ask for enlargement of

\* See Appendix A, page 2.

holdings, and for authority to keep sheep as part of their souming: *Quoad ultra* Sustain the competency of the same: On the other hand, Find from the parole evidence, and as the result of inspection of the ground, that the Sconser common hill pasture lies in part along the base, and in part extends up the precipitous sides to the summit of the hill of Glamaig, which reaches a height of not less than 2537 feet above sea level: Find that while the area of the said hill pasture extends to 1365 acres, or thereby, a very considerable portion of the same, embracing from one-third to one-half, is wholly unsuitable for the grazing of cattle stock, but is in many parts adapted for the grazing of hill sheep: Find it proved that on various occasions when the Applicants' cattle had found their way to a high altitude on the said hill they have met with serious accidents and had to be carried down: Find therefore that the restriction of the Applicants' souming to two cows, if adhered to, renders it impossible for them to derive any benefit from the said portion of their hill pasture inaccessible to, or dangerous for, cattle stock: Find that whereas the total number of cows the Applicants are entitled to keep under the present souming is sixty (that is two for each full croft), the number presently in their possession does not exceed twenty-two: Find it proved, on the evidence of William Ross, gamekeeper, Sconser, and William Mackinnon, formerly gamekeeper there, both adduced as witnesses for the Respondent, that in past years not only sheep from the township of Sconser have found their way in considerable numbers into the Sconser deer forest, but that sheep also in considerable numbers from the neighbouring Estate of Strathaird (which for several miles marches with the said Sconser deer forest) and sheep from the other neighbouring Estate of Macleod of Macleod (though not to the same extent) have likewise found their way into the said forest: Find that a wire fence erected some years ago between the Estate of Strathaird and the said deer forest should be sufficient, if kept in proper repair, to prevent Strathaird sheep from straying into the forest, but it is not at present stock proof: Find that the experience of the said William Mackinnon as a keeper in the said forest extended over many years, and that so long ago as the time of the late Lord Macdonald, brother of the present Lord, the said witness has, when accompanying his Lordship in deer stalking, seen a stalk frustrated by the presence of sheep in the forest: Find it further proved that deer from the said forest make their way every autumn before the crops are ingathered, in considerable numbers, on to holdings of the Applicants and do damage to the said crops, but that the Respondent is in use to make reparation for such damage by money payments from time to time: Find that the Respondent also employs and pays a watcher during the night throughout a certain period of the year to herd off the deer from the Applicants' holdings, but Find that the protection thereby afforded is inadequate: Find that several of the Applicants complained seriously, in the course of their evidence on oath, of the ravages of deer upon their holdings: Find that these complaints were well founded in point of fact: Find that while the crofters of Sconser have not satisfied the Commissioners of their right at present to keep a sheep stock, and although no proposal was made in the proceedings of 1898, under the Grazings Act, to depart to any extent from their right to keep the full number of sixty cows, the proposal now made by the Grazings Committee of the township to be allowed to substitute a due proportion of sheep for deficiency in cattle stock, as not suited to the nature of the upper part of the said hill pasture, is fair and reasonable, and deserving of favourable consideration by the Respondent. Applications continued.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

“*Note*—The position taken up by the Applicants in the conjoined Applications is not untenable. They admit that, as matters stand, they are not allowed to keep sheep stock. They also admit the decree obtained in the Sheriff Court of the County for removal and sale of the sheep presently in their possession, but they plead that the nature of the ground, in being largely inaccessible to, or dangerous for, cattle, has to a certain extent warranted them in keeping sheep, and they further plead that the wool obtained is necessary to them for the making of clothing, blankets, &c. The Commissioners found that while some of the tenants may be considered comparatively well off from the number of sheep in their possession, others are undoubtedly very poor. The Estate Management has wisely endeavoured to cope with the situation by offering to find the Sconser crofters holdings under the Act on another part of the same Estate—viz., at Suishnish and Borreraig on Loch Eishort—and the Commissioners on inspection ascertained for themselves that the lands offered are suitable in nearly every respect for the object in view, and would give the Sconser crofters better holdings and a much larger area of hill pasture, with an undoubted right to keep sheep, than they at present have. The Commissioners deemed it their duty, at the close of the sittings on the 8th December, at Sconser, to lay this matter very fully before the Applicants, who were nearly all present, but they firmly declined to be transferred.

“It is fair to say, however, in connection with this declinature, that while a number of the Sconser crofters are of such an age, and in such circumstances, as to make migration a comparatively easy task for them, others are so poor, or infirm, as to lead them to view migration with serious misgiving. Only about one-half of the Sconser crofters are young enough, and in circumstances suitable, for migration. And it has to be observed that the greater number of these individuals earn a fair livelihood near their homes by fishing and acting as gillies, hill guides and mountain climbers, &c.

“In these circumstances, the Commissioners have thought it right to consider (apart from the putting in force of the decree of removal aforesaid) what would be a practical method of enabling the Applicants to obtain full use of their common hill pasture on the one hand, and on the other, of properly protecting the forest from invasion by Sconser sheep stock. They found a solution of the difficulty in the evidence of Ross and Mackinnon before mentioned. These witnesses said that by

far the best arrangement (if sheep are to remain) would be to erect a substantial wire fence along the march of the hill lands. Owing to its altitude and exposure to weather, however, this fence would require to be inspected from time to time, and duly maintained. If the Respondent would bear one-half of the expense of this fence and the Applicants the other half, and each undertake half the cost of upkeep, the present undesirable state of matters would be brought to an end and the rights of each concerned duly preserved. In that event, however, a careful readjustment and restriction of the sheep stock would have to be carried out, and the management of the whole stock of cattle and sheep belonging to Sconser placed on a well-defined footing.

"The stock rights of the Applicants do not include horses, and only to a very exceptional extent could these animals be allowed.

(Initialed)

"D. B.  
"W. H.  
"P. B. M."

(g) *Boundaries of Sconser Common Pasture.*

On the question of boundaries and fencing the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find and Declare under reference to the foregoing Order, in so far as the same Sustains the competency of this Application, that the boundaries of the Sconser common hill pasture, extending to 1365 acres, or thereby, all as delineated on the Ordnance Survey Sheets, lodged herewith and marked L/1708 and M/1708, are as follows: viz., From the point lettered A on the south side of the public road along the line of the existing wire fence and onwards to the point B, lying to the west of the peak called An Coileach, thence from said point B along the ridge to the point C at Sgurr Mhairi on the hill of Glamaig, from there to the point D, near the source of Allt Bealach-na-Sgàirde, thence by Allt Bealach-na-Sgàirde to the point E, where the said stream joins Allt Daraich, from thence by Allt Daraich to the Sligachan river, and thence along that river to Loch Sligachan, which is the boundary on the north-west.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—Referring to the suggestion contained in the Note appended to the foregoing Order with regard to the erection of a wire fence along the march of the hill lands, the Commissioners desire to point out that such fence ought to run from the end of the present wire fence to the point E aforesaid, where Allt Bealach-na-Sgàirde joins Allt Daraich. The Commissioners note from the letter of the Respondent's Factor, dated 22nd December current, that the boundaries of the pasture in question are apparently correctly shown on the Map of the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands, 1892).

(Initialed)

"D. B.  
"W. H.  
"P. B. M."

(2) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

QUESTION OF SOUMING—CASE OF CHRISTOPHER MACKENZIE, SHIELDAIG, LOHCARRON.

The crofters and other tenants of Shildaig, the property of Mr. C. J. Murray of Lochcarron, M.P., did not possess a right to have sheep on their common pasture at the date of the passing of the Act. Some years ago, however, several tenants put sheep on the land, thus over-stocking the ground and injuring the crops. With a view to put an end to this ground of complaint, Christopher Mackenzie lodged a Minute in his Fair Rent Application craving the Commissioners to take all the circumstances into consideration, and to issue an Order prohibiting crofters and other tenants in the township from keeping sheep.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 9th March 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minute marked A/158, also Minute marked E/158, and other documents produced, Find and Declare that the old souming of the Shildaig common grazing did not include a sheep stock, but only a cattle stock: Find that the said grazing is not capable of carrying both a cattle stock and a sheep stock, and accordingly that the placing of a sheep stock upon the said ground would be seriously detrimental to the interests of those having rights to graze thereon: Find and Declare accordingly that all those persons who have sheep, and are in use to graze them on the said pasture, are bound to desist in future from such use of the said grazing, and, if necessary, to remove the same permanently therefrom. Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

## (3) COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

DAMAGE CAUSED BY QUARRYING OPERATIONS—CASE OF MRS. ELIZABETH STEVEN OR TAYLOR,  
NEWLANDS OF GEISE, THURSO.

Mrs. Elizabeth Steven or Taylor, Newlands of Geise, near Thurso, on the Estate of Sir J. G. Tollemache Sinclair, Bart., applied for revaluation of holdings. She complained that she suffered serious damage by the operations of the Thurso Pavement Syndicate, Limited, and craved that the same be taken into account by the Commissioners when dealing with her Application. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ WICK, 24th May 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties, and made inspection of the holding in question, including the quarry operations alleged to have taken place thereon, Find and Declare, in view of the whole circumstances of the place, holding, and district, that the Fair Rent of the said holding is the annual sum of £3 sterling: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

“ *Note.*—It was shown in the course of the inquiry that the sum of £6 had been received by the Applicant in respect of quarry operations which had taken place prior to the date of the said payment, and it is right to explain that the above award by the Commissioners, fixing the Fair Rent at £3, does not cover any claim arising to the Applicant for damage or otherwise in respect of quarry operations to the detriment of the said holding in the future.

(Initialed)

“ D. B.

“ W. H.

“ P. B. M.”

\* See Appendix C, page 11.

## APPENDIX K—ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS.

## [A] APPLICATIONS GRANTED.

## COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## (a) BREAKISH ARABLE APPLICATION, STRATH, SKYE.

Finlay Robertson and 29 other crofters of Lower Breakish, or Breakish Arable, Strath, Skye, on the Macdonald Estates, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking that part of the farm of Kyle known as Lussay. At the hearing the Application was objected to on various grounds, and, *inter alia*, in respect that the land applied for was not contiguous or near to land presently in the occupation of the Applicants; that the assignment of the land applied for would materially damage the letting value of the remainder of the farm, and that the aggregate yearly value of the land applied for exceeded one-third of the total rent of the farm, which total rent was less than £150. In course of the inquiry it was proposed by the Applicants that, in the event of their Application for Lussay being unsuccessful, they might get the part of the farm of Kinloch lying contiguous to their hill pasture. On 26th July the Commissioners issued an Order calling on the Respondent (Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald) to lodge a Minute setting forth whether she was willing to meet the Application by the assignment of grazing land in enlargement of the Applicants' holdings, and if so, what particular portion of land. In compliance with this Order a Minute was lodged offering the Applicants a portion of the farm of Kinloch, extending to 471 acres or thereby, but on condition that they were not to keep sheep.

The Application was further heard on 24th November 1900, when the Applicants agreed to accept the said 471 acres offered to them in lieu and stead of the land applied for, but on condition that they would be allowed to keep sheep. After discussion, the Factor for the Respondent withdrew the condition as to sheep, but stipulated that the Applicants should erect a wire fence between the said land and the farm of Kinloch. The Applicants undertook to erect such a fence, and also agreed that the remaining crofters of the township should be afforded an opportunity of lodging a supplementary Application for enlargement of holdings by taking the foresaid portion of Kinloch farm, so that all the tenants of Breakish Arable might share in the enlargement. All the remaining crofters joined in the Application except the tenant of Lot 2 and the tenant of Lot 13. One share and one-third share were reserved to the Landlord in respect of these holdings; and the following Order conditionally assigning the land was issued:—

“ ARDGAY, ROSS-SHIRE, 22nd December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties and made inspection of the whole lands applied for, together with certain neighbouring lands on the farm of Kinloch, hereinafter more particularly referred to, Find that the Applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that portion of the farm of Kyle locally known as Kyle and Lussay, and alleged to extend to 15 acres or thereby of arable land and 1400 acres or thereby of pasture: Find that in the course of the hearing various objections were stated on behalf of the Respondent to the Application, and that ultimately these were met by a suggestion to the Respondent to consider whether she would agree to the assignment of grazing land in enlargement of the Applicants' holdings from the neighbouring farm of Kinloch instead of from the farm of Kyle: Find that in pursuance of this suggestion the aforesaid Order of 26th July 1900 ordaining the Respondent to lodge a Minute with regard thereto was issued: Find that after certain further procedure the Respondent made offer of that portion of the farm of Kinloch extending to 471 acres or thereby, all as delineated and coloured red on the Ordnance Survey Sheets, produced and marked F/1676 and G/1676: Find that the Applicants agreed to accept the said proposed assignment of 471 acres or thereby in lieu and stead of the lands applied for: Find that the annual value of the said 471 acres is £10 sterling, being less than one-third of the annual letting value of the farm of Kinloch, which letting value amounts to the sum of £200 sterling: Find that this Application may be granted by the assignment proposed without raising the annual rent or value of the Applicants' holdings to a higher amount than £15 sterling each: Find that the Applicants are able to stock the said land. Therefore assign to them the said portion of grazing land extending as aforesaid in enlargement of their holdings, to be held by them in common: Find and Declare, under Section 15 of the Act, that the same forms part of their holdings and is subject to the provisions of the said Act relative to crofters' holdings: Find that the Respondent, in agreeing to the assignment, stipulated for the erection of a wire fence in continuation of the fence now existing along the side of the road from the letter L to the letter A on the said Ordnance Survey Sheets: Find that the Applicants agreed to this stipulation. Therefore Ordain them by or before Whitsunday 1901 to erect a substantial galvanised iron six-wire fence with T droppers and strainers along the side of the road from the letter A to B and from the letter B to C on the said Ordnance Survey Sheets—the Respondent placing a gate in the fence at the roadway leading to Kinloch farm buildings and stiles where necessary. Ordain the Applicants duly to maintain and upkeep the said fence thereafter at their own cost, and all in terms of the undertaking given at the hearing: Find that the Respondent, in the course of the hearing, withdrew the condition proposed

by her that the Applicants should not be allowed to keep sheep on the said land. Accordingly authorise and empower the Applicants to graze the said lands with sheep or other stock adapted thereto; and with a view to the proper adjustment of their grazing rights, having regard to the carry of their whole pasture, including the land now assigned, Ordain them to lodge a Minute herein setting forth a proposed souming for consideration by the Commissioners: Find that the share payable by each Applicant of the aforesaid sum of £10 sterling of rent falls to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each, all as set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed, which states the names of the Applicants, the rent proportionately due by each in respect of the assignment now made, the rent of each holding, and the rent of each holding as enlarged: Find that the Applicants are entitled to obtain entry to the lands assigned as at Whitsunday 1901. Fix the said term accordingly as the term of entry, but subject always to this proviso, that the fences to be erected as aforesaid are completed at sight and to the satisfaction of one of the Commissioners or of some person appointed by them before the said entry. Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[SCHEDULE.]

SCHEDULE showing, *inter alia*, (1) the Names of the Applicants; (2) the Rent proportionately due by each in respect of the Assignment now made; (3) the Rent of each Holding; and (4) the Rent of each Holding as Enlarged

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken.	Extent of Land assigned.	Share in Land assigned.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Present Rent of each Holding.	Rent of each Holding as Enlarged.	Observations.
1	Macdonald (Lady Macdonald, <i>curator bonis</i> to Lord Macdonald, Proprietrix)	1899 Mar. 28 and 1900 Nov. 27	1900 Dec. 22	Heirs of Widow Flora Grant.	1 Breakish Arable (Strath).	Kinloch Farm in occupancy of proprietrix.		1	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 2 3 0	£ s. d. 2 8 0	
2	"	"	"	Finlay Robertson . . . . .	3 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 1 0	2 6 0	
3	"	"	"	John Maclean, jr. . . . .	4 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	
4	"	"	"	Alexander Munro . . . . .	5 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0	
5	"	"	"	Lechlan Robertson . . . . .	6 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 1 0	2 6 0	
6	"	"	"	Charles Matheson . . . . .	7 "	"		1	0 5 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	
7	"	"	"	John Macpherson . . . . .	8 "	"		1	0 2 6	1 10 6	1 13 0	
8	"	"	"	John Macrae . . . . .	8 "	"		1	0 2 6	1 12 6	1 15 0	
9	"	"	"	Mary Macinnes . . . . .	9 "	"		1	0 5 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	
10	"	"	"	Donald Macpherson . . . . .	10 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 6 0	2 11 0	
11	"	"	"	Marion Martin . . . . .	11 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	
12	"	"	"	Donald Robertson . . . . .	12 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0	
13	"	"	"	Duncan Macleod . . . . .	13 and 18 "	"		3	0 3 4	1 16 8	2 0 0	
14	"	"	"	Alexander Robertson . . . . .	18 "	"		3	0 1 8	0 18 4	1 0 0	
15	"	"	"	Widow Mary Macpherson or Robertson . . . . .	14 "	"		1	0 5 0	3 1 0	3 6 0	
16	"	"	"	Charles A. Robertson . . . . .	15 "	"		1	0 2 6	1 0 6	1 3 0	
17	"	"	"	Neil Macdonald . . . . .	15 "	"		1	0 2 6	1 0 6	1 3 0	
18	"	"	"	Malcolm Macinnes . . . . .	16 "	"		1	0 2 6	1 0 6	1 3 0	
19	"	"	"	Widow Flora Nicolson . . . . .	16 "	"		1	0 2 6	1 0 6	1 3 0	
20	"	"	"	Widow Mary Morrison or Fraser . . . . .	17 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 11 0	2 16 0	
21	"	"	"	Farquhar Macdonald and Widow Margaret Mackinnon or Macdonald . . . . .	18 "	"		3	0 3 4	1 10 8	1 14 0	
22	"	"	"	Heirs of Neil Macinnes . . . . .	19 "	"		1	0 5 0	2 11 0	2 16 0	



23	"	"	"	"	Widow Rachel Fraser or MacGillivray . . . . .	20	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 18 0	2 18 0
24	"	"	"	"	Alexander Kelly . . . . .	21	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 1 0	2 6 0
25	"	"	"	"	Neil Munro . . . . .	22	"	"	"	2	0 3 9	2 0 9	2 4 6
26	"	"	"	"	William Munro . . . . .	22	"	"	"	2	0 1 8	0 16 8	0 17 6
27	"	"	"	"	Lachlan Robertson . . . . .	23	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 6 0	2 11 0
28	"	"	"	"	Neil Fraser . . . . .	24	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 18 0	2 18 0
29	"	"	"	"	Alexander Robertson . . . . .	25	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 5 6	1 8 0
30	"	"	"	"	Catherine and Mary Robertson and John Menzies . . . . .	25	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 5 6	1 8 0
31	"	"	"	"	John Anderson . . . . .	26	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 11 0	2 16 0
32	"	"	"	"	Widow Marion Anderson . . . . .	27	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 11 0	2 16 0
33	"	"	"	"	John Macpherson . . . . .	28	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0
34	"	"	"	"	Janet Macleod . . . . .	29	"	"	"	2	0 3 4	1 16 8	2 0 0
35	"	"	"	"	Donald Robertson . . . . .	29	"	"	"	2	0 1 8	0 18 4	1 0 0
36	"	"	"	"	Archibald Macpherson . . . . .	30	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 8 0	1 5 6
37	"	"	"	"	John Macpherson . . . . .	30	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 8 0	1 5 6
38	"	"	"	"	Angus Macinnes . . . . .	31 (part of)	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 1 0	2 6 0
39	"	"	"	"	Neil Macrae . . . . .	32	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 8 6	1 11 0
40	"	"	"	"	Lachlan Macrae . . . . .	32	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 8 6	1 11 0
41	"	"	"	"	Hugh Mackinnon . . . . .	33	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0
42	"	"	"	"	John Macinnes . . . . .	34	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 11 0	2 16 0
43	"	"	"	"	John Maclean . . . . .	35	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 6 0	2 11 0
44	"	"	"	"	John Macleod . . . . .	36	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 11 0	2 16 0
45	"	"	"	"	Alexander and Angus Mackinnon . . . . .	37	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 5 6	1 8 0
46	"	"	"	"	Betsy Macinnes . . . . .	37	"	"	"	2	0 2 6	1 5 6	1 8 0
47	"	"	"	"	John Buchanan . . . . .	38 (part of)	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	3 1 0	3 6 0
48	"	"	"	"	John Macleod . . . . .	39	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0
49	"	"	"	"	Widow Mary Robertson and John Robertson . . . . .	40	"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0
50	"	"	"	"	Reserved to the Landlord in respect of Lot 2, occupied by Duncan Macmillan . . . . .		"	"	"	1	0 5 0	2 16 0	3 1 0
51	"	"	"	"	Do. do. in respect of Lot 18, occupied by Murdo Macleod . . . . .		"	"	"	1	0 5 0	...	...
471 acres divided into 40 shares.										40	0 1 8	...	...

## (b) LOCHCARNAN APPLICATION, SOUTH UIST.

Alexander MacEachan and four other crofters in the township of Lochcarnan, district of Iochdar, South Uist, on the estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, applied, on 3rd November 1898, for enlargement of holdings by assigning to them the islands known as Liurasay-dubh and Liurasay-glas, forming part of the farm of Gerinish, tenanted by Mrs. Flora Chisholm or Macdonald. The rent of the farm at the date of Application and for several years previously was £105. On 23rd June 1900, intimation was made to parties that the Application would be heard at Benbecula on 9th July following. At the hearing the Respondent stated several objections to the competency of the Application, the principal one being that the land applied for was not available land in the sense of the Crofters Act in respect that the rent or annual letting value of the farm of Gerinish did not exceed £100, being only £99 15s. In support of this objection there was produced a lease of the farm dated 26th June and 5th July 1900. Other objections were to the effect that the land applied for was not contiguous to the present holdings of the Applicants, and that it could not be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm.

After inquiry, including the inspection of the farm, the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the evidence adduced, and made inspection of the farm of Gerinish on the South Uist Estate of the Respondent, Find that the Applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking the islands of Liurasay-dubh and Liurasay-glas, part of the said farm, as grazing land: Find that the competency of the Application is objected to on the grounds (1) that the annual letting value of the said farm is £99 15s. and does not exceed £100; (2) that the land applied for is not contiguous or near to land already in the occupancy of the Applicants: Find, further, that the Application is objected to on the merits in respect (1) that the assignment craved cannot be made without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said farm; (2) that the Applicants are not able either to pay a fair rent for the same or to put the requisite stock on the ground; and (3) that they are unable to take over the sheep stock now upon the said islands. With regard to the first objection to competency, Find that the Applicants, through their agent by letter of 22nd October 1897 to the agents for the Respondents, made application for the said islands in enlargement of the Applicants' holdings, at the same time offering to pay a fair rent for these lands and to stock or cultivate the same: Find that by letter of 26th October 1897 the Respondent's agents made certain inquiries at the agent for the Applicants with regard to the ability of the Applicants to pay a fair rent for the lands asked, and to stock or cultivate the same, but raised no question as to the annual rent or value of the farm: Find that as at 3rd November 1898, being the date at which the Commissioners received this Application, the farm was let to the present tenant at a rent of £105, and that the said amount is to be taken as its proper annual rent or value: Find that the Respondent has produced and founded upon the lease (marked 1/1642) and dated 26th June and 5th July 1900, whereby the Respondent lets to the said tenant, Flora Chisholm or Macdonald, the said farm of Gerinish for a period of seven years from and after Whitsunday 1900 and separation of the crop at a rent of £99 15s.: Find that the said transaction, whereby the rent of the said farm is made to appear at an amount somewhat less than the rent existing at the date of the Application, forms no bar to the Commissioners competently dealing with the same, and that they are entitled to take the rent or annual value as it stood at the date of the said Application, which rent or annual value exceeded £100 within the meaning of Section 13 (3) (c) of the Act: Further Find that the words of the Act provide that land is not to be deemed available ‘ unless it lies contiguous or near to land already in the occupation of the crofters making the Application ’ are subject to construction: Find that the common grazing to which the Applicants have access is contiguous or near to the lands applied for, and that the Applicants satisfactorily showed in the course of the inquiry that easy access by boat from their holdings to the said islands was obtainable: On these grounds Repel the preliminary Objections and Sustain the competency of the Application. Further, having considered the Objections raised on the merits of the Application, Find that the said islands may be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm of Gerinish; that the Applicants satisfied the Commissioners that they were able to pay a fair rent for the land asked and also able duly and properly to stock the same: Find, having regard to the class of sheep presently on these islands, that the sheep stock there is not of such a kind as to make it necessary for the Applicants to take the same over: Find that the area of the said islands extends to 55 acres, or thereby, of pasture: Find that the annual aggregate value of the said islands is less than one-third of the annual letting value of the said farm: Find that the Application may be granted without raising the annual rent or value of the Applicants' holdings to an amount higher than £15 sterling each: Therefore assign to the Applicants the said islands, Liurasay-dubh and Liurasay-glas, in enlargement of their holdings and to be held by them in common: Find and declare that the same shall form part of their holdings and shall be subject to the provisions of the Act relative to crofters' holdings: Find that the annual value of the said islands is £1 10s., whereof 6s. in name of rent falls to be paid by each of the said Applicants, Alexander MacEachan, Allan Macintyre, Donald Macinnes ‘ John's, ’ Widow Jessie Maclean or Macinnes, and Donald Macinnes ‘ Eldest, ’ all as set forth in the Schedule annexed hereto, which states, *inter alia*, the names of the Applicants, the rent of the land assigned due by each, the rent of each holding, and the rent of each holding as enlarged and to be added to the Fair Rent already fixed for each: Fix the date of entry for the Applicants to the said islands as at Whitsunday 1901: Find no expenses due to or by either party, and reserve to parties to apply further with regard to any matter herein arising for consideration.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
Digitized by Google  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

The following is the Schedule referred to:—

SCHEDULE showing *inter alia* (1) the Names of the Applicants; (2) the Rent due by each in respect of the Land Assigned; (3) the Rent of each Holding; and (4) the Rent of each Holding as Enlarged.

No.	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Final Order.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Subject from which Land taken.	Extent of Land assigned.	Share in Land assigned.	Rent of Land assigned due by each.	Present Rent of each Holding.	Rent of each Holding as Enlarged.	Observations.
1	South Uist (Lady Gordon Cathcart, Proprietrix)	1888 Nov. 3	1900 Dec. 29	Alexander MacEachan . . . .	122 Lochearnan (South Uist)	Farm of Gerinish in Occupancy of a Tenant.	55 ac. pasture divided into 5 equal shares.	1	£ s. d. 0 6 0	£ s. d. 0 10 0	£ s. d. 0 16 0	
2	"	"	"	Allan Macintyre . . . .	117 "	"	Laurassy Dubh and Laurassy Glas 55 ac. pasture divided into 5 equal shares.	1	0 6 0	1 16 0	2 2 0	
3	"	"	"	Donald Macinnes (John's) . . . .	116 "	"		1	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	
4	"	"	"	Widow Jessie Maclean or Macinnes . . . .	121 "	"		1	0 6 0	1 8 0	1 14 0	
5	"	"	"	Donald Macinnes (Eldest) . . . .	128 "	"		1	0 6 0	1 0 0	1 6 0	
										1 10 0	5 17 0	7 7 0

## [B] APPLICATIONS REFUSED.

## COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## (a) CALTNISH APPLICATION, SOUTH UIST.

Donald Johnston and four other crofters of Caltnish, South Uist, applied for that portion of the farm of Gerinish, known as Mointeach-nan-Strom, in enlargement of their holdings. The proprietrix, Lady Gordon Cathcart, and also the tenant of Gerinish, Mrs. Flora Chisholm or Macdonald, objected to the competency of the Application on various grounds, the main objection being that the land applied for was not available in the sense of the Crofters Act, in respect that the rent or annual letting value of the farm did not exceed £100, being only £99 15s. In support of this Objection the lease produced in the Application from the township of Lochcarnan (see p. 48) was founded on. Objection was also taken to the Application on the ground that the assigning of the land applied for would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the evidence adduced, and made inspection of the whole farm of Gerinish, Find that the Applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that portion at or near the centre of the said farm, locally known as Mointeach-nan-Strom, and extending in area, as alleged, to 380 acres or thereby: Find that the competency of the Application is objected to (1) on the ground that the rent or annual letting value of the same is £99 15s. and does not exceed £100; and (2) on the ground that the land applied for does not lie contiguous or near to land already in the occupancy of the Applicants: Find under reference to the Order, in the relative Application R.N. 1642 (see p. 48) that the said Objections are not well founded, and therefore Repel the same and Sustain the competency of the Application as against the said Objection: But Find that the Application is further objected to, *inter alia*, on the merits in respect that the taking of the said land would cause material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said farm: Find that the land applied for forms a block in the centre of the said farm, and embraces the whole breadth of the same for a mile, or about a mile, in length: Find that the effect of assigning the said land in terms of the Application would be to cut the said farm in two, with the result that stock would not have access from the portion of the farm lying on the one side of the land applied for to the portion lying on the other side: Find that the practical difficulty thence arising would not be met by affording the farm tenant a right of access through the land applied for, as such access would not afford the means of duly and properly carrying on the farm and of managing the stock: Therefore Find said Objection of material damage well founded in point of fact: Sustain the same and refuse the Application: Find it unnecessary to deal with the remaining Objections stated: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

“ *Note.*—It is proper to add that on the side of the land applied for next to the crofters' grazings there is a chain of lochs, and on the side of the said land next to the farm of Drimore there is a similar chain of lochs. Accordingly, even if the farm tenant were to be afforded access from the one side of his farm to the other through the crofters' grazings, or through the farm of Drimore, such access could only be used with great difficulty and inconvenience.

On the whole matter the Commissioners are satisfied that this is an Application to which the objection of material damage applies with much force.

(Initialed)

“ D. B.

“ W. H.

“ P. B. M.”

## (b) RUDHAGHAISNIS APPLICATION, SOUTH UIST.

Donald Maclean and four other crofters of Rudhaghaisnis and Ardmore, South Uist, applied for that portion of the farm of Gerinish, locally known as Rudha Caolas Liurasaidh, in enlargement of their holdings. The proprietrix, Lady Gordon Cathcart, and also the tenant of Gerinish, Mrs. Flora Chisholm or Macdonald, stated several Objections to the competency of the Application. These included insufficiency of notice and Objections to the same effect as in the case of Caltnish. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the evidence adduced, and made inspection of the farm of Gerinish, Find that the Applicants ask for enlargement of holdings by taking that portion of the said farm, locally known as Rudha Caolas Liurasaidh: Find that the competency of the Application is objected to on the ground that the same had been intimated to the Respondent only on 7th July 1900, and that as the hearing had been fixed for 14th July 1900, no

opportunity had been afforded to the Respondent's agents for ascertaining the views of the Respondent with regard to the matter of the Application, and that there had been no sufficient preliminary Application or refusal to let available land: Find that on 21st October 1898, as appears from the press copy letter produced and marked B/1699, the agent for the Applicants applied to the agents for the Respondent for 'that part of the farm of Gerinish known as Caolas Liurasaidh for enlargement of their holdings,' and stated their willingness to pay a Fair Rent therefor and to stock or cultivate the same: Find that the terms of the said letter had the effect of fully enabling the Respondent's agents to confer with the Respondent and ascertain her views, and therefore that the said preliminary Objection is not well founded: Accordingly Repel the same and Sustain the competency of the Application: But Find that the said Application is further objected to, *inter alia*, on the ground that the granting thereof would cause material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the said farm: Find as matter of fact that the said Caolas Liurasaidh forms a peninsula lying at the outer end of the farm of Gerinish, and from its undulating nature affords better shelter for stock than certain other portions of the said farm: Further, having regard to the nature of a large extent of the hill grazing on the said farm, Find that the portion applied for cannot be taken therefrom without causing material damage to the letting value of the remainder, as it is essential to the due carrying on of the same while the hill ground remains attached to the home of the farm: Therefore Find the said Objection well founded: Sustain the same and refuse the Application: Find it unnecessary to deal with any of the other Objections raised: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

(c) MIDDLEQUARTER AND MALACLETE APPLICATION, NORTH UIST.

Twenty crofters in the townships of Middlequarter and Malaclete, North Uist, applied for enlargement of their holdings by taking that part of the farm of Grenitote, commonly known as Aird-a'-mhorain. The proprietor, the late Sir John W. P. Campbell-Orde, Bart., opposed the Application on various grounds. Pending disposal of the Application, he died, and his successor, Sir Arthur Campbell-Orde, Bart., divided the whole of the farm of Grenitote and the neighbouring farm of Sollas into crofts, and let the same to Applicants from various parts of his estate, thus relieving congestion in that district. The Congested Districts Board rendered substantial assistance in carrying out this work.

In the end the Commissioners issued the following Order:—

" ARDGAY, ROSS-SHIRE, 22nd December 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof. Find since the lodgment of the same, and pending its disposal, that the whole of the farm of Grenitote, including the land applied for and commonly known as Aird-a'-mhorain, as also the neighbouring farm of Sollas, have been divided by the proprietor into crofters' holdings and assigned to certain crofters under the Act, and are now, and for some time have been, in the occupation and possession of the same: In these circumstances accordingly dismiss this Application.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

[C] MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

GRIMINISH, &C., APPLICATION, BENBECULA.

Donald Macpherson, crofter, Griminish, and 19 other crofters residing in Griminish, Island Flodday, Caolas Flodday, Liniclate, Torlum, Uachdar and Dunganichy, Benbecula, applied for that portion of the farm of Nunton, commonly known as Nunton Hill grazings, in enlargement of their holdings. The land in question lies to the east of the Island of Benbecula, and is adjacent to the common pasture presently occupied by the Applicants. For a great length of time it formed a detached part of the farm of Nunton. Since Whitsunday 1898 it has been in the occupancy of the proprietrix, Lady Gordon Cathcart, while the main portion of the farm has, as from that date, been let to a tenant.

At the hearing the Respondent took preliminary objections to the competency of the Application on the ground (1) that the land applied for "consists of the whole of the farm or holding known as Nunton Hill grazings; and (2) that the annual letting value of the said farm or holding is £50 and does not exceed £100." It was, however, decided to proceed with the Application under reservation of the said preliminary plea. The Application was also objected to on the merits, (1) on the ground that the land applied for was not available in the sense of the Act in respect that no part of it could be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder; (2) that the land applied for was not contiguous or near to land already in the occupancy of

the Applicants, and alternatively that all the crofters interested in the common lands to which the land applied for was intended to be an addition were not Applicants; (3) that the Applicants were not able to pay a fair rent for the land, or to stock the same; and (4) that they were not able to pay for the sheep stock on the ground.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the documents founded on, and made inspection of the subjects in question, Find that the Applicants ask for enlargement of their holdings by taking that part of the farm of Nunton, commonly known as ‘Nunton Hill grazings,’ and coloured red on the Ordnance Survey Sheets, produced and marked respectively C/1641 and D/1641, and founded on as relative to this Application: Find that the same was received by the Commissioners on 3rd November 1898: Find that the area of the land applied for extends to 1720 acres, or thereby, of grazing ground or moorland pasture: Find that by letter, dated 25th April 1898, a copy of which is produced and marked A/1641, the agent for the Applicants applied for the whole of the said grazings in enlargement of their holdings: Find that the said letter is, *inter alia*, in the following terms:—‘Messrs. Skene, Edwards & Garson, W.S., 5 Albyn Place, Edinburgh.—Dear Sirs,—On behalf of the parties named and designed on the other side hereof, I hereby apply for the whole hill ground of the farm of Nunton, Benbecula, presently unlet, for enlargement of their holdings. They are all able and willing to pay a Fair Rent, and to stock and cultivate the land.—Yours faithfully, (signed) Thomas Wilson’: Find that the said Application was duly made under Section 11 of the Statute: Find that the agents for the Respondent replied by letter of 29th April, produced and marked B/1641: Find that the said letter is in the following terms:—‘Edinburgh, 5 Albyn Place, 29th April 1898.—Thomas Wilson, Esq., Solicitor, Lochmaddy.—Dear Sir,—We have received your letter of the 25th, in which, on behalf of 20 persons named in the list appended to your letter, you apply for the whole hill ground of the farm of Nunton, Benbecula, “presently unlet,” for enlargement of their holdings. As you refer to the farm being presently unlet we think it probable that your Application is made under a misapprehension. The farm of Nunton was let some considerable time ago to a tenant who is now about to take possession. It is quite certain that the farm cannot be further curtailed without very seriously affecting its value. That has been in effect already decided by the Crofters Commission, and we think it would be a pity that your clients and ours should be put to the expense of further proceedings in relation to an Application which has evidently been made under a misapprehension. Kindly let us hear from you that the Application is withdrawn.—We are, yours faithfully, (signed) Skene, Edwards, & Garson’: Find therefore that the Application, as made by the foresaid letter of 25th April 1898, did not receive effect: Find that by the said letter of 29th April 1898 it was distinctly conveyed that the said grazings then continued to form part of the said farm of Nunton, and had been let as part thereof, some length of time prior to the date of that letter, to a tenant who (as at the end of April 1898) was ‘about to take possession’: Find that the said letter further bore that the taking of the said grazings would so curtail the farm of Nunton as seriously to affect its value: Find that the present Application has been met both by preliminary objections and by objections on the merits: Find that the preliminary objections are that the land asked is not available in the sense of the Act in respect (1) that it consists of the whole of the farm or holding known as Nunton Hill grazings; and (2) that the annual letting value of the said farm or holding is £50 and does not exceed £100: Find that the said hill grazings formed part of the said farm in 1886, when the principal Act was passed, and continued to do so until the date of entry under the lease hereinafter mentioned: Find that it was inadmissible for the Respondent to have represented to the Applicants, as was done in the said letter, that the said hill grazings formed part of the farm of Nunton, and to urge now, as a preliminary objection, that the said hill grazings form an entirely separate subject: Find, further, that there has been produced in support of the said preliminary objection the lease, marked G/1641, and dated 15th and 23rd July and 3rd August 1897: Find the said lease bears that the said farm of Nunton was let to Neil Maclean, Arileod, Coll, for a period of nineteen years from Whitsunday 1898: Find that according to the terms thereof there is excluded from the farm of Nunton and lands let ‘the detached part of the said farm consisting of hill ground lying on the east side of the Island of Benbecula’: Find that this detached part is the land applied for: Find accordingly that the said hill grazings were not severed from the farm of Nunton till Whitsunday 1898, and that the said lease confirms the foresaid letter of 29th April 1898 in so far as it sets forth, or conveys, that at its date the said hill grazings then continued to form part of the farm of Nunton: Find that the said hill grazings on being separated from the farm of Nunton were not formed into a farm or holding: Find it was admitted during the hearing on 7th July last that the said hill grazings were then unlet, and were in the hands of the Respondent: Find that the Respondent has failed to show that the said lands as at the date of receipt of this Application—viz., 3rd November 1898, as aforesaid—or at the date of hearing, formed any part of an existing farm, or other holding, within the scope and meaning of the Act, and accordingly that the provisions of the same with regard to annual rent, or letting value, have no application to the present case: Therefore Repel the foresaid preliminary objections and Sustain the competency of the Application: Find that on the merits the Application is further objected to on the following grounds:—(1) That no part of the said hill grazings can be assigned without material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the same: Find with regard to this objection that, as the whole of the said hill grazings are applied or, and as the Commissioners have determined and hereby determine that either the whole or none of the same ought to be assigned, the said objection does not apply: Find that the second objection on the merits is that the said lands are not contiguous or near to lands already in the

occupation of the Applicants, and alternatively that all the crofters interested in the hill pasture in that quarter are not Applicants: With regard to the first branch of the said objection, Find that as the land applied for marches with the common pasture of the Applicants, the said objection is not well founded in point of fact: Therefore Repel the same: As to the second branch, Find that as the Statute does not require more than five Applicants in any Application for enlargement of holdings, the said objection forms no bar to the present Application: But, as to this objection, *quoad ultra*, the Commissioners refer to the annexed Note: Find it objected, in the third place, that the Applicants are not able to pay a Fair Rent for the land applied for: Repel this objection in respect that it also is not well founded in point of fact: Find it objected, in the last place, that the Applicants are not able to pay for the sheep stock now on the said lands: Find that the Applicants are prepared to find security to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, or otherwise are prepared to take over such stock as the ground can carry and make due payment of the same: Therefore Repel the said objection: Find that the said Application may be granted without raising the annual value of the Applicants' holdings respectively to an amount higher than £15 sterling, each: Continue the Application in view of the terms of the annexed Note.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

" *Note.* — While there is no doubt that the objection as to the number of Applicants does not affect the validity of this Application, the Commissioners are of opinion that before disposing of the same it is desirable that opportunity be afforded to all those non-Applicants who presently share in the same common grazing, and who may be able and willing to pay a Fair Rent for such land as might be assigned and properly to stock the same, to come forward as Applicants in this or in a relative supplementary Application for the said Nunton hill grazings. With this view the Commissioners defer consideration hereof till after 30th June 1901.

"The Commissioners desire to add that they have already had before them three Applications for enlargement of holdings, each being directed to obtaining a different portion, but not the whole, of the grazings now applied for. These Applications were refused on the ground of material damage to Nunton farm, of which, at the dates of the said Applications, the said grazings formed a part, and the taking of any of the portions of land applied for would have left an area of grazing too small to be workable. Indeed, the whole area now applied for only made up one herding and gave work to one shepherd. As matters now stand, the ground of refusal which existed on the previous occasions does not apply.

(Initialed)

" D. B.  
" W. H.  
" P. B. M."

## (2) COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

## DUNCANSBAY APPLICATION, CANISBAY.

On 21st December 1899 the Commissioners issued an Order assigning conditionally 29½ acres of grazing land from the farm of Duncansbay Mains, on the Freswick Estate, belonging to Lieutenant Edwyn Sinclair Alexander Sinclair, to Donald Laird and five other crofters of Duncansbay at a rent of £9 12s.; and to George Green and three other crofters of the same township 25 acres 3 roods and 5 poles arable land at a rent of £25. Whitsunday 1900 was provisionally fixed as the date of entry. [See Report for 1899, pp. 43-45.]

In January 1900 the tenant of the farm of Duncansbay Mains (Mr. Hugh M. Mackenzie) lodged a Minute craving that he should be allowed to take a corn crop out of the land proposed to be assigned to George Green and three others, and marked C, C, C on the plan, and stating that the date of entry to the arable land should be at the separation of the crop of 1900 from the ground and not at Whitsunday. It was also craved in said Minute that the Applicants George Green, &c., should be ordained to take over at valuation certain wire fences belonging to him on the land marked C, C, C.

The Applicants George Green and others lodged a Statement in reply opposing the crave by the said tenant.

The Applicants Donald Laird and five others who had the land, marked A, and extending to 29½ acres, assigned to them on condition that they erected a stone dyke between the said land and the hill ground of Duncansbay Mains, represented that they found it impossible to obtain suitable building stones anywhere in the district. There were no such stones (they said) on the Freswick Estate, and they could not get them to buy from the neighbouring estate. They craved that the proprietor be ordained to furnish them with the necessary stones for the purpose of erecting the dyke. At the same time they stated that a strong wire fence might be quite sufficient. The Commissioners issued the following Order dealing with both matters:—

" EDINBURGH, 12th February 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the docu-

ments for parties, marked respectively L/1468, M/1468, and N/1468, Find that no sufficient reasons or grounds have been stated for altering or modifying the terms of the foregoing Order of 21st December 1899 with regard to the land marked C, C, C: Adhere thereto and refuse the motion made on behalf of the Respondent, Hugh M. Mackenzie, that he be allowed to take a corn crop from the said lands this year: With regard to the wire fencing presently on, or in part surrounding, the land, Ordain the Applicants, George Green, John Mowat, Sinclair Dunnet, and James Mowat, to take over the same at valuation, to be made by one or more of the Commissioners or by a person of skill appointed by them: Further, having in view the special averments in the Minute for the Applicants, marked M/1468, as to the obtaining of stones for the erection of the dyke ordained to be built along the line lettered D, E, F, H, and I on the land marked A, allow the Landlord to lodge answers to the said averments, if so advised, and that within ten days from the date of intimation hereof.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.

"W. HOSACK.

"P. B. MACINTYRE."

After further procedure the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 8th March 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the whole documents produced, including the Statement for the Applicants, marked P/1468, Find it averred, *inter alia*, by the landlord in his answers, marked O/1468, that 'there are plenty of stones to be had at the Warth Hill, the driving from which is all down-hill, and therefore easy, and the proprietor is quite willing to give every facility to the Applicants to quarry stones wherever they can be obtained on the Estate': On the other hand, Find it alleged by the Applicants in their said Statement that, after a most careful and searching inspection, they have found it absolutely impossible to obtain suitable building stones in the district': Find that the Applicants in their Minute, marked K/1468, averred that they were perfectly willing, and thereby undertook, to erect a dry-stone dyke at sight and to the satisfaction of one of the Commissioners: Before further answer, Ordain the landlord, and that within 10 days from the date of intimation hereof, to point out to the Applicants at or near Warth Hill, or elsewhere on the Estate of Freswick, a place or places from which they may obtain suitable stones by quarrying or otherwise for the purpose of erecting the dyke in question: Reserve to either party to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.

"W. HOSACK.

"P. B. MACINTYRE."

Further communications took place between the Applicants and the Estate Management as to the erection of the dyke, &c., and the Commissioners met them at John o' Groat's House in May, when a Joint Minute in the following terms was entered into:—

"JOINT MINUTE for Lieutenant Edwyn Sinclair Alexander Sinclair of Freswick, and Donald Laird and others, Applicants for enlargement.

"Mackay, for the Estate, and Keith Murray, for the Applicants, concurred in stating that, after inspection of the ground, made of this date along with parties and with the Commissioners, they craved the Commissioners to vary the Order of 21st December 1899, in so far as necessary to give effect to the following:—

"(1) The Estate agreed and hereby agrees to erect a stone dyke extending to ten chains or thereby in length between two points settled on the ground, which dyke when erected will reduce the area of the land assigned by the said Order from twenty-nine and one-half acres to twenty-four acres or thereby—the said points lying between the letters G and I and F and H on the Ordnance Survey Sheet produced.

"(2) The Applicants agreed and hereby agree to find the stones for the said dyke and to lay down the same whenever called upon by the Estate Management at suitable places along the proposed line of dyke.

"(3) Both parties agreed and hereby agree that the stone dyke presently standing along the line L G may be taken down in whole or in part by those Applicants immediately concerned for the purpose of facilitating the cultivation of the ground assigned along with the lands presently held by the Applicants; and

"(4) The Applicants hereby undertake to erect and maintain a substantial wire fence along the line from the termination of the proposed dyke on the east by the letters F, E, and L on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet.

"(5) The Commissioners are craved to divide the land marked A assigned by the foregoing Order among the Applicants, Donald Laird, Donald Robertson, Robert Begg, Alexander Houston, William Ross, and Gilbert Laird, in, or as nearly as may be, in portions of equal extent and to fix the rent of



each portion in accordance with its annual value, as also to allocate among the Applicants equitably the corn valuation mentioned in the said foregoing Order.

"Both parties crave the Commissioners to interpose authority hereto, and to make an Order accordingly.

"*In respect whereof,*  
(Signed)

"WILL. MACKAY.  
"D. KEITH MURRAY.

"JOHN O' GROAT'S HOTEL, 12th May 1900."

At the same time George Green and the other crofters to whom the land marked C, C, C was to be assigned, craved the Commissioners to vary their Order of 21st December 1899 to the extent that the assignment of said land be in portions of equal extent instead of portions of equal value, and to fix the rent to be paid by each Applicant for the portion so assigned to him.

In the end the following Order was issued :—

"WICK, 23rd May 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minute for George Green, John Mowat, Sinclair Dunnet, and James Mowat, marked U/1468, wherein the said Applicants crave that the foregoing Order of 21st December 1899 be varied in so far as to divide the land marked C, C, C on the plan A/1468 among the said Applicants in portions of equal area instead of equal value, as provided by the said Order, and to assign to each of the said Applicants a distinctive part of said land, and to fix the rent to be paid by each for the portion assigned to him: Find, after having made a further inspection of the said land on the 17th May current, that the crave in the said Minute is reasonable and proper and ought to receive effect: Therefore Divide and assign the said land C, C, C on the plan marked A/1468 among the said Applicants as follows, viz.:—

"The portion marked 1 and lettered E, F, G, H, and I on the tracing marked O/1468 to James Mowat at the rent of five pounds twelve shillings sterling; the portion marked 2 on the said tracing and lettered D, E, I, K to Sinclair Dunnet at the rent of five pounds twelve shillings sterling; the portion marked 3 and lettered C, D, K, and L on the said tracing to John Mowat at the rent of six pounds eighteen shillings sterling; and the portion marked 4 and lettered A, B, C, and L on the said tracing to George Green at the rent of six pounds eighteen shillings sterling, making a total rent of twenty-five pounds sterling, all as set forth in the first branch of the Schedule hereto annexed, which states, *inter alia*, the names of the Applicants, the rent of the respective portions of the land assigned due by each in terms of the assignment made to him, the rent of each holding, and the rent of each holding as enlarged: Find that the said portions of land are of equal area, and that each forms a fourth part of the total area assigned, exclusive of the roadway passing through No. 2 assigned to Sinclair Dunnet aforesaid: Supersede the Schedule appended to the said Order of 21st December 1899, and Find and Declare that the same is no longer operative: Further, having regard to the terms of the foregoing Order of 12th February 1900, whereby the said Applicants were Ordained, *inter alia*, to take over at valuation the wire fence presently on, or in part surrounding, the said land: Ordain the Applicants respectively to take over the said wire fence as follows:—

"(1) James Mowat, the fence along the line H, G, F, E, and extending to 474 yards or thereby, at the value fixed by the Commissioners of £5 6s. sterling.

"(2) The wire fence from E to D, including the gate on the roadway, and extending to 181 yards or thereby, to be taken over by Sinclair Dunnet at the valuation fixed of £2 13s. sterling.

"(3) The wire fence from D to C, extending to 171 yards or thereby, to be taken over by John Mowat at the valuation of £2 10s. sterling; and

"(4) The wire fence from C to B and B to A, extending in all to 370 yards or thereby, to be taken over by George Green at the valuation of £5 8s. sterling.

"Ordain each of the said Applicants to make payment of the valuation respectively due by him by or before the 30th day of June next to William Mackay, Thurso, Factor for the Respondent.

"Of new fix the date of entry to the said lands at 28th May 1900.

"Further, the Commissioners having considered the Joint Minute for parties, marked T/1468, lodged with reference to the land marked A on the Ordnance Survey Sheet produced (marked A/1468), wherein they crave that the said Order of 21st December 1899 may be varied to the extent of giving effect to the agreement of parties as set forth in the said Joint Minute: Find that the terms of the said agreement are reasonable and proper and ought to receive effect: In accordance therewith, therefore, Ordain the Respondent to erect a stone dyke, extending to 10 chains or thereby in length, between two points settled on the ground, and which points are lettered I, H, O on the tracing produced and marked W/1468, taken from the Ordnance Survey Sheet on the 25-inch scale: Find and Declare that the effect of said erection will be to reduce the area of the land assigned by the said Order of 21st December 1899 from 29½ acres to 24 acres or thereby: Ordain the Applicants, Donald Laird, Donald Robertson, Robert Begg, Alexander Houston, William Ross, and Gilbert Laird, to obtain the stones for the said dyke, and to lay down the same whenever called upon by the Estate Management at suitable places along the line I to H and H to O on the said tracing, marked W/1468: Further, authorise the Applicants immediately concerned, if so advised, to take down in

part the stone dyke presently standing along the line marked L, G on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet A/1468 and on the tracing marked w/1468—viz., A to R and S to I, but excepting always the land from R to S lying along the north boundary of the lands occupied by J. Manson, a non-applicant: And in the event of the said dyke being in any part taken down as aforesaid, authorise the Estate Management to make use of the materials thereof in the construction of the new dyke along the line I, H, O on the said tracing, marked w/1468: Ordain the said Applicants to erect and maintain a substantial 6-wire galvanised iron wire fence along the line lettered O, G, F, E, D, C, B, and A on the said last mentioned tracing: Further, divide and assign the land assigned by the said foregoing Order among the Applicants, Donald Laird, Donald Robertson, Robert Begg, Alexander Houston, William Ross, and Gilbert Laird, in portions of equal, or as near as may be of equal, extent as follows:—

“The portion marked 1, and lettered A, B, C, P on the said tracing w/1468, to Alexander Houston at the rent of £1 12s. sterling; the portion marked 2, and lettered C, D, N, R, P on the said tracing, to Donald Robertson at the rent of £2 sterling; the portion marked 3, and lettered D, E, M, S, N on the said tracing, to Robert Begg at the rent of £1 15s. sterling; the portion marked 4, and lettered E, F, L, M on the said tracing, to William Ross at the rent of £1 5s. sterling; the portion marked 5, and lettered F, G, K, L on the said tracing, to Gilbert Laird at the rent of £1 8s. sterling; and the portion marked 6, and lettered G, O, H, I, K on the said tracing, to Donald Laird at the rent of £1 sterling—making a total of £9 sterling for the said 24 acres, instead of £9 12s. sterling mentioned in the said Order of 21st December 1899 for 29½ acres—all as set forth in the second branch of the Schedule hereto annexed, which sets forth, *inter alia*, the names of the Applicants, the rent of the respective portion of land due by each in terms of the assignment made to him, the rent of each holding, the rent of each holding as enlarged: Supersede the Schedule appended to the said Order of 21st December 1899, and Find and Declare that the same is no longer operative.

“Allocate the corn valuation mentioned in the said Order of 21st December 1899 in the proportion of one-fifth, being the sum of £6 12s. each among the Applicants, Alexander Houston, Donald Robertson, Robert Begg, William Ross, and Gilbert Laird; but excluding the Applicant Donald Laird, in respect he is not liable for a share thereof under the assignment made to him: Ordain the said Applicants, other than Donald Laird, to make payment of the said sum of £6 12s. each to William Mackay, Thurso, Factor for the Respondent, by or before 30th day of June next.

“Of new fix the date of entry at 28th May 1900, and reserve to all parties to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

SCHEDULE showing (1) the Name of each Applicant; (2) Extent of Land Assigned; (3) the Rent of the respective portions of Land due by each in terms of the Assignment made to him; (4) the Rent of each Holding; and (5) the Rent of each Holding as Enlarged.

FIRST BRANCH.

Name of each Applicant.	Extent of Land assigned.	Rent of the respective portions of Land due by each.	Rent of each Holding.	Rent of each Holding as Enlarged.
	Ac. Ro. Po.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
James Mowat . . . . .	6 1 *	5 12 0	4 10 0	10 2 0
Sinclair Dunnet . . . . .	6 1 *	5 12 0	4 10 0	10 2 0
John Mowat . . . . .	6 1 *	6 18 0	4 4 0	11 2 0
George Green . . . . .	6 1 *	6 18 0	6 10 0	13 8 0
	25 0 -	25 0 0	19 14 0	44 14 0

SECOND BRANCH.

Alexander Houston . . . . .	4 - -	1 12 0	7 0 0	8 12 0
Donald Robertson . . . . .	4 - -	2 0 0	4 17 0	6 17 0
Robert Begg . . . . .	4 - -	1 15 0	6 0 0	7 15 0
William Ross . . . . .	4 - -	1 5 0	11 0 0	12 5 0
Gilbert Laird . . . . .	4 - -	1 8 0	10 0 0	11 8 0
Donald Laird . . . . .	4 - -	1 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
		9 0 0	44 17 0	53 17 0

\* The Area of 25 acres embraced in the above Assignments is Land in actual tillage, and does not include certain fringes of ground, nor the *solum* and margins of the road through the Holding of Sinclair Dunnet. The grazing of these road margins forms a pertinent of his Holding.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## APPENDIX L.—RESUMPTION OF HOLDINGS.

## (1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

(a) LAND FOR THE *SOLVM* OF A ROAD AT TORRIN, STRATH, SKYE.

In 1899 Widow Marion Mackinnon, Lot ½15, Torrin, Strath, Skye, on the Macdonald Estates, applied for leave to make a cart-road from her holding along the side of certain neighbouring crofts to the public road. The other crofters concerned opposed the Application. At the inspection it appeared to the Commissioners, and also to the Estate Representative, that the most satisfactory mode of dealing with the question raised was for the proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, to lodge an Application for resumption of the extent of ground required. They issued an Order to that effect on 31st October 1899. [See Report for that year, pp. 68-9.]

In May 1900 the Estate Management lodged an Application for the resumption of such portion of Lots 6 and 10 Torrin as would enable Widow Marion Mackinnon to obtain access from her croft to the main road. It was pointed out that there was then existing a cart-road, or track, through Croft No. 6, and partly through Croft No. 10. Widow Mackinnon craved permission to be allowed to use this track and to extend it to her own croft.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties and resumed consideration hereof, Find that the same is directed to the resumption of such portions of land forming parts of holdings adjacent to the holding of Widow Marion Mackinnon, ½15 Torrin, as may be necessary for the construction of a roadway affording proper access to her croft from the township road: Find that in the course of the hearing there was produced a document, marked B/1689, whereby Neil Mackinnon, Lot 12 Torrin, a neighbouring crofter, bears to offer or agree to allow the said Widow Marion Mackinnon to use the road through his croft, ‘provided she completed the remainder of the present road till it joins her ‘croft, the new road not to encroach on any of the present arable land,’ and provided also that she agreed to pay an annual way-leave of 4s.: Find as a result of the inspection of the whole ground in question made by the Commissioners that the first of these provisos can only be carried out at great cost owing to the rocky nature of the ground, and that there is no evidence to show that the said Widow Marion Mackinnon became bound to make payment of the foresaid annual way-leave. Find therefore that the said document forms no barrier to the disposal of the present Application: Find that the same is reasonable and comes within the scope and meaning of Section 2 of the Act: Therefore authorise the Applicant to resume such portions of land from the holdings of Angus Stewart, John Mackinnon, junior, and John Mackinnon, senior, as may be required for the formation of a road 7 feet in breadth along the dotted line marked A B on the Ordnance Survey Sheets, produced in the relative Application R.N. 1680, and marked B/1680 and C/1680: Ordain the said Angus Stewart, John Mackinnon, junior, and John Mackinnon, senior, to surrender from their respective holdings the land necessary for the formation of the said road, and grant leave to the Applicant to enter thereto this year on the separation of the crop from the ground: Find that the said Angus Stewart, John Mackinnon, junior, and John Mackinnon, senior, are each entitled to compensation: Further, having considered that the present Application was preceded by an Application at the instance of the said Widow Marion Mackinnon to have a roadway constructed such as is now proposed to be made, and accordingly that there exists a contingency between the two Applications, conjoin the Application by the said Widow Marion Mackinnon (R.N. 1680) with the present Application, and in the conjoined Applications Ordain the said Widow Marion Mackinnon to make payment in name of compensation to each of the said Angus Stewart, John Mackinnon, junior, and John Mackinnon, senior, of the capital sum of 15s. sterling, and that by or before Wednesday, 31st October next: Further Ordain the said Widow Marion Mackinnon, on completion of the said new roadway to her holding, to perform her full share of maintaining and upkeeping the road thus completed from the public road to her said holding: Further Find and Declare that the whole of the said roadway, including the old and the new portions, are available for the reasonable use of all concerned: Reserve to parties to apply further if so advised, as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## (b) LAND FOR ENLARGING A CHURCHYARD—CASE OF ANGUS MACDONALD SLEAT, SKYE.

It having become necessary to enlarge the churchyard of Sleat, Skye, application was made by Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, the proprietor of the parish, to resume a part of the Crofts Nos. 1 and 2 Kilmore, occupied by Angus Macdonald. The Application was not opposed, but the Respondent asked the Commissioners to fix the reduction of rent he was entitled to in respect of the land resumed. The following Order was issued:—

“ BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

“ The Commissioners having heard parties and made inspection of the ground in question, Find that the land sought to be resumed is, it is averred, necessary for the purpose of extending the burying-ground adjacent to the Parish Church of Kilmore: Find that the said averment is well founded, and that the purpose for which the land is required comes within the scope and meaning of Section 2 of the Act: Find that the area asked for, which is already surrounded by a stone wall, with a view to its application for purposes of burial, is 2 roods 5 poles: Find that the said land is mostly arable or old arable land, but that there is also a strip or fringe of waste ground by the bank of the stream marching with the croft: Authorise the Applicant to resume or otherwise approve of the proceedings of the Applicant, if he has already in point and effect resumed the said area of ground for the above purposes, and further empower him to appropriate the same: Find and Declare that the said area no longer forms part of the Respondent's holding, and that he is entitled to compensation for the same: Assess the value thereof at the yearly sum of 15s. sterling as from Whitsunday 1899, and authorise him to deduct that amount yearly from the said date when making payment of his rent: Fix the Fair Rent of the holding as now limited at the sum of £8 5s. instead of the sum of £9 fixed in the Order of 10th May 1889 in the Fair Rent Application relative to the said holding: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(2) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

FEUING LAND AT FANAGMORE, EDDRACHILLES.

His Grace the Duke of Sutherland applied for the resumption of 1351 square yards from the Croft No. 66 Fanagmore, occupied by Hugh and Mary Macaskill, as joint tenants. The said land was required in order that the same might be feued to the School Board of the parish of Eddrachilles for a new school and playground. The Croft No. 66, according to the Application, extended to 7 acres 2 roods 26 poles arable and 46 acres and 14 poles outrun. The rent was £12 10s.

The Respondents, Hugh and Mary Macaskill, opposed the Application on the ground that the granting of the land applied for would divide the holding in two, and thus materially damage it. They also pleaded that it would suffer additional damage from the trespass of scholars. In course of negotiations with the Estate Management the tenants offered to accept £50 in full of all claims, or a yearly rent reduction of £2, or alternatively that they might get certain islands in the neighbourhood in lieu of the land proposed to be resumed.

The Commissioners issued the following Order authorising the resumption of the land applied for, but leaving the question of compensation open till after an inspection of the holding:—

“ WICK, 21st May 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, together with the answers for the Respondents, marked F/929, Find that the Applicant craves to resume 1351 square yards or thereby of land coloured red on the plan produced and marked E/929, and also coloured red on the enlarged scale plan produced and marked D/929, which said portion of land presently forms part of the holding of the Respondents, No. 66 Fanagmore, in the Parish of Eddrachilles: Find that the object in view is to feu the said portion of land to the School Board of the said parish for the purposes of a school situated at or near the said holding: Find that the Application is made under and in terms of Section 2 of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, and comes within the scope and meaning of the same: Therefore allow the Applicant to resume the said portion of land for the purposes aforesaid, and ordain the Respondents to surrender the same and to afford the Applicant, or those acting on his instructions, immediate entry thereto: Find that the Respondents are entitled to compensation for the land taken, and reserve to deal with this matter after inspection of the whole subjects occupied by the Respondents.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(3) COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

LAND REQUIRED FOR THE WICK AND LYBSTER LIGHT RAILWAY.

(a) LYBSTER ESTATE—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, PROPRIETOR.

The Light Railway Commissioners having authorised the construction of a light railway between Wick and Lybster, the proprietors of croft lands through which the proposed line is to

run applied to the Commission for authority to resume such portion as would be required for the construction of the line. The Application by His Grace the Duke of Portland was in the following terms:—

“ COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

“ CROFTING PARISH OF LATHERON.

“ CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886.

“ APPLICATION BY LANDLORD TO RESUME LAND.

“ Name of Estate . . . . . Lybster.  
 “ Landlord, . . . . . His Grace The Duke of Portland, Welbeck, Notts.  
 “ Landlord’s Factor, . . . . . J. Harling Turner, Portland Estate Office, Kilmarnock.  
 “ Crofters—  
 1. Mrs. John Douglas, Parkside, Lybster.  
 2. Hugh Mackenzie, Parkside, Lybster.  
 3. George Innes, junior, Roadside, Lybster.  
 4. John Bremner, Roadside, Lybster.

“ To the Crofters Commission, care of the Sheriff Clerk of the County of Caithness at Wick.

“ I, the Most Noble William John Arthur Charles James Cavendish Bentinck, Duke of Portland, Proprietor of the Estate of Lybster, in the Parish of Latheron and County of Caithness, hereby, in terms of Section 2 of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, apply to the Crofters Commission for an Order to resume (1) the strip of ground forming part of the said Estate of Lybster, situated between the point on the Wick and Lybster Railway about to be constructed between Wick and Lybster, in the County of Caithness, where the Estate of Clyth bounds the said Estate of Lybster on the east, and the west boundary of the croft occupied by Hugh Mackenzie, crofter, Parkside, Lybster, which strip of ground is coloured red and marked A, B, on the plan, herewith produced, and is occupied by the crofters named in Schedule I., hereto annexed, and the extent occupied by each crofter, and the nature of the ground to be so resumed is also set forth therein, and containing 504 acres; and (2) the strip of ground forming part of the said Estate of Lybster, situated between the point on the said Wick and Lybster Railway, where the west boundary of the Mains Farm of Lybster adjoins the Market Stance of Lybster, and the east side of the main road leading to Lybster village, which strip of ground is coloured red and marked C, D. on the said plan, herewith produced, and is occupied by the crofters named in Schedule II., also hereto annexed, and the extent occupied by each crofter, and the nature of the ground to be so resumed is also set forth therein, and containing 1825 acres, all for the purposes of the said Wick and Lybster Railway, now in course of construction, or about to be constructed, between Wick and Lybster, by the Wick and Lybster Light Railway Company incorporated by an Order of the Light Railway Commissioners under the Light Railways Act, 1896.

(Signed)

“ HECTOR SUTHERLAND,  
 “ Solicitor, Wick,  
 “ Agent for the Duke of Portland.”

“ STATEMENT OF FACTS.

“ 1. The Wick and Lybster Railway is being constructed by virtue of an Order by the Light Railway Commissioners under the Light Railways Act, 1896, a copy of which Order is herewith produced, and the land sought to be resumed is required for the purposes of the railway in terms of the said Order. The said railway passes through the lands sought to be resumed, and it is necessary that the said lands should be resumed to enable the said railway to be constructed.

“ 2. The proposed resumption by the Landlord is for the good of the said crofters’ holdings and also of the Estate.”

## SCHEDULE I.

	Reference Number on Plan.	Arable.	Pasture.	Waste.	Total.
1. Mrs. John Douglas, Parkside, Lybster . . . . .	154	—	·330	—	·330
Do. . . . .	158	—	—	·024	·024
		—	·330	·024	·354
2. Hugh Mackenzie, Parkside, Lybster . . . . .	160	·150	—	—	·150

## SCHEDULE II.

	Reference Number on Plan.	Arable.	Pasture.	Waste.	Total.
3. George Innes, jr., Roadside, Lybster . . . . .	182	·805	—	—	·805
4. John Bremner, Roadside, Lybster . . . . .	183	1·020	—	—	1·020

The crofter Respondents were afforded an opportunity of lodging answers. They did not, however, oppose the Application, and the following Order was issued:—

“WICK, 29th May, 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the Applicant, as Proprietor of the Estate of Lybster, Parish of Latheron, craves to resume certain portions of land from the holdings of the following crofters:—(1) ·354 acres or thereby from the holding of Mrs. John Douglas, Parkside, Lybster; (2) ·150 acres or thereby from that of Hugh Mackenzie, Parkside, Lybster; all as set forth in Schedule I., appended to this Application; as also (3) ·805 acres or thereby from the holding of George Innes, junior, Roadside, Lybster; and (4) 1·020 acres or thereby from that of John Bremner, Roadside, Lybster, as set forth in Schedule II., appended to the Application, and which said several portions of land are delineated on the plan or tracing lodged with the Application, and marked A/1534: Find that this Application proceeds on the ground that the said several portions of land are required for the purpose of a railway about to be constructed between Wick and Lybster under the Light Railways Act, 1896, 59 and 60 Vic., c. 48, and relative Order of the Light Railway Commissioners, called ‘The Wick and Lybster Light Railway Order, 1899,’ as confirmed by the Board of Trade, 27th November 1899: Find from the certificate of the Sheriff Clerk-Depute, dated 25th May 1900, that the four Respondents before mentioned have failed to lodge answers, and that this Application is unopposed: Find that the purpose for which the foresaid portions of land are sought to be resumed come within the scope and meaning of Section 2 of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886: Therefore authorise and empower the Applicant forthwith to resume the said portions of land for the said purpose, and Decern and Ordain the said several Respondents to surrender the same when called upon by the Applicant or those in his right: But reserving always to each of the said Respondents all claims to compensation arising to him or her in respect of the portions of land taken and severance and disturbance caused, and reserving also all questions of expenses.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(b) CLYTH ESTATE, IN THE PARISH OF LATHERON—TRUSTEES OF THE LATE ADAM SHARP, PROPRIETORS.

The Rev. Charles Chalmers Cowie, Free Church minister, Rothes; James Burgess, bank agent, Rothes; Adam James Sharp and William Sharp, Rothes, the Trustees of the late Adam Sharp of Clyth

made Application to the same effect for resumption of certain lands in the occupation of 14 crofters in the Parish of Latheron, the total extent proposed to be resumed being 6·677 acres. The 14 crofters here called as Respondents in this Application were as follows:—1, John Forbes, crofter, Bruan; 2, Fairly Mackay, crofter, Bruan; 3, George Farquhar, crofter, East Clyth; 4, William Cormack, crofter, East Clyth; 5, William Clyne, crofter, East Clyth; 6, Henry Clyne, crofter, East Clyth; 7, Alexander Bremner, crofter, Clyth; 8, Mackay Mackenzie, crofter, Clyth; 9, Andrew Sutherland, crofter, Clyth; 10, Robert Adamson, crofter, Clyth; 11, Alexander Adamson, senior, crofter, Clyth; 12, Widow Francis Adamson, crofter, Clyth; 13, James Adamson, crofter, Clyth; and 14, David Macpherson, crofter, West Clyth. The Respondents were called upon to lodge answers, but they did not oppose the Application, and the following Order was issued:—

“WICK, 29th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the Applicants, as Proprietors of the Estate of Clyth, Parish of Latheron, crave to resume from the Respondents, who are crofters on the said Estate, certain portions of land, all as marked in the Schedule appended to the Application, and on the plan or tracing lodged with the relative Application R.N. 1535, and marked A/1535: Find that this Application proceeds on the ground that the said portions of land are required for the purpose of a railway about to be constructed between Wick and Lybster under the Light Railways Act, 1896, 59 and 60 Vict., c. 48, and relative Order of the Light Railway Commissioners, called ‘The Wick and Lybster Light Railway Order, 1899,’ as confirmed by the Board of Trade, 27th November 1899: Find from the answers lodged for the Respondents—viz., John Forbes, Fairly Mackay, George Farquhar, William Cormack, William Clyne, Henry Clyne, Alexander Bremner, Mackay Mackenzie, Andrew Sutherland, Robert Adamson, Alexander Adamson, Widow Francis Adamson, James Adamson, and David Macpherson—that they offer no Objection to the Application being granted, but subject always to their claims for compensation respectively: Find that the purpose for which the portions of land aforesaid are sought to be resumed comes within the scope and meaning of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886: Therefore authorise and empower the Applicant to resume from each Respondent the portion or portions of land stated opposite his or her name, and specified in the Schedule following upon this Order and signed as relative hereto, which Schedule contains (1) the name of each Respondent, (2) the number on the said plan or tracing, (3) the nature of the ground applied for as described by the Applicants, (4) the extent as alleged, and (5) the total: Decern and Ordain each Respondent aforesaid to surrender the land sought from him or her whenever called upon by the Applicants or by those in their right: Reserve to the Respondents all claims to compensation arising to them, or any of them, in respect of the portions of land taken, and severance and disturbance caused: Reserve likewise all pleas and Objections arising to any Respondent in respect of the extent of the land taken, and also reserve all questions of expenses.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.  
“W. HOSACK.  
“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order:—

Name of Respondent.	Number on Plan.	Nature of Land.	Extent.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.
John Forbes . . . . .	5	Pasture.	·093	
	6	Arable.	·060	
	7	Waste.	·007	
	12	Arable.	·303	
			—	·463
Fairly Mackay . . . . .	14	Arable.	·373	
	15	Pasture.	·007	
			—	·380
George Farquhar . . . . .	18	Arable.	·405	·405
William Cormack . . . . .	20	Waste.	·018	
	21	Arable.	·291	
	25	Pasture.	·135	
			—	·444
William Clyne . . . . .	33	Pasture.	·055	
	34	Arable.	·075	
			—	·130
Henry Clyne . . . . .	44	Waste.	·050	
	45	Arable.	·055	
			—	·105
Alexander Bremner . . . . .	58	Arable.	·479	
	57	Waste.	·021	
	60	Waste.	·007	
	62	Arable.	·400	
			—	·907

Name of Respondent.	Number on Plan.	Nature of Land.	Extent.	Total.
Mackay Mackenzie . . . . .	66	Waste.	Acres. ·006	Acres. ·508
	67	Arable.	·490	
	73	Waste.	·012	
Andrew Sutherland . . . . .	78	Arable.	·625	1·281
	89	Arable.	·246	
	90	Pasture.	·350	
	91	Arable.	·060	
Robert Adamson . . . . .	83	Arable.	·315	·457
	84	Waste.	·007	
	88	Arable.	·135	
Alexander Adamson, senr. . . . .	98	Arable.	·315	·404
	101	Pasture.	·080	
	102	Waste.	·009	
Widow Francis Adamson . . . . .	106	Pasture.	·168	·438
	107	Arable.	·270	
James Adamson . . . . .	111	Arable.	·345	·345
David Macpherson . . . . .	141	Arable.	·410	·410
				6·677

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.

" W. HOSACK.

" P. B. MACINTYRE."

## (c) CLYTH ESTATE, IN THE PARISH OF WICK—TRUSTEES OF THE LATE ADAM SHARP, PROPRIETORS

The said Rev. Charles Chalmers Cowie and others, Trustees of the late Adam Sharp of Clyth, also lodged an Application for the resumption of 4·636 acres occupied by the following fourteen crofters in the Parish of Wick—viz., 1, Angus Mackay, crofter, Ulbster; 2, Margaret Nicolson, crofter, Ulbster; 3, William Wares, crofter, Ulbster; 4, William Grant, crofter, Ulbster; 5, David Sutherland, crofter, Ulbster; 6, George Wares, crofter, Braehead, Whaligoe; 7, James Macintyre, crofter, Ulbster; 8, David Henderson, crofter, Ulbster; 9, George Ryrie, crofter, Ulbster; 10, William Sinclair ("Big William"), crofter, Braehead, Whaligoe; 11, William Henderson, crofter, Ulbster; 12, Donald Miller, crofter, Whaligoe; 13, William Donaldson, crofter, Hillhead, Whaligoe; and 14, Alexander Sinclair, crofter, Whaligoe. The Respondents did not oppose the Application, and the following Order was issued:—

" WICK, 29th May 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the Applicants, as proprietors of the Estate of Clyth, Parish of Wick, crave to resume from the Respondents, who are crofters on the said Estate of Clyth, certain portions of land, all as marked in the Schedule appended to the Application and on the plan or tracing lodged therewith and marked A/1535, Find that the Application proceeds on the ground that the said portions of land are required for the purpose of a railway about to be constructed between Wick and Lybster, under the Light Railways Act, 1896, 59 & 60 Vict., cap. 48, and relative Order of the Light Railway Commissioners, called 'The Wick and Lybster Light Railway Order, 1899,' as confirmed by the Board of Trade, 27th November 1899: Find from the answers lodged for the Respondents, David Henderson, George Ryrie, William Henderson, Donald Miller, William Donaldson, and Alexander Sinclair, that these Respondents offer no objection to the said Application being granted, but subject always to their claims for compensation respectively: Find from the certificate of the Sheriff Clerk, dated 26th May 1900, that the Respondents Angus Mackay, Margaret Nicolson, William Wares, William Grant, David Sutherland, George Wares, James Macintyre, and William Sinclair have failed to lodge answers: Find that the Application is unopposed: Find that the purpose for which the portions of land aforesaid are sought to be resumed comes within the scope and meaning of Section 2 of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886: Therefore authorise and empower the Applicants to resume from each Respondent the portion or portions of land stated opposite his or her name and specified in the Schedule following upon this Order, and signed as relative hereto, which Schedule contains (1) the name of each Respondent, (2) the number on the said plan or tracing, (3) the nature of the ground



applied for as described by the Applicants, (4) the extent as alleged, and (5) the total: Decern and Ordain each Respondent aforesaid to surrender the lands sought from him or her whenever called upon by the Applicants or by those in their right: Reserve to the Respondents all claims to compensation arising to them, or any of them, in respect of the portions of land taken, and severance and disturbance caused: Reserve likewise all pleas and objections arising to any Respondent in respect of the extent of the land taken: And also reserve all questions of expenses.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

Schedule referred to in the foregoing Order :—

Name of Respondent.	Number on Plan.	Nature of Ground.	Extent applied for.	Total.
Angus Mackay . . . . .	170	Arable.	Acres. ·070	Acres. ·160
	173	Pasture.	·090	
Margaret Nicolson . . . . .	174	Pasture.	·481	·500
	175	Arable.	·019	
William Wares . . . . .	192	Road to Peat Moss. }	·025	·025
William Grant . . . . .				
David Sutherland . . . . .				
George Wares . . . . .				
James Macintyre . . . . .	202	Pasture.	·004	·399
	203	Pasture.	·325	
	205	Waste land.	·010	
David Henderson . . . . .	207	Arable.	·324	·354
	208	Pasture.	·030	
George Ryrie . . . . .	210	Arable.	·042	·284
	211	Pasture.	·220	
	212	Waste land.	·022	
William Sinclair (“ Big William ”) . . . . .	218	Pasture.	·396	·456
	222	Pasture.	·060	
William Henderson . . . . .	227	Arable.	·100	·504
	230	Pasture.	·110	
	235	Waste ground.	·019	
	241	Pasture.	·275	
Donald Miller . . . . .	229	Pasture.	·106	·203
	234	Arable.	·097	
William Donaldson . . . . .	236	Arable.	·480	·870
	239	Pasture.	·130	
	242	Pasture.	·260	
Alexander Sinclair . . . . .	245	Pasture.	·465	·941
	246	Arable.	·112	
	247	Arable.	·065	
	249	Pasture.	·187	
	250	Arable.	·107	
	252	Waste land.	·005	
			—	·941
				4·636

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## (d) HEMPRIGGS ESTATE—TRUSTEES OF THE LATE GARDEN DUFF DUNBAR, PROPRIETORS.

Mrs. Jane Louisa Duff or Duff Dunbar of Hempriggs, Garden Alexander Duff of Hatton, Thomas Duff Garden Duff of Drummair, Trustees of the late Garden Duff Dunbar of Hempriggs, also lodged an Application to resume certain portions of land. These were in the occupancy of James Weir, Aquavitæ Meadow, and Alexander Bain, Hempriggs. The land sought to be resumed from Weir extended to 157 yards in length, 11 yards in breadth, and contained .345 parts of an acre; while the land sought to be resumed from Bain was 52 yards in length and 11 yards in breadth, and contained .110 parts of an acre.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ Wick, 29th May 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the Applicants, as proprietors of the Estate of Hempriggs, Parish of Wick, crave to resume from the holding of James Weir, crofter, Aquavitæ Meadow, a strip of land extending to 157 yards or thereby in length, 11 yards or thereby in breadth, and including .345 parts of an acre or thereby, all as marked A, A. on the plan or tracing lodged with the Application and marked A/1533; and also crave to resume from the holding of Alexander Bain, also a crofter on the said Estate, a strip of land 52 yards or thereby in length, 11 yards or thereby in breadth, and including .110 parts of an acre or thereby, all as marked B, B. on the said plan or tracing: Find that the said Application proceeds on the ground that the said portions of land are required for the purpose of a railway about to be constructed between Wick and Lybster under the Light Railways Act, 1896, 59 & 60 Vic., cap. 48, and relative Order of the Light Railway Commissioners, called ‘The Wick and Lybster Light Railway Order, 1899,’ as confirmed by the Board of Trade, 27th November 1899: Find from the answers of the said James Weir, marked D/1533, that the said Respondent consents to the Application being granted subject to his claim for compensation: Find from the certificate of the Sheriff Clerk-Depute, dated 25th May 1900, that the Respondent Alexander Bain has failed to lodge answers: Find that the purpose for which the foresaid portions of land are sought to be resumed comes within the scope and meaning of Section 2 of the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886: Therefore authorise and empower the Applicants to resume the said portions of land forthwith for the said purpose, and Decern and Ordain the Respondents respectively to surrender the portions called for from them whenever asked by the Applicants, or those in their right: Reserve to the Respondents all claims to compensation arising to them, or either of them, in respect of the portions of land taken, and severance and disturbance caused, and reserve also all questions of expenses.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.

“ Note.—The above Order makes no reference to the Answers for Alexander Bain received by the Commissioners on the 28th May 1900, and accordingly not timeously lodged. They observe therefrom, however, that the said Respondent is willing to surrender the land required on being compensated under and in terms of the Act of 1886.

(Initialed)

“ D. B.

“ W. H.

“ P. B. M.’

APP. M.—RETURN RELATIVE TO APPLICATIONS BY CROFTERS TO SIST PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL UNDER SECTION 6 (4) OF THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886, 49 & 50 VICT. CAP. 29, AND TO PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CROFTERS HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1887, 50 & 51 VICT. CAP. 24, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

APP. M. (1)—COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

No.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Estate.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Present Rent.	Amount sued for.	Amounts Ordered to be Paid.				Total amount ordered to be paid.	Balance remaining to be dealt with.	Date and purport of last Order of Commission.	Observations.
								First Instalment.		Second Instalment.					
								Date.	Amount.	Date.	Amount.				
1	1900, 18 Oct.	Bee, (Judicial Factor on Estate of late George Irvine, Proprietor)	James Irvine	Bee	Birsay	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	..	£ s. d. ...	..	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. ...	14th December 1900. Period for lodging statement by Landlord prorogued for 10 days.	

APP. N.—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO FIX FAIR RENTS, THE NUMBER DISPOSED OF, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH, AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1900.

County.	Total Number of Applications to be dealt with as at 31st December 1899, carried forward from last Report.	Received between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.			Total Number of Applications to fix Fair Rents.	Number of Fair Rents fixed on First Applications between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.	Number of Rents fixed on Expiry of First Septennial Period, between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.	Applications Withdrawn or Conjoined.	Applications Dismissed.	Total Number disposed of between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.	Total Number to be dealt with as at 31st December 1900.
		Applications by Crofters.	Applications by Landlords.	Applications by Landlords and Crofters for Re-valuation of Holdings on Expiry of First Septennial Period.							
Argyll, . . . . .	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4	
Inverness, . . . . .	49	2	..	134	185	128	25	5	160	25	
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	68	3	..	5	76	12	..	..	13	63	
Sutherland, . . . . .	44	2	..	1	47	1	..	..	2	45	
Caithness, . . . . .	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	1	
Orkney, . . . . .	5	1	..	11	17	..	..	..	..	17	
Shetland, . . . . .	2	3	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	7	
Total, . . . . .	172	12	..	154	338	142	25	5	176	162	

APP. O.—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MISCELLANEOUS APPLICATIONS, THE NUMBER DISPOSED OF, AND THE NUMBER REMAINING TO BE DEALT WITH, AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

County.	Number to be dealt with as at 31st Dec. 1899.	Received between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.						Total.	Resump- tion of Hold- ings granted.	Compen- sation awarded	Marches and Bound- aries fixed and Feat- hanks regu- lated.	Declared Crofters.	Rules and Regula- tions made.	Miscel- laneous Applica- tions disposed of.	Appli- cations Dis- missed or With- drawn.	Total Number disposed of between 31st Dec. 1899 and 31st Dec. 1900.	Number to be dealt with as at 31st Dec. 1900.
		Section 2. Applica- tions by Landlords for Resump- tion of Holdings.	Sections 8 and 9. Applica- tions for Com- pensation for Improve- ments.	Section 21. Applica- tions to fix Marches or Bounda- ries.	Applica- tions to be Declared Crofters.	Applica- tions to Regulate Use of Feat-Banks and Roads.	Applica- tions for the Regu- lation of Common Grazings.										
Argyll, - - - - -	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	
Inverness, - - - - -	8	2	1	4	...	8	2	...	1	8	...	...	...	5	16	6	
Ross and Cromarty, - - - - -	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	3	
Sutherland, - - - - -	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	4	
Caithness, - - - - -	...	4	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	4	
Orkney, - - - - -	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
Shetland, - - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	
<b>Total</b> - - - - -	<b>24</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	

APP. P.—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO SIST PROCEEDINGS FOR REMOVAL IN RESPECT OF NON-PAYMENT OF RENT, OR TO PROHIBIT SALES OF CROFTERS' EFFECTS UPON THEIR HOLDINGS BY VIRTUE OF DECREES FOR PAYMENT OF RENT, OR ARREARS OF RENT, AND HOW THE SAME HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

County.	Number of Applications received between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.	Total Number of Applications for Orders to Sist Proceedings for Removal, or to Prohibit Sales of Effects.	Proceedings for Removal Sisted, or Sales Prohibited.	Number of Applications in which Temporary Orders are pending.	Number of Applications missed.	Total Number of Applications dealt with between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.
Argyll, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney, . . . . .	1	1	1	1	..	1
Shetland, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Total,</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1</b>

APP. Q.—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS TO ENLARGE HOLDINGS, WITH THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, AND THE STEPS TAKEN WITH REGARD TO THESE, DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

County.	Total Number of Applications to be dealt with on 31st December 1899, carried forward from last Report.		Applications to Enlarge Holdings received between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.				Number of Holdings Enlarged.		Number of Applications Dismissed or Withdrawn.		Total Number of Applications Disposed of between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.		Number of Applications to be dealt with as at 31st December 1900.	
	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	By taking Land from a Farm occupied by the Landlord.		By taking Land from a Farm let to a Tenant.		Total.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.
			No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.	No. of Applicants.								
Argyll, . . . . .	1	5	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
Inverness, . . . . .	11	162	1	22	2	14	195	2	11	5	39	7	7	100
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	1	8	..	..	..	1	8	..	..	1	8	1	..	..
Sutherland, . . . . .	3	45	1	1	2	6	67	..	21	..	..	..	6	67
Caithness, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shetland, . . . . .	1	30	..	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
<b>Total, . . . . .</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>202</b>

APP. R.—TABLE SHOWING, ACCORDING TO COUNTIES, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS IN APPLICATIONS,  
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

County.	Total Number of Appeals to be dealt with as at 31st December 1899.	Number of Appeals received between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.	Total.	Number of Appeals Sustained.	Number of Appeals Withdrawn.	Number of Appeals Dismissed.	Total Number of Appeals Disposed of between 31st December 1899 and 31st December 1900.	Total Number to be dealt with as at 31st December 1900.
Argyll, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Inverness, . . . . .	8	..	8	3	..	4	7	1
Ross and Cromarty, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sutherland, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Caithness, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Orkney, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shetland, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, . . . . .	8	..	8	3	..	4	7	1



APP. S.—TABLE SHOWING, IN DETAIL, THE TOTAL NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS FOR ENLARGEMENT OF HOLDINGS NOT DISPOSED OF AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1900, THE NUMBER OF APPLICANTS, NAME OF THE FARM OR OTHER SUBJECT FROM WHICH LAND IS PROPOSED TO BE TAKEN, BY WHOM OCCUPIED, AND PRESENT RENT OR ANNUAL VALUE, AS SET FORTH IN EACH APPLICATION.

County.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Number of Applicants.	Township or District.	Crofting Parish.	Proprietor.	Farm or other subject from which Land is proposed to be taken.			Remarks.
						Name.	By whom Occupied.	Agricultural and Pastoral Rent, or Annual Value.	
Argyll	1892 April 9	5	Coll	Coll	John L. Stewart	Totanore	Proprietor	£ 175 0 0	
Inverness	1887 March 26	18	Boreary	North Uist	Sir Arthur J. Campbell Orde, Bart.	Newton	"	450 0 0	
"	April 23	19	Bruernish	Barra	Lady Gordon Cathcart	Eoligarry	Tenant	490 0 0	
"	May 26	29	Snishival, &c.	South Uist	"	Drimisdale and Ormiclate	"	{ 200 0 0 882 11 0 }	
"	1898 November 3	5	Stillgarry	"	"	Drimisdale	"	200 0 0	
"	1899 June 24	18	Griminish, &c.	"	"	Nunton Hill grazings*	Proprietrix	50 0 0	
"	1899 October 22	5	Unaehan and Achnahannet	Kilmornivaig	Lord Abinger	Winter grazing of applicants holdings	Proprietor	...	
"	1900 October 22	6	Brevig and Ersary	Barra	Lady Gordon Cathcart	Eoligarry	Tenant	...	
Sutherland	1888 December 13	20	Elphine and Knockant	Assynt	His Grace the Duke of Sutherland	Glencanisp Deer Forest	Proprietor	...	
"	1895 December 13	20	Elphine†	"	"	"	Tenant	950 0 0	
"	1899 December 1	5	Balvraid Muir, &c.	Dornoch	"	Camusavie	"	130 19 8	
"	1900 November 15	5	Naviedale	Kildonan	"	Naviedale	"	110 11 1	
"	" 27	16	Muir	Rogart	"	Blarich	"	494 4 2	
"	December 24 1891	1	Inchcape	"	"	"	"	494 4 2	
Shetland	1891 July 4	80	Vadgarth, &c.	Dunrosness	John Bruce	Mouss, &c.	Proprietor	115 0 0	

\* See Appendix K, page 51, supra.

† See Report for 1891, Appendix H, pages 180-91.

## APPENDIX T.

## COMPENSATION FOR PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

## (1) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## CASE OF WIDOW ANN MACKINNON, MUGARRY, PORTREE, SKYE.

Widow Ann Mackinnon, crofter, Mugarry, in the Parish of Portree, on the Estate of Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, was removed from her holding, and she applied to the Commission for compensation in respect of permanent improvements. She stated that she, or her predecessors in the same family, had built a dwelling-house, barn, byre, and stable, and made about 5000 yards drains, repaired dykes, and reclaimed about three acres of land. For these alleged improvements she claimed the sum of £40. The claim was opposed by the Respondent.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 5th April 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the evidence adduced, and made inspection of the holding in question at Mugarry, Parish of Portree, Skye, Find that the Applicant was removed from the said holding as at Whitsunday 1899: Find that the present Application is made for compensation in respect of permanent improvements under Sections 8 and 10 of the Act: Find that the said claim is well founded in so far as the said improvements are suitable to the holding, have been executed or paid for by the Applicant or her predecessors in the same family, and have not been executed in virtue of any specific agreement in writing under which she or her predecessors were bound to execute such improvements: Find, further, that the amount of compensation payable falls to be assessed in view of the value of the said improvements to an in-coming tenant, but under deduction always of any assistance proved to have been given by the Landlord or his predecessors in title in respect of such improvements and under deduction also of any deterioration committed or permitted by the Applicant within the four years preceding the date of the claim: Find that the total sum claimed by the Applicant is £40 sterling in respect of buildings, drains, erection of dykes, and reclamation of land: Find that the sum to which the Applicant is entitled is £13 sterling as fairly representing the value of the said improvements to an in-coming tenant under and in terms of the Act: Decern and Ordain the Respondent, Lady Macdonald, as *curator bonis* to her husband, Lord Macdonald, to make payment to the Applicant of the said sum of £13 sterling in name of compensation as aforesaid: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## (2) COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

## CASE OF WILLIAM MUNRO, CORR AND CRAGGANMORE, FORSE, LATHERON.

William Munro, who was tenant of two detached holdings called Corr and Cragganmore, on the Forse Estate, now belonging to Captain William Baird, renounced the tenancy of the same as at Whitsunday 1897, and claimed £44 5s. 8d. as compensation in respect of permanent improvements. The Application was opposed on the ground that the Applicant was bound to execute the said repairs in terms of the Estate Regulations. After inquiry the Commissioners dismissed the Application by Order dated 21st December 1899. [See Report for that year, pp. 63-64.]

Munro lodged a subsequent Application in which he contended that he was entitled at common law to payment of meliorations specified in two documents produced in the proceedings. He claimed £7 10s. in respect of the house at Corr, and £3 9s. in respect of the house at Cragganmore, or £10 19s. in all. This Application was also opposed.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 25th July 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find it alleged by the Applicant that prior to his entry to the holding in question he made payment to the predecessor of the present Landlord of the sum of £7 10s. for meliorations in respect of the house at Corr, and the sum of £3 9s. in respect of the house at Cragganmore—in all £10 19s.—conform to valuation with relative receipts, produced and marked respectively C/1537 and B/1537: Find it maintained by the Applicant that on out-going he became entitled to payment of these sums and that such payment had been refused: Find that the Respondent has met the said claim by pleading the terms of the Estate Regulations, which provide, *inter alia*, that the tenant on entry agrees to accept the whole houses, &c., as then in good and sufficient tenantable order and condition: Further agrees to maintain the same and at out-going to leave them in the like good order and condition: Find that the Applicant

renounced and quitted the holding as at the term of Whitsunday 1897: Find from the document produced and marked G/1537 that on 16th August following the whole houses, stone dykes, and sheep drains on the said crofts of Corr and Cragganmore were examined at the instance of the Respondent by Robert Morris of Reiss Lodge, Wick, and George Brown of Watten Mains, Watten, and that they together estimated the amount required to put the said houses, &c., into tenantable order would require an outlay of £11 0s. 2d.: Find that the obligations entered into by the Applicant under the foresaid Articles and Regulations, and the foresaid estimate of outlays required, are material circumstances for consideration by the Commissioners in dealing with the present claim: Find that, while the said claim is well founded in point of fact and law, it is fully met by the counter claim for £11 0s. 2d.: Therefore refuse the Application: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(3) COUNTY OF ORKNEY.

CASE OF MRS. BARBARA DREVER OR INKSTER, SANQUHAR, WESTRAY.

Mrs. Barbara Drever or Inkster, wife of James Inkster, Montgomery Street, Edinburgh, applied for compensation in respect of permanent improvements alleged to have been executed by her predecessors on the holding of Sanquhar, in the Island of Westray, now the property of Mr. William Baird of Elie. The crofter in the holding at the passing of the Act was Thomas Drever. He bequeathed the same to his daughter Mary Drever, and she took up possession on her father's death in 1897. Mary Drever bequeathed the croft to her sister, the Applicant, Mrs. Inkster. Mary died in July 1898. The Applicant did not enter into possession of the holding, but renounced her tenancy in October 1898, and thereafter claimed the sum of £98 as compensation in respect of said improvements. The Landlord opposed the competency of the Application. He pleaded that the Applicant was not a crofter, as she did not take up residence on the holding, but resided in Edinburgh. The Application was also opposed on the merits.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 12th February 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, with the whole documents lodged, Find that the holding in question was occupied by the Applicant's father, Thomas Drever, from 1849, or about that time, till his death: Find that on 3rd July 1890 he executed a disposition and settlement conveying the said holding to his daughter, Mary Drever: Find that he died on 10th March 1897: Find that the said Mary Drever entered into possession of the holding under the said disposition and settlement: Find that she bequeathed the said holding to the Applicant under a disposition and settlement, dated 21st May 1898, produced and marked G/1087: Find that the said Mary Drever died on 9th July 1898: Find that following upon the death of the said Thomas Drever it was proposed by the agents for the Respondent and for William Drever, brother of the Applicant (who made certain claims on the Estate of the said Thomas Drever), that the croft in question should be carried on by William Drever, as it then was, till the ensuing Martinmas: Find that this proposal was agreed to on behalf of the Applicant on the footing that the Landlord should not take any objection to her in respect of this arrangement: Find that the said arrangement on the above footing was confirmed by the said agents for William Drever and for the Respondent by their letter of 17th January 1898: Find that the said agents, by their letter of 31st August 1898, urged that it was necessary for the Applicant, having regard to the terms of the Crofters Act, to reside upon the holding: Find that it was explained by her agent, in reply, in his letter of 15th September 1898, that it would be unpleasant, if not unnecessary, for her to remove to the said holding till the aforesaid arrangement with William Drever had terminated: Find that at the same time it was intimated on behalf of the Applicant that as the said William Drever desired to remain on the holding she was prepared, if paid compensation for permanent improvements under the Act, to renounce the said croft: Find that thereupon some correspondence ensued between the agents of parties as to the said claim, but that they failed to come to terms: Find that the Applicant, by her agent's letter of 25th October 1898, formally renounced the said holding as from Martinmas 1899: Find on these facts and circumstances that the objections made to the present claim on the ground of non-residence upon the said holding or otherwise are not well founded: Therefore Repel the said objections, Sustain the competency of the Application, and continue the same for further procedure.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

“ Note. --When the succession opened to the Applicant at Mary Drever's death on 9th July 1898, the arrangement above mentioned had been made on the suggestion of the Respondent's agents and was being carried out. Under that arrangement the holding was to be carried on till Martinmas 1899 by William Drever, in the interest of parties concerned, including the Landlord. Standing this arrangement, it was not to be expected, nor might it have been practicable otherwise, for the Applicant, who resided in Edinburgh, to transfer herself and her belongings between terms from

Edinburgh to Westray. The Applicant was entitled either to enter upon occupation and possession of the holding at Martinmas 1899, or before that date to renounce her right of tenancy and claim compensation under the Act. She elected to take the latter course.

"The amount to be awarded can only be ascertained by the Commissioners after due inquiry.

"In the course of the pleadings reference is made to the case of Robert Smith, Papil, Burra Isle, Shetland, decided by the Commissioners on 27th October last. That Application was dismissed mainly on the ground that no reason had been submitted by the Applicant for the delay which had occurred in the lodgment of his Application, that delay having continued for a period of between two and three years. No similar point is raised in the present Application, and the case of Smith, taken as a whole, does not apply to the circumstances of the present claim.

(Initialed)

" D. B.

" W. H.

" P. B. M."

## APPENDIX U.—MISCELLANEOUS.

(1 COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

[A] DISPUTES BETWEEN THE TOWNSHIPS OF LOWER BREAKISH AND UPPER BREAKISH,  
STRATH, SKYE.—(a) QUESTION OF BOUNDARIES.

A dispute having arisen between the crofters of Lower Breakish (or Breakish Arable) and the crofters of Upper Breakish (or Breakish Moss) as to the true line of march between the common pastures of these townships, an Application was made to the Commission by the Grazings Committee of the former township to fix the same. It appeared that in 1878 both townships received a considerable extension of common pasture by taking land from the farm of Kinloch. At the same time the boundaries of these pastures were, to some extent, altered. With the view of better explaining the position it may be stated that the two townships, as thus rearranged, were as follows:—Ardnish, being part of the township pasture of Lower Breakish, lay between the crofts and the sea-shore. Inland from Ardnish lay the individual crofts of the township, extending in all to 218 acres. Further inland were the individual crofts of Upper Breakish, extending to 191 acres, and to the south of these came part of the common pasture of that township. Beyond that again, and detached from the rest of the township, lay the common pasture assigned to Lower Breakish.

Fair Rents were fixed for the two townships in 1889, and at that time Lord Macdonald, the proprietor, employed Mr. John Taylor, Land Surveyor, Eboist, Skye, to lay the boundaries on a plan, and calculate the areas of the crofts and common pasture. According to the statement of areas then submitted to the Commissioners, these common pastures were as follows:—

Lower Breakish, Ardnish, . . . . .	166 acres.
Detached hill pasture, . . . . .	602 „
	—
Total,	768 acres.
 Upper Breakish, . . . . .	 3592 „

In 1898, by the surrender of 1620 acres of the hill pasture, and adding the lands of Ashaig to the remainder, the common pasture of Upper Breakish became 3261 acres. [See Report for that year, pp. 50-1.]

Fair Rents were fixed in 1889 on the footing that the true boundaries of the common pastures were shown on Mr. Taylor's plan.

In 1898 the crofters of Lower Breakish proposed to fence their detached hill ground, and with that object in view asked the Estate Management to point out the boundaries. In response, Mr. Taylor's plan was produced and the boundaries as delineated thereon pointed out. That plan showed that at one part the march between the two common pastures lay from an eminence called Cnoc-mòr-Loch-a'-mhullaich (about one mile from the Upper Breakish crofts) westward to a milestone on the public road leading from Broadford to Isle Ornsay. The tenants of Upper Breakish accepted this as the march, but the tenants of Lower Breakish contended that the march between them started at a point about a quarter of a mile from the Upper Breakish crofts, and followed a chain of lochs to the said Isle Ornsay road. In these circumstances the Committee of Lower Breakish applied to the Commission to fix the boundaries, and also to afford the tenants of the township a right of way to the detached pasture above mentioned. In support of their Application they produced copy of a letter from Mr. Donald Macdonald, Tormore, dated 1st September 1878, and who was at that time Factor on the Macdonald Estates, wherein certain boundaries were set forth.

After some preliminary procedure an interim Order was issued calling on the Estate Management to lodge a Minute with reference to the questions that had arisen. The Order was as follows:—

“ EDINBURGH, 9th May 1899.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Factor's letter of 8th March last, and marked A/1673, Find that it then appeared to the Commissioners that the common pasture of Upper Breakish intervened between the township of Lower Breakish and the hill pasture belonging to that township; and that some satisfactory arrangement should be made in respect of which the crofters of Lower Breakish should get access to their said hill pasture: Find that it also then appeared necessary to the Commissioners to ascertain whether the boundaries of the common pasture set forth in the letter of Mr. Donald Macdonald of Tormore, dated 1st September 1878, for the crofters of Lower Breakish were the same as those shown on the plan prepared by Mr. John Taylor in 1889: With a view to the foresaid matters being definitely cleared up, Ordain the Factor on the said Estate to lodge a Minute herein, and that within one calendar month from the date of intimation hereof, setting forth the view of the Estate Management as to the line of access available to the crofters of Lower Breakish from the lands of the

township and their hill pasture: Further Ordain the said Factor to state in the said Minute whether the boundaries of the common pasture stated in the foresaid letter of 1st September 1878 are the same as those shown on the plan prepared by Mr. Taylor in 1889.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.”

In response, the Estate Management lodged a Minute admitting that there was a difference between the boundaries set forth on the plan prepared by Mr. Taylor and those set forth in the letter of 1st September 1878. With regard to the question of access, the Factor stated that the same was round by the main road.

Representative crofters from both townships were examined at Broadford in June 1899, and the Estate copy of the foresaid letter of 1st September 1878 was produced, and also the sketch plan therein referred to. The letter was in the following terms:—

“ TO THE TENANTS OF LOWER AND UPPER BREAKISH.

“ In consequence of repeated disputes and misunderstandings between you, the tenants of Lower and Upper Breakish, as to the rights of grazing on the hill, it is now proposed to increase the hill pasture by adding to it a considerable portion of the hill of Kinloch, according to marches already pointed out by me to the ground officer and others, and of which there is a Sketch Plan and description in my office, which can at any time be referred to in case of any misunderstanding arising as to the boundaries.

“ To prevent disputes in future, and in order to give better justice to the tenants of both farms, it is proposed that the grazings of each farm shall be separate, and with a view to this end I hereby offer to the Lower Breakish tenants the piece of grazing as already pointed out to them, and stretching from Ault-na-drochaidainbeg\* by Glaidh-mari-Collich† and thence on to Loch an Cruinne‡ (the boundary to the north-west being to the march of Scullamus) to Glaidh na hina Chorrigh,§ with a passage from there of not less than 300 yards broad to the entry of Upper Breakish, through which they have a right of way for their cattle, they being bound to do their share of putting in repair and maintaining the sides of the entry.

“ For the piece of land above described they shall have to pay £20 sterling of yearly rent, being 10s. of an increase to be added to each lot. They will be bound to make up the sides of the march burn between themselves and the farm of Kinloch and maintain the same, as well as all marches connected with their land, in good order. They will also be bound to keep a regular herd for their cattle, and they must understand that their souming did not, and will not, include horses or sheep.

“ To the tenants of Upper Breakish I hereby offer that piece of hill ground already pointed out to them, including the most part of Sculan, and all Ben Veg|| for the yearly rent of £45, with a deduction for the privileges given to the Lower Breakish people on their ground of £5, making the actual increase on them £40 10s. a year, or £2 14s. of an increase on each lot. In the event of the proprietor, or the tenant of Kinloch, erecting an iron and wire fence between Kinloch and the ground now offered to them, they shall have to pay an increase of £10 a year on foresaid rent.

“ They must understand that the sheep to be kept by them must be a joint stock and managed under joint stock principles; they must keep a careful and experienced shepherd, and attend to the proper rules of neighbouring.

“ It will be understood that the rent will commence from Whitsunday last, and this cannot be considered unfair or unreasonable, as the tenant of Kinloch has not had any benefit from the ground, and has had a heavy stock of sheep belonging to the tenants of the two farms of Breakish on his hands from that date.

“ If these proposals are not at once agreed to the only alternative left to me will be to confine the tenants of both farms strictly to the old souming and to the old boundaries.

(Signed)

“ D. MACDONALD.

“ FACTOR’S OFFICE,  
“ TORMORE, 1st September 1878.”

After an inspection of the ground the Commissioners deemed it advisable to have the evidence of Mr. Donald Macdonald, Tormore, who granted the additional pasture to the crofters in 1878, and also of Mr. John Taylor, who prepared the plans of 1889, before disposing of the Application.

An adjourned sitting was held at Broadford on 15th June 1900. The proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, was represented by her Factor, while representative crofters from both townships interested were also present. Both Mr. Macdonald and Mr. Taylor were examined. The evidence of Mr. Macdonald was as follows:—

EVIDENCE OF DONALD MACDONALD, LATE OF TORMORE, SKYE, TAKEN AT SITTING OF CROFTERS COMMISSION, BROADFORD, 15TH JUNE 1900, IN APPLICATION RECORD NO. 1673.

Compared *Donald Macdonald*, late of Tormore, who, being sworn and examined by Sheriff Brand, deponed—I was Factor on the Macdonald Estates in 1878, and for a length of time before

\* Allt-na-Drochaide Bigs.  
§ Glaidh na h-Eanchruidh.

† Glaidh Mairi Cholach.

‡ Loch Cruinn a’ Mhullaich.  
|| Beinn Bheag.

that. I ceased to be Factor in 1879, or about that time.—Q. But in 1878 I suppose we may take it that you were in the full exercise of your authority as Factor? A. Quite so.—Q. I show you a letter (H/1673), dated “Factor’s Office, Tormore, 1st September 1878,” and having the signature “D. Macdonald.” Is that your signature? A. Yes! certainly.—Q. I also show you what bears to be a sketch plan of Breakish hill ground (I/1673), dated 1878. Is that the sketch prepared relative to this letter? A. Yes; that is so.—Q. Is it a sketch drawn to scale? A. No.—Q. Is it a sketch coloured, giving effect to a pencil drawing made by you upon the ground? A. It is.—Q. And it is intended, I suppose, roughly, but accurately enough, to indicate the ground described in your letter? A. That is so.—Q. Now, that you may have the matter fully before you, I will read the letter (H/1673). I also show you a copy (E/1673) which contains the part bearing on Lower Breakish. That copy contains the part of the letter bearing on Lower Breakish? A. Quite so.—Q. But it does not contain the part of the letter bearing on Upper Breakish? A. No.—Q. It stops at the words “horses and sheep.” A. Quite so. [*The letter H/1673 read.*—Q. Now, I take it, Mr. Macdonald, that letter, as it bears, was written with the purpose of putting an end to certain disputes and misunderstandings? A. That is so.—Q. And it contains a verbal description of the land assigned by you to Lower Breakish. Would you show us on the sketch plan (I/1673) the land coloured in accordance with this description? A. Yes. [*Points out land on sketch plan.*—Q. You observe the township lands of Lower Breakish are coloured green? A. Yes.—Q. Does that include the whole of the land down to the fence of Upper Breakish? A. It does.—Q. Now, through Upper Breakish the tenants of Lower Breakish were to have a right of way? A. Yes; what is called an entry or passage. That was a narrow road.—Q. Was that road or entry intended by you to be in direct communication with the passage of 300 yards described in the letter, over which the tenants of Lower Breakish were to have a right of way? A. It was.—Q. Was the passage of 300 yards to be merely a right of way, or was it also to include a right of grazing? A. I should say a right of way. What does my letter say?—Q. “With a passage from there of not less than 300 yards broad to the entry of Upper Breakish, through which they have a right of way for their cattle.” Now, my question is, whether, according to the intention of that letter as framed, the passage of 300 yards was to be a right of way only? A. Oh, yes.—Q. A right of way from the hill grazing to the march of Upper Breakish? A. Yes.—Q. And a right of way through the road or entry running between Upper Breakish and Lower Breakish? A. That was through the old entry, so far as I can remember. [*Shown sketch plan.*—Q. That sketch plan indicates roughly the land you intended to assign to Lower Breakish? A. Yes.—Q. For that piece of ground they were to pay £20? A. They were.—Q. Now, going to Upper Breakish, you offer them “the hill ground pointed out to them, including the most part of Sculan and all Ben Veg”—is that shown there? A. Yes.—Q. So that the blue colouring delineates the Lower Breakish, and the pink the Upper Breakish lands? A. Yes.—Q. That was land they were getting for the first time? A. It was.—Q. And they were to pay a rent of £45 for it?—A. Yes.—Q. They were to pay £45, with a deduction for the privilege given to the Lower Breakish tenants on their ground of £5. What were the privileges given to the Lower Breakish people which induced you to give the tenants of Upper Breakish a deduction of £5? A. Well——Q. You assess the rent of Upper Breakish at £45, but you go on to say that that is to suffer a deduction for the privileges given to the Lower Breakish people of £5. A. Going through here (the passage), but I could not speak definitely.—Q. As to the deduction, what were the privileges given to the Lower Breakish people? A. On the Upper Breakish ground?—Q. What was the Upper Breakish ground in respect of which you gave the Upper Breakish people a deduction of £5? A. I cannot say exactly without seeing, but if I went over the ground I could see. They must have got certain privileges off the Upper Breakish ground.—Q. You see, you offer the hill ground already pointed out, including most of Sculan and all Ben Veg, for £45; and then you give the Upper Breakish tenants a deduction of £5 for the privileges given to the Lower Breakish tenants. What I want to know from you is—what were the privileges given to the tenants of Lower Breakish on the ground of Upper Breakish which induced you to take £5 off the rent? A. I cannot say without going over the ground. I have no doubt that they got full compensation for any privilege which the Lower Breakish people got.—Q. You say, “on their ground”—what ground was that? A. I should say giving them this passage.—Q. Then you go on to say—“In the event of the proprietor, or the tenant of Kinloch, erecting an iron and wire fence between Kinloch and the ground now offered to them, they shall have to pay an increase of £10 a year over foresaid rent?” A. That is so. [*Shown G/1673.*—Q. Does the blue on that map indicate the ground described by you in the letter? A. It does.—Q. I ask you this further question: You say a passage of not less than 300 yards—was it necessary to have 300 yards? A. Yes, when there was a large drove of cattle. They send their cattle all out together.

*Archibald Macpherson*, as representing the township of Lower Breakish, having been afforded an opportunity of examining the witness, said—I have no question to put to Mr. Macdonald. I am quite satisfied with his evidence.

*Angus Macleod*, as representing the township of Upper Breakish, then examined the witness—Q. I would wish to ask Tormore does he remember that the township of Upper Breakish had a piece of pasture in former years? A. I was not aware of it. I knew there were disputes between the townships, and that was the reason for giving this land.—Q. I am asking Tormore does he know that Upper Breakish had cattle pasture before we got this new land from Tormore? A. What pasture do you refer to?—Q. Above our crofts. We had the grazing of two cows, two year-olds, and a horse? A. That would be a large stocking. There are 30 tenants—that would give 60 cows, 60 year-olds, and 30 horses.—Q. Upper Breakish had the hill, Monadh-a’-Gharaidh from the crofts to Allt-Airidh-na-Saorach; Lower Breakish had Ardnish? A. And after the arrangement for the

privilege the Lower Breakish tenants were to get over your ground you were to get a deduction of £5. [*The witness then went over the sketch plan and also the Ordnance Survey Sheet (G/1673), pointing out the various marches in detail.*]

*Re-examined by Sheriff Brand*—Q. I understand your evidence to come to this, that it was your purpose to assign to the tenants of Lower Breakish the lands of Kinloch as delineated on this plan, and also the grazing from Airidh-na-Saorach down to the commencement of the passage of 300 yards? A. Yes.—Q. And that the tenants of Lower Breakish, in order to reach that grazing, were to have access from the end of the entry through Upper Breakish by a stretch of 300 yards broad to this grazing given them by your letter? A. Yes.—Q. This passage 300 yards broad formed part of the ground of Upper Breakish, and for the privilege which the Lower Breakish people had of getting through this ground to their own pasture, the Upper Breakish tenants were to get a deduction of £5? A. Keeping the letter in view, and looking at the facts as far as I remember them, that is my view.—Q. Then the whole of the land assigned by that letter to the tenants of Lower Breakish was land assigned to them in separate tenancy? A. Yes.—Q. It was common among themselves, but in no respect common between them and Upper Breakish? A. Decidedly not.—Q. And on the other hand you assigned to Upper Breakish Sculan and Ben Veg? A. Yes, as a separate pasture.—Q. As common among themselves, but entirely separate from Lower Breakish? A. Quite so.—Q. So that Lower Breakish was to have the land coloured blue on this sketch plan, and Upper Breakish Sculan and Ben Veg? A. That is so.—Q. And what is mentioned as a privilege is the privilege of access through this passage of 300 yards broad? A. That appears to be so.

(Signed)

D. MACDONALD,  
*Late of Tormore, Skye.*

Mr. Taylor's evidence was as follows:—

EVIDENCE OF JOHN TAYLOR, LAND SURVEYOR, EBOST, SKYE, TAKEN AT SITTING OF CROFTERS COMMISSION, BROADFORD, 15TH JUNE 1900, IN APPLICATION RECORD NO. 1673.

Compared *John Taylor*, who, being sworn and examined by Sheriff Brand, deponed—I was instructed by the late Alexander Macdonald, Portree, to report on the grazings in question. My instructions were to mark on a plan the marches of the crofts as they were pointed out to me by the crofters, and also the marches of their common hill grazings. I marked the marches of this grazing on the plan according to the information given me.—Q. Who gave you the information? A. Alexander Nicolson, the ground officer, and some of the tenants.—Q. Did you have tenants from both townships with you—from Upper and Lower Breakish? A. There were tenants, but I do not remember whether there were tenants from both townships. It is possible there may have been representatives from one of the townships but not from the other. I knew nothing about the ground before, and was dependent on the information furnished me.—Q. Now, according to your view, to whom did the land belong down to the fence of Upper Breakish? A. To Upper Breakish.—Q. Upon what ground did you come to that conclusion? A. I went exactly as the marches were pointed out, and according as the ground falls to Upper Breakish.—Q. Now, you have heard the evidence of Tormore? A. Yes.—Q. At the time you made this examination of the land, and laid off this line on the map, had you any knowledge of Tormore's letter? A. No.—Q. Had you ever heard of it? A. No.—Q. And you knew nothing of an arrangement made by him with a view to putting an end to misunderstanding? A. No, nothing.—Q. Now, Mr. Taylor, you followed the evidence that has been led with regard to that letter? A. I did.—Q. You followed the reading of the letter? A. I did.—Q. Assuming the construction put upon the letter by Mr. Macdonald, who framed the letter, to be correct, would you still be disposed to adhere to this line as the correct line, or are you inclined to modify your view in respect of the letter and sketch plan produced? A. It appears to me rather difficult to fix whether the additional land was off Kinloch or off Upper Breakish. [*Part of letter read and boundaries therein set forth followed on plan by witness.*]

*Cross-examined by Archibald Macpherson, Lower Breakish*—I am not aware that any of the tenants of Lower Breakish were with me when I laid down the march.

*Macpherson*—There were none.

*Cross-examined by Angus Macleod*—I marked off the marches as they were shown to me by the ground officer and the tenants who were present.

(Signed)

JOHN TAYLOR,  
*Land Surveyor, Ebost, Skye.*

On the same day the Commissioners, accompanied by the said two witnesses, and also by crofters from each township, made a further inspection of the ground in dispute. In course of the inspection they laid down a line of march, and thereafter issued an Order in the following terms disposing of the Application:—

“ BROADFORD, SKYE, 16th June 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the relative Application, R.N. 1684, and having heard parties and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find that the common hill pasture of the township of Lower Breakish extends to 761 acres or thereby (exclusive of the grazing ground belonging to that township locally known as Ardnish, and extending to 166 acres or thereby): Find that the said area of 761 acres is as delineated in blue



on the Ordnance Survey Sheet, produced and marked G/1673, and lettered thereon A, R, B, C, D, E, F, S, G, H, and K: Find that cairns were erected by John Taylor, surveyor, mentioned in the immediately foregoing Order, at sight of the Commissioners and parties concerned in the course of re-inspection of the ground on 15th inst. at the said points K, H, and G: Find that, according to the document, dated 1st September 1878, and marked H/1673, and relative sketch plan, marked I/1673, both issued by Donald Macdonald (of Tormore), then Factor on the Macdonald Estates in Skye, the tenants of the said township of Lower Breakish were to have a pass of not less than 300 yards in breadth from and to the entry to the township of Upper Breakish, through which pass they were to have a right of way for their stock, they being bound under the said document to pay their share of putting in repair and maintaining the sides of the entry to the said pass: Find that the ground occupied by the said pass is coloured red and lettered A, K, L, and M on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet, marked G/1673, and extends to 40 acres or thereby: Find that the ground of the said pass, extending as aforesaid, forms part of the common hill pasture of the said township of Upper Breakish, subject to a right of passage for stock from the said township of Lower Breakish as above found and declared: Find that the entry to the said pass from the said township of Upper Breakish is at the point lettered O on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet, and that the said pass terminates at the line A, K on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet, and that there the said common hill pasture of the township of Lower Breakish commences: Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

“ *Note.*—The disposal of this Application has been attended with some difficulty, and with a view to obtaining all necessary information before issuing any Final Order, the Commissioners deemed it expedient to have the evidence of Mr. Donald Macdonald of Tormore, the author of the document above mentioned, and also the evidence of the said John Taylor of Ebst, who, on the instructions of the Estate Management, examined the ground and laid down certain boundaries in 1888, or about that time. With the materials then before him, Mr. Taylor proposed a line of march from the letter R to the letter S on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet, and dealt with the grazing ground lying between that line and the line A, K, H, and G as part of the pasture of Upper Breakish; but the Commissioners are satisfied—on consideration of the said document of 1st September 1878, relative sketch plan, parole evidence led, and after re-inspection of the ground with Mr. Taylor and Mr. Macdonald—that the said portion of ground forms part of the common pasture of Lower Breakish, and that the tenants of the township of Upper Breakish have no right of cutting peats on any part of the same.

“ In dealing with the Fair Rent Applications of the crofters of Lower Breakish in 1889, the ground now lettered A, R, S, G, H, and K was dealt with as part of the common pasture of Upper Breakish; but as the effect of this Order is to find that the said portion of ground is part of the grazing, and ought then to have been dealt with as part of the grazing of Lower Breakish, it will be necessary for the Commissioners, in considering any Applications made by the tenants of either township or the Estate Management for revaluation of holdings, to have this fact in view.

(Initialed)

“ D. B.

“ W. H.

“ P. B. M.”

(b) QUESTION AS TO PEAT-CUTTING—UPPER BREAKISH APPLICATION, STRATH, SKYE.

The crofters of Lower Breakish were for a length of time in the habit of obtaining part of their peat supply from ground which the crofters of Upper Breakish claimed to form a portion of their common pasture. In particular a considerable quantity of the peats consumed by both townships was obtained from the mosses in the neighbourhood of the chain of lochs referred to in the preceding Order.

Pending the settlement of the line of march, the crofters of Upper Breakish objected to those of Lower Breakish cutting their peats on the said ground. The latter contended that they had right to cut peats there, whereupon the Grazings Committee of Upper Breakish lodged an Application asking the Commissioners to deal with the matter.

In the Application it was stated that the said crofters of Lower Breakish claimed a right to cut peats on the ground in question. This, the Applicants maintained, was not well founded, but it was nevertheless a fact that for a considerable time the crofters of Lower Breakish had obtained supplies, or partial supplies, from the said moss. In these circumstances the Applicants craved the Commissioners to make inquiry into this matter of peat-cutting and ascertain whether the crofters of Lower Breakish possessed any right of peat-cutting on the Upper Breakish common, and if not to determine accordingly. On the other hand, if it was found they possessed such a right, the Commissioners were asked to frame rules and regulations for the carrying on of peat-cutting by the crofters of both townships so that the grazing rights of the Applicants might be duly maintained.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ BROADFORD, 16th June 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the evidence adduced, and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find as stated by the Applicants that their common grazings or common pasture formerly extended to 3592 acres or thereby, but that in 1898 1620 acres or thereby of the same were given up to the Estate; at the same time 1289 acres or thereby of the lands of Ashaig were assigned to the said township of Upper Breakish, making the common pasture of the tenants 3261 acres or thereby, as in 1898: Find that there falls to be deducted therefrom an area of 143 acres or thereby: Found and Declared by the Order of even date herewith in the relative Application, R.N. 1673, to form part and portion of the common pasture of the township of Lower Breakish: Find accordingly that the area of the common pasture now belonging to the township of Upper Breakish is 3118 acres or thereby: Find that by the Order of even date herewith in the other relative Application, R.N. 1684, the right of the tenants of Lower Breakish to cut and win peats in part on the lands of Lussay and in part on their own common pasture is ascertained and determined, and accordingly that it is unnecessary for them to seek to obtain peats on the common pasture of Upper Breakish: Find and Declare that the tenants of Upper Breakish have right to cut and win peats on their own common pasture aforesaid, but subject always to the following rules and regulations to be carried out and applied by the Applicants herein, as Grazings Committee for the said township of Upper Breakish—viz., Archibald Macintosh, ¼4; Angus Macleod, ¼6; and Hugh MacCrimmon, ¼10:—All peats shall be cast at proper times and in a regular manner, and an even bottom left in the hags; sods shall be carefully relaid, sward uppermost, and proper channels shall be formed and maintained to carry off surface water.

“Further, the Commissioners having taken into consideration the circumstance that certain of the tenants of Upper Breakish have this season cut peats in accordance with former use and wont, but that the said peats have not been won and ingathered, authorise and empower those who have such peats to remove the same at the proper time to their holdings, as in previous years: Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(c) QUESTION AS TO PEAT-CUTTING—LOWER BREAKISH APPLICATION, STRATH, SKYE.

The Grazings Committee of the township of Lower Breakish lodged a counter Application to deal with the peat question. They alleged that their township had been in use to cut their peats on the ground in question since the township was formed in 1800. They complained that the tenants of Upper Breakish had interfered with them in the exercise of their rights; and they asked the Commissioners to inquire into the whole matter and also to afford them right of access to the said peat ground. In course of the inquiry the Estate Management offered peat ground on the lands of Lussay to some of the tenants of Lower Breakish, and after inspection of the said lands, and also of the other subjects mentioned in the Application, the following Order was issued:—

“ BROADFORD, 16th June 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties, considered the whole evidence adduced, and made further inspection of the ground in question, including the lands of Lussay aftermentioned, Find that the Applicants and the other tenants of Lower Breakish have been in the habit for a length of time of obtaining supplies of peats for domestic fuel from the grounds of Upper and Lower Breakish and from the lands of Ashaig, which lands of Ashaig were assigned to the tenants of the township of Upper Breakish in enlargement of their holdings by the Estate Management in 1898: Find that the said lands of Ashaig had previously formed part of the farm of Kyle: Find that the Applicants complain that the tenants of the said township of Upper Breakish have on certain recent occasions destroyed peats cut by them on the said lands of Upper and Lower Breakish and on the lands and hill of Ashaig, and have likewise locked them out from, or otherwise debarred their entrance to, peat banks in use to be worked by them on the said lands and hill of Ashaig prior to the date of the assignment before mentioned: Find that, with a view to obviating as far as possible these complaints, the Estate Management has offered to a certain number of the tenants of Lower Breakish access to the lands of Lussay, now forming part of the said farm of Kyle, at such place or places for peat banks as are marked by the Commissioners, and that the said offer has been duly accepted: Find, with regard to those tenants of Lower Breakish now granted access to the said lands of Lussay, that it is necessary to have the peat banks to be used by them there marked off and defined, and the whole peat banks in use, both those on the said lands of Lussay and otherwise, placed under appropriate rules and regulations: Therefore Find and Declare that the following tenants of the township of Lower Breakish, 20 in number, shall in future have right to cut, win, and carry away peats on the said lands of Lussay at the places marked A, B, D, E on the Ordnance Survey Sheet, produced and marked A/1679 in the relative Application, R.N. 1679—viz., 1, Widow Flora Grant; 2, Duncan Macmillan; 3, Finlay Robertson; 4, John Maclean; 5, Alexander Munro; 6, Lachlan Robertson; 7, Charles Matheson; 8, John Macpherson; 9, John Macrae; 10, Marion and Effie Macinnes; 11, Donald Macpherson; 12, Marion Martin; 13, Donald Robertson; 14, Duncan Macleod; 15, Murdo Macleod; 16, Widow Neil Robertson; 17, C. A. Robertson; 18, Neil Macdonald; 19, Malcolm Macinnes; and 20, Widow Flora Nicolson: Ordain the said tenants, in the first place, to construct and thereafter to

maintain a water-course along the line marked F, E, and to clear out the ditch along the line marked B, D, on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet, marked A/1679, and thereafter allow the said tenants immediately before mentioned to open peat banks, 20 in number, as shown on the dotted lines on the said Ordnance Survey Sheet: Further Find and Declare that the whole of the remaining tenants of Lower Breakish have right to cut and win peats on their common pasture as the same is defined and described in the relative Application, R.N. 1678: And in view of the foregoing findings, Find and Declare it to be unnecessary either for the tenants now afforded access to the said lands of Lussay, or for those with right to cut and win peats on the said common pasture, to obtain access to or to take peats from any other ground or banks whether in use to do so in the past or not: Further Find and Declare that peats shall be taken both from the said lands of Lussay and from the said common pasture under the following rules and regulations, viz. :—Peats shall be taken at proper times and in a regular manner, and an even bottom left in the hags; the sods shall in all cases be carefully relaid, sward uppermost, and proper channels shall be formed and duly maintained to carry off surface water: Find and Declare that the foregoing rules and regulations, in so far as they relate to the peat banks on the lands of Lussay, are to be carried out and applied by a Committee, of whom the following crofters of Lower Breakish are the members, viz. :—1, Finlay Robertson; 2, John Maclean; 3, Neil Macdonald; 4, Donald Robertson; and 5, Duncan Macleod; and that the rules and regulations applicable to the peat banks on the common pasture of Lower Breakish, as these are above set forth, shall be carried out and applied also by a Committee, of whom the following are the members, viz. :—1, William Munro, 22 Lower Breakish; 2, Donald Robertson, 12 Lower Breakish; 3, Neil Macdonald, 15 Lower Breakish; 4, John Macleod, 36 Lower Breakish; and 5, Angus Maciunes, 31 Lower Breakish: Further, the Commissioners having taken into consideration the circumstance that certain of the tenants of Lower Breakish have this season cut peats in accordance with former use and wont, but that the said peats have not been won and ingathered: Authorise and empower those who have such peats to remove the same at the proper time to their holdings as in former years. Reserve to parties to apply further with regard to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.  
“W. HOSACK  
“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[B] QUESTION AS TO BOUNDARIES--(a) TOWNSHIPS OF ACHNACLOICH AND TARSKAVAIG, SLEAT, SKYE.

Questions having arisen as to the line of march between the common pasture of the township of Achnacloch and that of Tarskavaig, Sleat, on the Macdonald Estates, the proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, applied to the Commission to fix the same. The tenants of Tarskavaig were anxious to build a march dyke between the two commons, but the tenants of Achnacloch disputed the line of march claimed by their neighbours, and refused to perform their part in the building of the dyke. After inquiry, including the examination of witnesses and an inspection of the ground, the following Order was issued:—

“BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find that the Application is directed to fixing the proper line of march between the common pasture of the township of Tarskavaig and the common pasture of the township of Achnacloch: Find that on a previous occasion when inspection was made of the said ground in the course of disposal of certain Applications under the Grazings Act of 1891, the Commissioners came to be of opinion, with such information as was supplied to them, that the proper march between the said pastures lay along the line A, B, C, and D laid down on the Estate plan then produced to them, and marked A/1688, and which line was then indicated on the said pasture by means of cairns at selected places: Find that on re-inspection of the said pasture and of the line of march as previously laid off and marked, and after making use of a measuring chain at such points as appeared necessary, the Commissioners became satisfied that the said line A, B, C, and D was the true and proper line of march between the common pasture of Tarskavaig and the common pasture of Achnacloch: Therefore Fix and Determine the said line of march as above defined, and Ordain the tenants of each township respectively to adhere thereto, and each of said tenants to keep to their own side of the said march by themselves and with their stock.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.  
“W. HOSACK.  
“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

“*Note.*—It is right to explain that the inspection made of the ground, in course of disposing of the Grazings Applications applicable to the said pastures in 1898, was incidental thereto, and not part of a proceeding immediately directed to the fixing of boundaries. The present inspection was made under this Application, and with the express purpose of fixing the proper boundary. The result of this recent inspection, and of the use made by them of the chain, was to establish beyond doubt the accuracy of the line of march indicated on the previous occasion. The Commissioners are fully satisfied that the said line A, B, C and D, above set forth, is the true line of march between the said common pastures.

"For convenience of reference, Commissioner Macintyre has prepared from the said Estate plan, and there is put up herewith, a sketch or tracing, marked B/1688, and initialed by the Commissioners.

(Initialed)

"D. B.  
"W. H.  
"P. B. M."

(b) CASE OF ANGUS MACDONALD, FERRINDONALD, AND MRS. ELIZA MACINNES, KILMORE, SLEAT.

In this case a dispute arose as to the true line of march between the holding at Ferrindonald, occupied by Angus Macdonald, and the holding  $\frac{1}{6}$  Kilmore, occupied by Mrs. Eliza Macinnes. Macdonald claimed that the line of march should be carried in a straight line from his arable land down to the sea shore. Mrs. Macinnes, on the other hand, contended that a small patch of land between Macdonald's arable land and the shore had formed part of her croft for a length of time. It was not of great value in itself, but was of importance, as it gave access to the port where the township boats were beached, and where supplies of sea-ware were landed. The proprietrix applied to the Commission to decide the matter, and after inquiry, including a hearing of parties and an inspection of the ground, the following Order was issued:—

"BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

"The Commissioners having heard parties and made inspection of the ground in question, Find the Application is directed to adjustment of the proper line of march between the holding occupied by Angus Macdonald, Ferrindonald, and the holding occupied by Mrs. Eliza Macinnes in the adjacent township of Kilmore: Find that the patch of land by the shore within the lines on the plan or tracing produced and marked A/1696, lettered A, B, C, and pitted in presence of parties, forms part of the holding of the said Mrs. Eliza Macinnes, and not of the holding of the said Angus Macdonald: Find that the proper line of march between the said two holdings at the said patch is along the said line A, B, C on the said plan or tracing: Ordain parties to adhere to this line, and each of the aforesaid tenants to keep to their own side thereof.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(c) CASE OF JOHN MACPHAIL AND ARCHIBALD MACLEAN, CLADDACH CARINISH, NORTH UIST.

John Macphail, a crofter at Claddach Carinish, North Uist, on the Estate of Sir Arthur Campbell-Orde, Bart., applied to the Commission to fix the line of march between his holding and the neighbouring holding occupied by Archibald Maclean. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 26th July 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, and having made inspection of the holdings respectively of John Macphail and Archibald Maclean, Find that a dispute has arisen between them as to the proper line of march between their said holdings: Find that the true line of march is one running straight from an old ditch situated at the end of their crofts furthest from the sea, and running from there towards the sea: Find that in the course of inspection pits were formed and stones placed therein in the line of the said march, in presence of the Applicant, John Macphail, and also in presence of Ewen Maclean, brother of, and appearing for, the Respondent, Archibald Maclean: Ordain parties each to adhere to his own side of the said line of march.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(d) CASE OF DONALD MACKINNON AND RONALD MACINTYRE, GARRIEHELLIE, SOUTH UIST.

Donald Mackinnon, crofter, Garriehellie, South Uist, on the estate of Lady Gordon Cathcart, applied to the Commission for revaluation of his holding on the expiry of the first septennial period, and also to adjust boundaries between the same and the holding occupied by Ronald Macintyre. At the hearing the Applicant explained that his main object in making the Application was to fix boundaries. After inquiry, including an examination of township witnesses on the ground, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 26th July 1900.

"The Commissioners having heard parties and made full inquiry into the case, both in the course of the hearing and afterwards at the inspection of the ground, Find that the Application has been made with a view, in the first place, to revaluation of the Applicant's holding at the close of the first septennial period, and, in the second place, in order to adjustment of the true line of march between

the Applicant's holding and that of his immediately adjoining neighbour, Ronald Macintyre: Find that the Application, in so far as made for revaluation of holding, is objected to by the Respondent, Lady Gordon Cathcart, in the answers marked A/1694, on the ground that the Applicant is in arrear of rent to the extent of £1 18s., or one year's rent: Find that this Objection is not well founded in point of fact, in respect that at the date of hearing and of the inspection no rent collection had been held for the half-year ending Whitsunday 1900: Therefore Repel the said Objection, and Sustain the competency of the Application: With regard to the question of march, Find it proved by the Applicant, on the evidence adduced, that at the date of the passing of the Crofters Act in 1886, and for many years before, the ground now claimed by Ronald Macintyre as part of his holding formed part of the croft of the Applicant, Donald Mackinnon: Find that about three years ago the Factor on the Estate, with a view to adjustment of the proper line of march, included the said piece of ground within the holding of Ronald Macintyre: But Find that this determination cannot continue in view of the state of possession and consequent statutory right instructed by the Applicant, and proved to have existed at the date of the passing of the said Act: Therefore Find and Declare that the true line of march between the Applicant's holding and that of the said Ronald Macintyre is a line running due west from the public road between the south ford and Lochboisdale, past the dwelling-house presently occupied by the Applicant, until it reaches a point at which a pit was made and certain marks placed in the course of the inspection on 19th inst., in presence of parties, the said point being 55 yards or thereby from the west-north-west corner of the said dwelling-house: Ordain parties respectively to give effect to this Order in the matter of the said line of march, and each to keep by his own side of the same: Find and Declare that the land now dealt with, and whereon stands the Applicant's dwelling-house, forms part of his holding under the Act, and is subject to the tenure of the same.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
 " W. HOSACK.  
 " P. B. MACINTYRE."

[C] QUESTION OF RIGHT OF WAY—CASE OF NEIL FRASER AND LACHLAN ROBERTSON, LOWER BREAKISH, STRATH, SKYE.

Neil Fraser, a crofter, occupying the holding No. 24 Lower Breakish, complained that his neighbour, Lachlan Robertson, No. 23 Lower Breakish, had interfered with him in the exercise of his right of way. He alleged that for a length of time he had a right of way with a horse and cart along the side of Robertson's croft, and that this was the only means of access to his holding. He stated that Robertson had altered the boundary wall of his croft, with the result that he could not take his horse and cart along the old roadway, and thus deprived him of the means of carting sea-ware and manure to his holding. He accordingly craved the Commissioners to take the matter into their consideration. Robertson lodged a counter Application, in which he contended that the true line of march was where he had erected a new dyke. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

" BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

" The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, and made inspection of the holdings occupied respectively by the Applicant, Neil Fraser, and his next neighbour, Lachlan Robertson, Find that at the passing of the Act in 1886 there existed a roadway of breadth sufficient to allow of cart traffic between the holding of the Applicant and that of the said Lachlan Robertson down to the sea shore: Find that within the last few years the said Lachlan Robertson has continued the dyke past the byre on the Applicant's holding and onwards towards the shore: Find that the effect of this erection is to prevent cart traffic along the said road past the said byre: Find that the Applicant is entitled, in respect of the state of possession at the passing of the Act as aforesaid, to a right of way for carts by the said road and past the said byre onwards to the shore: Find that the continuation of the said dyke by Lachlan Robertson operates to the deprivation of the Applicant's right of passage for carts as aforesaid: Ordain the said Lachlan Robertson to remove the part of the said dyke opposite the said byre to such distance, being not less than seven feet clear from the wall of the said byre, as to allow the free use of the said road for cart traffic as formerly.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
 " W. HOSACK.  
 " P. B. MACINTYRE."

[D] QUESTION AS TO PEAT SUPPLY AT EYRE, SNIZORT, SKYE.

In 1898 the Commissioners issued an Order dealing with the question of peat-cutting by the crofters of Eyre, Snizort, on the Macdonald Estates. Formerly a number of these crofters got their peat supply from the farm of Skerrinish, which till a few years ago formed part of those estates. The present proprietor of Skerrinish is Mr. Lachlan Macdonald of Skæbost, and he objected to the tenants of Eyre continuing to cut their peats on his lands. Thereupon the tenants began to cut peats on the farm of Kingsburgh, which is a part of the Macdonald Estates. The farm tenant there objected, and the proprietrix, Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald, applied to

the Commission to deal with the matter. The Estate Management offered the crofters of Eyre peat mosses in Glenhalton, and financial aid in the construction of a road from the top of the township to the said peat ground. The Commissioners found that this offer was reasonable; and the Respondents were ordained to desist from taking peats from Kingsburgh except with the permission of the proprietor. In a note to the Order the Commissioners directed attention to the judgment of the Supreme Court in the case of *Parr v. Maclean*, 19th June 1889, 16, R. 810, where it was held that the Landlord had a right to point out to the crofter where he was to go for peats. In giving judgment in that case the Lord Justice Clerk said that "if the Landlord subjected the crofter to "gross injustice by making him to go to an extremely out-of-the-way place for peats a court of law "might interfere."

In the present case the Commissioners were satisfied of the reasonableness of the Estate proposals, and they issued an Order on the lines indicated. [See Report for 1898, pp. 73-4.]

In December 1899 the tenants of Eyre lodged a Minute in process, representing the great hardship entailed upon them by having to go for peats to Glenhalton, which was four miles away. The hill there was frequently covered with mist, and it was almost impossible to get the peats dried. The late Factor recognised this hardship and allowed £3 to each tenant in lieu of peats, and expressed his regret that the Eyre peat question had not arisen before the lease of the present tenant of Kingsburgh was entered into. The tenants, in the event of their not being permitted to cut peats on Kingsburgh, were willing to accept an annual payment of £3 with which to buy coals.

In reply to this Minute the Estate Management lodged a document, in which it was admitted that three tenants had got £3 each, but for one year only. There were no peats on Kingsburgh except what were required for the farm; and it was maintained that the peat ground pointed out at Glenhalton was reasonable and accessible to the township of Eyre for the purpose of peat-cutting. The Commissioners issued the following Order:—

"EDINBURGH, 10th March 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the document marked E/1542, and letter marked F/1542, Find that in the said first mentioned document the Commissioners are craved "to reconsider the whole question of peat-cutting" as dealt with by them in the foregoing Order of 30th December 1898: Find that by the said Order, and after full inquiry, the crofters of Eyre were authorised to take peats from Glenhalton: Find that no sufficient grounds have been stated for altering or modifying the terms of the said Order, and in any case that the Commissioners have no power to do so: Therefore refuse the crave made by the tenants of Eyre. Confirm the foresaid Order of 30th December 1898, and Ordain all parties concerned to comply therewith.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND:

"W. HOSACK.

"P. B. MACINTYRE."

(2) COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

[A] SCHEME REGULATING THE USE OF PEAT BANKS ON THE CLYTH ESTATE—(a) DISTRICT OF ULBSTER, WICK.

The Rev. Charles Chalmers Cowie, Free Church Manse, Rothes; James Burgess, bank agent, Rothes; Adam James Sharp and William Sharp, the Trustees of the late Mr. Adam Sharp of Clyth, applied to the Commission to draw up a scheme regulating the use of peat banks by 22 crofting tenants in the district of Ulbster. The following were those called as Respondents:—1, Alexander Sutherland, crofter, Whaligoe, Ulbster; 2, Alexander Sinclair (Dunvegan), crofter, Braehead Ulbster; 3, William Sinclair, crofter, Braehead, Ulbster; 4, Alexander Sinclair, crofter and salmon fisher, Ulbster; 5, David Reid, crofter, Ulbster; 6, Alexander More, crofter, Ulbster; 7, William Donaldson, crofter, Whaligoe, Ulbster; 8, Widow John Miller ("on the hill"), crofter, Ulbster; 9, Donald Miller, crofter, Braehead, Ulbster; 10, William Sinclair (Big William), crofter, Whaligoe, Ulbster; 11, William Henderson, crofter, Blackstobbs, Wattenon, Ulbster; 12, Catherine Gunn, crofter, Wattenon, Ulbster; 13, Widow William Mackain, crofter, Wattenon, Ulbster; 14, Mrs. Robert Sinclair, crofter, Rowe, Ulbster; 15, The heir-at-law of the late Neil Miller, crofter, Ulbster; 16, George Wares, crofter, Braehead, Ulbster; 17, David Sutherland, crofter, Ulbster; 18, William Grant, crofter, Ulbster; 19, William Wares, crofter, Ulbster; 20, James Groat, crofter, Ulbster; 21, David Henderson, crofter, Ulbster; 22, George Ryrie, crofter, Ulbster.

In support of the Application the Landlord submitted the following statement of facts:—

"For a number of years past the said tenants have cut their peats on the Brownin, Bulles, Cairns, Warehouse, and Blood Mosses, which adjoin the march fence between the Thrumst. and Clyth Estates. Hitherto, notwithstanding frequent objection and complaint on the part of the Landlord, these tenants, in the casting of their peats, have not confined their operations to any particular part of the moss, but have opened banks promiscuously over a wide area of the moors, and have caused serious damage to the grazings, besides disturbing the stock thereon, while cutting and removing the peats. Not only so, but, owing to the large district of the moors over which the peat-cutting takes place, the shootings are seriously depreciated in value, and great annoyance caused to the tenant by the peats being removed late in autumn, in an intermittent manner, and after the shooting season is well advanced. In casting the peats the Respondents observe no regular

system to preserve a level surface, and the turf is never relaid by them. No provision whatever is made by them for running off the water from the peat banks, with the result that the banks are allowed to fill with water. In the removal of the peats the sheep drains are also much damaged owing to the indiscriminate way in which the carts are driven over a wide area of the moors. Various attempts have been made by the Landlord to get the Respondents to conform to some reasonable regulations in their peat-cutting operations, but without result, and hence this Application.

(Signed)

“DAVID W. GEORGESON.”

The Respondents in their statement of facts in reply said that they and their predecessors had continued to cut their peats in precisely the same way, and that they have all along conformed to rules and regulations laid down by the ground officers on the Estate. They had no objection to any reasonable regulations which the Commissioners might frame, but they objected to their being in any way deprived of the full use of the peat banks from which they presently got their peat supply, and which peat banks were taken into account when their Fair Rents were fixed.

After inquiry, including hearing of parties and inspection of the peat banks, the following Order was issued:—

WICK, 29th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having considered this Application at the instance of the Proprietors, heard parties, and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find the Applicants crave that a scheme be drawn up and authorised regulating the use of peats by certain crofting tenants in the Ulbster district on the Clyth Estate: Find that the said Application is reasonable and proper: Find that the Respondents are presently in use, or have been in use in the past, to cut peats at the following places or peat banks, viz.:—Blood Moss, Browhin, and Whilk Moss, as also at The Cairns, The Bullet, and Warehouse: Find that these peat banks are scattered over a wide area of moor to the injury of the Estate, and that it is not only unnecessary for the Respondents to take peats from all these quarters, but that the Applicants are within their legal right in seeking to have the said area restricted, saving always the due claims of the Respondents to an adequate supply of peats: Find that such a supply is obtainable for one set of tenants from the Blood Moss and Browhin, and for another set of tenants from the Whilk Moss: Find that in order to the due obtaining of peats from the Blood Moss and Browhin Moss, the formation of the following drains is requisite, viz.:—At the Blood Moss a drain on the north and also a drain on the south or south-east end of the moss, and in the case of the Browhin Moss a drain at the south end of the same: Find that the said drains must in each case be cut to a depth sufficient to allow the escape of all water from the bottom of the hags: Find that for the above purposes the said drains must be made from two to three chains in length, as the case may be: Find that the Applicants undertook, in the course of the hearing, duly to form such drains, and accordingly Ordain them so to do, and to have the same completed by or before 30th November next: Ordain the Applicants to afford access to the said Blood Moss and Browhin Moss to those crofting tenants for whom it is most convenient; and, further, having considered the Minute for the Applicants, marked c/1529, and the letter marked d/1529, hereby appoint the following Committee, viz.:—William Grant, crofter, Ulbster; David Sutherland, crofter, Ulbster; David Henderson, crofter, Ulbster; and James Groat, crofter, Ulbster, together with the Ground Officer to the Applicants for the time being: Ordain the Applicants by or before 20th April next, acting in co-operation with the said Committee, to mark off the necessary peat banks, and upon the said peat banks being marked off to allocate the same by lot or otherwise among the crofters concerned: Further Enact and Declare that the said peat banks shall be worked under the following rule:—

“All those having the privilege of peats shall cut the same in a careful and regular manner so as to bring the bank to an even bottom and allow the due escape of surface water by the drains before mentioned.”

“Further, having regard to the terms of the letter from the Applicants’ agent before mentioned, marked d/1529, hereby appoint Alexander Sutherland, crofter, Bruan, Whaligoe; David Reid, crofter, Whaligoe; and George Wares, crofter, Whaligoe, together with the Ground Officer to the Applicants for the time being, as a Committee for regulating the said peat-cutting: Ordain the Applicants, acting in co-operation with the said Committee, to mark off the necessary peat banks, and upon the said peat banks being marked off to allocate the same by lot or otherwise among the crofters concerned: Further Enact and Declare the following rules and regulations, viz.:—

“The said Committee shall lay off the peat banks in a regular manner; shall direct and control all cutting of peats which may take place on the said Whilk Moss; shall see that all peats are cast at proper times, and in a regular manner, leaving an even bottom in the hags, that the sods are in all cases duly relaid, sward uppermost, and that proper channels are formed to carry off the whole water.”

“Further prohibit the Respondents from cutting peats at The Cairns or at Warehouse, and restrict their right of cutting peats to the said Blood Moss, Browhin Moss, and Whilk Moss.

“Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”



## (b) DISTRICT OF OCCUMSTER AND WEST CLYTH, LATHERON.

The Rev. Charles Chalmers Cowie and others, Trustees of the late Adam Sharp, of Clyth, lodged a similar Application with regard to the district of Occumster and West Clyth, and called the following seventeen crofters as Respondents:—1, Alexander Bain, crofter, Mavsey, West Clyth; 2, John Bain, crofter, Mavsey, West Clyth; 3, William Cormack, crofter, Mavsey, West Clyth; 4, William Bain, crofter, Mavsey, West Clyth; 5, James Nicolson, crofter, Mavsey, West Clyth; 6, Margaret Sutherland, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 7, Catherine Sutherland, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 8, Alexander Forbes, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 9, Widow Farquhar Georgeson, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 10, Widow Robert Douglas, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 11, Alexander Budge, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 12, Widow John Mackay, crofter, Occumster, Lybster; 13, William Munro, and 14, John Munro, joint crofting tenants, Occumster, Lybster; 15, David Macpherson, crofter, West Clyth; 16, Widow John Sinclair, crofter, Laid, Clyth; 17, George Paterson, crofter, Laid, Clyth.

The statement of facts appended to the Application was to the same effect as that in the case of the district of Ulbster. The crofters lodged replies in terms similar to those stated by the Ulbster crofters.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ WICK, 29th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having considered this Application at the instance of the Proprietors, heard parties, and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find the Applicants crave that a scheme be drawn up and authorised regulating the use of peats by certain crofting tenants in the Occumster and West Clyth district, on the Estate of Clyth: Find that the said Application is reasonable and proper: Find that at present the Respondents and others concerned are in use to cut peats over a wide area of moor known as Roster Park to the injury of the said Estate: Find that the said area ought to be restricted for purposes of peat-cutting to two places and to be put under the management of a Committee: Further, having considered the Minute for the Applicants, marked B/1528, hereby appoint the following Committee, viz.:—Alexander Bain, crofter, Mavsey; John Bain, crofter, Mavsey; Alexander Munro, crofter, Occumster; and James Forbes, crofter, Occumster, together with the Ground Officer to the Applicants for the time being.

“Ordain the Applicants, acting in co-operation with the said Committee, to select two places in the said Roster Park from which, and from which alone, peats are in future to be taken by the Respondents and to examine in particular the places pointed out to the inspecting Commissioners as suitable for peat-cutting: Ordain the Applicants to afford the Respondents and all others concerned access from the county road by lines of track or roadway to the peats: Prohibit the Respondents from cutting peats in any other part of the said Roster Park: Ordain the Applicants, acting in co-operation with the said Committee, to lay off banks at the said places in a proper and regular manner, and thereafter to fix the rights of parties thereto by casting lots for the same or otherwise; on the said banks being laid off and allocated, direct the said Committee to see that all peats are cast at proper times, and in a regular manner, leaving an even bottom in the hags, that the sods are in all cases duly relaid, sward uppermost, and that proper channels are formed to carry off surface water from the hags.

“Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## [B] SCHEME FOR REGULATING THE USE OF PEAT BANKS ON THE THRUMSTER ESTATE—(a) DISTRICT OF SARCLET, WICK.

Colin George Macrae, W.S., Edinburgh, and David Leith, Savings Bank, Wick, the Trustees of H. R. W. Bentley Innes, applied to the Commission to draw up a scheme regulating the use of peat banks by the crofters resident in the district of Sarclet.

The following fifty tenants were called as Respondents:—1, The Heir-at-law of the deceased William Stewart, crofter, Thrumster; 2, Alexander Leith, crofter, Sarclet; 3, Andrew Corner, crofter, Sarclet Village; 4, Alexander Bruce, crofter, Sarclet Village; 5, Widow Joseph Anderson, crofter, Sarclet Village; 6, James More, crofter, Sarclet Village; 7, Neil Stewart, crofter, Sarclet Village; 8, Widow Alexander Miller, crofter, Sarclet Village; 9, Angus Bremner, crofter, Sarclet Village; 10, Peter Miller, crofter, Sarclet Village; 11, William Bremner, crofter, Sarclet Village; 12, James Oag, senior, crofter, Sarclet Village; 13, Alexander More, crofter, Sarclet Village; 14, The Heir-at-law of the deceased James More, crofter, Sarclet Village; 15, The Heir-at-law of the late John Bremner, crofter, Lochside, Thrumster; 16, John Bruce, crofter and fisherman, Lochside, Thrumster; 17, James Bremner, crofter, Lochside, Thrumster; 18, James Donaldson, crofter, Lochside, Thrumster; 19, Mrs. Peter Gunn, crofter, Lochside, Thrumster; 20, Alexander Bremner, junior, Lochside, Thrumster; 21, Mrs. William Bain, crofter, Lochside, Thrumster; 22, William Oag, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 23, John Coull, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 24, Hugh Oag, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 25, William Miller, senior, Hillhead, Thrumster; 26, the Heir-at-law of the late George Miller, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 27, Widow



David Lyall, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 28, The Heir-at-law of Angus More, junior, crofter, Corbigoe, Thrumster; 29, David Corner, crofter, Oldhall, Thrumster; 30, George Falconer, crofter, Iresgoe, Thrumster; 31, Mrs. James Miller, crofter, Iresgoe, Thrumster; 32, Anthony Davidson, crofter, Iresgoe, Thrumster; 33, Donald Macleod, crofter, Burnthill, Thrumster; 34, David Steven, crofter, Thrumster; 35, George Macbeath, crofter, Thrumster; 36, James Miller, crofter, Longgreen, Thrumster; 37, Janet Miller, crofter, Thrumster; 38, George Sinclair, crofter, Thrumster; 39, Alexander Manson, crofter, Thrumster; 40, Widow James Miller, crofter, Thrumster; 41, Angus Macaulay, crofter, Thrumster; 42, Mrs. William Phimester, crofter, Thrumster; 43, Alexander Taylor, crofter, Gansclett, Thrumster; 44, William Oag, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 45, George Oag, crofter, Hillhead, Thrumster; 46, Donald Bain, crofter, Redmire, Thrumster; 47, Donald More, crofter, Lochside, Thrumster; 48, George Downie, crofter, Corbigoe, Thrumster; 49, Alexander More, crofter, Corbigoe, Thrumster; 50, William Farquhar, crofter, Corbigoe, Thrumster.

In support of the Application they submitted a Statement setting forth the irregular manner in which peats in the district of Sarclet were being cut, and stating that in consequence the grouse moor was deteriorated. A scheme regulating the use of peat banks, in terms of Section 12 of the Act, had accordingly become necessary.

The Respondents, in reply, stated that they cut their peats in the same way as their predecessors had done. They, however, had no objection to any reasonable regulations that might be enacted, but they objected to any curtailment of their existing rights.

After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ WICK, 29th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find that the Applicants ask that a scheme be drawn up for regulating the use of peats by certain crofting tenants in the Sarclet district of the Estate of Thrumster: Find that the Application is reasonable and proper: Find that at present the Respondents, in casting peats, have not confined their operations to any particular part of the moss of Iresgoe, in which peats are cut, but have opened peat banks promiscuously over a wide area, without observing any regular system, to the injury of the Estate: Find that peats must be taken in future from the said moss under and in terms of certain rules and regulations and under a Committee of crofters acting in co-operation with the Ground Officer of the district: Further, having considered the Minute for the Applicants, marked B/1531, hereby appoint the following Committee—viz.: Francis Henderson, crofter, Sarclet; David Corner, crofter, Oldhall, Sarclet; and Henry Oag, crofter, Gansclett; together with the Ground Officer to the Applicants for the time being: Ordain the said Committee duly to mark off and fix peat banks at such places in the said moss as to them may seem most convenient, on the one hand, to the Respondents, and, on the other, least injurious to the Estate; and on the said peat banks being laid off, Ordain the said Committee to carry out the following rules and regulations as applicable thereto:—

“ 1. The peats shall be cast at proper times and in a regular manner, leaving an even bottom in the hags; the sods shall be duly relaid, sward uppermost, and proper channels shall be formed to carry off the whole surface water from the hags to the main leader.

“ 2. Care shall be taken that the said banks are not cut to a depth lower than six inches above the bottom of the leader.

“ 3. The Committee shall see that no peats are cut anywhere in the said moss other than at the places marked out and defined by them as aforesaid.

“ Further, having also considered the undertaking by the Applicants in the foresaid Minute to complete the cleaning out without delay of the ditch in the said moss of Iresgoe, so that the water from the peat banks may be drained by it, Ordain the Applicants to fulfil their said undertaking, and on the said ditch being completed, authorise the Applicants to levy a payment of 2s. yearly on each crofting tenant casting peats in the said banks, and Ordain the said crofting tenants each to make payment of the said 2s. yearly at Martinmas along with, and in addition to, their Fair Rents: Further Ordain the Applicants to maintain and upkeep the said ditch in future, and in so far as necessary for that purpose to apply the monies to be levied as aforesaid in such maintenance and upkeep, and that by or before the 30th day of April in each year: Reserve to parties to apply further in regard to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

(b) DISTRICT OF RAGGRA, WICK.

The Thrumster Trustees also lodged an Application to draw up a scheme regulating the use of peat banks by the following ten crofters in the district of Raggra:—1, John Clyne, crofter, Thrumster; 2, Widow John Sutherland, crofter, Whiteleen, Thrumster; 3, Hugh Morrison, crofter, Brickigoe, Thrumster; 4, Mrs. William Bruce or Sutherland, crofter, Thrumster; 5, Mrs. John

Sutherland, crofter, Burnside, Thrumster; 6, Donald Mackay, crofter, Brickigoe, Thrumster; 7, George Paterson, crofter, Brickigoe, Thrumster; 8, the Heir-at-law of James Simpson, crofter, Grickigoe, Thrumster; 9, William Miller, crofter, Borrowston, Thrumster; and 10, William Carnaby, crofter, Thrumster. They complained of the indiscriminate manner in which peats are presently cut in the district in question, in consequence of which the moor was being damaged. The Respondents lodged answers to the same effect as those lodged by the crofters of Sarclet. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ WICK, 29th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having considered this Application at the instance of the Proprietors, heard parties, and made inspection of the whole ground in question, Find that the Applicants crave that a scheme be drawn up and authorised regulating the use of peats by certain crofting tenants in the Raggra district of the Estate of Thrumster: Find that the Application is proper and reasonable: Find that the Respondents have for a number of years past cut their peats on the moss of Raggra, and in so doing have not confined their operations to any particular part of the said moss, but have opened peat banks promiscuously over a wide area, and without observing any regular system, all to the injury of the Estate: Find that it is desirable to restrict the said cutting of peats to particular parts or portions of the said moss, and that such cutting ought to take place under the supervision of the Applicants acting in co-operation with a Committee and giving effect to certain rules and regulations: Further, having considered the Minute lodged for the Applicants, marked c/1530, hereby appoint the following Committee, viz.:—Hugh Morrison, crofter and fisherman, Brickigoe, Thrumster; Donald Mackay, crofter and fisherman, Brickigoe, Thrumster; and William Carnaby, crofter, Thrumster, together with the Ground Officer to the Applicants for the time being: Ordain the Applicants and the said Committee, in regulating the said cutting of peats, to observe the following rules and regulations:—

“1. The Applicants and the said Committee shall lay off peat banks in a regular manner at places to be selected by them, and shall thereafter fix by lot or otherwise the allocation of the same.

“2. The Committee shall see that all peats are cast at proper times and in a regular manner, leaving an even bottom in the hags, that the sods are in all cases duly relaid, sward uppermost, and that proper channels are formed to carry off the surface water.

“3. The Committee shall take care that no peats are cut in the said moss in any places other than those fixed by them under the present rules.

“ Reserve to parties to apply further as to the carrying out of this Order.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE ”

## APPENDIX V.

APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF UNDER THE CROFTERS COMMON GRAZINGS  
REGULATION ACT, 1891, 54 & 55 VICT., c. 41.

## (1) COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

## TOWNSHIPS OF KNOCKROME AND ARDFERNAL, JURA.

The crofters of the townships of Knockrome and Ardfernal, on the Estate of Jura, belonging to Mr. James Campbell, having failed to frame rules and regulations under the Grazings Act, the Proprietor lodged an Application craving the Commissioners to appoint a Committee, and, in the event of the Committee to be thus appointed failing to frame rules and regulations, calling on the Commissioners themselves to frame rules and regulations, in terms of Section 4 of the Grazings Act. The Application was duly intimated, and the crofters concerned were invited to suggest the names of some of their number qualified to act on the Committee. On 4th May they submitted the names of Donald Darroch, Ardfernal; Neil Darroch, Knockrome; and Alexander Darroch, Knockrome. The Commissioners appointed these three crofters to act as a Committee under the Act, and ordained them to frame rules and regulations for consideration. In obedience to this Order the said three crofters submitted a souming list, and suggested certain rules and regulations for the management of the grazings, whereupon the Commissioners issued the following Order:—

“WICK, 30th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the souming for the townships of Knockrome and Ardfernal, as alleged by the Committee appointed under the foregoing Order of 4th May current, is as follows, viz.:—

“Alexander Darroch, Knockrome: Seven cows, three heifers, three stirks, seven calves, one horse, two pigs, twelve sheep, and six hogs.

“Neil Darroch, Knockrome: Seven cows, three heifers, three stirks, seven calves, one horse, two pigs, twelve sheep, and six hogs.

“James Maclean, Knockrome: Seven cows, three heifers, three stirks, seven calves, one horse, two pigs, twelve sheep, and six hogs.

“Alexander Buie, Knockrome: Fourteen cows, six heifers, six stirks, fourteen calves, two horses, four pigs, twenty-four sheep, and twelve hogs.

“Donald Darroch, Knockrome: Fourteen cows, six heifers, six stirks, fourteen calves, two horses, four pigs, twenty-four sheep, and twelve hogs.

“Angus Mackechnie, Knockrome: Fourteen cows, six heifers, six stirks, fourteen calves, two horses, four pigs, twenty-four sheep, and twelve hogs.

“John Campbell, Knockrome: One cow, one calf, one pig.

“Donald Darroch, Ardfernal: Two cows, two calves, one horse, one pig.

“John Macgregor, Ardfernal: One cow, one calf, one pig.

“Donald Maclean, Ardfernal: One cow, one calf, one pig.

“Colin Campbell, Ardfernal: One cow, one calf, one pig.

“Donald Darroch, Corran House: Two cows, two calves, one horse, one pig.

“Find that the said Committee proposes that cattle be cleared off the arable land and sent to the common grazings on 1st April of each year; that on and after 28th May said cattle may be grazed inside the township fences during one-half of the day, and outside the said fences the other half; and that no cattle other than calves shall be allowed to graze on the arable land till after the potato crop is secured in the autumn: Ordain the Landlord or his Factor, if so advised, to lodge a statement with regard to the said alleged souming and rules, and also with regard to any other matter affecting the fair exercise of the joint rights of the several crofters in the common grazing, and that within fourteen days from the date of intimation hereof.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.”

In response to the foregoing Order, the Proprietor lodged a statement proposing further rules, and also the names of other crofters to act on the Committee. Thereafter the following interim Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 26th July 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, supersede the Order of 4th May 1900, and in lieu and stead thereof: Find and Declare that the Committee under the Grazings Act shall consist of the following persons—viz., Donald Darroch, crofter, Ardfernal; Neil Darroch, crofter, Knockrome; Alexander Darroch, crofter, Knockrome; Angus Mackechnie, crofter, Knockrome; and James Maclean, crofter, Knockrome: Ordain the said Committee of new to frame such rules and regulations as they deem applicable, and to submit the same when framed for consideration by the Commissioners within 21 days from the date of intimation hereof: Ordain the

Sheriff Clerk to transmit, along with a copy of this Order, copies of the following documents to the said Committee—viz., those marked respectively E/787, being No. 6 of Inventory, and F/787, being No. 7 of Inventory.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

The Committee having failed to submit proposed rules, the Commissioners issued the following final Order:—

“ BROADFORD, SKYE, 14th December 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the documents marked E/787 and F/787, Enact and Declare the following to be the souming and rules and regulations to be observed in connection with the common pasture of the townships of Knockrome and Ardfernal, viz.:—

“ SOUMING.

“ Alexander Buie, Knockrome: Fourteen cows, six heifers, six stirks, fourteen calves, two horses, four pigs, and twenty-four sheep of all classes.

“ Alexander Darroch, Knockrome: Seven cows, three heifers, three stirks, seven calves, one horse, two pigs, and twelve sheep of all classes.

“ Neil Darroch, Knockrome: Seven cows, three heifers, three stirks, seven calves, one horse, two pigs, and twelve sheep of all classes.

“ James Maclean, Knockrome: Seven cows, three heifers, three stirks, seven calves, one horse, two pigs, and twelve sheep of all classes.

“ Donald Darroch, Knockrome: Fourteen cows, six heifers, six stirks, fourteen calves, two horses, four pigs, and twenty-four sheep of all classes.

“ Angus Mackechnie, Knockrome: Fourteen cows, six heifers, six stirks, fourteen calves, two horses, four pigs, and twenty-four sheep of all classes.

“ James Campbell of Jura, in respect of three crofts at Knockrome: Twenty-one cows, nine heifers, nine stirks, twenty-one calves, three horses, six pigs, and thirty-six sheep of all classes.

“ John Campbell, Knockrome: One cow, one calf, and one pig.

“ Donald Darroch, Ardfernal: Two cows, two calves, one horse, and one pig.

“ John Macgregor, Ardfernal: One cow, one calf, and one pig.

“ Donald Maclean, Ardfernal: One cow, one calf, and one pig.

“ Colin Campbell, Knockrome Schoolhouse: One cow.

“ Donald Darroch, Corran House: Two cows, two calves, one horse, and one pig.

“ Malcolm Macarthur, Ardfernal, herd to the townships of Knockrome and Ardfernal: Three cows, three calves, one stirk, one horse, and six sheep.

“ One bull and three tups to be kept for the stocks of the townships.

“ RULES.

“ 1. The sheep souming to be adjusted when the sheep are dipped at the end of October in each year.

“ 2. All stock to be kept outside of ring fence from 1st April till 28th May in each year.

“ 3. Milch cows to be allowed inside fence every morning till 11 o'clock from 28th May to 12th August, and till 1 p.m. each day from 12th August to 28th October, in each year.

“ 4. Cows after calving to be allowed inside fence for five days, and to be herded by owners.

“ 5. All yeld cattle to be kept outside fence till 12th November, except stirks, which will be allowed to graze inside the fence along with the milch cows on and after 20th October in each year.

“ 6. Yeld heifers must be wintered outside of fence.

“ 7. Horses not to be allowed inside of fence till 20th October, except for working purposes, and on these occasions they must be stabled and attended to by their owners.

“ 8. In the event of all crops, including potatoes, not being secured prior to 20th October, it shall be the duty of the Committee to fix a date for stock coming inside the fence to suit the necessity of a special season.

“ Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised with regard to any addition to, or amendment of, these rules.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.  
“ W. HOSACK.  
“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## (2) COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## [A] SOUMING OF THE TOWNSHIP OF DUNAN, STRATH, SKYE.

On 30th December 1898 the Commissioners issued rules and regulations for the township of Dunan, Strath, Skye, on the Estate of Lady Macdonald, *curator bonis* to Lord Macdonald. The souming was fixed at four cows for each full share. [See Report for that year, p. 94.] In 1899 the Committee lodged a statement craving that the crofters of the township might be allowed to keep sheep, and the Commissioners issued an Order calling upon the Estate Management to say whether it consented to the said crofters keeping a sheep stock in part equivalent to the present souming of four cows for each full share. In reply the Factor lodged a Minute stating that on no account could the Estate Management consent to the request of the crofters, "owing to lack of fences and consequent disturbance of the ground by dogs." Parties were further heard on the matter at Broadford in June 1900, and thereafter the following Order was issued:—

" BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, Find that the Grazings Committee of the township of Dunan alleged a right to keep sheep on their common pasture: Find that this is denied by the Estate Management: Find likewise that the crofters of Dunan in their Fair Rent Application, Record No. 680, received on 20th February 1888, while setting forth a cattle souming, had no sheep souming therein, nor made any claim to keep sheep, and that the Fair Rents were fixed on the footing that the said Applicants had no sheep stock: Find also that in a Fair Rent Application by the Landlord, Record No. 829, received on 11th March 1889, for certain other tenants in the said township who had themselves abstained from applying, no sheep souming was set forth: Find it alleged by the said Committee that part of their pasture consists of high ground, useful for sheep, but not available for cattle stock, and that as matters at present exist they were called on to pay rent for grazings from which they did not derive full benefit: Find, on the other hand, that, according to the custom of the township and the old souming, sheep formed no part of the township stock: Find therefore that the said Committee have failed to establish to the satisfaction of the Commissioners any right to keep sheep, or that that class of stock forms any part of their souming: Therefore refuse the crave by the said Committee to keep sheep on the said pasture.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

## [B] CASE OF LACHLAN ROBERTSON AND NEIL FRASER, LOWER BREAKISH, STRATH, SKYE.

Neil Fraser is the tenant of Lot 5 Upper Breakish. He is also the tenant of Lot 24 Lower Breakish and resides thereon. His neighbour, Lachlan Robertson, the tenant of Lot 23 Lower Breakish, lodged an Application craving the Commissioners to deal with Fraser's stock. He stated that Fraser brought the stock on the Upper Breakish holding to the holding at Lower Breakish, and kept the same on the latter from October till May, to the detriment of the pasture of that township. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

" BROADFORD, 20th June 1900.

"The Commissioners having heard parties and resumed consideration of this Application, Find that the Respondent, Neil Fraser, is the occupant of two holdings—one in Lower and one in Upper Breakish—and that there is a separate souming for each of these holdings: Find that the Respondent is not entitled to place any of the stock souming belonging to his holding at Upper Breakish upon the arable land (other than that on his own holding), or on the common pasture of Lower Breakish in winter or summer, albeit he has right to house the stock of Upper Breakish, or part of the same, in the standing on his holding at Lower Breakish.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

" *Note.*—The Commissioners are satisfied that the Respondent, Neil Fraser, while entitled to transfer stock belonging to Upper Breakish to the lands on Lower Breakish held by him in individual occupancy, he is not entitled to allow the said stock to roam over the arable or pasture land of the township in winter or summer. It will be the duty of the Grazings Committee of the township of Lower Breakish to see that the terms of this Order and Note are duly carried out.

(Initialed)

" D. B.  
" W. H.  
" P. B. M."

## (3) COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

## [A] CASE OF DONALD MACLEOD, CROWLISTA, UIG, LEWIS.

In 1899 the Commissioners issued rules and regulations for the township of Crowlista, Uig, Lewis, on the Estate of Major Duncan Matheson. [See Report for that year, p. 76.] In April 1900 the Grazings Committee lodged a Minute in the Application, wherein it was complained that Donald Macleod had failed to make payment of his share of the shepherd's wages; that he was in the habit of tethering young sheep on his neighbours' corn; that he was also in the habit of going to the sheilings with a dog, or dogs, without permission from the Committee; and that he had destroyed the road which led through his croft, said road being described as "the main traffic road of the village." Donald Macleod lodged a statement in answer, in which he denied the allegations made against him; and after further inquiry the Commissioners issued the following Order:—

“WICK, 24th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the whole documents produced, including the letter from Donald Macleod, 4 Crowlista, dated 25th April 1900, and marked E/1464, Find from these documents that the Committee appointed under the Grazings Act, and whose names are set forth in the foregoing Application and charged with the duty of carrying out the rules and regulations authorised under the above Order of 6th March 1899, have just cause and complaint against the said Donald Macleod in respect of his interference with the road laid off by James Fraser, C.E., Inverness, and in respect also of the management of the said grazing under control of the aforesaid Committee: Prohibit the said Donald Macleod from further interfering with the said roadway in any manner of way, and also with the said grazing, and Ordain the said Committee to take all necessary steps for preserving the said roadway intact, and for carrying out in their entirety the foresaid rules and regulations.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## [B] TOWNSHIPS OF AULTGRISHAN AND AULTAN-PHADRIG, GAIRLOCH.

The crofters of the townships of Aultgrishan and Aultan-Phadrig, on the Gairloch Estate, belonging to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bart., appointed a Committee under the Grazings Act, consisting of three of their number. This Committee framed proposed rules and regulations and applied to the Commissioners for approval of the same. The Landlord having been heard in reply, the following Order was issued:—

“WICK, 24th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, Find and Declare that the common pasture of the townships of Aultgrishan and Aultan-Phadrig extends to 2940 acres or thereby, divided into 29 equal shares, and that the same is to pass under the management of a Committee consisting of Kenneth Macrae, Hector Macdonald, and Alexander Macrae: Disallow the whole of the proposed rules and regulations as framed, and in lieu and stead thereof Enact and Declare the following:—

“1. The souming of each croft or share shall be three cows and fifteen sheep. The souming shall be adjusted not later than the first day of July in each year.

“2. The grazing of one cow shall be equivalent to that of five sheep, and the grazing of one horse to that of two cows or ten sheep. Any crofter grazing a horse can only do so in lieu and stead of an equivalent stock of cattle or sheep.

“3. The sheep shall be removed from the land held in individual occupancy to the common grazing by or before the first day of May in each year. In the event of any crofter enclosing the land held by him (or her) individually, he shall not permit his stock to roam at large over other such lands in the township, but shall maintain his stock within his own fences or on the common pasture.

“4. Each crofter shall maintain his share of the back dyke or fence, and failing his doing so the Committee are hereby empowered to have the same done at his expense.

“5. No horses shall be allowed except to those who keep a horse or horses for use in the township.

"6. The Committee shall have power to engage and employ herds to attend to the stock, and shall fix certain days for gathering sheep in connection with their general management, and no one shall gather sheep except with the consent of the Committee.

"7. In the event of any crofter or crofters not being able to maintain their full souming, the Committee are hereby empowered to allow such crofter or crofters as have a right in the common pasture to graze extra stock to the extent of the deficiency thus arising in individual cases, and it shall be the duty of the Committee to fix a charge therefor at such a rate as is customary in the district, to collect the same, and to pay the proceeds over to those who are under-soumed in proportion to the deficiency in their souming.

"8. The Committee, with the concurrence of the Proprietor, shall have power to make rules for the cutting of peats and divots, the relaying of the green sods, and the formation and maintenance, where necessary, of water-courses and channels in order effectually to drain off surface water.

"9. Heather shall only be burned at the sight of the Committee and of some person attending at the request and in the interest of the Proprietor. Not more than one-tenth of the entire area of the said common pasture shall be burned in any one year, and care shall be taken that the heather (which shall in no case be less than the growth of seven years) is burned in regular strips or patches, so far as this is practicable. No strip or patch shall exceed 20 acres in extent—such strips or patches being separated from each other by approximately equal extents of unburnt heather.

"The Committee shall duly intimate to the party representing the Estate Management their intention to burn heather, and it shall be the duty of such party to attend on behalf of the Proprietor on such occasions as may be suitable for heather burning.

"Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, with regard to any proposed addition to, or amendment of, these rules.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

[C] TOWNSHIPS OF KENACHRINE, ARDMAIR, &C., COIGACH, LOCHBROOM.

The crofters of the townships of Kenachrine, Rudha-aird-a'-chadail, Ardmair, Strathan, and Gluttan, on the Estate of Coigach, belonging to the Countess of Cromartie, appointed a Committee, consisting of Kenneth Stewart, Rudha-aird-a'-chadail; Kenneth Stewart, Ardmair; and John Macleod, Kenachrine (or Morefield), to carry out the provisions of the Grazings Act for the management of their common pasture. The pasture in question extends to about 4000 acres. The Estate Management having been afforded an opportunity of offering suggestions with regard to the proposed rules, the following Order was issued:—

"ARDVASER, SKYE, 13th June 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the foregoing proposed rules and regulations, Approve of the same as framed, and Enact and Declare that they shall apply to the common grazing locally known as Kenachrine and Ardmair, and be binding on the townships of Kenachrine, Rudha-aird-a'-chadail Strathan, Gluttan, and Ardmair: Ordain the whole parties concerned duly to comply therewith: Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised, with regard to any proposed addition to, or amendment of, the said rules and regulations.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

The rules approved of by the foregoing Order were as follows:—

"1. The souming for each croft shall be rateably one cow per pound sterling of rent and six sheep. The grazing of one cow shall be equal to five sheep, and that of a stirk to three sheep.

"2. No crofter shall be allowed to keep more than one horse on the common pasture, and the grazing of horses shall be restricted to that part of the common not frequented by the townships' cows. The grazing of a horse shall be equal to eight sheep. No horse shall be allowed to roam over the arable land till 13th November in each year, and after that date all horses must be stabled during the night.

"3. No crofter shall be allowed to keep any excess of stock, but in the event of any crofter not being able to maintain his or her full souming, the Committee shall have power to confer the right on such other crofter or crofters in the townships as they may determine of grazing extra stock to

the extent of the deficiency, but that only upon payment to them of such sum or sums as the Committee may fix, and such sum or sums shall be paid over by the Committee to the crofter or crofters under-soumed in proportion to the deficiency in their souming.

“ 4. The Committee shall have power to engage such herd or herds as they may deem necessary for the requirements of the stock on the common grazing, upon such terms and conditions as to payment and otherwise as they may determine, and the Committee shall levy rateably and collect such remuneration from the parties interested in the common grazing.

“ 5. The Committee shall fix certain days for gathering sheep in connection with their general management, and no crofter or members of crofters' families shall be at liberty to gather sheep except with the knowledge and permission of the Committee.

“ 6. The township dykes and fences shall be erected where necessary, or repaired on the day, or as soon thereafter as may be, after the sheep are removed from the crofts to the hill pasture, and no crofter or members of crofters' families shall be allowed to drive sheep or cattle off the common grazing owing to their crofts not being properly protected by dyke or fence.

“ 7. In the event of any crofter enclosing his croft he shall not permit his stock to roam at large over other croft lands in the townships, but shall maintain his stock within his own fences or on the common grazing.

“ 8. The Committee shall have power to remove from the stock any ram not approved by them.

“ 9. All sheep shall be cleared from the crofts and sent out to the hill pasture not later than the first day of May in each year.”

(4) COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.

[A] NAVIEDALE AND EAST HELMSDALE—CADHAN ENLARGEMENT, KILDONAN.

In 1899 the lands of Cadhan, extending to 3095 acres, and belonging to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, were assigned to 23 crofters of Naviedale and East Helmsdale in enlargement of their holdings. On 30th December of the same year rules and regulations were issued for the management of the lands thus assigned. [See Report for 1899, p. 82.] No. 8 of the rules then issued had reference to heather burning, the first part of it being in the following terms:—

“ Heather shall only be burned at the sight of the Committee, and of some person attending at the request and in the interest of the Landlord. Not more than one-tenth of the entire area of the said common grazing shall be burned in any one year, and care shall be taken that the heather is burned in regular strips or patches, so far as this is practicable. No strip or patch shall exceed thirty acres in extent.”

Power was reserved to parties to apply further with regard to any proposed change or amendment of the rules, and acting on this reservation the Estate Management applied to the Commissioners for an amendment of the said 8th rule. After consideration the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 23rd March 1900.

“ The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the letter marked D/925, and document marked E/925, in the relative Application, R.N. 925, Recall rule eight herein before set forth, and in lieu and stead thereof Enact and Declare the following:—

“ 8. Heather shall only be burned at the sight of the Committee, and of some person attending at the request and in the interest of the Landlord. No more than one-seventh of the entire area of the said common grazing shall be burned in any one year, and care shall be taken that the heather (which shall in no case be less than the growth of seven years) is burned in regular strips or patches, so far as this is practicable. No strip or patch shall exceed ten acres in extent, such strips or patches being separated from each other by approximately equal extents of unburnt heather.

“ The Committee shall duly intimate to the party representing the Estate Management their intention to burn heather, and it shall be the duty of such party to attend on behalf of the Landlord on such occasions as may be suitable for heather burning.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ R. B. MACINTYRE.”



## [B] NAVIEDALE AND EAST HELMSDALE—GAIRLAG GRAZINGS, KILDONAN.

The old common pasture of the townships of Naviedale and East Helmsdale, on the Estate of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, and locally known as Gairlag grazings, extends to 406 acres. As all the tenants of these townships had not participated in the Cadhan Enlargement, separate rules for Gairlag became necessary. The crofters interested accordingly appointed a Committee. The Committee duly submitted proposed rules, and after inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 20th March 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, Disallow the whole of the proposed rules and regulations as framed, and in lieu and stead thereof Enact and Declare the following:—

“1. The common grazings of Gairlag, which extend to 406 acres or thereby, shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of the following persons, viz.:—1, George Ross; 2, William Sutherland (for and on behalf of Widow Johan Sutherland); 3, George Munro (for and on behalf of Widow J. Munro); 4, William Polson; and 5, Alexander Polson (chairman of Committee).

“2. The interest of each crofter in the common grazings shall be in proportion to the rent he pays.

“3. The fence separating the crofts from the common pasture shall be maintained in a stock-proof condition by the crofters interested in the said common pasture. Each shall be bound to contribute thereto in proportion to the rent he pays.

“4. No green turf or divots shall be cut on any part of the pasture.

“5. No crofter shall be permitted to disturb the stock on the ground with a dog.

“6. No heather or whins shall be burned except with the consent of the Committee, and not more than one-seventh of the heather land shall be burned in any one year. The heather shall be burned in strips or patches, which shall in no case be allowed to exceed 10 acres in each strip or patch. The Committee shall give due notice to the keeper of their intention to burn heather.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.  
“W. HOSACK.  
“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## [C] TOWNSHIPS OF PORTGOWER, GARTYMORE, WEST HELMSDALE, AND MARREL, LOTH AND KILDONAN.

In 1899 the Commissioners issued rules and regulations for the common pasture of the townships of Portgower, Gartymore, West Helmsdale, and Marrel, on the Sutherland Estates, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland. The souming was fixed at the rate of two sheep per £1 sterling of the Fair Rent. The rule regarding equivalent stock set forth that the grazing of one cow should be equivalent to that of three sheep, and of one horse to five sheep. [See Report for 1899, pp. 80-1.] The Committee lodged a Minute setting forth that the effect of this rule would be to deprive all crofters paying a rent of less than £1 10s. of the right to keep a cow. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 5th April 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the letter of 13th January 1900, marked E/919, from Thomas Matheson, Clerk to the Grazings Committee, Find and Declare that, notwithstanding the foregoing rules, and in modification thereof, it shall be competent to each crofter paying a rent of less than £1 10s. yearly to keep one cow and follower, but in that case it is not permitted to keep any sheep.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.  
“W. HOSACK.  
“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## [D] TOWNSHIPS OF RHEANBRECK, TOROBOLL, AND TOMICH, LAIRG.

The crofters of the townships of Rheanbreck, Toroboll, and Tomich, in the Parish of Lairg, belonging to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, had Fair Rents fixed in 1886. At that time they received additional pasture to the extent of about 1800 acres, raising the total extent of their pasture to 3000 acres. In view of the enlargement a new souming became necessary, and on the joint Application of the crofters and Estate Management the Commissioners in March 1887 issued a revised

souming. In 1900 the crofters of the three townships appointed a Committee of five under the Grazings Act. This Committee submitted proposed rules for the approval of the Commissioners. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 9th May 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, Disallow the whole of the proposed rules and regulations, and in lieu and stead thereof Enact and Declare the following, viz:—

“ 1. The common grazings locally known as Rheanbreck, Torroboll, and Tomich Hill, extending to 3000 acres or thereby, shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of the following persons, viz.:—John Murray, Alexander Ross, John Mackay, jr., William Gunn, and John Mackay.

“ 2. The souming of stock which the crofters are entitled to keep on the common pasture shall be as follows:—

“ *Sheep.*—The award of the Crofters Commission, dated 8th March 1887, shall be adhered to.

“ *Cattle.*—According to the following scale:—

Rent up to £2	10s.	entitles crofters to	1 cow with 1 follower.
“	“	6	“
“	“	10	“
“	“	15	“

“In the event of any crofter not being able to maintain his or her full cattle stock according to the above scale, he or she shall be entitled to graze three sheep per cow and two sheep per stirk for any deficiency arising.

“ *Horses.*—No crofter paying a less rent than £2 a year shall have a right to graze a horse on the common pasture, but the Committee may permit any such crofter to enter into an arrangement with a neighbour having a right to graze a horse, or to substitute the grazing of a horse for that of five sheep.

“Crofters paying a rent between £2 and £6 are entitled to the grazing of one horse, and those paying over £8 are entitled to the grazing of two horses.

“If the Committee find it necessary that a crofter paying a rent between £6 and £8 should have two horses, then such crofter shall be entitled to the grazing of two horses, on condition that he reduces his sheep stock by three.

“ 3. The Committee shall employ such herd or herds as they may deem necessary for the requirements of the said grazings, upon such terms as to payment and otherwise as they may determine, and shall have power to levy rateably and collect the remuneration arranged for from the parties concerned according to their respective interests.

“ 4. No milch cows shall be allowed to graze on the hill from May till October, but milch cows will be allowed outside the croft boundaries for water, and the necessary convenience of taking them to and from the homestead.

“ 5. All cattle sent to graze on the hill must graze promiscuously, and no crofter will be at liberty to graze his or her stock in any particular parts separately.

“ 6. In the event of any crofter not being able to maintain his or her full souming, the Committee shall have power to extend the right to such other crofter or crofters having a right in the said common pasture as they may determine of grazing extra stock to the extent of such deficiency, but that only upon payment to them by the person or persons so grazing of such sum or sums as the Committee may fix, said sum or sums being paid over to the crofter or crofters under-soumed in proportion to the deficiency in their souming.

“ 7. Each crofter shall have a distinct ear-mark and buist on his sheep, and no two crofters shall be at liberty to have the exact same markings. It will be compulsory on the crofters to furnish the Committee with the particulars of the ear and buist markings.

“ 8. The Committee shall appoint certain days for gatherings for the purposes of marking, clipping, weaning, and dipping, and no crofter nor a member of a crofter's family shall be at liberty to gather sheep on any occasion except with the permission of the Committee. It shall be the duty of crofters interested to assist at gatherings when called upon by the Committee.

“ 9. No turf or divots shall be cut on any green land, and divots shall only be cut in special places appointed by the Committee.

"The Committee shall control all cutting of peats, and see that the peats are cut in a regular manner, leaving an even bottom in the hags, that the sods are in all cases duly relaid, with the sward uppermost, and that proper channels are formed to carry off surface water.

"10. All croft dykes or fences marching with the common pasture must be maintained in good repair.

"11. It will be incumbent on the crofters interested to contribute, in labour, towards draining the hill pasture where and when such is considered necessary by the Committee, and that in proportion to their interest in the said common pasture.

"12. Heather shall only be burned at the sight of the Committee, and of a person attending at the request and in the interest of the Landlord. Not more than one-tenth of the entire area of the said common grazing shall be burned in any one year, and care shall be taken that the heather (which shall in no case be less than the growth of seven years) is burned in regular strips or patches, so far as this is practicable. No patch or strip shall exceed 20 acres in extent.

"13. The Committee shall duly intimate to the party representing the Estate Management their intention to burn heather, and it shall be the duty of such party to attend on behalf of the Landlord on such occasions as may be suitable for heather burning.

"Reserve to parties to apply further with regard to any proposed addition to, or amendment of, these rules, if so advised.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

In August 1900, David Mackay, Rhanbreck, lodged a Minute in the Application setting forth that he should be allowed to have a sheep stock on the hill in proportion to the gross rent he paid. His Fair Rent was fixed at £3 8s. in 1886. Since that date he and certain other crofters in the district received part of the farm of Ballone in enlargement of their holdings. This farm had no share or interest in the common pasture of 3000 acres. In respect of this enlargement, Mackay's rent was raised from £3 8s. to £6 8s., and he pleaded that he should be allowed to have such a number of sheep on the common pasture as a rental of £6 8s. would allow. The Grazings Committee opposed his crave, and the Commissioners issued the following Order:—

"EDINBURGH, 26th October 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the Minute by David Mackay, Rhanbreck, marked B/928, and the Answers thereto by the Grazings Committee, marked C/928, Refuse the crave contained in the said Minute, and adhere to the souming set forth in the foregoing Order of 9th May 1900, under reference to the annexed Note: Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—The Minuter, David Mackay, is a crofter in Rhanbreck, and has an interest, along with 43 other crofters, in the townships of Rhanbreck, Torroboll, and Tomich, in a common pasture extending to 3000 acres or thereby. This common pasture consists of 1200 acres being the old common pasture of these townships, and 1800 acres assigned by the Proprietor in 1886 in enlargement of holdings. On the Application of the Proprietor the Commission, on 29th December 1886, fixed Fair Rents for the 44 holdings as enlarged; and at a subsequent date, on the joint Application of the Proprietor and crofters, they issued a souming applicable to these holdings. This souming was fixed in proportion to the rental of each holding, and was as follows:—

"1, John Bethune, 98 Torroboll, 26 sheep; 2, Ann Campbell, 86 Torroboll, 10 sheep; 3, Murdo Gordon, 38 Torroboll, 14 sheep; 4, Jane Macdonald, 95 Torroboll, 7 sheep; 5, Donald Mackay, 88 Torroboll, 14 sheep; 6, George Mackay, 131 Torroboll, 8 sheep; 7, Hugh Mackay, 87 Torroboll, 15 sheep; 8, James Mackay, 109 Torroboll, 7 sheep; 9, John Mackay, 96 Torroboll, 11 sheep; 10, Widow Thomas Mackay, 97 Torroboll, 15 sheep; 11, William Mackay, 92 Torroboll, 13 sheep; 12, James Mackenzie, 134 Torroboll, 10 sheep; 13, Alexander Matheson, 101 Torroboll, 17 sheep; 14, Widow Donald Murray, 132 Torroboll, 13 sheep; 15, Isabella Murray, 105 Torroboll, 8 sheep; 16, John Murray, 102 Torroboll, 40 sheep; 17, William Murray, 104 Torroboll, 14 sheep; 18, Janet Ross, 99 Torroboll, 5 sheep; 19, William Ross, 94 Torroboll, 9 sheep; 20, Widow Alexander Sutherland, 106 Torroboll, 7 sheep; 21, Catherine Sutherland, 108 Torroboll, 2 sheep; 22, Hugh Sutherland, 91 Corrish, 18 sheep; 23, Widow James Sutherland, 107 Torroboll, 3 sheep; 24, John Graham, 68 Rhanbreck, 4 sheep; 25, George Macdonald, 67 Rhanbreck, 13 sheep; 26, Alexander Mackay, 59 Rhanbreck, 9 sheep; 27, Angus Mackay, 66 Rhanbreck, 26 sheep; 28, Janet Mackay, 64 Rhanbreck, 3 sheep; 29, Widow John Mackay, 65 Rhanbreck, 9 sheep; 30, Mary Mackay, 61 Rhanbreck, 8 sheep; 31, Widow Robert Mackay, 69 Rhanbreck, 11 sheep; 32, William Mackay, 70 Rhanbreck, 5 sheep; 33, John Sutherland, 33 Achimore, 15 sheep; 34, Murdo Macdonald, 60 Rhanbreck,

17 sheep; 35, John Mackay, 62 Rhianbreck, 15 sheep; 36, Robert Mackay, 58 and 57 Rhianbreck, 20 sheep; 37, Widow Alexander Macintosh, 71 Rhianbreck, 8 sheep; 38, Widow Roderick Ross, 72 Rhianbreck, 22 sheep; 39, Donald Sutherland, 73 Rhianbreck, 13 sheep; 40, Alexander Gunn, 85 Tomich, 20 sheep; 41, George Munro, 82 Tomich, 50 sheep; 42, Thomas Mackay, 83 Tomich, 13 sheep; 43, Duncan Ross, 84 Tomich, 18 sheep; 44, James Mackay, 171 Tomich, 15 sheep.

"The whole common grazing was then dealt with, and the interest of each of the 44 tenants concerned fixed in the proportions above set forth.

"About six years ago the said David Mackay and certain other crofters applied to the Proprietor for a further enlargement of holdings from the neighbouring farm of Ballone. The Proprietor acceded to this Application, assigned to them a part of the said farm, and increased the rent of each Applicant in proportion to the extent and value of land assigned. In the case of David Mackay his Fair Rent of £3 8s. was raised to £6 8s. in respect of this enlargement. He now pleads that his interest in the common pasture of 3000 acres should be increased in proportion to the increase in the rent. The Grazings Committee oppose this claim, and the Commissioners sustain that view.

"When the Fair Rent and the souming of each holding were fixed the full carry of the hill was ascertained, and giving effect to the claim advanced by the Minuter would lead (1) either to over-stocking, or (2) to a reduction of the souming of all the other tenants interested, and a corresponding reduction of their rents. This, in the opinion of the Commissioners, would be an interference with the rights of parties, for which there is no authority in the Act. The claim made by Mackay has been accordingly refused, and the souming as previously fixed adhered to.

(Initialed)

"D. B.

"W. H.

"P. B. M."

[E] DISTRICT OF CORSHELLACH, BALBLAIR, CREICH.

The crofters of the district of Corshellach having failed to appoint a Committee under the Grazings Act, two of their number applied to the Commission to appoint a Committee under Section 4. The Application was duly intimated, and the crofters concerned suggested the names of William Matheson, Andrew Mackay, and James Calder for appointment. The Commissioners appointed these, and ordained them to frame rules and regulations, and submit the same to the Commissioners for consideration. This Order was duly obtempered and proposed rules submitted. The Proprietrix, Mrs. Louise Hadwen, having been afforded an opportunity of suggesting amendments to the same, the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 6th April 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the relative documents produced, Disallow the whole of the rules and regulations proposed by the Committee, and in lieu and stead thereof Enact and Declare the following:—

"1. The common grazings of the district of Corshellach, extending to 1500 acres or thereby shall be under the management of the following Committee, appointed by the foregoing Order of 11th January last—viz., William Matheson, Loanobodach; Andrew Mackay, Corbuie; and James Calder, as representing Margaret Calder, Corshellach.

"2. The souming shall be four sheep for each pound sterling of the Fair Rent. The sheep stock shall be adjusted to that proportion annually in the month of April, but the lambs of each tenant's sheep stock shall be allowed to graze on the common pasture from October to April in each year without any restriction of their number.

"3. The grazing of one cow shall be equivalent to the grazing of four sheep, and that of one horse to five sheep. Any crofter keeping a horse on the common pasture shall only be entitled to do so in lieu and stead of the stock grazing stated above.

"4. The Committee shall have power to engage a herd for cattle and sheep, and levy the remuneration which the herd is to receive in proportion to the rent.

"5. The Committee shall fix certain days for gatherings for the purposes of counting, marking, clipping, weaning, and dipping sheep, and no crofter, nor crofters, nor members of families, other than the herd, shall be at liberty to gather sheep except on such fixed days and by written permission of the Committee.

"6. The Committee shall burn heather at the sight of the gamekeeper on the Estate, and it shall be the duty of the gamekeeper, after receiving due notice from the Committee, to attend on such days as are suitable for heather burning. Care shall be taken that the heather is only burned in strips, and in such a way that damage shall not arise to game or otherwise. No strip shall exceed ten acres in extent, nor shall the whole burning in any one year exceed more than one-tenth part of the heather surface.

"7. It shall be the duty of the Committee to see that peats are cut in a regular manner, that the turf is properly relaid in the bottom of the hags, heather side uppermost, and that channels are formed and kept clear to carry off surface water. In no case shall peats or turf be cut on any green land.

"8. The Committee shall have power to execute such draining as they may consider necessary, and generally to do what is requisite for the proper management of the said common grazing; and the cost thereof shall be apportioned among, and payable by, the parties concerned, according to their respective shares or interests.

"Reserve to parties to apply further with regard to any proposed addition to, or amendment of, these rules.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

Subsequently a communication was received from the Committee to the effect that Kenneth Macrae and certain other crofters of Corshellach desired the souming to be at the rate of five sheep per pound of the Fair Rent instead of four sheep, as enacted by the foregoing rules.

Finlay Munro and four other crofters resident on the south side of Corshellach lodged a document setting forth that they did not wish their stock to mix with the stock belonging to the tenants on the north side of the grazing. They contended that the stock belonging to the tenants of the south side had always grazed separately from the stock belonging to those on the north side, and they desired that practice to continue. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

"EDINBURGH, 26th October 1900.

"The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the documents, marked D/920, E/920, F/920, and G/920, adhere to the souming as set forth in the foregoing Order of 6th April 1900, under reference to the annexed Note: Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

"DAVID BRAND.  
"W. HOSACK.  
"P. B. MACINTYRE."

"*Note.*—On 6th April last the Commissioners issued an Order fixing the souming of Corshellach common grazing, and enacted rules and regulations for the management of the same. On 8th June following (as appears from the document D/920) a meeting of the crofters interested was held, when Kenneth Macrae and certain others submitted that the rules should be amended by making the souming five sheep for each pound sterling of the Fair Rent, instead of four sheep, as set forth in the said Order. Parties having been afforded an opportunity of lodging answers to this proposal, the document F/920 was lodged for the Grazings Committee, and G/920 for the Proprietrix, both opposing the alteration asked for in the document D/920. The Commissioners consider that the position taken up by the Committee and the Proprietrix is reasonable, and that the granting of the crave contained in the Minute D/920 would lead to excessive stocking. The souming set forth in the Order of 6th April has accordingly been adhered to.

"A different question has been raised by the document E/920. Here, Finlay Munro and four others set forth that the tenants of the south side of Corshellach Hill do not wish their stock to mix with the stock belonging to the tenants of the north side of the hill. They further allege that the stock belonging to the north and south tenants has always been grazed separately, and they desire the continuance of that practice.

"Fair Rents were fixed for the district of Corshellach in 1886, when it appeared that the total common pasture extended to 1577 acres or thereby. Several Corshellach holdings were revalued in 1897, and in consequence of questions which had arisen as to the extent of outrun possessed by certain Applicants, full inquiry was then made into the whole circumstances. As a result, parties entered into a joint Minute, whereby 70 acres or thereby was allocated to two tenants at Shian, and the remaining 1500 acres taken as the common pasture of the whole crofters of Corshellach. To this joint Minute the Commissioners interposed authority and fixed the common pasture at that extent. It is thus clear that the said 1500 acres were taken as one common pasture, for which each of the crofters interested has now, as he had in 1886, a right of grazing, and the contention that the tenants of the south side of the hill should have right to exclusive occupancy cannot be entertained.

"Reference may be made to the Order in the Ospisdale Grazings Application, where a somewhat similar question arose. [See Report for 1899, page 83.]

(Initialed)

"D. B.  
"W. H.  
"P. B. M."

[F] TOWNSHIPS OF ACHARRY MUIR, ACHU, AND SPINNINGDALE, SKIBO, CREICH.

On 30th December 1896 the Commissioners issued rules and regulations for the management of the grazings in the occupancy of the crofters of the townships of Acharry Muir, Achu, and Spinning-

dale, on the Skibo Estate. [See Report for that year, pp. 110-111.] The period for which the Committee was appointed having expired, the following new Committee was appointed—viz., David Campbell (Clerk), Sinclair Moore, William Ross, George Graham, and Hugh Calder. This Committee lodged an Application and submitted a set of rules. These, on examination, were found to be identical with those issued in 1896. On 31st January last the Commissioners issued an Order allowing the Proprietor, Mr. Andrew Carnegie, to lodge answers. To that Order the following Note was added:—

“*Note.*—The Commissioners observe that the regulations proposed in this Application are almost identical in terms with those approved by them under a previous Application, the Order in which is dated 30th December 1896. It may be that the Applicants believe that on the appointment of a new Committee it was necessary to re-enact the rules. This, however, is not so. The rules approved under the first Application are still in force. The Commissioners also observe that three members of the Committee—viz., Sinclair Moore, William Ross, and Hugh Calder—have each lodged a Mandate to act in favour of a relative. This is a somewhat unusual proceeding, and it is desired to know what, if anything, the Respondent has to say upon the matter.”

The Proprietor did not lodge answers. The Commissioners issued the following Order:—

“EDINBURGH, 8th March 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, together with the certificate by the Sheriff Clerk, of date 24th February last, Find and Declare that the following are the members of Committee under the Grazings Act:—David Campbell (Clerk); Sinclair Moore, acting through his son, Alexander Moore; William Ross, acting through his son, Alexander Ross; George Graham; and Hugh Calder, acting through his nephew, Hugh Calder: Find and Declare that the said Sinclair Moore, William Ross, and Hugh Calder has each lodged a Mandate in favour of the said Alexander Moore, Alexander Ross, and Hugh Calder (nephew) respectively, said Mandates being produced and marked C/926, D/926, and E/926: Further, having considered the foregoing proposed regulations, approve of the same, and Ordain all parties concerned duly to comply therewith.

(Signed)

“DAVID BRAND.

“W. HOSACK.

“P. B. MACINTYRE.”

[As above stated, the rules are printed in the Report for 1896, pp. 110-111.]

(5) COUNTY OF SHETLAND.

DISTRICT OF ASSWICK, VASSA, BROUGH, AND LINGNESS, NESTING.

The crofters of the district of Asswick, Vassa, Brough, and Lingness, in Nesting, on the property of Mr. W. A. Bruce of Symbister, appointed a Committee of five under the Grazings Act. The Committee lodged an Application submitting proposed rules for the management of the East Nesting Scattald, and after inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“EDINBURGH, 9th March 1900.

“The Commissioners having resumed consideration of this Application, Disallow the whole of the proposed rules and regulations as framed, and in lieu and stead thereof Enact and Declare the following:—

“1. The common grazings of the townships of Gletness, Railsburgh, Vassa, Asswick, Brough, and Lingness, called the East Nesting Scattald, extend to 1130 acres or thereby, and shall be under the management of a Committee, consisting of the following persons, viz.:—Laurence Johnson (convener), Asswick; Andrew Pearson, Gletness; George Mackay, Brough; Hunter Williamson, Asswick; and William Hunter, Vassa.

“2. The said East Nesting Scattald is hereby declared to be the hill pasture situated to the eastward of Vassa and Garth, in South Nesting, and is bounded by water, except where the township dykes of Vassa, Benston, Brough, Lingness, Asswick, Eswick, Gletness, and Railsburgh separate the said townships from the pasture and from the boundary.

“3. The number of shares in the said pasture is hereby declared to be twenty-five, included in the townships of Gletness, Railsburgh, Vassa, Asswick, Brough, and Lingness.

“4. Each crofter shall be bound not to pasture more than thirty-six sheep, which is hereby declared to be a fair and reasonable number. It is further declared that for each horse or pony kept on the pasture six sheep shall be deducted from said number of thirty-six, and for each young cow, bull, stot, or stirk kept on the pasture two sheep shall be deducted from said number.

" 5. No crofter shall for his own convenience drive the stock, or any part of it, for the purpose of fleecing sheep, marking lambs, driving to market, dipping, or smearing, or for any purpose whatever, without first obtaining the sanction of the Committee in writing.

" 6. The Committee shall prohibit all molestation with dogs from dykes, fences, or prize spots on the said pasture.

" 7. The Committee shall have power to regulate the straying of geese over the pasture.

" 8. No one shall be allowed to pasture any pony, cow, sheep, or other animal, except those in right of the foresaid twenty-five shares attached to the townships above named.

" 9. The Committee shall have power to drive all stock not more frequently than four times a year, for the purpose of making a souming, when all crofters having excess stock shall be bound to reduce the same, or to make such other arrangements as the Committee shall decide.

" 10. All lambs shall be counted sheep when sent to the pasture in the spring of the year following that in which they were dropped. All foals and calves shall be counted as ponies and stirks in the same manner.

" 11. No crofter shall be allowed to keep any excess stock, but in the event of any crofter not being able to maintain his or her full souming the Committee shall have power to confer the right on such crofter or crofters in the township as they may determine of grazing extra stock to the extent of such deficiency, but that only upon payment to them of such sum or sums as the Committee may fix, and such sum shall be paid over by the Committee to the crofter or crofters under-soumed in proportion to the deficiency in their souming.

" 12. No person shall be allowed to train a young dog or dogs on the pasture among sheep, or permit dogs to stray on the same at any time.

" 13. No person shall be allowed to open or cut peat banks in any place that cannot be properly drained, and it shall be the duty of the Committee, in conjunction with the Estate Authorities, to regulate such peat cutting. Care shall be taken to relay the turf sward uppermost.

" Reserve to parties to apply further, if so advised.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

A question arose as to whether the number of shares in the East Nesting Scattald was 23 or 25. The crofters stated the number at 23, that being the number submitted by the Estate Management when Fair Rents were fixed in 1892. The Estate now contended that there was 25 shares. After further inquiry the following Order dealing with this point was issued:—

" EDINBURGH, 29th December 1900.

" The Commissioners having resumed consideration hereof, together with the document marked E/1232, wherein exception is taken to Rule No. 3, which is in the following terms:—"The number of shares in the said pasture is hereby declared to be 25, included in the townships of Gletness, Railsburgh, Vassa, Asswick, Brough, and Lingness": Find that according to the said document the Applicants are not opposed to the rule of the Commissioners whereby Hugh Robertson, Gletness, gets two shares of grazing right in the pasture: Find that William Hendry, Vassa, had only one share at the date of his Fair Rent Application, and is not entitled to claim a further share in respect of the subjects let by him to Robert Williamson, who is only a cottar without land: Therefore Find and Declare that the proper number of shares in the said pasture is 24 and not 25: Amend the said rule accordingly, and Find and Declare, as before stated, that the whole number of shares for the townships above mentioned is 24.

(Signed)

" DAVID BRAND.  
" W. HOSACK.  
" P. B. MACINTYRE."

These 24 shares are possessed thus:—Thomas Jacobson, Brough, one share in pasture; John Irvine, Brough, one share; Maghus Gear, Brough, one share; Andrew Pearson, Brough, one share; Margaret Johnson, Brough, one share; George Mackay, Brough, two shares; Gilbert Sandison, Brough, one share; Hugh Robertson, Gletness, two shares; William Irvine, Gletness, one share; William Pottinger, Gletness, one share; James Gear, Gletness, one share; Henry Gear, Gletness, one share; Robert Gear, Gletness, one share; Andrew Pearson, Gletness, one share; Magnus Nicolson, Railsburgh, one share; James Pottinger, Railsburgh, one share; William Hunter, Vassa, one share; Jane Robertson, Lingness, one share; Hunter Williamson, Asswick, one share; Laurence Johnson, Asswick, one share; Mary Goudie or Tait, Gletness, two shares.—Total shares, 24.

APP. W.—LIST OF CROFTING PARISHES in the Counties of ARGYLL, INVERNESS, ROSS and CROMARTY, SUTHERLAND, CAITHNESS, ORKNEY, and SHETLAND, showing the date of Determination by the Commissioners, and the date of Confirmation by the Secretary for Scotland.

Name of Crofting Parish.	Date of Determination by the Commissioners.	Date of Confirmation by the Secretary for Scotland.
<b>COUNTY OF ARGYLL.</b>		
Ardchattan and Muckairn . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Ardnamurchan and Sunart . . . . .	" "	" "
Coll . . . . .	" "	" "
Colonsay . . . . .	" "	" "
Craignish . . . . .	March 7, 1890.	April 15, 1890.
Glassary . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Glenorchy and Innishael . . . . .	" "	" "
Inveraray . . . . .	" "	" "
Jura . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilbrandon and Kilchattan . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilcalmonell and Kilberry . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilfinan . . . . .	November 16, 1886.	January 19, 1887.
Kilchoman . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Kilchrenan and Dalavich . . . . .	" "	" "
Kildalton and Oa . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon . . . . .	" "	" "
Killarow and Kilmény . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmallie . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmore and Kilbride . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilninian and Kilmore . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilninver and Kilmelford . . . . .	" "	" "
Knapdale, North . . . . .	" "	" "
Knapdale, South . . . . .	" "	" "
Lismore and Appin . . . . .	" "	" "
Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich . . . . .	" "	" "
Morven . . . . .	" "	" "
Pennygown and Torosay . . . . .	" "	" "
Saddell and Skipness . . . . .	February 27, 1888.	April 6, 1888.
Small Isles . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Strachur . . . . .	" "	" "
Strathlachlan . . . . .	" "	" "
Tiree . . . . .	" "	" "
<b>COUNTY OF INVERNESS.</b>		
Abernethy . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Alvie . . . . .	" "	" "
Ardersier . . . . .	November 16, 1886.	January 19, 1887.
Ardnamurchan . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Barra . . . . .	" "	" "
Bracadale . . . . .	" "	" "
Boleskine . . . . .	" "	" "
Cromdale (so far as situated in the County of Inverness) . . . . .	" "	" "
Daviot . . . . .	" "	" "
Dores . . . . .	" "	" "
Duirinish . . . . .	" "	" "
Duthil . . . . .	" "	" "
Glenelg . . . . .	" "	" "
Harris . . . . .	" "	" "
Inverness . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmallie . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmonivaig . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmorack . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmuir . . . . .	" "	" "
Kiltarlity . . . . .	" "	" "
Kingussie . . . . .	" "	" "
Kirkhill . . . . .	" "	" "



Name of Crofting Parish.	Date of Determination by the Commissioners.	Date of Confirmation by the Secretary for Scotland.
<b>COUNTY OF INVERNESS—continued.</b>		
Laggan . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Moy . . . . .	" "	" "
Petty (so far as situated in the County of Inverness) . . . . .	November 16, 1886.	January 19, 1887.
Portree . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Sleat . . . . .	" "	" "
Small Isles . . . . .	" "	" "
Snizort . . . . .	" "	" "
Strath . . . . .	" "	" "
Uist, North . . . . .	" "	" "
Uist, South . . . . .	" "	" "
Urquhart . . . . .	" "	" "
Urray . . . . .	" "	" "
<b>COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.</b>		
Alness . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Applecross . . . . .	" "	" "
Avoch . . . . .	" "	" "
Barvas . . . . .	" "	" "
Contin . . . . .	" "	" "
Dingwall . . . . .	" "	" "
Edderton . . . . .	" "	" "
Fearn . . . . .	February 26, 1892.	April 10, 1892.
Fodderty . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Gairloch . . . . .	" "	" "
Glenshiel . . . . .	" "	" "
Killearnan . . . . .	" "	" "
Kilmuir Easter . . . . .	" "	" "
Kiltearn . . . . .	" "	" "
Kincardine . . . . .	" "	" "
Kintail . . . . .	" "	" "
Knockbain . . . . .	" "	" "
Lochalsh . . . . .	" "	" "
Lochbroom . . . . .	" "	" "
Lochcarron . . . . .	" "	" "
Lochs . . . . .	" "	" "
Logie . . . . .	" "	" "
Nigg . . . . .	November 16, 1886.	January 19, 1887.
Resolis . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Roskeean . . . . .	" "	" "
Stornoway . . . . .	" "	" "
Tain . . . . .	" "	" "
Tarbat . . . . .	November 16, 1886.	January 19, 1887.
Uig . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	October 18, 1886.
Urquhart . . . . .	" "	" "
Urray . . . . .	" "	" "
<b>COUNTY OF SUTHERLAND.</b>		
Assynt . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	September 6, 1886.
Clyne . . . . .	" "	" "
Creich . . . . .	" "	" "
Dornoch . . . . .	" "	" "
Durness . . . . .	" "	" "
Eddrachilles . . . . .	" "	" "
Farr . . . . .	" "	" "
Golspie . . . . .	" "	" "
Kildonan . . . . .	" "	" "
Lairg . . . . .	" "	" "
Loth . . . . .	" "	" "
Reay . . . . .	" "	" "
Rogart . . . . .	" "	" "
Tongue . . . . .	" "	" "

Name of Crofting Parish.	Date of Determination by the Commissioners.	Date of Confirmation by the Secretary for Scotland.
<b>COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.</b>		
Bower . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	September 6, 1886.
Canisbay . . . . .	" "	" "
Dunnet . . . . .	" "	" "
Halkirk . . . . .	" "	" "
Latheron . . . . .	" "	" "
Olrig . . . . .	" "	" "
Reay . . . . .	" "	" "
Thurso . . . . .	" "	" "
Watten . . . . .	" "	" "
Wick . . . . .	" "	" "
<b>COUNTY OF ORKNEY.</b>		
Cross, Burness, and North Ronaldshay	October 26, 1886.	January 19, 1887.
Lady . . . . .	" "	" "
Westray and Papa Westray . . . . .	" "	" "
Stronsay and Eday . . . . .	" "	" "
Shapinsay . . . . .	" "	" "
Rousay and Egilshay . . . . .	" "	" "
Evie and Rendall . . . . .	" "	" "
Harray and Birsay . . . . .	" "	" "
Sandwick . . . . .	" "	" "
Orphir . . . . .	" "	" "
Firth and Stenness . . . . .	" "	" "
St. Andrews and Deerness . . . . .	" "	" "
Holm . . . . .	" "	" "
South Ronaldshay and Burray . . . . .	" "	" "
Hoy and Graemsay . . . . .	" "	" "
Walls and Flotta . . . . .	" "	" "
Kirkwall and St. Ola . . . . .	July 18, 1887.	September 9, 1887.
Stromness . . . . .	" "	" "
<b>COUNTY OF SHETLAND.</b>		
Bressay . . . . .	August 20, 1886.	September 6, 1886.
Delting . . . . .	" "	" "
Dunrossness . . . . .	" "	" "
Fetlar and North Yell . . . . .	" "	" "
Lerwick . . . . .	" "	" "
Nesting . . . . .	" "	" "
North Mavine . . . . .	" "	" "
Sandsting . . . . .	" "	" "
Tingwall . . . . .	" "	" "
Unst . . . . .	" "	" "
Walls . . . . .	" "	" "
Yell . . . . .	" "	" "

## APPENDIX X.

LIST OF PARISHES the information hitherto obtained with regard to which has not been sufficient to enable the Commissioners to determine whether they are, or are not, Crofting Parishes within the meaning of Section 34 of the Act:—

## COUNTY OF ARGYLL.

Campbeltown  
 Dunoon and Kilmun  
 Gigha and Cara  
 Inverchaolain  
 Killean and Kilkenzie  
 Kilmartin  
 Kilmodan  
 Southend

## COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

Cawdor  
 Croy

## COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.

Cromarty  
 Rosemarkie

*Note.*—In the seven counties specified in the Act there are 163 civil parishes. Of these, 151 have been declared Crofting Parishes, and brought within the scope of the Act. The information before the Commissioners, with regard to the above-named twelve parishes, has not been sufficient to enable them to determine whether they are Crofting Parishes or not.

APP. Y.—LIST OF APPEALS UNDER THE ACT 49 AND 50 VICT. CAP. 49, AND THE ACT 51 AND 52 VICT. CAP. 63, DISPOSED OF DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1900.

COUNTY OF INVERNESS—CROFTING PARISH OF HARRIS.

No	Estate.	Date of Receipt by Commission.	Date of Order under Appeal.	Crofter.	Township or District.	Extent of Holding.			Common Pasture.	Number of Shares.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.		Observations.
						Arable.	Outrun.	Common Pasture.					Total Amount.	Ordered to be Paid.	
						Ac. Ro. Po.	Ac. Ro. Po.	Acres.			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1	North Harris. (Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., Proprietor.)	1889 Apr. 19	1890 Dec. 18	Duncan Macinnes.	Renigdale (Harris)	1 1 33	17 1 6	1405	1	1	2 12 0	1 8 0	21 18 10	3 0 0	24th July 1900. Appeal sustained. Tenant possesses $\frac{1}{2}$ of holding at a rent of £1 17s. 4d. [See App. Z, page 107.]
2	"	1890 Sept. 29	"	Widow Donald Macinnes.	15 "	1 1 33	17 1 6	1405	1	1	2 12 0	1 8 0	21 18 10	1 8 0	24th July 1900. Appeal sustained. Tenant possesses $\frac{1}{2}$ of holding at a rent of 18s. 8d. [See App. Z, page 107.]
3	"	" 26	"	Jessie Macleod.	12 Tarbert.	4 0 11	19 1 29	1686 divided into 12 shares.	1	1	7 5 0	2 15 0	25 10 0	7 0 0	28th July 1900. Appeal dismissed. [See App. Z, page 107.]
4	South Harris. (Trustees of the Earl of Dunmore, Proprietors.)	" 13	" 30	Widow Ann Mackay.	13 Obbe.	2 3 10	13 2 -	2795	1	1	3 10 0	3 2 0	19 9 6	4 0 0	28th July 1900. Appeal dismissed. No expenses.
5	"	"	"	Mrs. Elizabeth Mackay or Morrison as guardian for her daughter, Marion Morrison, pupil.	12 "	3 2 16	14 - 24	Common's Estate and Obs.	1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Do. do.
6	"	"	"	Norman Morrison.	9 "	2 1 35	2 3 5		1	1	3 3 0	3 3 0	8 14 10	5 0 0	Do. do.
7	"	Oct. 4	"	Charles Macleod.	10 "	4 2 27	6 2 3		1	1	3 0 0	3 0 0	10 8 6	6 0 0	28th July 1900. Appeal sustained. Fair Rent fixed at £2 15s.

## APPENDIX Z.—SPECIAL ORDERS IN APPEALS.

## COUNTY OF INVERNESS.

## [A] SEPARATION OF JOINT TENANCY—CASE OF DUNCAN MACINNES AND WIDOW DONALD MACINNES, RENIGIDALE, NORTH HARRIS.

Duncan Macinnes and Widow Donald Macinnes were joint tenants of the Holding No. 5, Renigidale, North Harris, on the Estate of Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. At the hearing of the Fair Rent Application it was agreed to separate the joint tenancy, and allow each to hold his or her portion in individual occupancy. Fair Rents were fixed on the footing that each occupied and possessed half of the croft. Against that Order the Estate Management appealed on the ground that it did not correctly state the position of parties. During the currency of the joint tenancy Duncan Macinnes paid two-thirds of the rent, and Widow Donald Macinnes the remaining third. The produce of the croft was divided in like proportions. The object of the appeal was to re-adjust the Fair Rent so that Duncan Macinnes might be found liable for two-thirds of the whole, and Widow Donald Macinnes for the remaining third. After inquiry, the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 24th July 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties under the appeal, and made all due inquiry into the case, Find from the Minute for the Proprietors, marked A/911, together with the Minute to the same effect for the Proprietors in the relative Application, R.N. 1090, that the said appeal has been taken, both in this Application and in the said Application, R.N. 1090, on the allegation that an error has crept into the Order appealed against in the matter of the share and interest held by each of the crofters, Widow Donald Macinnes and Duncan Macinnes, in the subjects occupied by them: Find that prior to the first Fair Rent Application that the said crofters were joint tenants of the holding in question at Renigidale: Find that it was agreed that the said Widow Macinnes should be sole tenant of the one-third of the said holding, and Duncan Macinnes sole tenant of the remaining two-thirds, and that Fair Rents should be fixed on that footing: Find that, *per incuriam*, each of the said crofters is dealt with in the Order under appeal as in right of half of the entire holding, and that half of the whole Fair Rent is laid upon each: Find that this determination is not in accordance with the foresaid agreement, nor with the state of possession: Therefore Sustain the appeal: Recall the Order appealed against in so far as it divides the holding in question into halves: Find and Declare that the said Widow Donald Macinnes has right only to one-third of the said holding, and the said Duncan Macinnes has right to the remaining two-thirds, and that each is a crofter under the Act in respect of the said holdings of one-third and two-thirds: Further Find and Declare that the Fair Rent payable by the said Widow Donald Macinnes is 18s. 8d. in respect of the said one-third, and that the Fair Rent payable by the said Duncan Macinnes is the sum of £1 17s. 4d. in respect of the remaining two-thirds: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

## [B] TARBERT COMMON PASTURE—CASE OF JESSIE MACLEOD, TARBERT, NORTH HARRIS.

In dealing under the Delegation of Powers Act with the Application as to the holding of Jessie Macleod, 12 Tarbert, North Harris, on the Estate of Sir Samuel Scott, Bart., the rent was reduced from £7 5s. to £2 15s. This rent was fixed on the footing that the tenant had one share in the common pasture. Against the Order the Proprietor appealed, contending that the tenant should be rented on the footing of having two shares. After inquiry the following Order was issued:—

“ EDINBURGH, 26th July 1900.

“The Commissioners having heard parties under the appeal lodged for the Proprietors in the case of Jessie Macleod, No. 7 hereof, and made inspection of the holding in the township of Tarbert occupied by the said Jessie Macleod, Find from the Minute for the Proprietors, marked c/1083, that it is alleged an error has been made in dealing with the holding of the said Jessie Macleod on the footing that she has right to only one share in the common grazing: Find as the result of inquiry made on the ground, and from inspection of the holding in question, which inspection was made in presence of the Factor on the Estate, of the township Constable, and of the said Jessie Macleod, that she is the occupant of only one lot—not two holdings conjoined—and has right to only one share in the common pasture: Therefore Refuse the crave made by the Respondents in the foresaid Minute, and Find and Declare that the rights of the said Jessie Macleod under the Act are in accordance with the Order issued in the foregoing Application: In these circumstances therefore Dismiss the foregoing appeal, and adhere to the Order appealed against: Find no expenses due to or by either party.

(Signed)

“ DAVID BRAND.

“ W. HOSACK.

“ P. B. MACINTYRE.”

APPENDIX AA.—TABLE showing, according to Years, all APPLICATIONS dealt with by the CROFTERS COMMISSION under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act 1886, 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29; the Amending Act of 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 24; the Amending Act of 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 63; and the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act 1891, 54 & 55 Vict. c. 41; and also showing the Amount of Old Rents, Fair Rents fixed, Old Arrears, Arrears cancelled, and Arrears ordered to be paid, for the Fourteen Years from 1886-87 to 1899-1900.

YEAR.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	
	Number of Applications to fix Fair Rents.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Applications for Enlargement of Holdings.	Number of Inspections in regard to Applications made.	Number of Individual Applications disposed of.	Number of Miscellaneous Applications, Compensation, Resumption, Peat-mosses, Bent, Seaware.	Number of Inspections.	Number of Miscellaneous Applications disposed of.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Re-inspections in Appeals.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Totals of Inspections (Columns 2, 5, 8, and 11).	Totals of Cases disposed of (Columns 3, 6, 9, and 12).	Total Extent of Land in Individual Occupancy dealt with.	Total Extent of Common Pastures dealt with.	Total Extent of Land assigned in Enlargement of Holdings.	
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
1886-87	8,906	1,811	2,673	319	—	9	—	—	—	8	—	—	1,811	2,582	24,609	83,653	—	
1887-88	3,870	2,241	2,582	571	27	380	41	3	40	4	—	1	2,271	3,003	27,334	141,813	6,519	
1888-89	2,357	3,576	3,875	508	19	301	21	7	9	109	2	2	3,604	4,187	41,436	256,050	1,106	
1889-90	1,214	2,070	2,395	252	21	344	14	7	9	295	92	112	2,190	2,860	22,992	185,253	4,227	
1890-91	1,279	2,507	3,046	432	23	360	54	18	39	341	6	20	2,554	3,465	21,046	224,702	1,974	
1891-92	207	1,657	2,037	183	32	305	26	36	41	173	63	144	1,787	2,527	19,823	152,767	3,299	
1892-93	441	1,131	1,287	182	26	358	20	19	26	132	10	52	1,186	1,723	13,875	48,792	9,020	
1893-94	423	503	618	32	13	160	15	17	20	100	375	421	908	1,219	6,263	26,207	346	
1894-95	455	494	524	341	9	97	23	22	23	15	164	193	689	837	6,660	15,492	2,037	
1895-96	467	163	182	59	20	283	21	17	17	10	188	231	388	713	2,341	55,440	11,663	
1896-97	137	359	378	107	11	198	23	20	21	—	—	—	390	597	4,646	33,824	—	
1897-98	101	137	140	119	3	64	20	12	14	2	4	4	156	222	1,252	19,335	1,259	
1898-99	97	132	145	79	5	75	24	20	27	1	2	2	159	249	1,934	22,430	4,057	
1899-00	166	151	176	55	3	103	26	16	21	—	7	7	177	307	1,622	19,240	526	
	20,120	16,932	19,558	3,239	212	3,037	328	213	307	1,190	913	1,189	18,270	24,491	*195,840	†1,284,998	46,035	

\* This area includes cases of re-valuation. † This area includes common pastures re-inspected, as different townships having right to the same grazings were dealt with; and also cases of re-valuation. (Continued.)

APP. AA (Continued).

YEAR.	Number of Applications to assist Proceedings for Removal under the Act of 1886.	Number of Applications to Prohibit Sale of Crofters' Effects under the Act of 1887.	Number of Applications under the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891.	Amount of Old Rents.	Amount of Fair Rents.	Amount of Reduction.	Amount of Increase.	Amount of Arrears.	Amount of Arrears Cancelled.	Amount of Arrears Ordered to be Paid.
	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1886-87	25	32	—	12,457 10 8	8,617 6 0	3,840 4 8	—	23,533 19 6	14,418 5 1½	9,115 14 4½
1887-88	23	291	—	11,882 18 8½	8,380 1 11	3,502 16 9½	—	20,325 14 9½	13,897 4 5½	6,428 10 4
1888-89	6	211	—	16,162 12 2	11,453 2 0	4,709 10 2	—	36,050 8 4	23,063 0 4½	12,987 7 11½
1889-90	5	59	—	9,775 9 3	6,764 9 10	3,010 19 5	—	32,168 8 11½	23,311 5 5½	8,857 3 6
1890-91	9	42	—	8,789 18 5	6,652 14 7	2,137 3 10	—	37,239 5 0½	26,010 15 1	11,228 9 11½
1891-92	8	30	19	8,767 12 6	6,138 0 7½	2,629 11 10½	—	19,895 10 9	14,320 7 5½	5,575 3 3½
1892-93	5	20	25	5,308 17 5	4,146 11 6	1,162 5 11	—	10,911 0 3½	6,979 16 6½	3,931 3 9
1893-94	4	9	28	2,292 8 2	2,056 16 1	235 12 1	—	1,904 18 5	1,013 2 1	891 16 4
1894-95	—	4	7	1,996 16 9	1,856 2 2	140 14 7	—	799 3 4	245 2 1	554 1 3
1895-96	1	1	13	877 13 3*	858 16 7†	18 16 8	—	323 16 4	210 4 2	113 12 2
1896-97	—	2	46	2,061 12 7	1,986 15 10	74 16 9	—	624 0 5	161 11 4	462 9 1
1897-98	3	3	53	495 16 0	509 11 0‡	—	13 15 0	154 0 0	21 4 0	132 16 0
1898-99	2	2	9	822 2 7	747 9 0	74 13 7	—	399 5 5	263 14 5	135 11 0
1899-00	1	—	7	494 1 8 <sup>a</sup>	498 2 0 <sup>b</sup>	—	4 0 4	15 9 0	13 17 0	1 12 0
	92	706	207	82,185 10 1½	60,665 19 1½	§21,537 6 4	17 15 4	184,345 0 7	123,929 9 7	60,415 11 0

\* Exclusive of £54, being the annual value of land assigned by the proprietor of Glenelg to twelve crofters.  
 † Inclusive of £54, being the annual value of land assigned by the proprietor of Glenelg to twelve crofters.  
 ‡ See Appendix DD, Report for 1899, footnotes † and §.  
<sup>a</sup> Exclusive of the lands of Ashag.  
<sup>b</sup> Inclusive of the lands of Ashag as explained in Appendix C, pp. 6-7, and Appendix I., page 17, supra.

APP. BB.—TABLE showing, according to Counties, all Applications dealt with by the Crofters Commission under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29; the Amending Act of 1887, 50 & 51 Vict. c. 24; the Amending Act of 1888, 51 & 52 Vict. c. 63; and the Crofters Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891, 54 & 55 Vict. c. 41; and also showing the Amount of Old Rents, Fair Rents Fixed, Old Arrears, Arrears Cancelled, and Arrears ordered to be paid; for the Fourteen Years from 1886-87 to 1899-1900.

COUNTY.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
	Number of Applications to fix Fair Rents.	Number of Inspections in regard thereto.	Number of Cases disposed of.	Number of Applicants for Enlargement of Holdings.	Number of Inspections in regard to the Applications made.	Number of Individual Applications disposed of.	Number of Miscellaneous Applications, Resumptions, March Disputes, Peat-mosses, Bent, Seaware, &c.	Number of Inspections, in regard thereto.	Number of Miscellaneous Applications disposed of.	Number of Appeals.	Number of Re-inspections thereof.	Number of Appeals disposed of.	Totals of Inspections (Columns 2, 5, 8, and 11).	Totals of Cases disposed of (Columns 3, 6, 9, and 12).	Total Extent of Land in Individual Occupancy dealt with.	Total Extent of Common Pastures dealt with.
ARGYLL, . . .	1,102	942	1,098	151	10	146	17	9	12	75	58	75	1,019	1,331	11,058 3 31	45,701
INVERNESS, . . .	5,473	4,657	5,448	1,095	59	995	105	78	103	163	66	163	4,880	6,708	61,547 0 7	342,450
ROSS & CROMARTY, . . .	5,719	4,509	5,656	451	38	451	8	8	8	438	414	438	4,969	6,553	28,790 3 19	451,928
SUTHERLAND, . . .	2,612	2,327	2,567	939	55	872	13	8	10	146	137	146	2,527	3,595	22,846 2 24	162,464
CAITHNESS, . . .	1,439	1,198	1,438	127	11	127	46	36	42	113	93	113	1,338	1,720	16,375 3 8	42,106
ORKNEY, . . .	1,253	1,028	1,236	229	20	229	112	49	106	32	28	32	1,126	1,603	22,526 1 20	16,273
SHETLAND, . . .	2,522	2,271	2,515	247	19	217	27	25	26	223	97	223	2,412	2,981	35,695 0 26	224,076
TOTALS . . .	20,120	16,932	19,958	3,239	212	3,037	328	213	307	1,190	913	1,189	18,270	24,491	195,840 3 15	1,284,998

\* This area includes cases of re-valuation.

† This area includes common pastures re-inspected, as different townships having right to the same grazings were dealt with; and also cases of re-valuation.

(Continued.)



## APP. BB (Continued.)

COUNTY.	17. Total Extent of Land assigned in Enlargement of Holdings.		18. Number of Applications to Suspend Proceedings for Removal of Effects under the Act of 1886.	19. Number of Applications to prohibit Sale of Crofters' Effects under the Act of 1886.	20. Number of Applications under the Common Grazings Regulation Act, 1891.	21. Amount of Old Rents.		22. Amount of Fair Rents.		23. Amount of Reductions.		24. Amount of Increase.	25. Amount of Arrears.		26. Amount of Arrears Cancelled.		27. Amount of Arrears ordered to be paid.	
	A.	B. P.				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ARGYLL, . . .	4,663	1 13	21	94	10	6,949	17 6	4,825	11 0	2,124	6 6	-	12,075	14 2½	7,548	7 9½	4,527	6 5
INVERNESS, . . .	8,880	3 8	13	88	118	21,480	1 5†	15,779	7 6§	5,700	13 11	-	70,087	10 9½	49,461	12 8½	20,625	18 1
ROSS & CROMARTY, . . .	1,307	2 13	15	157	41	16,351	2 5½	11,661	4 8	4,689	17 9½	-	59,994	13 2	42,129	11 10	17,865	1 4
SUTHERLAND, . . .	28,897	1 37	15	53	22	7,987	13 1	7,283	5 6	704	7 7	-	5,172	16 9	1,647	9 4	3,525	7 5
CAITHNESS, . . .	608	0 2	1	42	-	9,629	10 4	6,704	11 7	2,924	18 9	-	12,636	0 10½	7,060	3 11½	5,575	16 11
ORKNEY, . . .	742	0 32	8	25	-	8,512	9 8	6,337	18 6	2,174	11 2	-	10,897	14 11½	6,538	7 0½	4,359	7 11
SHEPHERD, . . .	936	0 0	19	247	16	11,274	15 8	8,074	0 4½	3,200	15 3½	-	13,480	9 10	9,543	16 11	3,933	12 11
TOTALS . . .	46,035	1 25	92	705	207	82,185	10 1½†	60,665	19 1½§	21,519	11 0	-	184,345	0 7	123,929	9 7	60,415	11 0

† Exclusive of additional lands assigned to Glenelg and Breakish Moss Crofters; of increased grazing rights at Strollamus; and of new holdings in Eigg, and in Ashaig, valued at £139 2s.

§ Inclusive of subjects mentioned in preceding note, and valued at £139 2s, made up thus:—£54 being the rent of additional land assigned to Glenelg Crofters in 1886; £37 10s., being value of Ashaig lands assigned to Breakish Moss Crofters in 1898; £37 10s. the rent of new holdings in Eigg; £8 6s. for new crofts at Ashaig; and £1 17s. for Strollamus grassings.

# REPORT

OF

# THE CROFTERS' COMMISSION

AS TO THEIR POSSESSIONS

UNDER THE ACT 49 & 50 VICT. Cap. 28, THE ACT  
50 & 51 VICT. Cap. 34, THE ACT 51 & 52  
VICT. Cap. 38, AND THE ACT  
54 & 55 VICT. Cap. 41.

FOR THE YEAR

From 31st DECEMBER 1899 to 31st DECEMBER 1900

BY THE

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty

---



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AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND;

WITH

APPENDICES.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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TO CARRY OUT A SCHEME

OF

COLONIZATION IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

OF

CROFTERS AND COTTARS FROM THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS  
AND ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

---

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY :

We, the undersigned Commissioners appointed under Your Majesty's Sign Manual for the purpose of carrying out a scheme of colonization in the Dominion of Canada of crofters and cottars from the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, and from the congested districts of Ireland, desire humbly to submit to your Majesty the following Report :—

Reports have been received from the Agent of the Board in Canada relating to the settlement at Killarney, in Manitoba, and at Saltcoats in the North West Territories of Canada, for the year 1899. The former was established in the summer of 1888, prior to the constitution of the Board, and the latter in the spring of 1889, most of the families also having been selected before the first meeting of the Board.

Statements are appended containing extracts from the Agent's reports (Appendix A.) and statistics (Appendix B.) showing the position of the Killarney settlement in 1899, the acreage under various crops, live stock on the farms, and other information.

*Killarney Settlement.*

There are 56 homesteads under cultivation in the Killarney Settlement, which numbers about 260 persons. The area under cultivation in 1899 was 2,767 acres, and the additional area broken and under summer fallow was 1,202 acres, or a total of 3,969 acres, as compared with 3,540 in 1898.

The yield of wheat in the settlement in 1899 was 35,080 bushels, as compared with 25,082 in 1898. There were also 18,387 bushels of oats raised, and 5,616 bushels of potatoes, as compared with 13,633 bushels and 5,173 bushels respectively in the previous year. The value of the wheat raised was \$20,346, of oats \$5,516, and of potatoes \$1,684, as compared with \$15,049, \$4,089, and \$1,551 in 1898.

In addition to the animals remaining (naturally few in number) of those originally supplied by the Board, the crofters possessed 131 horses, 1 ox, 104 cows, 76 heifers, 31 steers, 13 bulls, 12 sheep, and 218 pigs; besides 1,908 chickens and other poultry. These figures show a slight increase over the previous year, and a considerable increase as compared with 1890.

The families in the settlement cut 926 tons of hay.

The Board report, with much satisfaction, that the Killarney crofters paid, during the year 1899-1900, the sum of nearly £1,000 on account of their debts to the Board.

With very few exceptions, the crofters have also discharged their Municipal obligations.

The outside indebtedness of the crofters remains in the position described in our previous Reports.

Owing to the development of the part of Manitoba in which the Settlement is situated, the land of the crofters has been increasing in value year by year. They are now in the way of becoming substantial and successful farmers, if they profit by the experience they have acquired; and they are certainly in a position at the present time, and have a future before them, such as would hardly have been possible in the districts from which they originally came.

#### *The Saltcoats Settlement.*

The Board are not able to report so satisfactorily of the Saltcoats settlers as of those at Killarney. Most of the former have abandoned their lands.

At the same time, however, there is no doubt that the settlers have done well. They have not incurred outside debts to any appreciable extent, they rarely ask for credit, and where it is given they seldom allow the dates of repayment to pass without discharging their obligations. This statement is made on the authority of the store-keepers at Saltcoats and Yorkton, in the vicinity of which places the Settlement is located. It is a matter of regret that the crofters have not shown the same solicitude in regard to their debts to the Board.

Had the settlers who have abandoned their homesteads remained in the settlement they might have done well, and would have had no difficulty in meeting their obligations to the Board. Those who remained, until recently, cannot be considered as other than well-to-do farmers, in view of the herds of live stock in their possession, which, however, are reputed to belong to members of the families who have not received advances from the Board.

The question of the obligations of the settlers at Saltcoats to the Board, and the steps to be taken for the protection of the Board's interests, are receiving consideration.

All of which we humbly submit to Your Majesty's gracious consideration.

(Signed)	BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.
„	STRATHCONA AND MOUNT ROYAL.
„	HORACE PLUNKETT.
„	JAMES KING.
„	COLIN SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.
„	JOHN ROSS OF BLADENSBURG.
„	SAMUEL CHISHOLM.
„	THOMAS SKINNER.

J. G. COLMER, *Secretary.*

November 1900.

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A P P E N D I X.

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## APPENDIX A.

## I.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE AGENT OF THE BOARD RESPECTING THE KILLARNEY SETTLEMENT.

The Agent has the honour to forward to you, by registered mail, his official Report on the Killarney Crofter Settlement for the year 1899.

*Statements and Individual Reports.*

The various attached statements have been compiled with the view of showing the fullest possible information in what is hoped may be found a convenient form for reference. They contain a record of the number, name, age, and location of each member of every family. The number of acres under cultivation of wheat, oats, and potatoes, average per acre, yield and market value of the same. Total acreage under cultivation, breaking, backsetting, and summer fallow done during the year, and grand total of acres that can be brought under cultivation for the spring of 1900, as well as the live stock on each holding, value of improvements, &c., present approximate value of holding (160 acres), total approximate value of the Board's security. The following additional information, in the form of a Memoranda, has been added to each of the settlers' individual reports—*i.e.*, date of Municipal Tax sale (if any), amount for which land was sold, sum paid by the lessee or the Board to redeem; amount of Municipal taxes due at the 31st December, 1899; taxes paid by the lessee or the Board, lessee's debt to the Board at the 31st March, 1898; total deductions made (all interest and 50 per cent. of legal lien foreclosure expenses); balance divided into eight equal annual instalments (without interest); amount of each annual repayment; total amount paid by the lessee; number of payments made and date due; balance owing by the lessee and the Agent's remarks.

*Recapitulation.*

A comparative statement has been added for years 1890 and 1899. This statement shows that the total number of acres brought under the plough in 1890, by 56 settlers, was 2,182, and in 1899, by the same number of settlers, 3,969, an increase of 1,787, or an average of nearly 70 acres to each settler. Also, that the total number of acres under cultivation for 1890 was 1,323 and for 1899, 2,767, an increase of 1,444 acres. In 1890 the acres under wheat were 1,239, with an average yield of 15 bushels, and in 1899, 21,100, an increase of 861 acres, with an average yield of over 16½ bushels to the acre. In 1890 the acreage under oats was 74 acres, with an average yield of over 29 bushels to the acre; and in 1899 649 acres, an increase of 575 acres, with an average yield of over 28 bushels to the acre. The number of acres under potatoes in 1890 was 10, with an average yield of over 176 bushels to the acre; and in 1899 18 acres, which yielded over 200 bushels to the acre.

The average price paid in the (9) markets of the colony for farm produce during the season of 1899 was: Wheat 58 cents, oats 30 cents, and potatoes 30 cents per bushel.

With few exceptions the settlers' crops were harvested without appreciable losses; where such occurred the Agent had little difficulty in locating and explaining to the settlers that the cause was in nearly every instance directly traceable to the manner in which they had carried on their farming operations.

A further comparative statement has been added, showing similar information for the years 1898 and 1899. From this statement it will be observed that the 56 settlers have increased their acreage of broken land by 429 acres, making the grand total of land brought under the plough now tallie, 3,969 acres. The statement in question also shows that the settlers had 311 acres more land in crop in 1899 than in the previous year, and that the increase in the acreage of wheat was 207 acres, oats 113 acres, and potatoes 1 acre.

The Agent begs to report that the data contained in the foregoing statements has only reference to the Board's properties, and therefore does not embrace (9) other farms, of 160 acres each, purchased by their settlers, upon which they have broken and cultivated, in several instances, a larger area of land than on the holdings they are purchasing from the Board.

It will be further learned from the comparative statement that, in 1890, the settlers purchased 1 horse, and in 1899 they had in their possession 131. In 1890 the number of oxen (I.C.B.) was 57, and in 1899, 0. Again, the settlers in 1890 purchased 24 oxen, and in 1899 they had in their possession 1 ox. In 1890, the settlers had 37 of the original cows supplied to them by the Board, and in 1899, 0. Cows purchased by the settlers, in addition to those supplied by the Board in 1890 numbered 25, and in 1899 this number was increased by 79. The number of young stock, &c., is as follows:—

Heifers, 1890, 30; 1899, 76,	an increase of 46.
Steers, 1890, 37; 1899, 31,	a decrease of 6.
Bulls, 1890, 5; 1899, 13,	an increase of 8.
Sheep, 1890, 0; 1899, 12,	" " 12.
Poultry, 1890, 813; 1899, 1908,	" " 1,095.
Pigs, 1890, 38; 1899, 218,	" " 180.

A further comparative statement has been added, showing similar information for the years 1898 and 1899, and from which it will be seen that the settlers have in their possession 35 more horses than they had in 1898, &c.

The cause in the decrease in the live stock originally supplied to the settlers by the Board is accounted for by the death and sale, while the small increase in the private stock is directly traceable to sales made to Canadian and American cattle buyers, who have paid as high as 10 cents a pound live weight for young cattle.

It is particularly gratifying to the Agent to be able to inform the Board that with few exceptions the settlers have discharged debts incurred in purchasing horses.

*Municipal Taxes.*

The Agent takes great pleasure in being able to report that, with the undermentioned exceptions, the settlers have not only redeemed their holdings which they allowed to be sold for taxes, but that they have paid all their current taxes due at the 31st December, 1899. For particulars of taxes not paid, please refer to individual reports of Nos. 1, 7, 9½, 13½, 44, 22, 24, 25, 26, 67 and 29; No. 9½ having not only failed to redeem his holding, which he allowed to be sold for taxes on the 30th July, 1898, but also to pay the current taxes due at the 31st December, 1899. The Board's solicitors were instructed to take the necessary legal steps compelling No. 9½ to either discharge these obligations (63.77 dols.) on or before the 22nd April, 1900, or to vacate the Board's land.

*1898 and 1899 Repayments.*

It is extremely gratifying to the Agent to be able to report that under the present arrangement the total sums collected by him from the settlers, during the financial year 1899 and 1900, in full or part payment of their 1898 and 1899 lease, Rent, Lien and Sale instalments amounted to 2,721.78 dols.

The Agent begs to report that to avoid the possibility of creating a real hardship on the Board's settlers when making his demands for payment of their 1898 and 1899 instalments, he had to take into consideration their present outstanding indebtedness, which if they had failed to discharge would mean a serious loss of live stock and implements, upon which they had already made payments.

The Agent regrets to be compelled to report that, owing to Nos. 5, 8, 9½, and 36 having failed to carry out their promises to remit the demanded payments, and having also ignored both the Board's Solicitors and Agents several further registered letters demanding payment, the Agent, as already reported, was compelled to instruct the Board's Solicitors to take the necessary



legal steps, compelling the delinquent settlers to either live up to the conditions of their leases or to vacate the Board's properties. The Solicitors have reported that the actions they have instituted against the above-mentioned settlers have resulted in their notifying them that they are arranging to discharge the demanded payments.

#### *Re Discharging Debts to Board.*

The Agent begs to report that during the financial year 1899 and 1900, Nos. 43½, 46, 54, 57½, 60 and 64 have paid him the sum of 2,016.96 dols., in full of their indebtedness to the Board, and that this sum and the amount received from the settlers in payment of their 1898 and 1899 instalments, 2,719.78 dols., total 4,738.74 dols., has been deposited to the credit of the Board's account number "three" as per statements and bank certificate of that account at the 31st March, 1900, forwarded to London on the 10th inst.

## II.—EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE AGENT OF BOARD RESPECTING THE SALTCOATS SETTLEMENT.

The Agent has the honour to forward by registered mail his 1899 Annual Report on the "Lothian" Crofter Colony, located near Saltcoats, Assiniboia, North-West Territories.

#### *Farming Operations, etc.*

The Agent regrets to be compelled to report that he found only 11 out of the original 72 crofters assisted by the Imperial Colonization Board were in residence on their homesteads, upon which they had given liens, securing the advances made to them, and that their farming operations consisted in cultivating 11 acres, which yielded over 2,530 bushels of potatoes, and raising live stock (horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and poultry), the average horned stock to each settler being 32 head, which, in nearly every instance, was reputed to be the property of a member other than the assistant head.

#### *Abandoned lands.*

The Agent begs to inform the Board that the "Lothian" colony originally consisted of 72 assisted crofters; of this number 71 have at this date abandoned their holdings, there is therefore 1 remaining (No. 88, Donald McIver), who purposes remaining and meeting his lien instalments.

Of the 71 abandoned homesteads, the Board hold patents for 42 parcels of land, and 21 more settlers have now, as before stated, signed forms of abandonment. These forms are being handed over to the Board's solicitors (Messrs. Tupper, Phippin, and Tupper), who will be instructed to immediately forward the same to the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, in order to allow the patents to the affected lands being issued direct to the Board with the least possible delay. Owing to 4 deaths (Nos. 5, 10, 37, and 85), and present whereabouts of 4 more (Nos. 27, 42, 44, and 54) of the remaining 8 abandoned homesteaders being unknown, the Agent has been unable to obtain their signatures to similar forms of abandonments; nevertheless, the Board's solicitors

will be furnished with full particulars to enable them to take the necessary proceedings to have patents issued direct to the Board.

#### *Sale abandoned lands, etc.*

The Agent begs to inform the Board that he has had lists circulated showing all lands (42) at present vested in the Board and offering them for sale at 2 dols. and 2.50 dols. an acre, repayable on the following conditions, *i.e.*, at 2 dols. an acre, cash down 47.93 dols., balance in nine equal annual instalments of 40 dols. each. At 2.50 dols. an acre, cash down 59.91 dols., balance in nine equal annual instalments of 50 dols. each; 5 per cent. to be charged on all overdue instalments.

A sale under these conditions means the Board will receive at the end of nine years on each parcel of land (*i.e.*, quarter section or 160 acres) sold for 2 dols. an acre, 407.43 dols., or if sold for 2.50 dols. an acre, the sum of 509.91 dols.

Should a purchaser wish to pay for the land in full at time of purchase, a reduction from price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual instalment.

At this date the Agent is in correspondence with three intending purchasers, and hopes to be able to report in the near future that sales have been made in each case at the rate of 2.50 dols. an acre.

#### *Value of Advances and Securities.*

The Agent begs to inform the Board that the total advances made to the 71 crofters who have abandoned their homesteads approximately amount to 36,392.23 dols.

As it might at first sight appear to the Board the sale of these settlers' abandoned lands would not realise anything like the sum advanced them, the Agent begs to say that if sold at 2.50 dols. an acre under the already stated terms, the Board would receive a return of 36,203.61 dols., leaving the small debit balance of 188.62 dols.

#### *School Taxes (1899).*

The Agent begs to report that the Board paid the following School Taxes: No. 175, "Meadowvale" School District, 44.80 dols.; No. 197, "Eden" School District, 23.04 dols.

#### *Statute Labour and Fire Guard Taxes.*

The Board was also called upon to pay Statute Labour and Fire Guard Taxes for year 1899 to the following Districts: No. 10, 32.50 dols.; No. 84, 15 dols.; and to No. 420, 32.50 dols.

#### *General Remarks.*

While the "Lothian" Colony cannot, by reason of the settlers' failures to repay the Board's advances, be considered a success, the Agent thinks it worthy of noting the following facts: First, that they have not incurred outside debts to any appreciable extent; that they rarely ask for credit, and where it is given they seldom allow the promised date of repayment to pass without discharging their obligations. This is vouched for by several of the storekeepers at Saltcoats and Yorkton. Second, having fair-sized herds of live stock in their possession, they cannot be considered other than well-to-do farmers.

## APPENDIX B.

1899.

## KILLARNEY CROFTERS

STATEMENT COMPILED FROM INFORMATION CONTAINED IN

Lease Number.	Names.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.								
		Wheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.		
		Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.
			Bushels.	\$ c.		Bushels.	\$ c.		Bushels.	\$ c.
1	William McLeod	45	675	391 50	20	600	180 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	162	48 60
— 34	Malcolm McIver	32	416	241 28	25	622	186 60	1	247	74 10
2	Donald McDonald	50	800	464 00	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	30 00
— 54	Samuel Graham	40	680	394 40	—	—	—	1	247	74 10
4	John McKay	30	510	295 80	15	450	135 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	87	26 10
5	Norman Graham	45	675	391 50	19	570	171 00	1	192	57 60
— 35	William McLeod	60	960	556 80	10	350	105 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	143	42 90
6	John Nicolson	75	1,125	652 50	20	600	180 00	1	168	50 40
— 36	John McLean	30	450	261 00	10	200	60 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	98	29 40
— 56	Murdo McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	John Campbell	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 37	Angus Graham	40	640	371 20	15	435	130 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	30 00
8	John McKenzie	43	645	374 10	20	520	156 00	1	157	47 10
— 38	Andrew Graham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9	John McLeod	15	225	130 50	10	250	75 00	1	192	57 60
— 39	William McLeod	30	600	348 00	20	640	192 00	—	—	—
— 40	John McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 57	Lewis McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Kenneth McAuley	60	960	556 80	10	300	90 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	114	34 20
— 53	John McAuley	30	510	295 80	9	234	70 20	1	219	65 70
— 73	Niel Munro	30	540	313 20	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	Angus McDonald	50	800	464 00	20	580	174 00	1	267	80 10
— 58	John McKenzie	25	425	246 50	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	Angus McLeod	30	450	261 00	10	260	78 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	127	38 10
— 41	Donald McLeod	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	John Morrison	35	490	284 20	24	600	180 00	1	241	72 30
— 59	Murdo Morrison	20	300	174 00	10	260	78 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	93	27 90
15	John Graham	45	765	443 70	15	495	148 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	104	31 20
— 60	John Graham	50	900	522 00	10	360	108 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	98	29 40
16	Allen McLeod	44	748	433 84	11	319	95 70	$\frac{1}{2}$	107	32 10
— 42	Murdo Stewart	33	495	287 10	10	270	81 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	103	30 90
17	John McKenzie	40	640	371 20	24	696	208 80	1	184	55 20
— 43	Colin McKenzie	45	810	469 80	22	616	184 80	$\frac{1}{2}$	93	27 90
— 61	Kenneth McLeod	20	420	243 60	10	300	90 00	—	—	—
18	William McDonald	53	901	522 58	20	540	162 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	84	25 20
— 44	Donald Murray	40	680	394 40	20	520	156 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	89	26 70

## APPENDIX B.

1899.

## KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

## THE KILLARNEY CROFTERS' (1899) INDIVIDUAL REPORTS.

Total Acres under Cultivation.	Land prepared Season of 1899.	Grand Total of Acres broken.	Live Stock on each Settler's Holding.										Tons Hay cut 1899.	
			Private Horses.	I. C. B. Oxen.	Private Oxen.	I. C. B. Cows.	Private Cows.	Private Heifers.	Private Steers.	Private Bulls.	Private Sheep.	Private Pigs.		Private Poultry.
65½	19½	85	3	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	5	31	24
58	12	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50½	29½	80	3	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	8	42	27
41	9	50	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	5	37	16
45½	4½	50	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	72	21
65	20	85	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	4	36	14
70½	39½	110	3	—	—	—	4	1	—	1	—	7	35	28
96	44	140	3	—	—	—	3	6	—	2	—	4	53	17
40½	9½	50	3	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	5	46	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	50	50	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	9	59	28
55½	19½	75	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	2	21	22
64	16	80	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	7	5	66	27
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	4	30	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	5	47	19
50	20	70	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	5	41	40
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70½	29½	100	2	—	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	5	34	19
40	25	65	2	—	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	24	12
30	40	70	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
71	29	100	3	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	6	34	19
25	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40½	23½	64	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	22	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60	40	100	3	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	5	33	17
30½	19½	50	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	29	6
50½	29½	80	2	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	—	4	62	17
60½	14½	75	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	4	33	16
55½	24½	80	2	—	—	—	3	2	—	1	—	5	49	17
43½	26½	70	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	29	16
65	25	90	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	6	71	21
67½	22½	90	6	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	23	25
30	20	50	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
73½	11½	85	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	44	14
60½	39½	100	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	51	18

## APPENDIX B. —continued

Lease Number.		Names.	Number of Acres under Cultivation.								
Heads.	Others.		Wheat.			Oats.			Potatoes.		
			Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.	Acres.	Yield.	Value.
—	55	Alexander McDonald	30	Bushels. 450	\$ c. 261 00	—	—	—	1	Bushels. 169	\$ c. 50 70
19	—	Murdo Graham	40	600	348 00	10	270	81 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	93	27 90
21	—	Norman McKenzie	60	1,020	591 60	20	620	186 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	97	29 10
—	45	William McKenzie	60	900	522 00	15	375	112 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	87	26 10
—	62	James McIver	30	510	295 80	5	125	37 50	1	169	50 70
22	—	John McDonald	50	900	522 00	10	310	93 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	89	26 70
—	46	Norman McDonald	35	595	345 10	10	290	87 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	81	24 30
—	64	Duncan McDonald	10	150	87 00	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	John McDonald	40	720	417 60	10	270	81 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	90	27 00
24	—	Angus McLeod	60	900	522 00	15	390	117 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	87	26 10
25	—	Angus Morrison	50	1,000	580 00	15	450	135 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	101	30 30
26	—	Donald McKinnon	60	1,020	591 60	20	560	168 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	100	30 00
—	67	Cathern McKinnon	40	680	394 40	10	280	84 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	83	24 90
27	—	Donald Stewart	80	1,680	974 40	10	330	99 00	—	—	—
28	—	Ronald McKay	50	1,100	638 00	15	525	157 50	1	203	60 90
29	—	Dugal McKenzie	50	800	464 00	20	440	132 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	87	26 10
30	—	Roderick McKay	50	900	522 00	20	580	174 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	89	26 70
31	—	Bannatyne McKinnon	60	960	556 80	15	405	121 50	$\frac{1}{2}$	84	25 20
32	—	Kenneth McLeod	60	900	556 80	20	580	174 00	$\frac{1}{2}$	91	27 30
33	—	John Fraser	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	26	= 56 Settlers Total	2,100	35,080	\$20,346 40	649	18,387	\$5,511	28	5,616	\$1,684 80

## MEMORANDA 1899.

Allowing for waste, Wheat averaged over 17 Bushels, of No. 1 Hard,

“ “ “ Oats “ “ 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  “  
 “ “ “ Potatoes “ “ 200 “

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

Total of Acres under Cultivation.	Land prepared Season of 1899.	Grand Total of Acres broken.	Live Stock on each Settler's Holding.											Tons Hay cut 1899.
			Private Horses.	I. C. B. Oxen.	Private Oxen.	I. C. B. Cows.	Private Cows.	Private Heifers.	Private Steers.	Private Bulls.	Private Sheep.	Private Pigs.	Private Poultry.	
31	24	55	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	40	12
50½	14½	65	4	—	—	—	3	3	1	1	—	5	69	21
80½	19½	100	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	31	16
75½	24½	100	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	4	42	1
36	14	50	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	3	23	12
60½	29½	90	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	73	22
45½	19½	65	2	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	3	43	15
10	40	50	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
50½	24½	75	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	4	41	18
75½	24½	100	3	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—	5	34	21
65½	14½	80	2	—	—	—	3	3	1	—	—	10	49	16
80½	39½	120	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	6	27	15
50½	24½	75	3	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	3	4	57	26
90	10	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66	59	125	4	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	20	20
70½	39½	110	5	—	—	—	3	2	2	—	—	10	81	30
70½	14½	85	5	—	—	—	5	5	3	—	—	10	39	28
75½	34½	110	3	—	—	—	7	3	2	1	—	4	30	22
80½	14½	95	2	—	1	—	3	2	1	—	—	9	39	27
—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	—	10	49	20
2,767	1,202	3,989	131	—	1	—	104	76	31	13	12	218	1,908	926

MEMORANDA 1899.

to the Acre, and found a ready market @ \$0 58 Cents per Bushel.

” ” ” ” ” ” @ \$0 30 Cents ” ”

” ” ” ” ” ” @ \$0 30 Cents ” ”

APPENDIX B.—*continued*

## RECAPITULATION

## KILLARNEY CROFTERS

1890—1899 AND 1898—1899

Assisted Settlers - 1890 = 56 " " - 1898 = 56 " " - 1899 = 56	Wheat.		Oats.		Potatoes.		Total Acres under Cultivation.	Land prepared Season of 1899.	Grand Total Acres Broken.
	Number Acres.	Yield Bushels.	Number Acres.	Yield Bushels.	Number Acres.	Yield Bushels.			
For year 1899 - - - -	2,100	35,080	649	18,387	28	5,616	2,767	1,202	3,969
" " 1890 - - - -	1,239	18,585	74	2,168	10	1,761	1,323	859	2,182
<i>Increase</i> - - - -	861	16,495	575	16,219	18	3,855	1,444	343	1,787
<i>Decrease</i> - - - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
For year 1899 - - - -	2,100	35,080	649	18,387	28	5,616	2,767	1,202	3,969
" " 1898 - - - -	1,893	25,082	536	13,633	27	5,173	2,456	1,084	3,540
<i>Increase</i> - - - -	207	9,998	113	4,754	1	443	311	118	429
<i>Decrease</i> - - - -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

APPENDIX B.—*continued.*

## RECAPITULATION.

## KILLARNEY CROFTERS.

1890—1899 AND 1898—1899.

Live Stock on each Settler's Holding.											Tons of Hay
Private Horses.	I.C.B. Oxen.	Private Oxen.	I.C.B. Cows.	Private Cows.	Private Heifers.	Private Steers.	Private Bulls.	Private Sheep.	Private Pigs.	Private Poultry.	
131	—	1	—	104	76	31	13	12	218	1,908	926
1	57	24	37	25	30	37	5	—	38	813	518
130	—	—	—	79	46	—	8	12	180	1,095	408
—	57	23	37	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
131	—	1	—	104	76	31	13	12	218	1,908	926
96	11	10	—	98	75	61	—	18	160	1,554	711
35	—	—	—	6	1	—	13	—	58	354	215
—	11	9	—	—	—	30	—	6	—	—	—

G. B. BORRADAILE

Agent in Canada.





EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

RETURN to an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 23 May 1901 ;—for,

“ RETURN showing the Number of EXPERIMENTS performed on LIVING ANIMALS during the Year 1900, under LICENCES granted under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, distinguishing Painless from Painful Experiments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 211, of Session 1900).”

Home Office,  
23 May 1901. }

JESSE COLLINGS.

(Mr. Jesse Collings)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
24 May 1901.

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RETURN showing the Number of EXPERIMENTS performed on LIVING ANIMALS during the Year 1900, under LICENCES granted under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, distinguishing Painless from Painful Experiments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 211, of Session 1900).

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Sir,

April 27, 1901.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on Experiments performed in England and Scotland during the Year 1900, under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, including,—

- (a.) The Names of all Persons who have held Licences or Special Certificates during any part of the Year; together with a Statement of the Registered Places at which the Licences were valid, and of the Persons who signed the Applications for Licences and granted Certificates under the Act.
- (b.) The Total Number of Experiments performed during 1900, classified and arranged according to their general Nature.

### R E P O R T.

THE names of all those persons who held licences during 1900 will be found in Tables I. and II. The total number of licensees was 247, of whom 63 performed no experiments.

The names of all those "registered places" to which licensees were accredited are given in the tables. All licensees were restricted to the registered place or places specified on their licences, with the exception of those who were permitted to perform inoculation experiments in places other than a "registered place," with the object of studying outbreaks of disease among animals in remote districts.

Tables I. and II. afford evidence,—

1. That licences and certificates have been granted and allowed only upon the recommendation of persons of high scientific standing;
2. That the licensees are persons who, by their training and education, are fitted to undertake experimental work and to profit by it;
3. That all experimental work has been conducted in suitable places.

Table III. shows the number and the nature of the experiments performed by each licensee mentioned in Table I., specifying whether these experiments were done under the licence alone or under any special certificate.

Table III. is divided into two parts, A. and B., for the purpose of separating experiments which are performed without anæsthetics from experiments in which anæsthetics are used.

The total number of experiments included in Table III. (A.) is 1,885.

Of these there were performed,—

Under Licence alone* - - - - -	1,118
„ Certificate C. - - - - -	181
„ Certificate B. - - - - -	358
„ Certificate B. + EE. - - - - -	228

Table III. (B.) is devoted entirely to inoculations, hypodermic injections, and some few other proceedings, performed without anæsthetics. It includes 8,954 experiments, whereof there were performed,—

Under Certificate A. - - - - -	8,825
„ Certificate A. + E. - - - - -	117
„ Certificate A. + F. - - - - -	12

The total number of experiments is 10,839, being 2,370 more than in 1899; the increase in the number of experiments included in Table III. (A.) is 229, and in Table III. (B.), 2,141.

But few of these experiments have been in any serious degree painful. Taking first the experiments recorded in Table III. (A.), 1,885 in number, the experiments performed under licence alone, or under Certificate C., together amounting to 1,299, are unattended by pain, because the animal is kept under an anæsthetic during the whole of the experiment, and must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic.

In the remaining 586 experiments, performed under Certificate B., or B. linked with EE., the operations are performed under anæsthetics, from the influence of which the animals are allowed to recover. The operations are performed aseptically, and the healing of the wounds as a rule takes place without pain. If the antiseptic precautions fail and suppuration occurs, the animal is required to be killed. These operations as now practised are seldom, if ever, followed by pain. I have seen numerous animals on which serious operations have been performed, removal of organs and the like, and which were clearly not in pain; indeed, they were often to all appearance in perfect health.

The experiments included in Table III. (B.), 8,954 in number, are all performed without anæsthetics. They are mostly inoculations, but a few are feeding experiments, or the administration of various substances by the mouth. In no case has a certificate dispensing with the use of anæsthetics been presented for an experiment involving a serious operation.

\* In experiments performed under licence alone, the animal must during the whole of the experiment be under the influence of some anæsthetic of sufficient power to prevent the animal feeling pain; and the animal must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anæsthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic which has been administered.

Certificate C. allows experiments to be performed, under the foregoing provisions as to the use of anæsthetics, in illustration of lectures.

Certificate B. exempts the person performing the experiment from the obligation to cause the animal on which the experiment is performed to be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic; and when the animal is a dog or a cat, Certificate EE. is also necessary.

Certificate A. allows experiments to be performed without anæsthetics; and when the animal on which the experiment is performed is a dog or a cat, Certificate E. is also necessary.

Certificate F. is required in all cases of experiments on a horse, ass, or mule.

The pain caused by a hypodermic injection is so slight that such a procedure in itself could hardly be regarded as coming under the Act. But the experiment does not terminate with the injection. The effect of the injection may be to set up a condition of disease accompanied by pain, and the experiment continues until the animal recovers, or dies, or is killed. This effect may not manifest itself for a considerable time, extending perhaps over several days, and the certificate dispensing with the use of anæsthetics is necessary, in addition to the licence, since it is evident that the experiment could not be performed if the animal had to be kept under an anæsthetic during the whole period from the administration of the injection until the close of the experiment.

It must not be assumed that the animal is in pain during the whole of this time. In cases of prolonged action of an injected substance, even when ending fatally, the animal is generally apparently well, and takes its food as usual, until a short time before death. The state of illness may last only a very few hours, and in some cases it is not observed at all.

In a large proportion of the inoculations included in Table III. (B.), the result is negative; that is, the animal does not exhibit any ill effects, and therefore does not suffer any pain. This is especially the case with many inoculations for purposes of diagnosis, with the great majority of the inoculations performed for the testing of articles of food, and with many of the inoculations made for the purpose of standardising antitoxic serum, namely, those cases in which the antitoxin is sufficiently powerful to neutralise the amount of toxin injected, so that the latter has no action. It is only a small proportion of the inoculations practised that are followed by disease or poisoning. In some of these cases, such as the injection of certain drugs, or of tetanus toxin, the effect produced is without doubt painful; but in the two most frequently employed proceedings of this kind, viz., inoculation for the diagnosis of tuberculosis, and for the standardisation of diphtheria antitoxin, there is some difference of opinion amongst those who have had most experience as to whether the effects produced are attended by pain or not. There is, however, strong reason for holding that the gradual development of tuberculosis and the poisoning by diphtheria toxin resulting from such inoculations, although they may not be accompanied by acute suffering, are conditions which bring these proceedings within the category of "experiments calculated to give pain."

In the event of pain ensuing as the result of an inoculation, a condition attached to the licence requires that the animal shall be killed under anæsthetics as soon as the main result of the experiment has been attained.

It will be seen, therefore, that in a very large number of instances, especially in the case of experiments performed without the use of anæsthetics, the experiments are entirely painless. Such experiments are performed under licence and certificates, because it is impossible to foretell in an individual case whether painful consequences will ensue. Considerable difficulty is also frequently experienced in deciding whether a contemplated procedure is calculated to give pain or not, and in such doubtful cases the experimenter applies for a licence, and procures the certificates necessary to cover his proceedings.

During the past year the attention of the Secretary of State was called to certain experiments in which animals were deprived of food for variable periods. The licensee explained that he did not deem these experiments to be within the scope of the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77. Inasmuch as a full account of these experiments was published in 1896, and they were not brought to the notice of the Secretary of State at the time, it was decided that it was too late to institute proceedings with a view to determining whether these experiments came under the Act or not. At the same time, the Secretary of State expressed his opinion that experiments involving starvation to an extent calculated to cause pain were undoubtedly within the Act.

The large increase in the number of inoculation experiments included in Table III. (B.) is mainly due to the growing appreciation of their great value

as a means of detecting, curing, and preventing disease. Inoculations for the purpose of diagnosis are now part of the routine of medical practice; during the year 1900, 2,230 inoculations were made by three licensees for the purpose of standardising antitoxins, and over 1,500 inoculations were made by two licensees for the testing of milk. These experiments are performed in large numbers on behalf of the authorities responsible for the care of the public health, including the Local Government Board, County Councils, and Municipal Corporations.

The appearance of bubonic plague in this country has afforded an illustration of the value of the experimental method in diagnosis. It is of the greatest importance that this disease should be recognised as early as possible. This can only be done with certainty with the aid of inoculations into animals. Two fresh places were registered, and two new licences were granted during 1900, expressly to allow of the necessary experiments being performed in localities where infection was apprehended.

The number of inoculations for the diagnosis of rabies in dogs has fallen to 81 for the year 1900.

Returns of experiments have not been received from two licensees, who are on service in South Africa. They are believed not to have performed any experiments, and their names are placed provisionally in Table II.

The licensee, whose return for 1899 had not been received at the time when last year's report was submitted, has since reported 6 experiments under licence alone.

During the year the usual inspections of registered places have been made by Sir James Russell and myself, and have been severally reported. We have found the animals everywhere suitably lodged and well cared for. In a place where the accommodation for animals was considered defective, registration was withheld.

I have had to report the following irregularities:—

1. A licensee holding the certificate dispensing with the use of anæsthetics, performed some inoculations under anæsthetics, allowing the animals to recover therefrom. The animals suffered no pain. This is an irregularity, because the certificate (B.) required by the Act when an anæsthetic is used, and the animal allowed to recover therefrom, is different from the certificate (A.) required when an experiment is performed entirely without anæsthetics.

2. In another case, a licensee holding the certificate (B.), exempting from the obligation to kill the animal before it recovers from the influence of the anæsthetic, reported as being performed under this certificate, seven experiments in which drugs were administered by the mouth and by injection without anæsthetics. It is doubtful whether the administration of these drugs actually caused pain; but, if so, and the experiments therefore came under the Act, the licensee should have obtained the certificate (A.) dispensing with the use of anæsthetics.

3. A licensee, through a misunderstanding, performed a larger number of inoculations without anæsthetics than was authorised by his certificate. The mistake was clearly unintentional, and the licensee has been cautioned.

4. A licensee, not holding the special certificate necessary for the purpose, made two inoculations upon guinea pigs under the influence of an anæsthetic, and allowed the animals to recover therefrom. The object of the experiments was the detection of tuberculosis, and the result being negative the animals suffered no pain. Before these experiments, which might have caused pain to the animals, were undertaken, a certificate ought to have been obtained by the licensee, who has been accordingly cautioned as to his future proceedings should he desire a renewal of his licence.

5. A licensee, holding no certificates, performed operations on rabbits under an anæsthetic, and allowed them to recover. The operation was not severe;

---

and the animals have remained in good health. For these experiments the licensee required a certificate (B.). He has been censured, and has not sought a renewal of his licence.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. D. THANE,

Inspector.

The Right Hon. Charles Thomson Ritchie, M.P.,  
His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

TABLE I.

LIST of LICENSEES who performed EXPERIMENTS under their LICENCES and CERTIFICATES in 1900, and List of Registered Places to which such Licensees were accredited.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		A. Special for Experiments without Anesthetics.	B. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	C. Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures.	D. For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	E. Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs. (with A.) without Anesthetics.	F. Permitting Experiments on Horses, Mules, or Asses. (with B.) Discharging the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	
ABERDEEN: University; the Departments of Physiology, Pathology, and Materia Medica.	D. J. Hamilton, M.B., F.R.C.S.F. §	2†	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, University of Aberdeen; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
- Ditto - ditto -	John J. R. Macleod, M.B., CH.B.	-	1	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Aberdeen; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
- Ditto - ditto -	John A. MacWilliam, M.D.	-	-	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.
- Ditto - ditto -	Thomas Fraser, M.B., CH.B., M.A.	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Aberdeen.
- Ditto - ditto -	Ashley W. Mackintosh, M.D.	-	1	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Anatomy, University of Aberdeen.
- Ditto - ditto -	John E. Esslemont, M.B., CH.B. °	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Aberdeen.



-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Aberdeen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Aberdeen; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Regius Professor of Medicine, Uni- versity of Cambridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London; Downing Professor of Medicine, University of Cam- bridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

**BRIDGE OF WEIR,  
RENFREWSHIRE.**

Consumption Hospitals of Scot-  
land; the Laboratory situated  
within the Executive Buildings.

**CAMBRIDGE:**

University; Downing College  
Laboratories.

**B**

0.142.

\* This licence is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ These certificates are no longer in force.

§ Professor Hamilton could also perform experiments in the investigation of "braxy" in sheep at such places as he might consider advisable, provided that in reporting the result of such experiments to the Inspector he stated the names of the places in which such experiments had been performed.

¶ After the 29th June Mr. Macleod could only perform experiments at the London Hospital Medical College, London.

‡‡ Dr. Dixon could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

\*\*\* Professor Woodhead could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.							Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting on Cats or Dogs.		Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
						E. (with A.) without Anæ- sthetics.	EE. (with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæ- sthesia.		
CAMBRIDGE—continued. University; New Museums, Bio- logical and Medical Labora- tories—continued.	Geo. H. F. Nuttall, M.D., PH.D.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- Ditto - - ditto - -	Joseph Griffiths, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Pro- fessor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- Ditto - - ditto - -	Walter Myers, M.B. <sup>o</sup>	1†	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Begius Pro- fessor of Physic, University of Cambridge.
- Ditto - - ditto - -	Ivor L. Tuckett, M.A.	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal Society; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Downing Professor of Medicine, University of Cambridge.
- Ditto - - ditto - -	H. E. Durham, M.A., M.B., B.C. <sup>o</sup> §	3‡	3‡	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; President of the Royal Society.
- Ditto - - ditto - -	F. A. Bainbridge, B.A.¶	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- Ditto - - ditto - -	L. E. Shore, M.D.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Anatomy, University of Cambridge; President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

0.14.	- - Ditto - - ditto -	Alan B. Green, M.B., B.S.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
15.	- - Ditto - - ditto -	H. K. Anderson, M.A., M.D., B.C.	1	2	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; President of the Royal Society.
	- - Ditto - - ditto -	J. N. Langley, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.§	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Anatomy, University of Cambridge; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	- - Ditto - - ditto -	Joseph Barcroft, B.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	- - Ditto - - ditto -	W. B. Hardy, M.A. -	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
	- - Ditto - - ditto -	Henry Hallett Dale, B.A.°	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Anatomy, University of Cambridge.
	CARDIFF:											
	Public Health Laboratory, 9, The Parade.	William G. Savage, M.D. -	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
	University College; Physiological Department.	S. C. Mahalanobis, B.Sc., F.R.S.E.°	-	-	-	-	1†	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Academy of Medicine, Ireland; Professor of Anatomy, University College, Cardiff.
	DUNDEE:											
	University College Medical School	C. R. Marshall, M.A., M.D.	1†	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; Professor of Physiology, University College, Dundee; President of the Royal Society.

° This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ These certificates are no longer in force.  
 § Mr. Durham could also perform experiments at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.  
 || Mr. Bainbridge could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments, University College, London.  
 ¶ Dr. Langley could also perform experiments at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, London.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.							Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on (Cats or Dogs.		Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
						(with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæ- sthesia.	(with A.) without Anæ- sthetics.		
A.	B.	C.	D.			F.			
DUNDEE—continued. University College Medical School —continued.	E. Waymouth Reid, B.A., M.B.	1	1†	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; Pro- fessor of Materia Medica, University College, Dundee.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Frederic A. St. John	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Dundee.
EDINBURGH: New Veterinary College, 41, Elm Row.	William Williams, F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory, 2, Forrest Road.	Charles W. Donald, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Francis D. Boyd, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.	-	2†	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	E. Scott Carmichael, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S.E.	-	1†	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Theodore Shennan, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Pro- fessor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.

0142.	Ditto	J. S. Fowler, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.†	1†	-	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	Robert Black Purves, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	D. Noël Paton, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.§	2	5	1	-	-	2	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	James Scott, M.D., D.P.H.	1†	1	-	-	-	1†	1	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	George K. Grimmer, B.A., M.B., C.M.¶	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	James Henderson, M.B.C.V.S.¶	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	Stuart McDonald, M.B., C.M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh.
	Ditto	James V. Paterson, M.B., C.M., F.P.C.S.E.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.
	Royal Veterinary (Dick) College	Stewart Stockman, M.B.C.V.S.¶	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
	Surgeons' Hall; Physiological Laboratory††	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	University; Materia Medica Department.	D. B. Waters, M.A., M.B., CH.B.††	2†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ One of these certificates is no longer in force.  
 § Dr. Paton could also perform experiments at the Physiological Department, University of Edinburgh; and the Physiological Laboratory, Surgeons' Hall, Edinburgh.  
 || These certificates are no longer in force.  
 ¶ Mr. Stockman could also perform experiments at the Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory, 2, Forrest Road, Edinburgh.  
 †† Dr. Paton could perform experiments at this registered place, but his name is entered opposite "The Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory, 2, Forrest Road, Edinburgh."  
 ‡‡ Mr. Waters could also perform experiments at the Physiological Department, University of Edinburgh.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—*continued*.TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &c.—*continued*.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		A. Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics.	B. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	C. Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	D. For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	E. (with A.) without Anæ- sthetics.	F. (with A.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæ- sthesia.	
EDINBURGH— <i>continued</i> . University; Materia Medica De- partment— <i>continued</i> .	W. C. Sillar, M.B., B.Sc.	-	-	1†	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.
University; Pathological Depart- ment of the University New Buildings.	James M. Beattie, M.B., C.M.	-	1†	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Pro- fessor of Materia Medica, University of Edin- burgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Duncan Forbes, M.B., CH.B.§	-	2†	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Phy- siology, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	David A. Welsh, M.A., M.B., C.M.	1†	2	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, Univer- sity of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; President of the General Medical Council.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Harry Edward Gibbs, M.B., CH.B.*	-	1†	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, Univer- sity of Edinburgh.
University; Physiological De- partment.	Evan Hewat Fraser, M.B., C.M.	-	1†	-	-	-	1	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Edin- burgh.

0.142.	- - Ditto - - ditto - -	E. A. Schäfer, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.    -	- - - -	2 ‡	1	- - - -	1 †	- - - -	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Sutherland Simpson, M.B., B.Sc.	- - - -	- - - -	1 †	- - - -	- - - -	1 †	- - - -	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	T. H. Milroy, M.D.	- - - -	- - - -	2 ‡	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal Society.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	John Malcolm, M.D.	- - - -	- - - -	2 ‡	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal Society.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Percy T. Herring, M.D., C.M.	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh; President of the General Medical Council.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	James Duncan Slight, M.B., CH.B.	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	R. M. Buchanan, M.B., C.M. ¶ -	- - - -	1 †	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow.
Public Health Laboratories and Animal House, Sanitary Chambers, Montrose Street. ††	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -
St. Mungo's College, Medical Department.	Charles Workman, M.D. *	- - - -	1 †	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Glasgow.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	David McCrorie, L.R.C.P. and S.E.	- - - -	2	- - - -	- - - -	- - - -	1	- - - -	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow; Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Glasgow.

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ These certificates are no longer in force.  
 § Mr. Forbes could also perform experiments at the Physiological Department, University of Edinburgh.  
 ¶ Professor Schäfer could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments, University College, London.  
 ¶ After the 5th November Mr. Buchanan could also perform experiments at the Sanitary Chambers, Montrose Street, Glasgow; and the Small Pox Hospital, Belvidere, Glasgow.  
 †† Mr. Buchanan could perform experiments at this registered place, but his name is entered opposite "The Glasgow Veterinary College, 83 and 85, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow."

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—LIST of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.							Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		Special for Experiments without Anæsthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.		Permitting Experiments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
						E. (with A.) without Anæsthetics.	EE. (with n.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.		
A.	B.	C.	D.			F.			
GLASGOW—continued. St. Mungo's College; Medical Department—continued.	Peter Paterson, M.B., M.R.C.S.†	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.
Small Pox Hospital, Belvidere - University; Materia Medica Department.	John Brownlee, M.A., M.D., D.P.H. Ralph Stockman, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.	1† 2§	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Glasgow. President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh.
University; Pathological Department (in Byres Road).	Robert Muir, M.D.¶	1†	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	H. Wright Thomson, M.B., M.S.°	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Anatomy, University of Glasgow.
University; Physiological Department.	John Hammond Teacher, M.B., C.M.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.



Ditto	ditto	W. Brodie Brodie, M.B., C.M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.	
Ditto	ditto	G. T. Beatson, M.D., B.A.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.	
Ditto	ditto	F. J. Charteris, M.B., CH.B.	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Glasgow.	
Ditto	ditto	Alex. MacLennan, M.B., C.M.††	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.	
<b>HARROW:</b>																
The Poplars, occupied by the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine.																
Ditto	ditto	George Dean, M.A., M.B., C.M.	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Aberdeen; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London; President of the Royal Society.	
Ditto	ditto	Alfred Salter, M.D.*	-	1†	1†	-	-	-	-	-	1†	-	-	1†	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; President of Materia Medica, University College, London.	
Ditto	ditto	Charles Todd, B.A., M.D.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.	
<b>LEEDS:</b>																
Yorkshire College; Medical Department.																
Ditto	ditto	Charles Powell White, M.D., F.R.C.S.	-	2§	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, Yorkshire College, Leeds; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.	
Ditto	ditto	de Burgh Birch, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.	

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ Mr. Paterson could also perform experiments at the Glasgow Veterinary College, 88 and 85, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.  
 § One of these certificates is no longer in force.  
 ¶ Dr. Muir could also perform experiments at the Physiological Department, University of Glasgow.  
 \*\* Mr. Charteris could also perform experiments at the Materia Medica Department, University of Glasgow.  
 †† Mr. MacLennan could also perform experiments at the Glasgow Veterinary College, 88 and 85, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.

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ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND--continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
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						E. (with A.) without Anæ- sthetics.	F. (with K.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæ- sthesia.		
LEEDS—continued. Yorkshire College; Medical De- partment—continued.	Edmond F. Trevelyan, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, Yorkshire College, Leeds.
LIVERPOOL: University College; Physiologi- cal and Pathological Laboratories.	W. B. Warrington, M.D., M.R.C.P.	-	3‡	-	-	-	2‡	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - - ditto - -	Major Ronald Ross, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H.	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - - ditto - -	Keith W. Monsarrat, M.B., M.S. <sup>c</sup>	1†	1†	-	-	1†	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - - ditto - -	A. S. F. Grünbaum, M.A., M.D. M.R.C.P.	6‡	1	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool; Regius Professor of Physic, University of Cambridge.
- - - ditto - -	Max Loewenthal, M.D., L.S.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, Uni- versity College, London.
- - - ditto - -	C Balfour Stewart, M.B.	3§	2‡	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.

- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Rubert W. Boyce, M.B., M.R.C.S.	2	2†	-	1	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council ; Professor of Surgery, University College, London ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	H. E. Annett, M.D., D.P.H.	1†	1†	-	1†	-	-	1†	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Charles S. Sherrington, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.	-	6	1	-	-	4§	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; President of the General Medical Council ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of the Royal Medical Jurisprudence, University College, Liverpool ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Ernest E. Glynn, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	A. Stanley Griffith, M.B., CH.B.	1†	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Joseph G. G. Corkhill, M.B. M.B.C.S.°	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	John Hay, M.B., CH.B., M.R.C.S.°	1†	-	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	A. C. Cope, M.B., F.V.S.¶	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council ; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford ; President of the Royal Society.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Victor Horsley, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.††	1†	1†	1	-	-	-	†	President of the General Medical Council ; Professor of Surgery, University College, London ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.

LONDON :

Board of Agriculture Laboratory,  
4, Whitehall Place.

Brown Institution, Wandsworth  
Road.

\* This licence is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ One of these certificates is no longer in force.

§ Two of these certificates are no longer in force.

¶ Three of these certificates are no longer in force.

° Mr. Cope could also perform experiments at such places as might be advisable for the effectual attainment of the object of the experiments to be performed.

†† Professor Horsley could also perform experiments at University College, London, and at such places as might be necessary.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		A. Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics.	B. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	C. Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	D. For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	E. (with A.) Dispensing without Anæ- sthetics.	F. Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
LONDON—continued. Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road—continued.	E. E. Klein, M.D., F.R.S.*	4‡	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
- Ditto - ditto -	W. G. Spencer, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.§	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Pro- fessor of Surgery, University College, London.
- Ditto - ditto -	H. G. Plimmer, F.L.S., F.R.M.S.	2¶	2¶	-	-	1†	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University Col- lege, London.
- Ditto - ditto -	J. S. Edkins, M.B.ºº	-	-	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, Owen's College, Manchester; President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- Ditto - ditto -	Walter Edmunds, M.D.††	1†	4‡‡	-	-	-	2¶¶	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physi- ology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.

- - Ditto - - ditto - -	J. R. Bradford, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.	2	-	-	-	1	1	1	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society.
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	John W. H. Eyre, M.D.	2¶	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	M. S. Pembrey, M.A., M.D. §§	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London; Professor of Medicine, King's College, London.
Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment.	S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	1†	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	V. D. Harris, M.D.	2¶	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	William Bain, M.D., M.R.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	F. W. Pavy, M.D., F.R.S. ¶¶	1†	-	-	-	1†	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Karl Goube, M.D. (Bonn.)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	A. W. Cadman, F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.

\* Dr. Klein could also perform experiments at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ These certificates are no longer in force.

§ Mr. Spencer could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments, University College, London.

¶ Mr. Plimmer could also perform experiments at St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington, London.

¶¶ One of these certificates is no longer in force.

\*\* Mr. Edkins could also perform experiments at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London.

†† After the 8th November Dr. Edmunds could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

‡‡ Two of these certificates are no longer in force.

§§ Dr. Pembrey could also perform experiments at the Laboratories of Physiology, Pathology, and Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford; and at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

||| Dr. Bain could also perform experiments at the Medical Department of Yorkshire College, Leeds.

¶¶¶ Dr. Pavy could also perform experiments at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, London.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

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LONDON—continued. Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Sur- geons (London and England) Victoria Embankment—con- tinued	Hugh J. M. Playfair, M.D., F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	G. E. Cartwright Wood, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.	2‡	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	W. P. Bloxam, B.Sc.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	T. J. Bokenham, M.R.C.S.‡§	2‡	2‡	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; Presi- dent of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, Uni- versity College, London.
- - ditto - - ditto - -	Herbert C. Crouch, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.

0.142.	- - ditto - - ditto	Frank E. Blaxall, M.D.	2¶	- - - - -	- - - - -	1†	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	Guy's Hospital Medical School	J. H. Bryant, M.D., M.B.C.P.	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	- ditto - - ditto	J. B. Leathes, M.B., F.R.C.S.°°	-	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.
	- ditto - - ditto	C. H. Fagge, M.B., M.S., F.R.C.S.††	-	1	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.
C 4	- - ditto - - ditto	Thomas Stevenson, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, University College, London.
	- - ditto - - ditto	Walter C. C. Pakes, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Grosvenor Road.	Arthur C. Latham, M.B.°	1†	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.
	- - ditto - - ditto	John Howell Evans, M.B., B.S.°	1†	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Surgery, University College, London; Professor of Medicine, University College, London.
	- - ditto - - ditto	E. A. Peters, B.A., M.B., B.C.	4‡‡	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ These certificates are no longer in force.  
 § Mr. Bokenham could also perform experiments at St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School, London; and at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Grosvenor Road, Chelsea, London.  
 ¶ Dr. Blaxall could also perform experiments at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Grosvenor Road, Chelsea, London.  
 ° One of these certificates is no longer in force.  
 °° Mr. Leathes could also perform experiments at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London.  
 †† After the 19th February Mr. Fagge could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments of University College, London.  
 ‡‡ Two of these certificates are no longer in force.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.			Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.
						E. (with A) without Anes- thetics.	FF. (with R.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anes- thetics.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	FF.	F.			
LONDON—continued. Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Grosvenor Road— continued.	Sydney Rowland, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	2†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.	
- ditto - ditto -	Alfred Moore, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.	
- Ditto - ditto -	B. T. Hewlett, M.D., M.R.C.P. § -	4	1†	-	-	1†	1†	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, King's Col- lege, London; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London; Professor of Physi- ology, University College, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.	
- Ditto - ditto -	Allan Macfadyen, M.D., B.Sc.	4†	2	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London; President of the Royal Society; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.	
- Ditto - ditto -	H. S. Fremlin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.	1	1	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.	



King's College ; Physiological Laboratory, Anatomical Theatre.	W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	President of the General Medical Council ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London ; President of the Royal Society.
- - - Ditto - - ditto	T. G. Brodie, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.¶	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
London Hospital Medical College.	Leonard Hill, M.B., M.R.C.S.ºº	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London ; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.
- - - Ditto - - ditto	Harold L. Barnard, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.††	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
- - - Ditto - - ditto	W. Bulloch, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - - Ditto - - ditto	William Hunter, M.B., C.M.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Anatomy, University of Aberdeen ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University of Aberdeen.
Middlesex Hospital Medical School	Alex. G. R. Foulerton, F.R.C.S.††	2‡	1	-	-	-	-	2‡	1	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town.	John McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc.§§	2º	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh ; Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh ; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.

\* These certificates are no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ One of these certificates is no longer in force.

§ Dr. Hewlett could also perform experiments at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London.

¶ Three of these certificates are no longer in force.

‡ Dr. Brodie could also perform experiments at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School, London ; and at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

ºº Mr. Hill could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments of University College, London.

†† Mr. Barnard could also perform experiments at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, London.

‡‡ Mr. Foulerton could also perform experiments at the Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town, London ; and at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, London.

§§ Mr. McFadyean could also perform experiments at such places in the United Kingdom as might be approved by the Inspector for such experiments.

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ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—*continued*.TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &c.—*continued*.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.							Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		Special for Experi- ments without Anesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.		Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
						r. (with A) without Anes- thetics.	e.g. (with B) Dispensing with the Obligation to kill the Animal before Recovering from Anes- thetics.		
LONDON— <i>continued</i> . Royal Veterinary College, Camden Town— <i>continued</i> .	F. T. G. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S. §	2‡	-	1	-	2‡	-	1	President of the General Medical Council ; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Medicine, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Sir G. T. Brown, C.P., M.R.C.V.S. ¶	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England ; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.	A. C. Houston, M.B., C.M., D.S.C. -	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Percival Horton-Smith, M.D. -	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	F. W. Andrewes, M.B.C.P., M.R.C.S. ¶	1†	1†	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford ; President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Thomas J. Horder, M.B., B.S.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London ; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Mervyn H. Gordon, M.B., B.Ch. -	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society ; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.

- - Ditto - - ditto -	F. W. Tunnicliffe, M.D., M.R.C.P.*	1†	-	-	-	1†	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the General Medical Council.
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington.	W. Legge Symes, M.R.C.S.	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School.	S. Monckton Copeman, M.A., M.D.††	2	1†	-	-	1	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	O. G. Seligmann, M.R.C.S.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	Frank C. Eve, B.A.* ††	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	Louis Jenner, M.B., B.Ch.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford; Professor of Medicine, King's College, London.
University College; Medical and Scientific Departments.	Dudley Wilmot Buxton, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	C. Devereux Marshall, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	1	1†	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.

\* This licence is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ One of these certificates is no longer in force.

§ Mr. Hobday could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

¶ Sir G. T. Brown could also perform experiments at such places as might be advisable for the effectual attainment of the object of his experiments.

|| Mr. Andrewes could also perform experiments at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, London.

‡‡ Dr. Copeman could also perform experiments at the Biological and Medical Laboratories, New Museums, Cambridge; at the Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road, London; and at the Jenner Institute of Preventive Medicine, Grosvenor Road, Chelsea, London.

††† Mr. Eve could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experiments without Anesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats and Dogs. (with A.) without Anæsthetics. (with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experiments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.		
		A.	B.	C.	D.		F.		
LONDON—continued. University College; Medical and Scientific Departments—continued.	T. Swale Vincent, M.B.	1†	2§	2‡	-	-	2§	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	John Lemare Bunch, M.D.	1†	-	-	-	1†	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society.
- - Ditto - - ditto	A. G. Levy, M.D., M.B.C.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	Ernest H. Starling, M.D.¶	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	William M. Bayliss, B.A., B.Sc.**	-	1†	1	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.

Ditto	Ditto	Francis W. Goodbody, M.D.	-	-	3	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England.
Ditto	Ditto	David Nabarro, M.D.	2†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	J. O. W. Barratt, M.D., F.R.C.S.††	1	1	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	P. G. Leeb du Toit, M.B., B.S.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	D. H. de Souza, B.S.C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	W. A. Osborne, M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	L. J. J. Muakens, M.D.*	-	1†	1†	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	J. S. R. Russell, M.D., F.R.C.P.-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Surgery, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
Ditto	Ditto	John Herbert Parsons, M.B., B.S.C.	-	1	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal Society.
Ditto	Ditto	Vaughan Harley, M.D., M.R.C.P.	-	3‡	3‡	1	-	3‡	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Holme Professor of Clinical Medicine, University College, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.

\* This licence is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ One of these certificates is no longer in force.

§ These certificates are no longer in force.

¶ After the 16th November Mr. Vincent could only perform experiments at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

\*\* Professor Starling could also perform experiments at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

\*\*\* Mr. Bayliss could also perform experiments at Guy's Hospital Medical School, London.

†† After the 2nd March Dr. Barratt could also perform experiments at the Pathological Department, West Riding Asylum, Wakefield.

Physiological Department of University College, Cardiff.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics A.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia. B.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures. C.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries. D.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs. E.			Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses. F.
						(with A.) without Anæ- sthesia.	(with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæ- sthesia.		
LONDON—continued. University College; Medical and Scientific Departments—con- tinued.	J. S. Collier, M.D., B.Sc., M.R.C.P.°	-	2‡	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	Lucian A. E. de Zilwa, B.Sc.	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	Otto Maas, M.D. (Berlin)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
MANCHESTER: Owen's College Medical School -	E. J. Sidebotham, M.B., M.R.C.S.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	William Stirling, M.D.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Anatomy, University of Aberdeen; President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Anatomy, Owen's College, Manchester.
- - Ditto - - ditto -	Sheridan Delépine, M.B., C.M.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine, Owen's College, Manchester; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.

NETLEY: Army Medical School; Pathological Laboratory.	A. E. Wright, M.D.	§§	1†	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE: University of Durham College of Medicine; Physiological Laboratory.	Robert A. Bolam, M.D.	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Durham; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; Professor of Medicine, University of Durham.
- Ditto	Thomas Oliver, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine, University of Durham.
- Ditto	George R. Murray, M.D., F.R.C.P.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University of Durham.
- Ditto	William Hardcastle, M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Durham.
OXFORD: University Museum; the Laboratories of Physiology, Pathology, and Human Anatomy.	Francis Gotch, M.R.C.S., F.R.S.	-	1†	1	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
- Ditto	James Ritchie, M.D.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
- Ditto	John S. Haldane, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford; President of the Royal Society.

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ These certificates are no longer in force.  
 § One of these certificates is no longer in force.  
 || Two of these certificates are no longer in force.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE I.—List of Licensees who performed Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experi- ments without Anæsthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæsthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.			Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.
						E. (with A.) without Anæ- sthetics.	E.E. (with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to kill the Animal before Recovering from Anæ- sthesia.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	E.				
OXFORD—continued. University Museum; the Labora- tories of Physiology, Pathology, and Human Anatomy—continued.	Arthur E. Boycott, B.A.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford.	
	Arthur Latham Ormerod, M.D.*	1†	-	-	-	-	-		
ST. ANDREW'S: Gatty Marine Laboratory - University Medical School -	Harry M. Kyle, M.A. B.Sc.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.	
	David Fraser Harris, M.D.	-	-	1	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh. President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.	
SHEFFIELD: University College; Physiologi- cal Department.	C. F. Myers-Ward, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.	-	2‡	1	-	-	2‡	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, Owen's College, Manchester; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.	



**WAKEFIELD:**  
West Riding Asylum; Pathological Department. §

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**WORCESTER.**

A stable and loft belonging to Dr. Chas. Pollard, situated in Taylor's Lane, off Foregate Street.

Cecil C. Duncan, F.R.C., F.C.S.

President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.

167	126	46	—	33	63	10
184	TOTAL					

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ These certificates are no longer in force.  
 § Dr. Barratt could perform experiments at this registered place, but his name is entered opposite "The Medical and Scientific Departments, University College, London."  
 || One of these certificates is no longer in force.

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ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE II.

LIST OF LICENSEES who performed No EXPERIMENTS under their LICENCES and CERTIFICATES in 1900, and List of Registered Places to which those Licensees were accredited.

N.B.—This Table also contains the names of those registered places to which no licensee was accredited. At those registered places marked "oo" no experiments were performed.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.	Permitting Experiments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
		Special for Experiments without Anaesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anaesthesia.	Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	(with a.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anaesthesia.	(with b.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anaesthesia.	
ABERDEEN: University; the Departments of Physiology, Pathology and Materia Medica.	William Findlay, M.B., C.M.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Aberdeen; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Aberdeen.
	C. H. Usher, M.B.	-	1†	-	-	-	-	
	John Marnoch, M.B.	-	1	-	-	-	-	
BRISTOL: University College; the Physiological Laboratory of the Medical Department.	A. F. Stanley Kent, M.A.†	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE: University New Museums; the Biological and Medical Laboratories.	W. M. Fletcher, M.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	- - Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	- - Ditto - - ditto	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
	O. F. F. Grünbaum, B.A., B.Sc. §	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Anatomy, University of Cambridge.
	- - Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
	- - Ditto - - ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
CARDIFF: University College; Physiological Department.	John Berry Haycraft, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh.
DUMFRIES: Crichton Royal Institution; the Laboratory and Animal Houses. †	Bernard Stracey, M.B. -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh.
EDINBURGH: Royal College of Physicians Laboratory, 2, Forrest Road.	George A. Dickson, M.B., M.S. †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Forensic Medicine, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto	G. Lovell Gulland, M.D., F.R.C.P.E. †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh.
- - Ditto - - ditto	Edwin Bramwell, M.B., M.R.C.P. †	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh.

\* This licence is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ Professor Stanley Kent could also perform experiments at the Laboratories of Physiology, Pathology, and Human Anatomy, University Museum, Oxford.

§ Mr. Grünbaum could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments of University College, London.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE II.—List of Licensees who performed No Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experi- ments without Anesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.			Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.
						E. (with A.) without Anes- thetics.	EE. (with A.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anes- thetics.		
A.	B.	C.	D.			F.			
EDINBURGH—continued. University; Medical Jurisprudence and Public Health Department. <sup>oo</sup>	Charles Hunter Stewart, M.B., D.Sc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, University of Edinburgh.  President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Materia Medica, University of Edinburgh.  President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Medicine, University of Edinburgh.	
University; Physiological Department.	Harold S. Ballantyne, M.B., C.M., B.Sc. <sup>o</sup>	1†	-	-	-	-	-		
University; Practice of Physic Department. <sup>oo</sup>	Robert A. Fleming, M.D., F.R.C.P.†	-	-	-	-	-	-		
University; Surgical Department. <sup>oo</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
GLASGOW: Anderson's College Medical School, Partick. <sup>oo</sup>	W. E. F. Thomson, M.D.	-	-	1	-	-	-		President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Leslie Buchanan, M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.	

Glasgow Veterinary College, 83 & 85, Buccleuch Street.	James Mol. McCall, M.B., C.M., M.R.C.V.S.*	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow; President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Medicine, University of Glasgow.	
St. Mungo's College; Medical Department.	Walter K. Hunter, M.B., B.Sc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Surgery, University of Glasgow.	
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	John Barlow, M.D., F.R.C.S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; Professor of Physiology, University of Glasgow.	
University; Physiological Department.	John G. McKendrick, M.D., F.R.S.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow; President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh; Professor of Anatomy, University of Glasgow.	
University; Surgical Department**	---	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	---	
LIVERPOOL:											
University College; The Physiological and Pathological Laboratories.	F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.	
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	John S. Macdonald, B.A., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Dundee.	
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	G. A. Hawkins-Ambler, F.R.C.S.E., M.R.C.S.	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, Liverpool.	
LONDON:											
Brown Institution, Wandsworth Road.	Ewen C. Stabb, F.R.C.S.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.	
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	J. Purves Stewart, M.D., M.R.C.P.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.	
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Alfred P. Hillier, B.A., M.D.†§	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.	

\* This license is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ Dr. Fleming could also perform experiments at the Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory, 2, Forrest Road, Edinburgh.

§ Dr. Hillier could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE II.—List of Licensees who performed No Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.							Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.
		Special for Experi- ments without Anesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.		Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.	
						E. (with A.) without Anes- thetics.	E.E. (with A.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anes- thetics.		
LONDON—continued.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	E.E.	F.	
Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.	C. D. F. Phillips, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.†	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment.	G. H. D. Robinson, M.D., M.R.C.P.°	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	W. S. Lazarus-Barlow, M.D., M.R.C.P.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge; President of the Royal Society.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	William A. Turner, M.B.,§	-	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Clinical Surgery, King's College, London; Professor of Surgery, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	H. C. Haslam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.°	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	James Scott Tew, M.D., M.R.C.S.-	1†	-	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.

- - Ditto - - ditto	Joseph J. Perkins, M.B.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Medicine, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	Joseph George Turner, F.R.C.S.*	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
Guy's Hospital Medical School	Edmund Ivens Spriggs, M.D.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	John Fawcett, M.D., F.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- - Ditto - - ditto	B. A. Richmond, M.B., B.S., B.Sc.°	-	1†	-	-	-	-	1†	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	W. S. Handley, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	J. W. Washbourn, M.D.°	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
F Jenner Institute of Preventive 4 Medicine, Grosvenor Road.	Charles Slater, M.B., M.R.C.S	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
King's College; Bacteriological Laboratory.°°	George Newman, M.D.*	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
King's College; Neuro-Patho- logical Laboratory.°°	David Ferrier, M.D., F.R.S.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Clinical Surgery, King's College, London; President of the General Medical Council.
King's College; Physiological Laboratory, Anatomical Theatre.	Robert A. Young, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	Arthur Edmunds, B.Sc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.
King's College; Surgical Path- ology Laboratory.°°	William R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, King's College, London.

° This licence is no longer in force.

† This certificate is no longer in force.

‡ Dr. Phillips could also perform experiments at the Medical and Scientific Departments of University College, London.

§ Mr. Turner could also perform experiments at the Neuro-Pathological Laboratory, King's College, London.

|| These certificates are no longer in force.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE II.—List of Licensees who performed No Experiments under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experi- ments without Anesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.			Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.
						(with A.) without Anes- thetia.	(with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anes- thetia.		
A.	B.	C.	D.	F.	F.				
LONDON—continued. London Hospital Medical College	Robert Hutchison, M.B.*	-	1†	-	-	-	1†	-	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.	Percy Furnivall, F.R.C.S.§	1†	2†	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Walter Dowson, M.D.¶	1†	1†	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Physiology, University of Cambridge.
St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, Paddington.	Arthur P. Luff, M.D., M.R.C.P. -	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the General Medical Council; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Alexander Paine, M.D. -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
University College; the Medical and Scientific Departments.	H. Batty Shaw, M.D. -	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto - -	Donald J. Armour, B.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P.¶	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.



- - Ditto - - ditto	W. H. B. Stoddart, M.D., M.R.C.P.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, University College, London.
- - Ditto - - ditto	Sidney Martin, M.D.¶	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University College, London.
<b>MANCHESTER:</b>																			
Owen's College Medical-School	Robert Briggs Wild, M.D.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Materia Medica, Owen's College, Manchester.
- Ditto - - ditto	Thomas Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P.*	1†	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England; Professor of Physiology, University College, London; President of the Royal College of Physicians, London.
<b>OXFORD:</b>																			
University Museum; the Laboratories of Physiology, Pathology, and Human Anatomy.	H. M. Vernon, M.A., M.D.	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal Society; Professor of Physiology, University of Oxford.
- - Ditto - - ditto	W. J. S. Jerome, M.B.°	1†	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Physicians, London; Professor of Medicine, University of Oxford.
- - Ditto - - ditto	Sir John Burdon Sanderson, Bart., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.††	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal Society.
<b>SHEFFIELD:</b>																			
University College; the Physiological Department.	Charles Monro Hector, M.D.	1	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -	President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh; Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.
TOTAL	63	29	22	6	-	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* This licence is no longer in force.  
 † This certificate is no longer in force.  
 ‡ One of these certificates is no longer in force.  
 § Mr. Furnivall could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.  
 ¶ Dr. Dowson could also perform experiments at the Biological and Medical Laboratories, New Museums, Cambridge.  
 ¶ Dr. Martin could also perform experiments at the Conjoint Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons (London and England), Victoria Embankment, London.  
 †† Sir John Burdon Sanderson, Bart., was not restricted to one registered place so far as related to the performance of experiments under his licence, but he could only perform experiments under Certificate C. in his registered places in University College, London.

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE III.—NUMBER and Nature of the EXPERIMENTS performed.

A.—EXPERIMENTS other than those of the Nature of SIMPLE INOCULATIONS, HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS, or similar proceedings.

N.B.—In Experiments under the Licence alone or under Certificate C the animal suffers no pain, because it is kept under the influence of an anæsthetic from before the beginning of the Experiment until it is killed.

NAME OF LICENSEE.	Under Licence.	UNDER CERTIFICATES.				NATURE.			REMARKS.
		C.	B.	B. + EE.	Physiological.	Pathological.	Therapeutical.		
Anderson, H. K.	6	2	1	12	21	-	-	13 aseptic operations.	
Bain, W.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-		
Bainbridge, F. A.	9	-	-	-	9	-	-		
Barcroft, J.	24	-	-	-	24	-	-		
Barnard, H. L.	21	-	-	-	21	-	-		
Barratt, J. O. W.	3	6	4	10	3	14	-	14 inoculations. See B.	
Bayliss, W. M.	45	-	-	10	61	-	-	10 aseptic operations.	
Beatson, G. T.	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	Aseptic operations.	
Beatlie, J. M.	-	-	25	-	-	25	-	Inoculations.	
Birch, de B.	3	3	-	-	6	-	-	1 aseptic operation. See B.	
Bokenham, T. J.	6	-	1	-	-	7	-	Inoculations. See B.	
Bolam, R. A.	-	16	-	-	-	2	-		
Boyce, R. W.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		
Boycott, A. E.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-		
Boyd, F. D.	-	-	3	-	3	-	-		
Bradford, J. B.	-	-	24	-	-	24	-	Aseptic operations.	
Brodie, T. G.	127	-	-	-	103	-	-	Inoculations for diagnosis of rabies. See B.	
Brodie, W. B.	1	-	-	-	1	24	-	See B.	
Bunch, J. L.	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	See under A. G. Levy.	
Buxton, D. W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cadman, A. W.	20	-	-	1	21	-	-	1 aseptic operation.	
Carmichael, E. S.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	Aseptic operation.	
Cash, J. T.	4	2	8	-	-	-	14	8 aseptic operations. See B.	
Charteris, F. J.	12	-	-	6	-	-	12	See B.	
Collier, J. S.	-	-	4	-	10	-	-	10 aseptic operations.	
Cope, A. C.	-	-	18	-	-	18	-	Inoculations for diagnosis of rabies.	
Crouch, H. C.	18	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dale, H. H.	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	Aseptic operations.	
Dean, G.	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	Aseptic operations. See B.	
de Souza, D. H.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-		
de Zilwa, L. A. E.	6	-	-	-	6	-	-		

Dixon, W. E.	23	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	26	See B. Aseptic operations. Inoculations. See B.
Donald, C. W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Duncan, C. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
du Toit, P. G. L.	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-
Edkins, J. S.	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	6 under licence in conjunction with T. J. Horder. 45 aseptic wounds.
Edmunds, W.	1	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eve, F. C.	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
Fagge, C. H.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Forbes, D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	24	-	-	Aseptic operations. Inoculations for diagnosis of rabies. See B.
Foulerton, A. G. R.	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	4	-	-	Aseptic operations. See B.
Fraser, E. H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-
Fraser, T.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gibbs, H. E.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	Injections. 4 aseptic operations.
Goodbody, F. W.	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	-	-	Aseptic operation. See B.
Gotch, F.	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	See B.
Griffith, A. S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Griffiths, J.	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grübe, K.	33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	-	-
Haldane, J. S.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	19 aseptic operations. Aseptic operations. See B.
Halliburton, W. D.	15	6	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	2	40	-	Injections.
Hamilton, D. J.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hardcastle, W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Hardy, W. B.	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	12 aseptic operations.
Harley, V.	38	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	50	-	Aseptic operations.
Harris, D. F.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	See under J. S. Edkins. 39 aseptic operations. See B.
Herring, P. T.	38	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	38	-	-
Hill, L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Horder, T. J.	10	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Horsley, V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Langley, J. N.	17	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	1	27	-	8 aseptic operations. Inoculation. See B.
Latham, A. C.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Leathes, J. B.	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	12 under licence in conjunction with D. W. Buxton.
Levy, A. G.	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Loewenthal, M.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Maas, O.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Aseptic operations. Rabies inoculations. See B.
McFadyean, J.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	34	-	-	-
Mackie, A. H.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Mackintosh, A. W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
MacLennan, A.	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7	-	Aseptic operations. Aseptic operations.
Macleod, J. J. R.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
MacWilliam, J. A.	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Mahanobis, S. C.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Malcolm, J.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	Injections, in conjunction with Milroy. See B.
Marshall, C. R.	78	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE III.—NUMBER and Nature of the Experiments performed—continued.

A.—EXPERIMENTS other than those of the Nature of Simple Inoculations, Hypodermic Injections, or similar proceedings—continued.

N.B.—In Experiments performed under the License alone or under Certificate C. the animal suffers no pain, because it is kept under the influence of an anæsthetic from before the beginning of the Experiment until it is killed.

NAME OF LICENSEE.	Under License.	UNDER CERTIFICATES.				NATURE.			REMARKS.
		C.	B.	B. + EE.	Physiological.	Pathological.	Therapeutical.		
Milroy, T. H.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	See under Malcolm. <sup>i</sup>
Monsarratt, K. W.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	Aseptic operations. See B.
Moore, A.	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	Injections. See B.
Muir, R.	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	See B.
Muskens, L. J. J.	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	Aseptic operations.
Myers-Ward, C. F.	-	8	1	3	12	-	-	-	4 aseptic operations.
Oliver, T.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	See B.
Osborne, W. A.	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	
Parsons, J. H.	21	-	1	-	22	-	-	-	1 aseptic operation.
Paterson, J. V.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	Injections.
Paton, D. N.	7	3	2	3	15	-	-	-	5 aseptic operations. See B.
Pavy, F. W.	31	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	See B.
Pembrey, M. S.	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	22	16 aseptic operations. See B.
Peters, E. A.	6	-	16	-	-	-	4	-	Aseptic operations. See B.
Pigg, T. S.	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	Aseptic operations. See B.
Playfair, H. J. M.	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	Inoculation. See B.
Plimmer, H. G.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Reid, E. W.	47	7	3	-	57	-	-	-	3 aseptic operations.
Russell, J. S. R.	15	-	18	-	15	-	18	-	18 aseptic operations.
St. John, F. A.	3	15	-	-	18	-	-	-	26 aseptic operations.
Schäfer, E. A.	23	3	18	8	52	-	-	-	Aseptic wound. See B.
Scott, J.	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	23	See B.
Seligmann, C. G.	23	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	Aseptic operations.
Shattock, S. G.	-	12	8	8	34	-	-	-	16 aseptic operations.
Sherrington, C. S.	6	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
Shore, L. E.	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	5	
Sillar, W. C.	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Simpson, S.	-	-	-	18	18	-	-	-	Aseptic operations.
Slight, J. D.	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	
Spencer, W. G.	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	

Starling, E. H.						51	11				Rabies inoculations. See B.
Stewart, C. B.						3					3 aseptic operations.
Stirling, W.						9					
Symes W. L.											
Teacher, J. H.						4					3 aseptic operations. See B.
Tuckett, I. L.		59				62			6		
Tunncliffe, F. W.		4									4 aseptic operations. See B.
Vincent, T. S.		47				64					
Warrington W. B.						10					Aseptic operations.
Woodhead, G. S.						22					Aseptic operations. See B.
Wright, A. E.							23				3 inoculations. See B.
TOTAL		1,118	181	358	228	1,253	420	212			
			1,885				1,885				

O.142.

F 3

## ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE III.—NUMBER and Nature of the Experiments performed—continued.  
 B.—EXPERIMENTS of the Nature of SIMPLE INOCULATIONS, HYPODERMIC INJECTIONS, and similar proceedings performed without Anesthetics.

NAME OF LICENSEE.	UNDER CERTIFICATE.				NATURE.			REMARKS.
	A.	A. + E.	A. + F.	Physiological.	Pathological.	Therapeutical.		
							NATURE.	
Andrews, F. W.	73	-	-	-	73	-	71 inoculations for diagnosis.	
Annett, H. E.	22	-	-	-	22	-	See A.	
Barratt, J. O. W.	5	-	-	-	5	-	See A.	
Blaxall, F. R.	2	-	-	-	2	-	See A.	
Bloxam, W. P.	14	-	-	-	14	-	See A.	
Bokenham, T. J.	20	-	-	-	20	-	See A.	
Boyce, R. W.	150	20	-	-	170	-	See A.	
Bradford, J. R.	168	1	-	-	169	-	See A.	
Brodie, T. G.	15	4	-	-	4	15	See A.	
Brown, Sir G. T.	2	-	-	-	2	-	See A.	
Brownlee, J.	18	-	-	-	18	-	See A.	
Bryant, J. H.	3	-	-	-	3	-	See A.	
Buchanan, R. M.	26	-	-	-	26	-	Inoculations for diagnosis.	
Bulloch, W.	63	-	-	-	63	-	See A.	
Punch, J. L.	10	5	-	15	-	-	Inoculations for diagnosis.	
Campbell, T.	6	-	-	-	6	-	See A.	
Cash, J. T.	47	-	-	-	-	-	Inoculations for diagnosis.	
Charteris, F. J.	30	16	-	-	-	63	See A.	
Cobbett, L.	227	-	-	-	227	80	See A.	
Copeman, S. M.	8	6	-	-	14	-	See A.	
Corkhill, J. G. G.	18	-	-	-	18	-	See A.	
Dean, G.	1,063	-	1	-	182	882	882 inoculations for testing and investigating sera.	
Delépine, S.	154	-	-	-	154	-	See A.	
Dixon, W. E.	4	-	-	-	-	4	Inoculations for diagnosis or the testing of preventive methods.	
Duncan, C. C.	150	-	-	-	150	-	See A.	
Durham, H. E.	57	-	-	43	14	49	See A.	
Eslemon, J. E.	49	-	-	-	-	-	See A.	
Evans, J. H.	4	-	-	-	4	-	See A.	
Eyre, J. W. H.	108	-	-	-	98	10	See A.	
Foulerton, A. G. R.	154	-	-	-	146	8	90 inoculations for diagnosis. See A.	
Fowler, J. S.	5	4	-	9	-	-	See A.	



ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—continued.

TABLE III.—NUMBER and Nature of the Experiments performed—continued.  
 B.—Experiments of the Nature of Simple Inoculations, Hypodermic Injections, and similar proceedings performed without Anæsthetics—continued.

NAME OF LICENSEE.	UNDER CERTIFICATE.				NATURE.			REMARKS.
	A.	A. + E.	A. + F.	Physiological.	Pathological.	Therapeutical.		
Pigg, T. S.	20	-	-	-	20	-	See A.	
Plimmer, H. G.	39	-	-	-	39	-	See A.	
Purves, R. B.	7	-	-	-	7	-		
Ritchie, J.	210	-	-	-	210	-	Inoculations for diagnosis.	
Ross, R.	9	-	-	-	9	-		
Rowland, S.	76	-	-	-	76	-		
Salter, A.	320	-	-	-	60	260		
Savage, W. G.	20	-	-	-	20	-		
Scott, J.	-	2	-	2	-	-	See A.	
Seligmann, C. G.	15	-	-	-	-	15	See A.	
Shennan, T.	6	-	-	-	6	-		
Sidebotham, E. J.	767	-	-	-	767	-	17 inoculations for diagnosis, 687 for testing milk.	
Stevenson, T.	9	-	-	-	9	-	Mainly testing samples of milk. See A.	
Stewart, C. B.	844	-	-	-	844	-		
Stockman, R.	21	-	-	-	-	21		
Stockman, S.	14	-	-	-	14	-		
Thomson, H. W.	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Todd, C.	181	-	1	8	84	98	98 for production and testing of antitoxic sera.	
Trevelyan, E. F.	22	-	-	-	22	-	Inoculations for diagnosis.	
Tunncliffe, F. W.	-	4	-	-	-	4	See A.	
Vincent, T. S.	25	-	-	25	-	-	See A.	
Waters, D. B.	7	-	-	-	-	7		
Welsh, D. A.	6	-	-	-	6	-		
White, C. F.	36	-	-	-	36	-		
Williams, W.	8	-	-	-	8	-		
Wood, G. E. C.	1,480	-	-	-	230	1,250	1,250 for testing antitoxin.	
Woodhead, G. S.	93	-	-	-	84	9	See A.	
Workman, C.	5	-	-	-	5	-		
Wright, A. E.	103	-	-	-	103	-	See A.	
TOTAL	8,825	117	12	186	5,853	2,965		
		8,954			8,954			



I R E L A N D.

R E P O R T.

8, Ely-place, Dublin,  
13th February 1901.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to submit Tables showing the experiments performed in Ireland during the year 1900, under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77.

Six licences were in existence during the year. Of these, one expired, but was renewed.

The certificates in existence or allowed during the year were :—

- A, to one licensee.
- B, to four licensees.
- E, to one licensee.

The experiments performed were 135 ; 3 being under licence alone, and 132 under certificates. One licensee performed no experiments, and another being at present on a sea voyage, has made no return.

The animals experimented on were :—

Rabbits - - - - -	109
Guinea Pigs - - - - -	17
Mice - - - - -	8
Cat - - - - -	1

The experiments performed have been of a useful character, and attended by little or no pain. They were chiefly done in connection with the identification of canine rabies and tuberculosis, or the investigation of tetanus and epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*W. Thornley Stoker,*

Inspector for Ireland.

To the Right Hon.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland.

## IRELAND.

TABLE I.

LIST of LICENSEES who performed EXPERIMENTS under their Licences and Certificates in 1900, and List of Registered Places to which such Licensees were accredited.

NAMES OF REGISTERED PLACES.	NAMES OF LICENSEES.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		Special for Experiments without Anaesthetics.	Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anaesthesia.	Permitting Experiments in Illustration to Lectures.	For the further Advancement of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	Permitting Experiments on Cats or Dogs.			Permitting Experiments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.
						E. (with A. or B.) without Anaesthetics.	E.E. (with B.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anaesthesia.		
A.	B.	C.	D.			F.			
DUBLIN: The Pathological Laboratory, Trinity College.  The Pathological Laboratory, Trinity College.  Bacteriological Laboratory, School of Medicine, Cecilia Street, and Albert Model Farm, Glasnevin.  The Pathological Laboratory, Royal College of Surgeons.	A. C. O'Sullivan, F.T.C.D.	1	-	-	-	-	-	T. W. Grimshaw, Esq., President Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; C. H. Bennett, Esq., Professor of Surgery, University of Dublin.	
	H. E. Littledale, M.B.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	J. W. Moore, Esq., President Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; J. M. Finney, Esq., M.D., Professor of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.	
	Edmund J. McWeeny, M.D.	1	-	-	-	-	-	Sir George F. Duffey, M.D., President Royal College of Physicians, Ireland; Sir W. Thomson, President Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.	
	Arthur H. White, Professor R.O.S.I.	1	-	-	-	1	-	R. L. Swan, Esq., President Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; J. W. Moore, Esq., President of the Royal College of Physicians, Ireland.	



IRELAND—continued.

T A B L E I I.

LIST of LICENSEES who performed NO EXPERIMENTS under their Licences and Certificates in 1900.

N A M E S OF REGISTERED PLACES.	N A M E S OF L I C E N S E E S.	Certificates held by each Licensee.						Scientific Authorities recommending Licences and granting Certificates.	
		A. Special for Experi- ments without Anesthetics.	B. Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anesthesia.	C. Permitting Experi- ments in Illustration to Lectures.	D. For the further Advance- ment of Knowledge by testing previous Discoveries.	E. (with A. or B.) without Anes- thetics.	EE. (with A.) Dispensing with the Obligation to Kill the Animal before Recovering from Anes- thetics.		F. Permitting Experi- ments on Horses, Mules, or Asses.
DUBLIN: The Physiological Laboratory and Lecture Theatre, Royal College of Surgeons.	J. Alfred Scott, M.D.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	Sir W. Thomson, President, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland; W. Stoker, Esq., Professor of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.
TOTAL . . . .	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	

TABLE III.  
SHOWING the Number and the Nature of EXPERIMENTS performed by each LICENSEE during the Year 1900.

NAME OF LICENSEE.	Under Licence.	UNDER CERTIFICATE.							NATURE.				Pain.		
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E (with A or B.)	E.E. (with B.)	F.	Physiological.	Pathological.	Therapeutical.	TOTAL.			
Arthur H. White . . . . .	3	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	4	alight.
H. E. Littledale . . . . .	*	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
E. J. McWeeny, M.D. . . . .	.	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	10	.	.	10	alight.
J. Lorrain Smith, M.D. . . . .	.	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	.	.	15	alight.
A. C. O'Sullivan, F.R.C.D. . . . .	.	.	106	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90	16	.	106	alight.
TOTAL . . . . .	3	15	116	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	119	16	.	135	

\* See Note on Table I.  
W. Thersley Steber,  
Inspector for Ireland under the Act 59 & 40 Vict. c. 77.

EXPERIMENTS ON LIVING ANIMALS.

RETURN showing the Number of EXPERIMENTS performed on LIVING ANIMALS during the Year 1900, under LICENCES granted under the Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 77, distinguishing Painless from Painful Experiments (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 211, of Session 1900).

(*Mr. Jesse Collings.*)

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	1,102 1 3	„ Pulman - - - - -	48 15 1
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On Private Bills, &c. - 44,284 17 1		„ G. J. Webb - - - - -	666 13 4
„ Judicial Proceedings - 1,928 7 0		„ M. A. Thoms - - - - -	800 0 0
„ Introductions of Peers - 80 6 0		Mrs. Robinson - - - - -	25 4 0
„ Taxation of Costs :—		„ Heath - - - - -	30 0 0
Private Bills, &c. - 570 10 2			3,787 5 9
Judicial Proceedings - 389 5 6		Less Income Tax - - - - -	161 15 1
On Copying, Inspections, &c. - - - - -	96 10 6		3,625 10 8
	47,349 16 3	Introduction Fees to Garter - - - - -	18 0 0
Introduction Fees due to Garter-King-of- Arms - - - - -	18 0 0	Less Income Tax - - - - -	0 18 0
Sales of Evidence before Select Committee on Municipal Trading; Prints of Judicial Stauling Orders, &c. - - - - -	150 7 8		17 2 0
	£. 49,076 7 6	Income Tax (as above) paid to Income Tax Commissioners - - - - -	162 13 1
		Paid to H.M. Exchequer as Extra Receipts	44,664 11 10
		„ „ Paymaster-General for H.M. Stationery Office - - - - -	150 7 8
		Balance :—	
		Bank of England on the 31st March 1901 - 8,000 7 4	
		Less Balance of out- standing Cheques - 7,544 5 1	456 2 3
			£. 49,076 7 6

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FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901.

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# IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

## INDIAN SECTION.

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# ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1900-1901.

---

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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*Assistant Secretary.*

Lieutenant G. R. MALTBY, R.N. (retired).

---

## Governors Elected by the Empire of India (for the year ending 23rd July, 1901).

*On behalf of the Government of India :—*

Sir C. C. Stevens, K.C.S.I.

Colonel J. Waterhouse.

Alan Cadell, Esq., C.S.I.

And the Chairman, for the time being, of the Indian Section Special Sub-Committee (now Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.).

*On behalf of Provinces and Native States :—*

Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E. (Bombay).

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J. E. Bridges, Esq., I.C.S. (Burma).

J. W. Neill, Esq., I.C.S. (Central Provinces).

Sir William Ward, K.C.S.I. (Assam).

Colonel G. H. Trevor, C.S.I. (Native States).

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Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt. (Calcutta).

Sir Frank Forbes Adam, K.C.I.E. (Bombay).

Patrick Macfadyen, Esq. (Madras).

James Duncan, Esq. (Rangoon).

*On behalf of Indian Institutions :—*

Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq. (Bombay Presidency Association).

Sir Alfred Lyall, G.C.I.E., K.C.B. (British Indian Association, Oudh).

---

## Indian Section.

SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE in charge of INDIAN SECTION (appointed by the Secretary of State for India in Council).

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Chairman*).

Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

T. W. Holderness, Esq., C.S.I.

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C. H. Moore, Esq.

Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E. (*Secretary and Curator*).

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## No. 1.

Letter from Sir Steuart Bayley to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated India Office, 13th May, 1901.

As Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, I have, in accordance with the India Office letter of the 13th November, 1896, the honour to submit for the information of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and for communication to the Government of India, the accompanying Reports on the Administration of the Section during the year 1900-1901.

The Curator's Report, while giving details of the work done in the course of the year in connection with the collections, also gives some particulars of the work done in the course of the five years from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1901, during which the administration of the Indian Section has been in the hands of the Indian Sub-Committee.

During the past year 1,578 new specimens have been added to the collections which now contain 12,005 specimens. In addition to this number 4,670 surplus specimens are stored in the samples store in such a manner as to be easily accessible for supplying portions to enquirers. The collection may be said to have doubled in size during the past five years.

The collection gallery has become so crowded through the growth of the collection that it has become necessary to commence the removal of the mineral group into the Indian Pavilion in order to make room for the expansion of some of the remaining groups.

A further number of old specimens, which have been replaced by newer samples, have, at the request of the masters and mistresses of Board Schools, been presented to them to serve as object lessons to the pupils.

During the five years 2,710 samples have been presented to schools and museums, and collections comprising about 1,230 specimens have been prepared for loan to exhibitions or to serve as illustrations to lectures.

During the year 104 samples were issued from the Indian Section to the Scientific Department and to outside experts, and during the five years 1,239 samples have been issued in this manner. Reports on many of these samples have been forwarded from time to time to the Government of India.

Professor Wyndham Dunstan's Report again shows that useful work has been done for the Government of India in the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute. New enquiries have been instituted in connection with the possibility of rendering the extracts from certain barks suitable for tanning purposes, and in relation to the constituents of *Strychnos Rheedii* and *Thevetia nerifolia*, while enquiries are proceeding concerning *Caesalpinia digyna* and Indian Kino.

Reports have also been issued on *Hevea brasiliensis*, on Indian fibres, and on the Gum of *Prunus eburnea*.



# IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

## INDIAN SECTION.

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### No. 2.

CURATOR'S REPORT for the year ending 31st March, 1901, with a summary of the work done during the five years—from 1st April, 1896, to 31st March, 1901.

---

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the work done in the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute during the twelve months ending 31st March, 1901.

As this date marks the conclusion of the term of five years for which annual grants towards the maintenance of the Imperial Institute and of the Indian Section were sanctioned early in 1896, and as, during this period, the administration of the Indian Section has continued in the hands of the Special Sub-Committee which was appointed at the same time by the Secretary of State for India in Council, I show also the progress made with the collections and with the general work of the Section during the said five years.

2. *Indian Sub-Committee.*—The Secretary of State for India in his letter R. & S. No. 818, dated 26th March, 1901, has thanked the members of the Indian Sub-Committee for the services they have rendered during the past five years, and has expressed the hope that advantage to India may continue to result from the work of the Indian Section and of the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute. He has also asked the Chairman and members of the Committee to be good enough to continue their work until the wishes of the Government of India as to the future of the Section are known.

Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I., and Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt., have retired from the Committee, and Mr. T. W. Holderness, C.S.I., and Mr. C. H. Moore have been added to it.

3. *Meetings held.*—During the year the Committee held eight meetings, the detailed Minutes of which are printed at the end of this Report (see pp. 15 to 23).

During the five years forty-five meetings have been held.

4. *Work done in connection with the Collections.*—When the Committee was first appointed, in 1896, a considerable number of specimens had accumulated for want of funds to prepare them for exhibition and to provide show-cases. These specimens were first dealt with, and, year by year, further additions have been received from India and incorporated with the exhibited collections. During the year 297 cases, containing about 1,578 new specimens, have been received from India or from the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition, and the greater part have been prepared for exhibition.

In order to ascertain what amount of space should be allotted to each economic group, I have had a fresh enumeration made of the total number of specimens exhibited in the galleries or prepared for exhibition and awaiting incorporation in the collection.

The result is shown in Appendix A., which gives the total number of specimens at 12,005 (in addition to the store of surplus samples), and shows approximately the manner in which they are divided into economic groups. Advice of 523 further specimens has just been received from India.

The great increase of the collection between April 1st, 1896, and March 31st, 1901, has caused the gallery in which the economic products are

exhibited to become so congested that it is now impossible to introduce the whole of the recently-received specimens into their proper places, and it has therefore become necessary to commence the removal of some of the specimens from the gallery to the Indian Pavilion in order to make room for the expansion of the other economic groups.

The minerals are at present being thus removed, and when the removal is completed the more recently received specimens will be arranged in their proper groups.

5. *Goods from the Paris Exhibition.*—About 250 cases have been received from the Paris Exhibition ; of these about 100 contain the Central Trophy for temporary storage, the remainder contain show-cases, minerals, and other additions to the Indian Collections.

6. *New Show-cases.*—During the past year only one new show-case has been made, as it has been necessary to devote the principal attention to the removal of specimens above referred to and to the construction of more fittings for the samples store-room. During the five years the following show-cases and fittings have been made for the Indian Section, viz:—

3 show-cases by outside makers,	
9       "       made in Indian Section,	
14 teak storage-racks	"   "

and about 110 small glazed cases and frames for specimens, photographs, stamps, &c.

All, excepting three of these cases and fittings, in addition to a good many cupboards and other fittings, have been made of good materials and workmanship in the Indian Section, and at an estimated saving of about £380 as compared with the amount they would have cost if procured from outside.

A handsome carved show-case from Madras has been received from the Paris Exhibition, and is now in course of erection in the Indian Pavilion for the reception of some of the Art manufactures.

7. *Work done in Indian Pavilion.*—The transfer to the Indian Pavilion of some of the economic groups—alluded to in paragraph 4—has involved moving several of the show-cases and large objects with a view to a re-arrangement of the space. The collection of building stones is being arranged in the form of a trophy, together with a large additional collection of similar materials which has been received from the Paris Exhibition.

The carved Madras show-case, referred to in paragraph 6, will probably accommodate the greater part of the collection of metal-ware, thus leaving other cases available for economic products.

8. *Label Printing.*—The small hand printing press sanctioned by the Committee in 1896 for label printing has proved most useful, and a large part of the collection has been provided with neat printed labels.

The work of replacing the whole of the old written labels would have been completed before now but for the fact that with a very small staff it is constantly necessary to call men off from work of this sort to attend to more pressing duties.

9. *Articles presented to the Collections.*—During the past year the principal additions to the collection have been a considerable number of specimens of coal, iron, building stones, and geological maps, forming part of the collection prepared for the Paris Exhibition by the Director-General of the Geological Survey. A large collection of cotton fabrics, prepared for the same exhibition by Messrs. Tata & Son, of Bombay, has also been presented by that firm to the collection here.

Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., has presented a portion of his library of official reports and of works in the Guzarati language, with the proviso that they are to be available for consultation by native or other students.

These books have been arranged on separate shelves in the general library of the Imperial Institute.

10. *Work done in Samples Store-room.*—Great progress has been made during the past year with the fittings of the samples store-room, in which four more teak storage racks have been constructed.

During the five years 14 of these storage-racks have been constructed; the work done has also included the erection of permanent partitions separating the store-rooms from the corridor, the construction of a small carpenter's shop, and the removal and fitting up of a clerk's office.

The approximate number of surplus samples now stored is 4,670, in addition to the samples exhibited in the gallery and pavilion. The whole of these surplus samples are so arranged as to be readily accessible for the purpose of supplying small portions to museums, or to the Scientific Department or commercial experts.

When the Committee first assumed office five years ago the space originally allotted to India for storage and workshop purposes had been considerably reduced, but they have been able to arrange with the Director of the Imperial Institute for a large addition to the area, and this is being rapidly fitted up.

11. *Loan Collections.*—Small collections have been lent during the year to the Paris Exhibition, 1900, to a Foreign Missionary Exhibition at Birmingham, and to an Educational Exhibition at Liverpool; a few small collections to illustrate lectures have also been lent. During the five years, collections comprising about 1,230 specimens have been prepared and lent to various exhibitions or to illustrate lectures.

12. *Collections supplied to Museums and Schools.*—A further collection of 94 specimens has been presented to the Dublin Museum of Science and Art.

About 1,650 more of the old specimens from the 1886 collection, having been replaced by new specimens, have been distributed among masters and mistresses of Board Schools who had applied for them.

During the five years, collections comprising about 2,710 samples have been presented to 14 schools and museums.

13. *Samples issued to the Scientific Department or to experts.*—During the year the following samples have been issued for examination or valuation by the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute, or by outside experts, viz. :—

Economic Group.	No. of Samples issued, 1900-01.	No. issued in the 5 years.
Food Substances ... ..	6	71
Narcotics... ..	5	107
Oil-seeds and Oils ... ..	1	201
Medicines ... ..	21	89
Gums and Resins ... ..	16	87
Dyes and Tans ... ..	51	409
Fibres ... ..	2	115
Minerals ... ..	2	81
Miscellaneous ... ..	—	79
	104	1,239

As shown above, during the five years 1,239 samples have been issued for examination.

Reports on many of these subjects have been prepared in the Scientific Department and forwarded to the India Office for transmission to India.

14. *Preliminary Lists of Products Exhibited.*—The Committee having decided that it was advisable to issue preliminary lists showing to scientific men, merchants, and others, which of the products described in Dr. Watt's Dictionary of the Economic Products of India are already included in the collection, the Curator has commenced the preparation of the lists, which are being issued in parts, each of which relates to one of the economic groups into which the collection is divided.

Two parts, relating to dyes and tans and to oil-seeds and oils, have been issued, and a third relating to gums and resins is in preparation.

The lists indicate the products which have been reported on by the Scientific Department, and also show those of which a small sample can be spared for examination; they are distributed to museums, scientific men, merchants and others likely to be interested in the classes of products referred to.

15. *Expenditure.*—The expenditure on the Indian Section during the year ending March 31st, 1901, was £550, from which sum have to be deducted sundry items, amounting in all to £3 14s. 7d., which the Accountant-General considers should be charged to the special grant for dealing with the contributions from the Paris Exhibition. The grant for the year was £550.

The total expenditure on the Imperial Institute was :—

	£	s.	d.
On Indian Section ... ..	546	5	5
Annual Grant for General Purposes of Institute	750	0	0
Do. for Scientific Investigation ...	100	0	0
Curator ... ..	500	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,896	5	5
	<hr/>		

A further grant of £75 was made by the Secretary of State in Council at the end of March for dealing with the showcases and collections presented to the Indian Section from the Paris Exhibition; this sum will be accounted for in the course of the present year.

When preparing the Budget Estimate for the year 1901-1902 the Indian Sub-Committee were informed by Sir F. Abel that, in consequence of the arrangements which had been made with His Majesty's Office of Works when a large portion of the Imperial Institute buildings was transferred to the use of the London University, it was now possible to make a reduction of £275 in the annual charge made to India for cleaning, maintenance of the buildings, and for the general purposes of the Institute.

This charge, which had during the past five years been £750 per annum, would in future be reduced to £475 per annum. At the same time Sir F. Abel pointed out that the important work done for India in the Scientific Department cost very much more than the £100 hitherto granted annually by India for this work, and he asked that some part of the saving above referred to might be added to the grant for Scientific Investigations.

The Curator of the Indian Section also reported that owing to the very large increase of the Indian collections and the additional expenditure necessary on account of small increases of the salaries of the staff, which had been from



time to time approved of by the Committee, an additional yearly sum and some addition to the staff was needed, in order to prevent the accumulation of arrears of work.

The Committee consequently recommended that out of the annual reduction of £275, £150 additional should be granted to the Scientific Department, and £125 additional to the Indian Section.

The Government of India has not, however, as yet approved of increasing either of the grants, and correspondence on the subject is still proceeding.

16. *Commercial and General Enquiries.*—During the past year 103 commercial and general enquiries have been replied to; during the five years about 412 are recorded as having been answered, in addition to a number of personal enquiries by visitors.

The total number of commercial enquiries would, in my opinion, be larger were it not for the difficulty met with in complying with the demands made by business men.

One class of enquiries is for products which are not obtainable in large quantities, owing to their being at present not cultivated on a sufficiently large scale, or owing to the difficulty of their collection.

Another class is for certain varieties of products which, in their generally known forms, are obtainable in the markets, but, as regards the particular varieties asked for, are not separately exported from India by the firms in whose hands the principal part of the business lies.

Demands such as the above can only, in the nature of things, be in the first instance for very moderate quantities, and established firms in India rarely care to undertake new lines of business on a very small scale.

Still another class of enquiries here is from comparatively small business firms in this country or on the Continent who are anxious to obtain Indian produce at rates lower than those which they would be charged when procuring goods through the ordinary channels; therefore they seek to find native firms in India with whom they can communicate direct, hoping thereby to save expense. As it would be impossible to recommend individual firms in this manner, little can be done for such enquirers beyond referring them to directories. Copies of all enquiries of apparent importance are, however, forwarded to Dr. Watt, and by him communicated to Chambers of Commerce or established firms, and in some instances business has resulted or seems likely to result.

A few firms have expressed a desire to establish agencies in India for disposing of their own produce or for obtaining Indian produce direct. It is difficult to satisfactorily assist enquirers of this description in this country and on the Continent unless some recognised method of making their requirements known in India can be organised. Only recently, in answer to the desire of a large French firm to enter into business relations with some firms in India, I have learned that one Chamber of Commerce considers that it does not come within its province to circulate to its members references from firms or countries anxious to extend their business connections to India. Fortunately, another Chamber of Commerce has not taken the same view, and is circulating the reference in question, but a uniform system of dealing with such matters would make it easier to help enquirers.

A good many enquiries have been made by young men who have been offered employment in India, or are desirous of going there in search of employment for capital, and who wish to acquire some preliminary knowledge of the country; they have been either answered at once or referred to the best sources of information.

A number of replicas of manufactured goods have been procured from India for enquirers, in cases, such as the Jeypore Art Museum, where it was possible to rely on obtaining exact reproductions of the exhibited types.

17. *Correspondence with the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.*—In addition to the correspondence concerning enquiries on this side, referred to above, correspondence passes regularly between the Reporter on Economic Products and the Secretary to the Indian Sub-Committee on all matters connected with the collections.

Correspondence under Flying Seal also passes between the Reporter on Economic Products and the Hon. Secretary and Director of the Imperial Institute. A list of F.S.S. correspondence is appended (Appendix B.), and some of the more important letters are printed (*see pp. 38 to 58*).

(Signed) J. R. ROYLE,  
Curator, Indian Section.

May 10th, 1901.

# IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

## INDIAN SUB-COMMITTEE.

### No. 3.

#### *Minutes of Meetings.*

Thirty-eighth Meeting, Tuesday, April 3rd, 1900.

The Thirty-eighth Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Western Crown Colonies Conference Room at the Imperial Institute, on Tuesday, April 3rd, 1900, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.

Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Member of Committee, and

Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.

229. The Minutes of the Meeting held at the Imperial Institute on February 6th, were read and confirmed.

230. The Curator submitted for approval accounts of expenditure for the month of February and for the first and second halves of March, 1900 (with vouchers), amounting respectively to £45 9s. 5d., £28 8s. 7d., and £36 14s. 9d., as well as a summary of the total expenditure from April 1st, 1899, to March 31st, 1900, amounting in all to £555.

This total included a sum of £5 which was received from the Government of Ceylon for certain fixtures which were left by India in the storage space transferred to Ceylon, and which amount was expended on timber for fittings in the new storage space which has been assigned to India.

The accounts were approved by the Committee.

231. The Curator reported that the transference of a portion of the samples to the new storage space, and the consequent re-arrangement and cleansing of the stores, necessitated the employment of some extra assistance, and asked sanction for the temporary employment of a labourer.

This was approved, subject to the annual grant not being exceeded.

232. The Curator reported that an application from the Leather Industries Laboratories of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, for samples of *Caesalpinia digyna* pods and several varieties of "Mangrove" barks had been complied with.

The correspondence was ordered to be recorded.

233. A letter from Sir Frederick Abel, dated the 6th March, replying to one from the Chairman (dated February 10th), on the subject of difficulties to be contended with in dealing with applications for supplies of certain Indian products, referred to in Minute No. 228, was read, and a letter from the Secretary, forwarding the correspondence, was read and approved.

234. A letter was read from the Under Secretary of State, forwarding a letter from Sir W. Thiselton-Dyer, who, on the strength of an observation made by Dr. Niederlein, of the Philadelphia Museum, stated that the specimens of raw produce in the Indian Collections were not accurately identified.

On this the Secretary of State desired the Committee to obtain the views of Sir F. Abel, and if the opinion of Sir W. Thiselton Dyer were found to be justified, to propose remedies.

A letter and memorandum from Sir F. Abel and a memorandum from the Curator were also read, and the correspondence was ordered to be circulated, with a draft reply, to the Under Secretary of State.

The Meeting then adjourned until Monday, May 7th.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
Chairman.

### Thirty-ninth Meeting, Monday, May 7th, 1900.

The Thirty-ninth Meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute, on Monday, May 7th, 1900, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.	} Members of Committee.
Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	
G. W. Vidal, Esq., I.C.S.	
W. Coldstream, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	
and Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.	

235. The Minutes of the Meeting held at the Imperial Institute on April 3rd, were read and confirmed.

236. The Curator submitted for approval an account of expenditure for the month of April, 1900 (with vouchers), and the account, amounting to £44 17s. 5d., was passed by the Committee.

237. Further correspondence concerning the letter from Kew, referred to in Minute No. 234, was read. It appeared that Dr. Niederlein's observation had been misunderstood, and that there was no ground for considering that the specimens of raw products in the Indian Collections were not accurately identified.

The correspondence was ordered to be recorded.

238. The Curator reported that a loan collection of about 100 specimens of raw products and cotton and silk fabrics had been supplied to the Wesleyan Foreign Missionary Exhibition at Birmingham.

239. A draft of the Annual Report of the Indian Section for the year ending March 31st, 1900, was submitted by the Curator.

It was ordered to be forwarded, together with Professor Dunstan's Report on the work done in the Scientific Department, to the Secretary of State.

The Meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, June 26th.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
Chairman.

## Fortieth Meeting, Tuesday, June 26th, 1900.

The fortieth meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, June 26th, 1900, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.	} Members of Committee.
Major General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	
Sir C. E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	
Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	
G. W. Vidal, Esq., I.C.S.	
Sir E. C. Buck, K.C.S.I.	
W. Coldstream, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	

and Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.

240. The Minutes of the meeting held at the Imperial Institute on May 7th were read and confirmed.

241. The Curator submitted for approval an account of expenditure for the month of May, 1900 (with vouchers), and the account, amounting to £45 2s., was passed by the Committee.

242. The Chairman read a letter from the India Office stating that the Government of India had accepted a suggestion, made to the Secretary of State by the Executive Council of the Imperial Institute, that the Chairman, for the time being, of the special Indian Sub-Committee should be made an additional representative of India on the Governing Body of the Institute.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

243. The Curator read a letter from the First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works, &c., stating that instructions had been given for fixing a sink with water and gas supply in the Indian store-room.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

244. The Chairman read a letter he had addressed to the Honorary Secretary and Director, Imperial Institute, on the subject of the grants to be made by India to the Imperial Institute after the expiration of the present quinquennial grants in March, 1901.

The Chairman's action was approved by the Committee, and the matter was ordered to be brought forward again when a reply had been received.

245. The Annual Report of the Indian Section, Imperial Institute, for the year 1899-1900, was laid on the table. It was ordered that a copy should be forwarded to each member of the Committee.

246. The Curator submitted a proposal for preparing Preliminary Lists of the Specimens of Products contained in the Indian Collection, somewhat on the system on which Kew issues annually (as an appendix to the Kew Bulletin) a list of seeds and shrubs available for distribution and exchange. As a specimen of what was contemplated, a list of the specimens contained in the dyes and tans group was shown, and it was suggested that this list (which indicated the products of which small samples could be spared, and those concerning which reports had been issued by the Scientific Department or by experts) should be printed and circulated gratuitously among scientific men, merchants, and others interested in products of this class, and that it should be followed by similar lists of the products contained in the other economic groups, and by an annual supplement showing additions to the collection.

The Committee warmly approved of the proposal after suggesting certain additions to the information to be given in the lists.

The Meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, July 31st.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
Chairman.

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## Forty-first Meeting, Tuesday, July 31st, 1900.

The forty-first meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, July 31st, 1900, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.  
 Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.  
 Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. } Members of Committee.  
 and Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.

Sir F. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., was present during the discussion on Minute No. 249.

247. The Minutes of the meeting held at the Imperial Institute on June 26th were read and confirmed.

248. The Curator submitted for approval the accounts of expenditure for the months of June and July, 1900 (with vouchers), and the accounts, amounting respectively to £46 13s. 4d. and £42 17s. 5d., were passed by the Committee.

249. The Chairman read a letter from Sir F. Abel on the subject of the grants to be made to the Imperial Institute after March, 1901 (referred to in Minute No. 244), as well as notes from Professor Dunstan and from the Curator relating to the special requirements of their departments.

Sir Frederick Abel, who was present during the discussion, gave the Committee information on several points connected with the expenses incurred by the Imperial Institute in cleaning and lighting the Indian and Colonial Exhibition galleries and stores, and it was resolved that the Chairman should write to the Under Secretary of State recommending that for the new quinquennial period commencing on April 1st, 1901, the £750 per annum at present granted to the Imperial Institute for general purposes should be freshly allotted as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
To the Imperial Institute for general purposes ...	475	0	0
To the Scientific Department (in addition to the present grant of £100 ... ..)	150	0	0
To the Indian Section (in addition to the present grant of £550) ... ..	125	0	0
	<u>£750</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

250. The Reports by the Curator and by Professor Dunstan for the quarter ending June 30th, 1900, were brought up, having been previously circulated to the members of the Committee. They were ordered to be forwarded to the India Office, and (in consequence of a note by Sir Alexander Wilson) the Secretary and Curator was directed to draw up for the information of the Chairman a memorandum on the subject of the inconvenience caused by the occasional neglect of the rule laid down by the Government of India that all correspondence concerning supplies of products to merchants and others in this country should pass through the Secretary to this Committee.

251. The Preliminary List of specimens contained in the Dyes and Tans Group of the Indian Collection (referred to in Minute No. 246) was laid on the table, and was ordered to be forwarded to the India Office with a letter from the Chairman.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, September 11th.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
 Chairman.

Forty-second Meeting, Tuesday, September 11th, 1900.

The forty-second meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, September 11th, 1900, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.  
 Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. } Members of Committee.  
 W. Coldstream, Esq., B.A., I.C.S. }  
 and, in attendance, Mr. G. W. Aston.

252. The Minutes of the meeting held at the Imperial Institute on 31st July were read and confirmed.

253. The accounts of expenditure for the month of August, 1900 (with vouchers), were submitted for approval, and the accounts, amounting to £25 2s. 1d., were passed by the Committee.

254. Correspondence concerning an enquiry being carried on by Professor Dunstan for Teri pods for Messrs. Burdon & Co. was read by the Chairman.

It was resolved that consideration should be deferred pending Sir F. Abel's reply to a demi-official note from Sir Steuart Bayley on the subject of direct correspondence between Professor Dunstan and Dr. Watt.

255. The Chairman read correspondence between Dr. Watt, C.I.E., and Mr. Heap, of the "British and Colonial Druggist," and between the latter and Sir George Birdwood, on the subject of the samples of gums exhibited in the Indian Section.

The correspondence was ordered to be recorded.

256. The Chairman read a letter from the Secretary to the Office of Works expressing regret that they cannot undertake improvements in the ventilation of the Indian Pavilion.

Further action in the matter deferred pending Mr. Royle's return.

257. The proof of the Preliminary List of Dyes and Tans was laid on the table.

The meeting then adjourned until Tuesday, November 20th.

Forty-third Meeting, Tuesday, November 20th, 1900.

The forty-third meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, November 20th, 1900, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.  
 Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. } Members  
 Sir G. C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. } of  
 G. W. Vidal, Esq., I.C.S. } Committee.  
 and Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.

Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., was present, by invitation of the Committee, during the discussion of Minute No. 260.

258. The Minutes of the meeting held at the Imperial Institute on 11th September were read and confirmed.

259. The Curator submitted for approval the accounts of expenditure for the months of September and October, 1900 (with vouchers), and the accounts, amounting respectively to £44 8s. 6d. and to £45 15s. 4d., were passed by the Committee.

260. The Chairman reported that he had agreed to the use of the Jehanghir Hall by the Imperial Institute authorities for lectures and concerts on certain evenings during the winter season. The question of furniture for the Indian Conference Room, and of the arrangement of the landing outside the Conference Room and the small room opposite, was also discussed, and the Curator was instructed to have a list prepared of such suitable furniture as already existed. The question of the provision of a suitable committee table was deferred for the present.

261. The Curator reported the progress that had been made in dealing with several commercial enquiries, correspondence concerning which is still proceeding.

262. The Curator reported an application received from the Anglo-Belgian Tanning Company for advice as to how to proceed in order to obtain a regular supply of Indian goat skins.

It was resolved that a copy of the application should be forwarded to Dr. Watt, and that the Company should also be advised to communicate with Sir George Birdwood, who kindly offered to give them useful information.

263. The Chairman read a letter from Sir F. Abel stating that he had received, through the Secretary to the Indian and Ceylon Committee for the Paris Exhibition, 1900, an offer from the Director of the Geological Survey of India of a collection of minerals and photographs for addition to the collection exhibited in the Indian Section. The Committee approved of a draft reply to Sir F. Abel gratefully accepting the collection, and they directed that a copy of the list of specimens presented should be forwarded to Dr. Watt for his information.

264. The Curator reported that he had received from Sir F. Abel, for addition to the Indian collections, 11 samples of timber, being portions of specimens presented for experimental purposes by Dr. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.

It was directed that a copy of the list of specimens should be forwarded to Dr. Watt for his information.

265. The Curator laid on the table copies of the first part of the "Preliminary List of Specimens Exhibited in the Indian Section"—viz., that relating to dyes and tans, and also submitted the draft of the next part relating to oil-seeds and oils.

It was ordered that copies of the Dyes and Tans List should be forwarded to members of this Committee, and also to members of the Secretary of State's Council, as well as to any institutions or firms to whom it might be likely to be of interest.

The Oil-Seeds and Oils List to be completed and issued as early as possible.

266. The Chairman read a proposal submitted by Mr. Coldstream for exhibiting in the Indian Galleries a more comprehensive collection of art manufactures, and giving visitors, by means of labels, complete information concerning the cost prices in India and the names and addresses of the makers of the goods.

The paper was ordered to be circulated.

267. The Curator submitted the Budget of proposed expenditure on the Indian Section during the year 1901-1902. The Budget (which had previously



been circulated to the members), amounting in all to £1,900, was approved, and ordered to be forwarded to the Revenue Secretary at the India Office for the necessary measures.

269. Applications from certain members of the staff for increases of pay were submitted.

Their consideration was deferred pending the receipt of a letter from the Government of India on the subject of India's future contributions to the Imperial Institute.\*

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, January 8th, 1901.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
Chairman.

#### Forty-fourth Meeting, Tuesday, January. 8th, 1901.

The forty-fourth meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, January 8th, 1901, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.	} Members of Committee.
Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	
Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	
W. Coldstream, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	
and Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.	

270. The Minutes of the Meeting held at the Imperial Institute on November 20th, 1900, were read and confirmed.

271. The Curator submitted for approval the accounts of expenditure for the months of November and December, 1900 (with vouchers), and the accounts, amounting respectively to £42 5s. 2d. and £47 13s. 3d., were passed by the Committee.

272. The Curator reported that a large number of cases were arriving from the Paris Exhibition containing minerals and other articles presented to the Indian Section, as well as the Central trophy and Travancore show case, for temporary storage, pending the receipt of instructions regarding their disposal. The necessary arrangements for dealing with these cases were being made.

273. Mr. Coldstream's Memorandum proposing to give the public more information as to the names and addresses of the actual makers of the art-manufactures exhibited (referred to in Minute No 266), was again brought up, after having been circulated to several members of the Committee.

It was ordered to be brought forward at the next meeting, when it was hoped Sir George Birdwood would be able to be present.

274. The Chairman read a letter from Sir Theodore Hope, K.C.S.I., offering to present to the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute a portion of his library of English and Guzarati books, provided they could be kept where they would be accessible to students and others who might wish to consult them. Sir Theodore Hope's kind offer was accepted with thanks, and the Curator was instructed to consult Sir Frederick Abel regarding the best place for keeping the books in.

275. The Curator reported that the London University had asked whether there was any objection to the students who were about to be examined in the Jehanghir Hall making use of the corridor which passes through the Indian Stores.

It was resolved that permission should be granted, as an experiment, on the occasion of the forthcoming examination; this, however, was not to be construed as giving a general permission, but an application must be made whenever it is desired to use the corridor.

276. A letter from Dr. Watt on the subject of the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia was read.

Copies of the letter were ordered to be forwarded to the India Office and to Sir Frederick Abel.

277. The Chairman read a letter from the Under Secretary of State for India stating that the Budget Estimate for the Indian Section would be considered in connection with the proposal for the renewal of the quinquennial arrangement which had been referred to the Government of India.

The meeting then adjourned until March 5th.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
Chairman.

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Forty-fifth Meeting, Tuesday, March 5th, 1901.

The forty-fifth meeting of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State for India for the administration of the Indian Section, was held in the Indian Conference Room at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday, March 5th, 1901, at 4.30 p.m.

There were present :—

Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Chairman.	} Members of Committee.
Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	
Sir Charles E. Bernard, K.C.S.I.	
Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.	
Sir Alexander Wilson, Kt.	
G. W. Vidal, Esq., I.C.S.	
W. Coldstream, Esq., B.A., I.C.S.	
and Mr. J. R. Royle, C.I.E., Secretary and Curator.	

278. The Minutes of the meeting held at the Imperial Institute on January 8th, 1901, were read and confirmed.

279. The Curator submitted for approval the accounts of expenditure for the months of January and February, 1901 (with vouchers), and the Accounts, amounting respectively to £43 11s. 8d., and to £46 4s. 7d., were passed by the Committee.

280. The Curator reported that expenses had been incurred in connection with the reception and storage of cases from the Paris Exhibition, and that further expenditure would have to be incurred in connection with the erection of any show-cases and the arrangement of the collections presented from the Paris Exhibition to the Indian Section. As these expenses had not been foreseen, and as the grant for 1900-1901 was now very nearly exhausted, he asked for instructions.

It was resolved that the Curator should send to the Paris Exhibition Committee any accounts for the delivery of cases which have been sent here for storage, and that he should send to the India Office a memorandum showing what expenses would have to be incurred in dealing with show-cases and collections presented to the Indian Section.

281. The Curator laid on the table a revised proof of the Preliminary List of samples of Oil-Seeds and Oils.

The list was ordered to be distributed in the same manner as was done with the list of Dyes and Tans.

282. The Curator asked sanction for purchasing and fitting up a pair of Telephones between his office in the Indian Pavilion and the office in the Indian Samples Store at a cost of £5. The expenditure was sanctioned.

283. A further letter from Dr. Watt on the subject of the Indian and Colonial Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia was read and recorded.

284. An application was read from Mr. G. W. Aston for three weeks' leave on Medical Certificate. The leave was granted from May 16th.

285. A revised Budget estimate for 1901-1902, reduced in conformity with the suggestion of the Government of India, was laid before the Committee, and a draft letter to the India Office on the subject was read and approved.

The meeting then adjourned to Tuesday, April 23rd.

(Signed) S. C. BAYLEY,  
Chairman.

INDIAN SECTION, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

Reduced Estimated Expenses for the year 1901-1902 on the assumption that only £550 can be spent on Headings A. and B.

*Heading A.—Salaries of Curator's Staff, 1901-1902.—*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One Clerk at £100 ... ..	100	0	0			
Senior Attendant at 38s. weekly ... ..	98	16	0			
Junior Attendant at 32s. weekly ... ..	83	4	0			
Boy Messenger and Writer at 15s. weekly ... ..	39	0	0			
Occasional extra help ... ..	13	8	0			
	<hr/>			334	8	0

*Heading B.—General Expenses of Indian Section—*

Petty Cash at £5 monthly ... ..	...	...	...	60	0	0
Two new Show Cases... ..	64	0	0			
Tins, Bottles, Jars, &c., for Specimens ... ..	10	0	0			
Carpenters' and Painters' General Work ... ..	20	0	0			
Cleaning Materials, Paint, Ironmongery ... ..	12	0	0			
	<hr/>			106	0	0
Tins for Storage of Surplus Samples ... ..	10	0	0			
Store-Room Fittings ... ..	10	0	0			
	<hr/>			20	0	0
Carried forward ... ..	...	...	...	£520	8	0

					£	s	d.
	Brought forward	...	...	...	520	8	0
Office Fittings...	...	...	...	...			Nil.
Margin for Contingencies	...	...	...	...	29	12	0
Total of Headings A. and B.				...	£550	0	0

Any saving from one item to be available for others.

*Heading C.—Contributions to Imperial Institute—*

Annual Grant for General Purposes of Institute	...	...	...	...	475	0	0
Do. for Scientific Investigations	...	...	...	...	100	0	0

*Heading D.—Curator and Assistant do.—*

Curator	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Assistant Curator—Appointment in abeyance	...	...	...	...			Nil.
Total				...	£1,625	0	0

1900-1901 for comparison.

					£	s	d.
Salaries	...	...	...	...	317	0	0
Petty Cash	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
Exhibition Galleries	...	...	...	...	118	0	0
Storage of Samples	...	...	...	...	32	10	0
Office Fittings	...	...	...	...			Nil.
Margin	...	...	...	...	22	10	0
				...	£550	0	0
Grants to Institute	...	...	...	...	750	0	0
Do.	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
Curator	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
Assistant	...	...	...	...			Nil.
Total				...	£1,900	0	0

# IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

## SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

### No. 4.

REPORT on Investigations conducted for the Government of India in the Scientific and Technical Department during the year ending 31st March, 1901, by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., Sec.C.S., Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute.

In submitting my Annual Report on the Investigations undertaken for India by the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute, I have again to record a considerable increase in the amount of this work and in its importance.

As mentioned in my Quarterly Report of January last, the grant made by the Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition to the Scientific Department has been very materially increased. A new laboratory has been recently equipped, and two additional skilled assistants appointed.

Several new enquiries have been instituted, among which may be mentioned one, undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. B. Ribbentrop, late Inspector-General of Forests, in connection with the possibility of rendering the extracts made from certain Indian barks suitable for tanning purposes, whilst others relate to the constituents of two well-known Indian medicinal plants, the investigation of which was suggested some time ago by Dr. Watt, viz., *Strychnos Rheedii* and *Thevetia nerifolia*.

Besides these new investigations I have to report progress on the following subjects :—

*Indian Tanning Agents.*—Further samples of *Cæsalpinia digyna* have arrived from India. They are now being submitted to examination, with the view of confirming the very favourable report (dated 18th of April, 1899), made on the first sample of this material as a tanning agent.

In connection with the proposed manufacture of tanning extracts in India, Mr. Ribbentrop has been in consultation with me especially with reference to the provision from this country of suitable machinery to be sent out to India for this purpose. It is to be expected that this enterprising extension of the work of the Forests Department will be the means of utilising several abundant forest trees, and of adding to the revenue furnished by this Department to the Government of India.

An enquiry is also in progress as to the quality and utilisation of Indian Kino for other purposes than those of a drug. India is able to produce at a small cost, abundant supplies of this material, for which a profitable and trustworthy market has yet to be found.

*India Rubber.*—A report (dated 22nd March, 1901) has been made on the quality and commercial value of a sample of rubber derived from *Hevea brasiliensis* grown in Burma. At the request of the Forests Department the entire consignment of 91 pounds was afterwards put up to auction and sold for £11 14s. 3d.

It would appear from the examination of this consignment that it is very inferior to the Para rubber obtained from the same tree in Brazil. Further examination is needed in order to determine whether the defects in the Indian product are inherent and due to differences of climate, soil, &c., or whether they are wholly or in part the result of less careful preparation.

The examination of various possible rubber substitutes is being continued, and now includes two interesting samples of latices which have been received recently from Burma.

*Indian Fibres.*—A report (dated 26th November, 1900) has been made on a sample of so-called Arrowroot Lily fibre forwarded by a correspondent in Bombay. The sample was, however, too small for any definite opinion to be formed as to its commercial value, whilst the difficulty of examining it was increased by its not having been prepared by retting. Dr. Watt has been informed of the facts.

*Indian Gums.*—A report (dated 31st January, 1901) has been made on the gum derived from *Prunus eburnea*. The chemical and physical characteristics are such that the gum, if carefully collected, is likely to be of considerable value in pharmacy and confectionery. Like gum arabic, it dissolves in water, and the solution possesses far greater viscosity, and at the same time much less adhesive power, than a solution of gum arabic. Two commercial valuations were obtained which varied from 22s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. per hundredweight, owing chiefly to the samples consisting of fragments of different quality. If an abundant supply of carefully picked fragments of this gum could be depended upon, there is little doubt that there would be a considerable demand for the gum as soon as the attention of the manufacturers has been directed to its special peculiarities.

A number of other Indian gums are being submitted to examination with a view to their commercial utilisation.

*Indian Medicinal Plants.*—In my last Quarterly Report (dated 28th January, 1901) I drew attention to the investigation which has been conducted in the laboratories of the constituents of *Hyoscyamus muticus*, grown in Egypt, as compared with those of the Indian plant. It would appear that the Egyptian plant contains more of the valuable alkaloid *hyoscyamine* than the same plant grown in India. This conclusion, however, requires to be substantiated by the examination of other specimens of the Indian *Hyoscyamus*. The matter is probably one of considerable importance. Since the publication of my paper on the constituents of the Egyptian plant (*Journal of the Chemical Society*, 1900), a demand has sprung up among chemical manufacturers for the material grown in Egypt.

In conclusion, I may allude to the Memorandum (dated 18th March, 1901) I have drawn up on the work so far accomplished by this Department for India, which has been forwarded by Sir Frederick Abel with his letter having reference to the altered financial arrangement. It is to be hoped that the Government of India will recognise, by an increase of the small grant made to this Department, the valuable assistance which it has now shown itself to be capable of rendering in all scientific and technical matters connected with commercial enterprise in India, and the utilisation of natural products.

This great work can only be successfully accomplished through a combination of scientific and commercial expert assistance, and it is clear that such a combination can be best effected by conducting the actual work of scientific investigation and commercial enquiry in London, where direct access can be obtained to those who have special technical knowledge, and also to those who control the markets, and therefore to those who are most competent to assist in finding markets for such Indian produce as the results of scientific investigation have indicated to be of commercial value.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

24th April, 1901.

## No. 5.

## APPENDIX A TO MR. J. R. ROYLE'S REPORT.

Statement showing the Number of Specimens received in the Indian Section up to 31st March, 1901.

Name of Group.	No. of Specimens exhibited or awaiting exhibition.
Food and Food Stuffs ... ..	982
Narcotics .. ..	324
Oil-Seeds and Oils .. ..	1,213
Medicines... ..	1,269
Gums and Resins .. ..	577
Dyes and Tans .. ..	998
Fibres .. ..	782
Timbers .. ..	430
Minerals .. ..	931
Manufactured Goods .. ..	3,782
Miscellaneous .. ..	717
Total ... ..	12,005

NOTE.—In addition to the above there are about 4,670 surplus samples stored; portions of these are from time to time issued to Museums or to scientific and commercial experts.

## No. 6.

## APPENDIX B.

Correspondence under Flying Seal since April, 1900, between Sir F. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., Honorary Secretary and Director of the Imperial Institute, and Dr. Watt.

## (1.) Letters to Dr. Watt.

F.S. Number.	Date.	Reference.	Subject.
	1900.		
193	April 19	370/5	Forwarding report on <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> fibre.
194	May 8	385/5	Asking for further supply of roots of "Mohri" Aconite.
195	" 21	396/5	Acknowledging letter re <i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> .
196	June 19	406/5	Acknowledging advice of despatch of 6 lbs. of rubber ( <i>Manihot Glaziovii</i> ).
197	" 25	414/5	Stating that gum of <i>Prunus eburnea</i> is being valued.
198	" 28	421/5	Acknowledging advice of despatch of seeds of <i>Strychnos Rheedii</i> .
199	" 28	422/5	Re despatch of samples of <i>Cesalpinia digyna</i> .
200	July 16	427/5	} Re Aconite.
201	" 16	428/5	
202	" —	435/5	Acknowledging letter re rubber from <i>Hevea brasiliensis</i> and <i>Chavannesia esculenta</i> .
203	" 31	436/5	Re extract from bark of <i>Cerriops Candolleana</i> for valuation—also 10 other barks and bark extracts.
204	" 31	441/5	Enclosing report by Professor Church on <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .
205	Aug. 22	450/5	Acknowledging letter (2913/61) re <i>Cesalpinia digyna</i> .
206	" 27	452/5	Re criticisms on Mica report.
207	Sept. 3	454/5	Value of gum of <i>Prunus eburnea</i> .
208	" 25	459/5	Market value of Malabar Kino.
209	" —	—	Cancelled.
210	Oct. 10	474/5	Enclosing remarks by Professor Dunstan on criticisms on Mica report.

F.S. Number.	Date.	Reference.	Subject.
	1900.		
211	Nov. 8	494/5	Asking for specimens of the root of <i>Hygrophila spinosa</i> , and of fruits of <i>Embelia Ribes</i> .
212	" 30	510/5	Forwarding copy of report on Arrowroot Lily fibre.
213	" —	522/5	Acknowledging advice of despatch of latices of <i>Willoughbeia edulis</i> and <i>Urceola esculenta</i> .
214	Dec. 18	531/5	Acknowledging letter re <i>Spatholobus Roxburghii</i> and <i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> .
	1901.		
215	Jan. 10	583/5	Forwarding memorandum and copy of paper on <i>Hyoscyamus muticus</i> .
216	Feb. 11	570/5	Enclosing report on gum of <i>Prunus eburnea</i> .
217	Mar. 22	625/5	Forwarding report on rubber obtained from <i>Hevea braziliensis</i> .

## (2.) Letters from Dr. Watt.

Imperial Institute Register Number.	Date.	Reference.	Subject.
	1900.		
3675	May 3	534/116	Asking if "Mohri" Aconite has been examined.
3692	April 26	1734/94	Unable to obtain commercial sample of <i>Marsdenia tenacissima</i> fibre.
3696	May 17	2005/76	Acknowledging report on <i>Furcraea gigantea</i> fibre.
3699	" 31	2139/32	Advising despatch of rubber from <i>Manihot Glaziovii</i> for report.
3704	" 31	2137/43	Asking if gum of <i>Prunus eburnea</i> will be examined.
3706	" 31	2140/124	Forwarding seeds of <i>Strychnos Rheedii</i> for examination and report.
3707	" 31	2141/61	Advising despatch of 40 lbs. of pods of <i>Casalpinia digyna</i> for comparison.
3713	June 28	2852/116	Re investigation of Aconites.
3714	" 28	2581/116	Despatch of Aconites, and giving registered numbers.
3717	" 14	2389/144	Enclosing correspondence re <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .
3718	Aug. 9	3079/184	Re criticisms on report on Mica.
3722	Feb. 16	430/159	Enclosing letters re Pyinma Wood Gunstocks.
3723	" 23	511/136	Acknowledging paper on <i>Hyoscyamus muticus</i> .
3724	July 12	2745	Advising despatch of tannin extracts.
3725	" 12	2736/32	Advising despatch of rubber from <i>Hevea braziliensis</i> and <i>Chavannesia esculenta</i> for examination, report, and disposal.
3726	June 21	2503	Re commercial supply of certain oil-seeds.
3727	Aug. 23	3239/43	Asking for report on Malabar Kino.
3732	July 26	2913/61	Enclosing correspondence re "Teri" pods.
3733	Oct. 18	3662/61	Giving price of "Teri" pods per cwt.
3737	July 19	2845/124	Re therapeutic value of <i>Strychnos Rheedii</i> .
3738	Aug. 23	3236/144	Acknowledging report by Professor Church on <i>Lathyrus sativus</i> .
3739	Oct. 31	3757/51	Acknowledging copies of paper by Mr. Perkin on "Kamala."
3748	Nov. 15	3904/184	Re Report on mica.
3749	" 21	3984/32	Advising despatch of latices of <i>Willoughbeia edulis</i> and <i>Urceola esculenta</i> for valuation.
3752	" 29	4071/94	Re <i>Spatholobus Roxburghii</i> .
3754	Aug. 9	3080/116	Enclosing copies of printed letter re Aconites.
	1901.		
3768	Jan. 3	20/32	Re supply of rubber substitutes.
3769	" 3	23/140	Thanks for copy of report on Arrowroot Lily fibre.
3791	Mar. 14	616/116	Advising despatch of botanical specimens of various Aconites.



**No. 7.****APPENDIX A TO PROFESSOR DUNSTAN'S ANNUAL REPORT.**

Quarterly Report by the Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute on Enquiries conducted for the Government of India.

Having in my Annual Report dated May 1st, 1900, on the investigations conducted for the Government of India during the past year, given an account of the progress of these enquiries, I have little to add at the present time.

The investigations there referred to are in progress, and work has been commenced on several materials recently received from India, notably certain juices more or less allied to rubber, and on the gum of *Prunus eburnea*, which seemed likely to be useful as a substitute for gum arabic.

A memorandum on the present position of artificial Indigo having been drawn up by me at the request of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, a copy has been forwarded to the India Office for purposes of reference, and it is hoped that the suggestions there made as to the desirability of scientific investigations being conducted into the production and manufacture of Indigo, may receive the favourable attention of the Government of India.

A number of enquiries from commercial men as to the possibilities of obtaining supplies of several Indian products which have been reported on by this Department have been replied to, and the attention of the Reporter on Economic Products directed to them.

A large number of materials collected in India under Dr. Watt's direction still await investigation, but the principal members of my staff being already engaged with Indian enquiries, it is not possible for me at the present, without further assistance, to take up any of the subjects which have been recently referred to this Department.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

12th July, 1900.

**No. 8.****APPENDIX B.**

Quarterly Report by the Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute on Enquiries conducted for the Government of India.

I have little to add to the statement made in my Quarterly Report of July last, owing to the intervention of the summer vacation. Work has now been actively resumed, and several investigations on the subjects previously mentioned are nearing completion and will be reported upon at an early date.

Since the date of my last Quarterly Report commercial opinions as to the value of the gum of *Prunus eburnea* and of Malabar Kino have been obtained and forwarded to India.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

4th October, 1900.

**No. 9.****APPENDIX C.**

Quarterly Report by the Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute on Enquiries conducted for the Government of India.

I have to report on the progress of the investigations which have been conducted in the laboratories of the Scientific and Technical Department on Indian subjects during the last three months. Before doing so I wish to mention that in consequence of an increased grant made to the Department by the

Royal Commissioners of the 1851 Exhibition, it has been possible to add two skilled assistants to the staff, and to commence the equipment of an additional laboratory adjoining those at present occupied by the Department. It is intended that this new laboratory shall be chiefly devoted to mineral investigations and one of the new assistants has been selected on account of his special experience in such work.

The investigations at present in progress include tanning materials, medicinal plants, fibres, gums, india rubber, and possible substitutes for this substance.

In connection with the systematic examination of tanning materials, which has been in progress for some time, advantage has been taken of the presence in England of Mr. Ribbentrop, late Inspector-General of Forests, to revise the programme of operations proposed, and to arrange for the commencement of new experiments likely to be serviceable in assisting Indian enterprise in this subject. In particular Mr. Ribbentrop has had several conversations with me on the best method of preparing tanning extracts in India and as to the apparatus which is most suitable to use for this purpose.

In a previous report I have drawn attention to the richness in tannin of the pod-cases of *Cæsalpinia digyna* (Report on Indian Tanning Materials, Part II, 18th April, 1899) and of the special suitability of this material for the preparation of a tanning extract. My report, being a preliminary one, was stated in guarded terms, emphasising the fact that it would be necessary to examine the substance on a larger scale before forming a decisive opinion as to the practical value of the material. I requested that a supply of about one hundredweight of the material should be sent for trial in a tan-yard. In a Flying Seal letter dated 31st May, 1899, Dr. Watt reports the despatch of two further samples of the pods from Assam and Burma respectively, which are now under investigation. The quantity sent, viz., 40 pounds of each, is insufficient for the conduct of all the necessary practical experiments which I had in view. If it is at all likely that a regular commercial supply could be arranged for from India, I would again suggest the desirability of sending the larger consignment. Since the publication of my preliminary report, a considerable number of enquiries for the pods from merchants, brokers and tanners, have been received here and also by Dr. Watt. It would appear from the Flying Seal letter referred to, that Dr. Watt had not at that time found it possible to arrange for the commercial supply of large consignments. I may mention that within the last few days I have received a letter from New York asking for full particulars about this material. I am asked whether it could be transplanted in tropical America, and whether a supply is available in London. It is obvious that the matter may be one of commercial importance.

Considerable progress has been made with the investigations of the Indian Aconites and another part of the enquiry is now approaching completion.

In a previous report (Annual Report, 1st May, 1900) I have alluded to the probable value of *Hyoscyamus muticus* as a commercial source of hyoscyamine. In a memorandum recently forwarded to India (9th January, 1901) enclosing a paper on "The Alkaloid of *Hyoscyamus muticus* and of *Datura Stramonium* grown in Egypt," reprinted from the Journal of the Chemical Society (January, 1901), I have pointed out that this same plant is abundant in Egypt, and the examination of the Egyptian plant has shown that it apparently contains a larger proportion of hyoscyamine than that grown in India. As, however, only one sample of Indian *Hyoscyamus muticus* has been examined, I have asked for a further supply, at the same time drawing Dr. Watt's attention to the demand that has already arisen for this material, both in this country and on the Continent.

As I am writing on the subject of medicinal plants, I may allude to the recent appearance of the "Indian and Colonial Addendum" to the British Pharmacopœia. I agree with the opinion expressed in a recent letter from Dr. Watt, that the inclusion in an Addendum to the British Pharmacopœia of a number of drugs, the chemical and therapeutic properties of which are little, if at all, known, is most undesirable. The enumeration of these drugs can only be of

use in indicating the principal Indian and Colonial drugs which need investigation, but this is not the purpose of a Pharmacopœia. Of the Indian drugs included, only one has received anything like complete investigation in reference to its chemical constituents and medicinal properties, and that is *Podophyllum Emodi*, the examination of which was conducted in this Department with the assistance of medical experts. It appears to me unfortunate, to say the least, that this Addendum should have been issued by the General Medical Council with the implication that inclusion of the Indian drugs had been suggested or approved by the leading Indian Authorities. It would appear from the statement in Dr. Watt's letter that this is very far from having been the case.

The work of examining the constituents of the latices of the rubber plant and other similar plants has been somewhat interfered with by the considerable delay which has occurred in the arrival of specimens despatched from India by Dr. Watt. I may mention that specimens stated to have been despatched from Calcutta last July (Flying Seal letter No. 2736/32) have not yet reached the Institute. I have drawn Mr. Royle's attention to this circumstance, and have alluded to it in my last memorandum to Dr. Watt.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

28th January, 1901.

## No. 10.

### APPENDIX D.

#### Report on a sample of *Furcrœa gigantea*.

This sample of the fibre of *Furcrœa gigantea* is that referred to by the Reporter on Economic Products in a letter (F. S. 643—76) addressed to Sir Frederick Abel, as having been collected by him while on tour in Southern India. It was labelled "From Wynaad R.E.P.'s collection on tour No. 18753."

An inspection of the fibre showed that it had not been thoroughly prepared, which may partly account for its not being quite so white or so soft as this fibre can be obtained. The sample has been submitted to the usual chemical examination. The results are tabulated below, together with those derived from two other samples of the same fibre which have been previously examined in this Department, the one from Grenada and the other from Victoria.

The Indian sample is distinctly superior to both the others. Besides showing a greater length of fibre, its "cellulose" is in a purer and more useful condition, as is proved more especially by the smaller loss in the process of B-hydrolysis, in that of acid purification, and by the higher number for nitration.

It may safely be concluded from the results of the chemical examination that the fibre is of excellent quality, and if properly prepared would command a satisfactory price in the market.

The report of the fibre expert, to whom the sample was submitted, entirely confirms this conclusion. He states that the fibre is of satisfactory strength, medium length, and fair colour, although not well prepared. It is excellently adapted for the manufacture of cord. Owing to the present scarcity of Manila Hemp, this fibre might command as much as £35 per ton in the London market, but in the event of the export of Manila Hemp becoming normal again the price of *Furcrœa* would probably not be greater than £25 a ton. There is practically no limit to the quantity which might be disposed of if the fibre can be exported at favourable rates.

It is desirable that other samples of this fibre should now be collected by Dr. Watt and sent here for examination, so that it may be proved that its uniform quality is to be depended upon. In this connection it may be noted

that the fibre expert reports that another sample of this fibre from Southern India, which was submitted for his opinion a short time ago, was much less strong than the sample now under consideration.

It may also be mentioned that *Furcræa gigantea* is identical with Mauritius aloe, and that it has been largely cultivated on abandoned sugar plantations in Mauritius for the sake of its fibre, which is known in the trade as Mauritius Hemp. The plant has also been cultivated in the Leeward Islands for the same purpose.

Result of Chemical Examination of the fibre of *Furcræa gigantea* derived from Southern India, Grenada and Victoria.

—	Indian sample.	Grenada sample.	Victoria sample.
Moisture ... ..	9·86	10·2	11·6 per cent.
Loss on Hydrolysis, A. .. ..	12·36	14·9	13·0 "
Ditto ditto B. ... ..	14·50	22	23·5 "
Ditto Acid purification ... ..	1·72	3·8	5·6 "
Ditto Mercerising ... ..	11·38	16·00	16·20 "
Gain on Nitration ... ..	40·66	34·00	34·00 "
Cellulose ... ..	77·74	77·8	72·20 "
Length of ultimate fibre ... ..	2·5 m. m.	1·5 m. m.	1·2 m. m.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

14th April, 1900.

No. 11.

APPENDIX E.

Memorandum on the present position of Natural and Artificial Indigo, by Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S., Sec. C.S., Director of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute, prepared at the request of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in reply to enquiries from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, & Co., Calcutta.\*

1. Artificial "Indigo" (Indigotin) identical with the natural colouring matter of indigo is now manufactured in Germany from coal-tar as a starting point, most largely by the Badische Anilin Fabrik at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine. This particular substance (indigotin) should be carefully distinguished from other coal-tar dyes of a similar colour.

2. It is impossible to ascertain precisely how much indigotin is now being manufactured, but it may be safely asserted that it amounts to several hundred tons per annum, and that it must be, for the present at any rate, an increasing, and probably a rapidly increasing, quantity. It has been recently stated on good authority that the Badische firm have already spent half a million sterling on the erection of new plant for this manufacture.

3. Most of the artificial indigotin appears to be used in Germany and the Continent, and comparatively little is at present exported to this country.

4. Objection was at first taken by practical dyers to the employment of artificial indigotin, instead of natural indigo, chiefly on the following grounds:—

- (i.) That the artificial dye is not as "fast" or permanent as the natural dye.
- (ii.) That the reddish shade given by the natural indigo is not produced by the artificial product.

\* Forwarded by the Secretary of State for India with Revenue Despatch No. 100, dated 21st June, 1900, to the Governor-General of India.

- (iii.) That the dyeing "vats" are more difficult to prepare with the artificial dye.

With regard to (i.) it has been proved by careful trials, which have convinced dyeing experts in this country, that if used under the same conditions the colour formed by the artificial substance is as fast and permanent as that given by the natural indigo.

With regard to (ii.) it is a fact that the natural indigo contains, besides the blue colouring matter *indigotin*, of which the artificial product entirely consists, several substances, including a variable proportion of a red colouring matter *indirubin*, and in dyeing, the presence of this substance is said in some degree to modify the blue colour of the indigotin. It is doubtful, however, if this effect is of any great value or indeed whether it does depend entirely on the presence of indirubin. The point is of small importance in the present connection, since the Badische Company have also prepared artificial indirubin and it is now an article of commerce, so that if desired it can be used, in dyeing, mixed with indigotin.

With regard to (iii.) the evidence before me goes to show that if any difficulty does exist in preparing the vat with artificial indigotin it is easy to remedy it, and that equally good results can be obtained with the artificial as with the natural product.

I am informed on good authority that German dyers are now making extensive use of artificial indigotin.

5. I understand that the German Government has enacted that the blue Military and Naval cloth shall be dyed blue with indigo and not with any other artificial or natural blue dye. I am further informed that artificial indigotin is being employed for this purpose.

6. The process for preparing artificial indigotin is constantly being modified and improved as a result of experimental researches, which are conducted chiefly in the large research laboratories maintained by the Badische Company. It is understood that several different methods for the manufacture have been tried in turn, and that in the process at present adopted, the starting point is naphthalene, a solid crystalline hydrocarbon existing abundantly in coal-tar. By a series of chemical operations which can be easily carried out under the supervision of a skilled chemist and with special plant, this hydrocarbon is successfully transformed into five or six distinct compounds, and finally pure indigotin is obtained.

7. Artificial indigotin is a single chemical substance having a constant composition, and is in every respect identical with the natural blue colouring matter of indigo.

8. It is not possible to state the cost of manufacturing artificial indigotin. At present its market price is little, if at all, greater than that of the corresponding quantity of natural indigo. Not only is it certain that the cost of production will be rapidly reduced, but it should be borne in mind that German manufacturers may consider it desirable to put artificial indigotin on the market for a certain period at, or even below, cost price, in order to damage the rival industry and eventually to secure a virtual monopoly for the artificial product in dyeing.

9. The quantity of coal tar obtainable for a given weight of coal cannot be generally stated, since it depends on the quality of the coal and on several other circumstances which cannot be dealt with here.

10. The weight of artificial indigotin obtainable from a given quantity of coal-tar cannot be stated for similar reasons.

11. The cost of coal tar is subject to considerable fluctuations, as is also the quantity available. In relation to the production of indigotin a special method

of valuation would be necessary. Assuming the dye to be made from naphthalene, the current price of this hydrocarbon is about £12 per ton, and large supplies are available.

A question of some future importance in this connection is the influence of electric lighting, which is more and more supplanting gas lighting, on the production of coal tar, now obtained as a bye product in the manufacture of coal gas. Many of the valuable chemical substances obtained from coal tar could not, as far as one can now see, be obtained from other sources. It is, however, not possible at present to do more than draw attention to this aspect of the question. No forecast of any practical value can be made at the present time.

12. In conclusion I may make a few remarks on the general question of artificial *versus* natural indigo. There can be no doubt that the artificial production on a manufacturing scale of a blue colouring matter identical with that contained in indigo has been successfully realised in Germany. Whether the Indian indigo industry is doomed depends chiefly on the cost of producing indigo from the plant. It is clear that if natural indigo is to hold its own in competition with the artificial product its market price must be considerably lessened. It is a mistake to conclude, as some have done, that because artificial indigotin can now be commercially manufactured that therefore indigo growing will soon be a thing of the past. It is true that this is possible, as is shown by the fate of the madder industry in France, which has virtually disappeared since artificial alizarine (the red colouring matter in madder) was cheaply produced from coal tar. On the other hand, even if a process of manufacturing quinine from coal tar were to be discovered, it is doubtful whether artificial quinine could successfully compete with the natural alkaloid, which, owing to recently introduced methods of improved cultivation and extraction, can now be obtained so cheaply from cinchona bark.

The only hope for the Indian indigo industry is to discover improved methods of cultivation and preparation. It should be remembered that the science of indigo production virtually does not exist. The methods used in the cultivation and preparation of indigo are very largely "rule of thumb" methods, which require to be scientifically investigated and improved. We know next to nothing of the conditions which are most favourable for the maximum formation of the precursor of indigotin in the plant (indican) or of the subsequent production of indigo. The growth and collection of the plant, the subsequent "fermentation" and extraction of the indigo, and finally the preparation for the market of an indigo of uniform quality, are all problems capable of solution if attacked on scientific lines. A satisfactory step has been taken by the Bengal Indigo Planters Association in securing the services of a dyeing expert, Mr. Christopher Rawson, to advise them in India, but, having regard to the magnitude of this industry, and its importance to our Indian Empire, much more extensive action should be taken and the assistance of the Government of India secured, in order that the many problems involved in the economical production of indigo may be submitted to strict scientific investigation on carefully determined lines.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

21st May, 1900.

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## No. 12.

### APPENDIX F.

Report on a Fibre derived from the Stems and Leaves of the Arrowroot Lily received from Mr. J. E. Whiting, Satara, Bombay, August, 1900.

No definite opinion can be formed as to the commercial value of fibre prepared from so small a sample of the plant as was sent in this instance. The preliminary examination, however, was conducted on the fibre retted under the usual conditions in the laboratory. The retting was not easily accomplished, having to be assisted by chemical treatment. The fibre thus obtained was

somewhat short and broken. It contained rather more than half its weight of cellulose. Microscopic examination of the fibre bundles showed that they were of various lengths, and thus not very likely to be suitable for practical purposes.

It is therefore doubtful whether the fibre derived from this plant is likely to be of much service, although, as I have pointed out, the sample submitted for an opinion is extremely small, and it is always best that retting should be done on a rather large scale, and the fibre then submitted to a chemical examination.

The botanical name of this plant was not mentioned, but I presume it to be a species of *Alisma* or *Sagittaria*; it seems undoubtedly not to be *Tacca pinnatifida* which, however, also furnishes a good arrowroot as well as a serviceable fibre, for which there has lately been some demand in the English market.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

26th November, 1900.

### No. 13.

#### APPENDIX G.

Report on the Properties and Commercial Value of a Sample of the Gum of *Prunus eburnea* from Baluchistan.

This product was sent by the Reporter on Economic Products (F.S.S. 2317/43, 156/43, 2899/43) for valuation. It has been examined in the same manner as the gums which furnished the subject of a previous report (Report on Indian Gums, 2nd February, 1897).

This gum consisted of small rounded fragments permeated with small cracks, and varying in colour from light brown to nearly white. In general appearance the fragments resemble those of true gum arabic. Small pieces of bark, leaves, and other vegetable matter, were included in certain of the fragments; the inclusion of these should be avoided by more careful collection.

When mixed with cold water the gum gradually goes into solution. The process is facilitated by allowing the fragments to stand for some hours, then to pour off the thick mucilage, adding a fresh quantity of water to the residue, which is finally completely dissolved. Unless the solution of the gum is effected by the addition of successive quantities of water in this manner, it is dissolved very slowly and with considerable difficulty, owing to the very viscous solution which the gum produces in dissolving in water. With this precaution the gum of *Prunus eburnea* will be found to be completely soluble in water, except for any fragments of extraneous matter which may have been included in the material. The solution in water is nearly colourless, and highly viscous, far more so than a solution of gum arabic of the same strength, from which it differs, however, in possessing scarcely any adhesive power. On this account fragments of the gum dissolve in the mouth, producing little or no stickiness.

Its aqueous solution is rendered slightly turbid by the addition of alcohol, but is not affected by solutions of lead acetate or ferric chloride, and does not reduce Fehling's solution.

The amounts of moisture and of ash were determined with a representative specimen. The moisture was found to be 12·8 per cent. and the ash 2 per cent.

The most remarkable feature of this gum is the high viscosity and small adhesive power of its solution. An approximate determination of its viscosity was made as before described. The burette time was 105 seconds, a solution of gum arabic of the same strength giving 22½ seconds. Its aqueous solution is therefore about five times as viscous as one of gum arabic of the same strength, whilst its adhesive power is very small.

The combination of these two properties marks out the gum of *Prunus eburnea* as likely to be of considerable value in pharmacy and confectionery,

for instance, in the manufacture of jujubes, and it is desirable that the attention of those engaged in these industries should be drawn to the product, that is if a considerable demand for it could be met in India.

Two commercial valuations of the gum have been obtained ; one forwarded with Flying Seal letters 156/43 and 2137/43, obtained through the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan, from Messrs. D. J. Keymer & Co., who value it from 42s. 6d. to 45s. per cwt.

At Dr. Watt's request another valuation was obtained by me from Messrs. Bowyer and Bartlett, and reported by Sir Frederick Abel (F.S.S. No. 207). These brokers described it as similar to "Persian Insoluble Arabic," and quoted from 19s. to 22s. per cwt., according to quality. The description of this gum as "insoluble" is incorrect, as explained in my remarks above, and I have little doubt that if this report on the exact properties of the gum were communicated to manufacturers, so that they may be aware of the special peculiarities of this substance, a better price would be offered.

I have recently learnt that an entirely independent valuation of this gum has been obtained by Mr. Royle. A report has been made by Messrs. Rowntree & Co., of York, who have expressed their willingness to take trial shipments of this, and certain other gums, in order to obtain fuller information as to their suitability for the manufacture of confectionery. It is clear, however, that these manufacturers are not aware of the special peculiarities of the gum of *Prunus eburnea*, which they refer to as only "partially soluble."

Before taking any further action I should be glad to be informed whether a commercial supply of this gum is available, and at what price its sale would be considered remunerative by those concerned in its production. I will then take steps to bring its merits under the notice of manufacturers.

From the sample which I have examined it is obvious that the gum could be so picked as to be represented by two qualities ; one consisting of the almost colourless fragments, and the other, a second quality, of the more or less coloured pieces. Care should be taken in collecting to avoid, as far as possible, the inclusion of foreign particles.

I would take this opportunity of emphasising the importance of submitting Indian products, wherever possible, to scientific examination before they are sent for commercial valuation. Brokers, and even manufacturers, as a rule, subject such products to very superficial examination, consisting usually of a comparison of their obvious characters with those of the commercial standard. Judged in this way the gum of *Prunus eburnea*, for example, would be classed as an insoluble or partially soluble gum, and considered of lower value than gums of the arabic class, whereas the results of the scientific examination, in which the properties and characteristics are precisely determined, show that by a slight modification in the method of treatment, the gum is put into a different class, in which it ought to command a higher price.

As far as can be judged at present, the physical and chemical characters of this gum are such as to render it of special value for certain purposes, a result which it is very improbable would have been reached by the broker or manufacturer in the ordinary way of business.

It is, in my opinion, worth while to submit all the gums sent to Messrs. Rowntree to scientific examination, and this work has been already commenced with the samples now in the Indian Section.

It would have been better had this further series of Indian gums been submitted, in the first instance, to this Department, in continuation of those reported upon in 1897.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

31st January, 1901.



## No. 14.

## APPENDIX H.

Report on a Consignment of Rubber derived from *Hevea brasiliensis* grown in the Government Plantation, Mergui, Burma.

1. In a Flying Seal letter, dated Calcutta, 12th July, 1900, the Reporter on Economic Products states that he is forwarding a consignment of  $113\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of rubber obtained from *Hevea brasiliensis*, and  $15\frac{3}{4}$  pounds of rubber obtained from *Chavannesia esculenta*, these rubbers having been received from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, Burma. He requests that the two samples of rubber may be examined and valued, and afterwards disposed of to the best advantage.

2. It was not until February 11th, 1901, that a sample of  $92\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of rubber from *Hevea brasiliensis* (No. 14,453) reached me through Mr. Royle. The sample of rubber from *Chavannesia esculenta* has not even yet arrived.

The rubber from *Hevea brasiliensis* was found, on examination, to be composed of two different specimens; one, the major portion, in "balls," the other smaller portion in thin flat "cakes."

The "balls" on examination showed evidence of want of care in collection and preparation. Not only were fragments of straw, hair, wood and extraneous particles included, but the colour and "sticky" consistence showed that parts of the material had been damaged by over-heating. In appearance, therefore, this sample compared very unfavourably with the Para rubber of commerce. On analysis it was found to contain about 3 per cent. of moisture and volatile matter (lost at the temperature of boiling water), and about 2 per cent. of resinous constituents, whilst it did not entirely dissolve in the usual solvents for india rubber, neither was its solution so easily effected as is the case with ordinary Para. The amount of ash (mineral matter) was about 2 per cent., which is much higher than that of good Para, which often furnishes little or no ash at all. These percentages are given approximately, since it was found that different "balls" varied somewhat in composition. The results render it highly probable that this sample would not prove as satisfactory for technical purposes as ordinary Para rubber.

The flat "cakes" constituted a much more satisfactory sample. They consisted of clean rubber without cavities, containing no extraneous material and free from the stickiness, caused apparently by heating, which was so prominent in the "balls." On analysis, however, the composition of the "cakes" was found to closely resemble that of the "balls;" the amount of moisture, volatile matter and resin being about the same, whilst the same difficulty was noticed in dissolving the rubber in the usual liquids, and there was about the same quantity of insoluble material. As might be expected from the absence of extraneous matter, the percentage of ash was much lower, namely, 1 per cent.

It is clear, therefore, from these results that there is a distinct chemical difference between the composition of the Hevea rubber from Mergui and of the Hevea rubber which is obtained from Brazil.

The specimen was next submitted, for technical examination and report, to a large firm of users of india rubber for electrical and other purposes. They state that the material contains dirt and partially decomposed rubber, which they attribute to the age of the sample and also to careless preparation. They also allude to the larger amount of resinous matter as compared with the Hevea rubber derived from the Amazon region. They infer that a defective method of curing the rubber probably obtains in Burma. They do not regard the sample as entirely suitable for their purposes, and offer to purchase it at 2s. 3d. a pound.

A portion of the sample was also submitted for valuation and report to a well-known firm of brokers and rubber experts, who state that it is very similar to the sample previously sent by me to them (see my report dated 9th January, 1899).

Since their report on the previous sample the market price of rubber has fallen about 1s. per pound. They are of opinion that, although coming from the same tree, this rubber is not prepared in the same way as fine Para and is not nearly so strong and satisfactory in its properties. They value the sample at from 2s. 8d. to 2s. 9d. a pound, and on drawing their attention to the occurrence in the consignment of the "cakes," in addition to the "balls," they report that the former are of superior quality, worth fully 3s. 3d. a pound, but not saleable at this price unless submitted in large quantity. This firm of brokers offered to dispose of the entire consignment at 2s. 10d. a pound. As I happened to be in communication with Mr. B. Ribbentrop, lately Inspector-General of Forests, I informed him of the action I had taken in respect of this consignment and he advised that the brokers should be asked to put up the "balls" and "cakes" for auction separately, in the expectation that a better price would thus be obtained. This accordingly was done, with the result that the entire consignment of 82 pounds of "ball" and 10 pounds of "cake" were sold at 2s. 8½d. a pound.

I should be glad to receive instructions as to what should be done with the proceeds of this sale.

The results recorded above show that the Hevea rubber produced in Burma is inferior to that produced in South America, although the "cakes" now submitted are very superior to any sample hitherto received from Burma. There can be no doubt that with greater care the quality of the Burmese product could be still further improved and a better price obtained. The "cakes" included in the present consignment seem to leave little to be desired as far as careful collection goes, but the interesting point remains as to whether the larger amounts of resinous and insoluble constituents in the Burmese, as compared with the Para product, are entirely due to differences of soil and climate, or are to be partly or wholly attributed to treatment, incidental to collection and preparation.

(Signed) WYNDHAM R. DUNSTAN.

22nd March, 1901.

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## No. 15.

### APPENDIX I.

*Selections from Flying Seal Correspondence, 1900-1901.*

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#### A.

Letters from Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., Hon. Secretary and Director, Imperial Institute, to George Watt, Esq., M.B., C.M., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

No. 193, F.S.S.

Imperial Institute, 19th April, 1900.

With reference to your letter of the 6th March last (643-76 F.S.), I have now the honour to forward to you the Report of the Director of our Scientific Department on the sample of fibre of *Furcraea gigantea*, which you forwarded as having been collected by you while on your recent tour in Southern India.

Professor Dunstan includes in his Report that of the Fibre Expert to whom the sample was submitted, and who, as you will see, speaks in promising terms of the prospects of this fibre meeting with a ready sale in the market here.

I have, &c.,

F. A. ABEL,

Honorary Secretary and Director.

No. 195, F.S.S.

Imperial Institute, London,  
21st May, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th April (1734—94) informing me that no possible source has yet been discovered whence *Marsdenia tenacissima* fibre can be obtained in commercial quantity; and that the consignment of fibre forwarded to the Institute under the name of *Marsdenia tenacissima*, under covering invoice No. 43 of 1899, was furnished by a plant which is identified as *Butea superba*, Roxb.

I note that in your letter, dated the 28th August, 1894 (F.S.S. No. 13), you state that *Marsdenia* is a plant which exists in a wild state only, and is at the same time a very rare species. Under these circumstances, I concur in your decision that the subject of this fibre must, at any rate for the present, be removed from future programmes. Should you, however, be successful in inducing the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, to undertake the cultivation of the plant, we shall be glad at any future time to receive for examination fibre produced therefrom, should its cultivation prove successful.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. A. ABEL,

Honorary Secretary and Director.

No. 205, F.S.S.

22nd August, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your further letter (No. 2,913—61 F.S.) dated 26th July, 1900, with enclosed copies of correspondence, on the subject of *Caesalpinia digyna*, and have to thank you for directing my attention to the letter addressed to you by Professor Dunstan on the 5th April on the subject of applications made by Messrs. J. Bibby & Sons, of Liverpool, and Messrs. J. Burdon of Leadenhall Street, for information in regard to the supply of certain oil-seeds and of Teri pods (*Caesalpinia digyna*).

I shall have much pleasure in communicating with Messrs. Burdon in accordance with the wish expressed in paragraph 4 of your letter, and of informing them of the action which has been taken by you in reference to the supply of Teri pods in commercial quantity.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. A. ABEL,

Hon. Secretary and Director.

No. 211, F. S. S.

8th November, 1900.

I have had an enquiry from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain for specimens of the root of *Hygrophila spinosa* (*Asteracantha longifolia*) and for some specimen fruits of *Embelia Ribes* which are required in connection with work which is being done for the Imperial addendum to the British Pharmacopœia. I learn from Mr. Royle that samples of these products have not yet been received from you in the Indian Section, and that he has had an enquiry for specimens of *Embelia Ribes* fruits from Owen's College, Manchester, concerning which he has already communicated with you.

I shall be glad if you will kindly inform me whether it is likely that you will send ere long specimens of the two products named, in order that I may say whether the desires of the Pharmaceutical Society can be complied with.

I am, &c.,

F. A. ABEL,  
Hon. Secretary and Director

No. 212, F.S.S.

30th November, 1900.

I received some months ago from Mr. J. E. Whiting, a Fellow of this Institute and a Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, who wrote from Satara, Bombay, a small sample of the leaves and stalks of a plant which he described as commonly called "Arrowroot Lily," and which, he stated, grew in profusion in the Western Ghats. He requested to be informed whether there was any prospect of this material being utilised for paper-making, or for other purposes to which fibres are applied. He was informed by me that the Imperial Institute did not undertake to carry out experimental work for private persons, but only examined samples which were submitted through the Authorities of the Colonies or Dependencies of the Empire. He was also told, however, that as an exceptional matter, the specimen should be examined, as some interest might attach to the results obtained, but that the Department of Revenue and Agriculture of the Government of India, through whom all new or little known products were transmitted to the Imperial Institute for investigation, would be informed of the receipt of the sample and the results furnished by its examination.

The fibre contained in the leaves and stalks has, in consequence, been submitted to examination in the Scientific Department, and I enclose you a copy of the results reported by Professor Dunstan, which has been communicated to Mr. Whiting.

I have, &c.,

F. A. ABEL,  
Hon. Secretary and Director.

No. 16.

B.

Letters from George Watt, Esq., M.B., C.M., C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to Sir Frederick Abel, Bart., K.C.B., Hon. Secretary and Director, Imperial Institute.

No. 1734/94.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
26th April, 1900.

With reference to the inquiry being conducted on the fibres of *Marsdenia tenacissima*, I have the honour to inform you that in spite of repeated efforts we have still failed to discover any possible source whence *Marsdenia tenacissima* fibre can be obtained in commercial quantity. After a long correspondence on the subject, Chutia Nagpur, in Bengal, seemed to be the most likely locality, and in October, 1899, a consignment of fibre was forwarded to this Office as that of *Marsdenia* (Reg. No. 14218). This was transmitted to the Imperial Institute under the name of *Marsdenia tenacissima*, under cover of Invoice No. 43 of

1899, but as the botanic source of this fibre was considered at the time very doubtful, it was sent with the remark that the definite determination of the plant yielding the fibre would be communicated later on, on the receipt of corresponding botanical specimen.

2. The Deputy Conservator of Forests, Sonthal Pergannahs, has now furnished me with the plant which yielded the fibre in question, and I find it is *Butea superba*, Roxb. It thus appears that *Marsdenia tenacissima* is extremely rare and is nowhere cultivated, and unless its cultivation is proved possible, a few ounces only of the fibre would be the total annual supply from the wild stock.

3. I am now ascertaining if Major D. Prain, I.M.S., the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, could undertake the cultivation of the plant with a view to my being able to meet the Imperial Institute indent received under cover of your letter F.S.S. No. 28, dated the 17th July, 1894. Should the attempt prove successful, I shall be very glad to furnish you with the fibre ; if not, I am afraid that the subject for the present must be allowed to be removed from future programmes.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

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No. 2137/43 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
31st May, 1900.

With reference to your letter, Flying Seal Series No. 189, dated the 9th February, 1900, I have the honour to inform you that a copy of your letter was forwarded to the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan, who explains the circumstances under which the gum of *Prunus eburnea* was valued, by Messrs. D. J. Keymer & Co., of London. I now beg to append a copy of that officer's letter, No. 43, dated the 11th May, 1900, and to ask whether it would now be possible to obtain a valuation on the gum in question.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

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(Enclosure in above.)

Copy of Letter No. 43, dated the 11th May, from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Baluchistan, Quetta, to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 1,113/XXII-43, dated the 22nd March, 1900.

2. With reference to its paragraph 2, I beg to state that I did not obtain the valuation of the gum in question in Europe ; this was done by a merchant in Quetta who was in communication with the Revenue Commissioner regarding a lease for the collection of this gum.

3. As the terms of his lease were to be based on the valuation he had obtained from Messrs. D. J. Keymer & Co., which only came to my knowledge in the correspondence between the merchant and the Revenue Commissioner, forwarded to me for opinion, I was anxious to ascertain if the valuation was a correct one.

No. 2,846/43 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
19th July, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter, No. nil, Flying Seal Series No. 197, dated the 25th June, 1900, and note therefrom that Professor Dunstan is kindly taking steps to obtain a valuation of the gum of *Prunus eburnea*.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

No. 2139/32 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
31st April (? May), 1900.

With reference to correspondence ending with this Office letter No. 384/32 F.S., dated the 9th February, 1899, I have the honour to advise despatch, by parcel post, of 6 pounds of the Ceara Rubber, *Manihot Glaziovii* (Reg. No. 14253), which has been obtained from the South Malabar District of Madras. This consignment is submitted in continuation of the previous specimen of the same product forwarded to the Imperial Institute under our Reg. No. 10178, which has already been examined and reported upon by Professor Dunstan of the Research Department.

2. I take this opportunity to mention that the sample of rubber under transmission has been collected through the agency of the Forest Department in accordance with the suggestions made by Professor Dunstan in his Memorandum dated 9th January, 1899. Every care has been taken in this Office to preserve the sample in good condition, and it is being despatched in a soldered tin box.

3. I shall, therefore, be glad to learn the condition in which this second consignment has been received, and later on, to be favoured with a report on quality.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

No. 2140/124 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
31st April (? May), 1900.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 2607/124, dated 26th October, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that a small consignment of the seeds of *Strychnos Rheedii* seeds (Reg. No. 12509) has been received from Travancore in South India. The present supply is submitted in connection with our enquiry into the different species of *Strychnos* which, it will be observed, forms one of the subjects of commercial investigation included in our last programme.

2. I have, therefore, to advise the despatch, by parcel post, of 1½ lbs. of the seeds, included in Invoice No. 6 of 1900, and to request the favour of your taking the necessary steps to have these seeds chemically analysed. We have received, in all, three consignments of these seeds, but the first two consisted each of only a few seeds. I send, however, a portion of each of the three consignments, as the seeds appear to have been collected at different states of growth. You have already been supplied with the seeds of *Strychnos colubrina* (Reg. No. 12058), which were despatched to London under our Invoice No. 22 of 1899.

and referred to in the letter quoted above. I should very much like to know the respective therapeutic value of these two forms of little known *Strychnos* in comparison with the commercial article *Strychnos Nux vomica* if that were found possible.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

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No. 2141/61.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
31st May, 1900.

With reference to the concluding portion of this Office letter No. 1248/61 F.S., dated 11th May, 1899, I have the honour to inform you that fairly large consignments of the pods of *Cæsalpinia digyna* have just been received in this Office from Assam and Burma respectively. The specimens in question have been recorded under our Reg. Nos. 14254 and 14255, and 40 lbs. of each are being forwarded to the Imperial Institute, London, for the Research Department, with a view to enable Professor Dunstan to undertake the commercial experiments on a more extended scale than heretofore.

2. I may also mention it appears that the present supply of the Assam sample (Reg. No. 14254) seems to have been collected in the winter season, while the previous consignment, which formed the basis of the Imperial Institute Report on this subject, reproduced in Agricultural Ledger No. 9 of 1899, was collected in the hot weather.

3. I shall, therefore, be glad to know whether there is any marked variation in the composition of the seed pods now under transmission, which have been collected in different localities and at different periods of the year.

4. As considerable attention has been drawn to this product both in England and in India, I have availed myself of this early opportunity to furnish you with further materials to complete the enquiry, but so far I have not been able to discover an agency that could be expected to supply tons of the pods—the quantity that would, I presume, be necessary to place the article definitely on the markets of Europe.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

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No. 2387/144 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
14th June, 1900.

With reference to the enquiry on foodstuffs included in our Programme of Collections for the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and the Imperial Institute, London, I have the honour to inform you that certain references have recently been made to this office regarding the investigations which it is understood have been carried on in connection with the Research Department of the Imperial Institute on the different samples of *Lathyrus sativus*. For your information I beg to enclose copy of a report by Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces, and also copy of my reply to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Agriculture of these Provinces, that makes special reference to Mr. Fuller's observations on this very important subject.

I shall be glad to know if there could be found any justification of the different methods of cooking (to which Mr. Fuller refers) from the study of the chemistry of the pulse.

2. I observe that the Imperial Institute have already been furnished with specimens from Bengal bearing our Reg. Nos. 5,817 to 5,820, as advised in our Invoice No. 8 of 1895, while further specimens from the North-Western Provinces, our Reg. Nos. 11,547, 11,548, 11,721, and 1,722, 12,070 and 12,071, have been also forwarded under cover of our Invoices Nos. 3 and 28 of 1900. The samples from the Central Provinces, which will leave India almost immediately, have been registered Nos. 13,981 and 13,982.

3. I may as well, however, mention that I suspect that most of the seeds already supplied to the Imperial Institute are likely to prove innocuous, with, perhaps, the exception of No. 11,722, which was received under the vernacular term of "Black lotri," a form which, according to most writers, is injurious. You will observe from the hint thrown out in my letter to the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture in the Central Provinces that I have found it difficult to procure a sample of what could be regarded as an authentic sample of the reputed poisonous form. To most District Officers there is but one form of "Khesari" or "Lakh," and the samples received have for the most part been devoid of any specific information, and have for the most part also reached Calcutta in an advanced stage of weevil destruction. The idea that there is a special poisonous form may of course be proved incorrect, but personally I have a strong conviction that there is some such distinction.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

(Enclosure 1 in above.)

Copy of Report by Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., Commissioner of Jubbulpore, in the Central Provinces.

I have the honour to make the following representation in regard to the alarming spread in some parts of this division of the form of paralysis known as "lathyrism."

2. The disease results from eating the grain of the Vetch,\* known in these Provinces as *tiura*, *lakh* and *lakhori*, and in Upper India as *Kesari*. Its occurrence in India has attracted attention from the earliest days of British rule, and for some account of the subject I would refer to the article on *Lathyrus* in the Dictionary of Economic Products. To the facts therein recorded I can add that some years ago lathyrism became so common in South Allahabad that a special cess was added to the Land Revenue for the maintenance of an asylum. I believe that a case is on record in which the fraudulent admixture of *Kesari* flour with *Ata* was responsible for several cases of paralysis which accrued in a Gurkha regiment stationed at Almora.

3. In these Provinces the disease has not till lately been sufficiently common to force itself on attention, though I remember a case in, I think, 1890, where no less than 23 persons were paralysed in a single village of the Seoni district, owing to the Malguzar having advanced the people *tiura* grain for subsistence. During the past six years the disease has been becoming increasingly common, owing partly to the fact that *tiura* will germinate in ground too dry for other rabi crops, and has therefore taken the place of other crops when October rain has failed us, and partly to the high prices which have placed other grain beyond the purchasing power of the poorer classes. The tracts in which the disease is most common are the western portion of the Saugor district, the open country of the Damoh district and the Jibera tract in this district on the Jubbulpore border, and the northern strip of the Lakhnadon tahsil in the Seoni district. No complete census has been taken, but I may mention that statistics which have been collected in certain villages of the Saugor and Damoh districts showed from 5 to 8 per cent. of the population as affected. It is a curious and often noted fact that women suffer much less than men. It seems a very curious matter that so large a portion of the population should be permanently incapacitated.

4. No cure is known for the disease, and the treatment of a large number of patients by the civil surgeons of Saugor and Damoh has proved unsuccessful.



5. It is a remarkable fact that in Chhattisgarh, where *tiura* (under the name of *lakhori*) is grown much more largely than in any other part of the Provinces, and perhaps than in any other part of India, lathyrism is of very rare occurrence. I do not remember having seen a single case in this tract, and some enquiries which have lately been kindly made for me by Mr. Blenkinsop, the Settlement Officer of Raipur, have shown that cases are still not common. It will be noticed that in the Dictionary of Economic Products the poisonous principle of the grain is said to be volatile. It occurred to me that there might be something in the Chhattisgarh method of cookery which expelled the poison. Some details given by Mr. Blenkinsop show that the grain is in Raipur commonly parched before being ground, and that the husk of the grain is separated and not eaten. A man who was fetched from Raipur by Mr. Blakesley to give a demonstration always removed the husk. In this Division (so far as I can ascertain) this is never done by the poorer classes, who grind the grain with the husk into flour, and either make the flour into cakes (*chapatis*) or boil it up with butter-milk into a paste known as *Mahera*.

6. The grain occurs in two sizes, and as the *lakhori* of Chhattisgarh is of the smaller grained kind, I at one time fancied that there were two distinct varieties. But plants grown at my suggestion by Mr. Duthie from both kinds of seeds gave plants which were botanically identical.

7. A theory has been advanced by Mr. Cleveland that *tiura* loses its poisonous qualities when eaten with \*Mahua, and it may also, when eaten with rice, as is generally the case in Chhattisgarh. Mr. Cleveland has noticed that lathyrism does not occur in jungle villages where *mahua* is common, and has recommended that the collection of *mahua* in Government Forests should be allowed free of forest dues. But if we are to theorise on very obscure matters, I think that immunity may be found either in parching the grain before grinding it or in the removal of the husk. The better classes generally remove the husk and convert the grain into *Dal* before cooking it; and some intelligent men have told me that with this precaution *tiura* can be eaten with safety. But the removal of the husk involves a loss of 25 per cent. in weight, and this is a serious matter to poor people. Were we once, however, certain of the necessary precaution, it is not impossible that we might induce the people to adopt it.

8. When I was in England last summer I met Professor Church for a discussion of this subject. Professor Church has been conducting some economic analysis of Indian food grains for the Imperial Institute, and had commenced some experiments with *tiura*, which, however, had not been carried to completion. He informed me that results obtained by him seemed to show that the poisonous principle of the grain might be expelled by certain methods of cooking it. I have little doubt that Professor Church would continue his analysis if he was moved to do so by the Indian Government, and I beg to submit a recommendation that an appeal be made to him for assistance in this matter.

9. It has been suggested that Government should prohibit the cultivation of the vetch, but its grain is a valuable cattle fodder, and serves to keep alive an infinitely much larger number of people than it affects with paralysis. Moreover, in the face of the experience of the Chhattisgarh country, the prohibition of its cultivation is a measure which could hardly be sustained.

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(Enclosure 2 in above.)

Copy of reply to the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Agriculture of the Central Provinces, Nagpur.

With reference to your Endorsement No.  $\frac{2}{3}$ , dated the 17th February, 1900, regarding the inquiry on *Lathyrus sativus* now being carried on between this Office and that of the Imperial Institute, London, I have the honour to inform you that, though the subject has been receiving attention since 1895, no

very great progress has as yet been made, nor any definite results obtained. Specimens from Bengal and North-Western Provinces have already been forwarded to the Imperial Institute authorities in London, and the samples now obtained from the Central Provinces have been included in a consignment of goods about to be despatched to London.

2. I have, however, to mention for your information that the report from Azamgarh District, North-Western Provinces, indicates that the poisonous variety in that locality is distinguished from the non-poisonous one by difference in colour, the former being quite black, while the latter reddish-brown. There is some slight difference in the colour of the two samples from your Province (our Reg. Nos. 13981 and 13982) received under cover of your No. 4262, dated the 30th October, 1899, though the distinction is not so marked in this case as in the one referred to above. Both your samples are said to be forms of "lakh," whereas it would appear that "lakhori" is the name generally given to the harmless form, and "lakh" to the poisonous. May I therefore ask you to be so good as to make inquiries as to the local opinion as to whether both the samples furnished are poisonous, or whether the paler one only has that reputation. Your letter by which the samples were communicated furnishes no particulars on these points.

3. I have read with considerable interest the note drawn up on the subject by Mr. J. B. Fuller, I.C.S., C.I.E., the Commissioner of the Jubblupore Division, a copy of which you have kindly forwarded to me under cover of your letter under reply. I have, however, to say that while on tour in the Central Provinces in 1894 I gave this subject considerable attention. In all the rice-producing districts I found the small-seeded harmless form, known as "lakhori," cultivated (such as in Nagpur, Bandara, and Chhattisgarh); whereas in the wheat area the large-seeded form—admittedly a dangerous grain, and known as "lakh"—was invariably grown. I studied these two plants on the field, and could discover no character by which they could be distinguished botanically; still the small-seeded form was invariably found on rice land, and was sown a month earlier than the wheat land crop. I do not consider it necessary that there should be structural difference between two races of cultivated plants—for example, no botanist by the leaves or flowers could distinguish between many of the forms of the pear or the apple. Still they are distinct races, and yield widely different fruits. I accept therefore the small-seeded "lakhori" as a distinct race from the "lakh"; and accordingly the comparative immunity for lathyrisms observed in Chhattisgarh (referred to by Mr. Fuller) might be, and I think very probably is, due to its being the harmless grain that is there eaten, and accordingly has nothing to do with an immunity produced by methods of cooking. I do not say that methods of cooking may not alter the property of the pulse, but simply suggest that a greater importance should be attached to the idea of separate races of the crop than Mr. Fuller seems inclined to think.

4. The suggestion made by Mr. Fuller as to the desirability of ascertaining where the poisonous principle resides no doubt deserves careful consideration. I shall therefore be much obliged if further samples of this seed be procured from a selection of districts such as Jubbulpore, Chhattisgarh, and Seoni, together with a supply of the husked grain and the husks separately, the quantity in each case being not less than 10 lbs. The suggestion that Professor Church should be asked to continue his investigations of this subject seems hardly necessary, since he is the gentleman whom the authorities of the Imperial Institute have arranged should conduct the examination of all the grains furnished by this office. What is desired is that consignments should be sent of the separate grains reputed to be harmless, and those that have the evil reputation of causing paralysis. Hitherto consignments simply of "Kesari dal" or "lakh" have been received unaccompanied with any information whether they are known to be poisonous, or even whether they have been procured from districts where lathyrisms is frequent.

5. I desire to add that I have observed that the seeds of *Lathyrus sativus* are one of those exceedingly susceptible to the attack of insects. A consignment from North-Western Provinces was found so completely ruined before it reached

Calcutta that it was useless. Your samples of large grain, Reg. No. 13981, and small grain, Reg. No. 13982, show indications of the ravages of weevil; in fact, these insects swarmed in the packages on their arrival. Every effort has been made to clean these two samples. To poison them would be to destroy them for the purposes of a chemical examination; in fact, all that can be done is to place the grain in air-tight boxes along with some naphthalin.

In all future consignments, therefore, I shall be glad if you will kindly forward them to this office by the shortest possible route. I have this day addressed a letter to Sir Frederick Abel, K.C.B., Honorary Secretary and Director, Imperial Institute, and shall communicate the results to you when received.

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No. 2582/116 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
28th June, 1900.

IN continuation of this Office letter No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ June, 1900, I have the honour to inform you that I have recently been engaged in a more thorough and careful study of the series of aconites hitherto collected in this department, with a view to work out definitely the botanic sources of each of the different forms in our collection. I beg to enclose herewith four copies of a printed letter addressed to the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, since it embodies the conclusions I have now arrived at.

2. It may be observed that the Reg. Nos. quoted (in the printed letter) refer to the samples of aconite which have been found to be typically representative of the different varieties mentioned. But other examples than these have been despatched to the Imperial Institute, and for the purpose of an easy reference I have had all their Reg. Nos. added in red ink against each variety. This, I hope, will tend to remove all probable confusion as to the forms represented by the roots supplied, and thus add considerably to the value of the chemical enquiry now being carried out in the Research Department.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

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(Enclosure in above.)

From George Watt, Esq., M.B., C.M., F.L.S., C.I.E., &c., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to Major D. Prain, M.A., M.B., F.L.S., LL.D., I.M.S., Superintendent, Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur, Calcutta.

No. 2583.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
28th June, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 64 H., dated the 22nd March, 1900, and of the herbarium samples of Aconite returned therewith. I have also to acknowledge your letter of the 24th March, which gave cover to a note written by M. Goris (on the subject of Indian Aconites), and which had been transmitted to you by the late M. Planchon, Director of the École Supérieure de Pharmacie of Paris. You ask me if I should like to contribute a series of the forms of Aconite (with their corresponding roots) which I have been lately investigating, with the object of these being forwarded to Paris. I have great pleasure in doing so, but I would ask you to be so good as to record that my inquiries are by no means complete, and that the views which I have so far formed may have accordingly to be modified, should subsequent discoveries establish my conclusions as not having been well founded. I shall be glad to be favoured with the opinion of M. Goris after he has examined my samples and read my observations thereon.

2. I have also to ask you to be pleased to convey to Mr. P. Bruhl my thanks for his kind co-operation. I am to send you fairly large samples of the chief roots investigated by me, in the hope that you may permit Mr. Bruhl to remove a few from each parcel, so as to enable him to conduct the micro-chemical examinations which he has kindly undertaken to do. If he quotes the numbers assigned by me to each sample, I shall be at once in a position to compare his results with my own. I may add that while I have made numerous microscopic sections, and hope shortly to have time to critically examine and compare these, one with the other, my present remarks are intended more to denote general than specific observations.

3. I regret that I have not been able to set apart two complete sets of the botanical specimens corresponding to the roots under investigation—one for Sibpur and the other for Paris. I think, however, that with perhaps one exception you have already got at the Royal Herbarium, Sibpur, examples of all these plants. The one exception to which I allude is the new variety of *Aconitum ferox*, Wall, for which Mr. Bruhl suggests the name *Polyschiza*. This came to me from Almora, and I am in correspondence that may result in my procuring a further supply of botanical specimens, but as I cannot spare more than one sheet at present (from my limited stock), you had, perhaps, better retain that specimen in the Royal Herbarium. Appended you will please find the list of botanical specimens and the quantities, if any, of the corresponding roots which I have furnished.

4. I have read the note furnished by M. Goris on the Indian Aconites with interest. I may explain that I commenced the present inquiry by calling upon the District Officers and the Forest Officers, in the regions where forms of Aconite were known to be wild, to collect for me a few botanical specimens of each species, with roots attached, also to furnish me with a fairly large parcel of the corresponding roots. While examining the botanical specimens received from my correspondents, I have had the extreme pleasure to compare these with the collections both in the Royal Herbarium, Sibpur, and (through the kindness of Mr. J. F. Duthie) with those in the Saharanpur Herbarium. I have also had the generous help of Mr. P. Bruhl, the greatest Indian authority on this group of plants. As soon as sufficient material of any one form had been collected, fairly large parcels of the roots have been forwarded to the Research Department of the Imperial Institute. Professor Wyndham R. Dunstan, F.R.S., and several talented collaborators, whose assistance he has been able to secure, have investigated the chemical and physiological properties of the Indian Aconites. Already several very learned papers have appeared (some of which have been reviewed in *The Agricultural Ledger*), and at least one new alkaloid (pseudo-aconitine) has been discovered, the physiological action of which would appear to be quite different from that of aconitine.

Having thus made a start with the study of the wild plants, I next called upon every Manufacturing Chemist in India to be so good as to present me with a few roots of each form of Aconite imported or procured locally by their firms. I also invited all the Government Medical Storekeepers to be pleased to contribute samples of the forms of Aconite root known to them. I am now directing investigations to be conducted in the bazaars of the principal towns of India, with the view to my being supplied with small samples of each form of Aconite that is being sold in the Native drug shops. Working back from the bazaar products to the wild species, I believe I have already learned several facts of importance.

5. My conclusions and discoveries may be summarised as follows :—

I.—*Aconitum Napellus*, Linn., var. *typica*.

This does not occur in the drug shops of India except as an imported root. Although the true root does not appear to come into Indian Commerce (from an Indian source), several forms of the species are plentiful on the hills, but it is significant that the more Eastern forms (such as *multifidum* and *rotundifolium*) are non-poisonous, and the more Western (such as *spicatum*, *dissectum*, *rigidum*, and *hians*) are poisonous.

II.—A. Napellus, *Linn.*, var. *hians* (Reg. No. 10239).

This occurs as a wild plant extensively in Hazara, where it is known as *Mohri*. I have had large supplies sent me by the Forest Reg. No. 6803. Roots. Officer, but so far only one example of this root has  
" 8926. " been furnished by an Indian dealer. I believe accordingly that it is very little known as a commercial commodity. The sample to which I refer as having been received came from Lahore under the names "Aconitum Napellus, the *Mitha Zahar*."

It is an exceedingly short root, and not at all unlike the European article, only much smaller. The remains of the stem are nearly always found on its upper extremity. It is not more than one inch (or inch and a quarter) in length. Is of a black colour; is curved, densely coated with thorns (*i.e.*, stumps of lateral rootlets); and is terminated by a short, hard, smooth-pointed beak. In structure it is found to contain well-marked fibro-vascular tissue, arranged in a single star-shaped ring, very much as in the imported A. Napellus, *Linn.* It is, however, somewhat difficult to obtain good microscopic sections of this root, as it appears to break up on drying.

III.—A. Napellus, *Linn.*, var. *multifida* (Reg. Nos. 8992 and 10282).

This form is plentiful in the North-West Himalaya, from Garhwal to Kashmir. I feel much disposed to regard it and var. *rotundifolia* as very possibly constituting a distinct species. Both forms are eaten by the hill men as mild tonics, but so little are they known that I have failed to discover any vernacular names as denoting these forms. They are never exported from the hills, so that they are less important than *Atis* (*A. heterophyllum*). But it is significant that in structure the roots of both these forms are identical and are very much more like those of *Atis* than of the European monkshood. They are pale white, farinaceous, with, as a rule, only one circular cord of fibro-vascular tissue in which the vessels are grouped in wedge-shaped bands.

IV.—*Atis* (*A. heterophyllum*, *Wall.*) (Reg. Nos. 6805 and 10118).

This root has enjoyed for centuries the reputation among Native physicians of being a valuable antiperiodic medicine. The investigations recently conducted both in Europe and in India have abundantly established, however, the conviction that it possesses no such property, but it is a useful, mild alterative tonic. *Atis* is an abundant North-West Himalayan species, at altitudes of from 7 to 10,000 feet. The fresh fully grown root is about 1 to 1½ inches long, and perhaps half-an-inch thick at greatest diameter. In shape it is like a minute carrot, smooth and almost quite white externally as well as internally. Last year's tubers are shrivelled into straight (*i.e.*, non-pyramidal), thin, warted structures that might at first sight be mistaken for the tubers of some other species, very possibly allied to *A. palmatum*. In structure these roots are of a uniform white farinaceous substance with four or five isolated circular bundles, the vessels of which are grouped in radiating wedge-shaped bands. In taste they are exceedingly bitter.

Several European firms of merchants and chemists have furnished me with parcels of the roots of *A. palmatum* under the name of *Atis*, though it is not at all difficult to distinguish the two roots from each other. This circumstance may, however, be taken as denoting that their uses in Native pharmacy are practically identical.

V.—*A. palmatum*, *D. Don.* (Reg. Nos. 7039 and 8287).

This is the chief, if not the only, root that appears in the drug shops of India as *Bikhma* or *Bishma*. That name simply means *like-bish*. It is known to the hill-people of Sikkim as *Seto*- (= white)-*Bikhoma*, but they designate an entirely different root as *Kalo*- (= black)-*Bikhoma*, *viz.*, *A. ferox*, *Wall.*, var. *laciniata*, *P. B.* In the drug shops there is no such confusion and fortunately so, for while the *Seto-Bikhoma* is non-poisonous, the *Kalo-Bikhoma* is highly poisonous. I have already observed that *Bikhma*, under the name of *Atis*, has been sent to me by several dealers.

*A. palmatum* would appear to be exclusively an Eastern form, its distribution may be said to be from Nepal through Sikkim and Bhutan to the mountains of Assam. As met with in trade it is a pale-brown root that invariably exists in long mostly straight fragments, sometimes twisted together, but never completely pyramidal. The fragments range from 1 to 3 inches in length, and perhaps a quarter to close on half-an-inch in thickness. In structure they are almost pure white and of a starchy consistence with large though inconspicuous fibro-vascular bundles forming a complete double ring, much as in *A. ferox*, Wall., var. *laciniata*. Sometimes the rings of vessels split into several isolated portions in which case the root comes to closely resemble var. *atrox*.

So far as I can learn, *A. palmatum* is the *Nirbishi* of Indian classical pharmaceutical writers; "nir," of course, means "free from," and "bish" "poison." It is also the root that would be most frequently supplied under the name of *Jadvar*. I would, however, add that according to Professor Rudolph Roth the *Nirvisha* of Sanskrit writers (and apparently also of Dr. Roxburgh) is *Kyllinga monocephala*, *Rothb.* But it would appear probable that while *Nirvishi* may mean a non-poisonous Aconite, *Nirvisha* may mean an antidote to Aconite, and thus these names may denote two entirely different roots. The late Moodeen Sheriff was of opinion that in ordering non-poisonous Aconites the only safe name to use was *Jadvar*.

VI.—*Bikh*, *Bish*, also *Lal-bachnag*—*A. ferox*, Wall., var. *spicata*, P. B. (Reg. No. 11723).

This is the most widely sold and cheapest root of the series, though it would appear to be employed even more extensively as a poison than as a drug. Its poisonous property is universally recognised from one end of India to the other, though the root is derived, almost exclusively, from a little to the west of and through Nepal, to Sikkim, and Bhutan.

The roots are large, thick, when fresh soft, flexible and pale greenish white, but when quite dry they become hard and of a dark brown or black colour externally and of a brownish-red colour internally. When cut they resemble horn in consistence, but as they mature and dry they become hard, and have darker portions developed as imbedded irregular patches within the tissue. These resemble resin in cleavage. The fibro-vascular bundles are seen to form an irregular sharply-pointed, star-shaped structure that encloses a small central core surrounded by a second circular ring of fibro-vascular bundles.

VII.—*A. ferox*, Wall., var. *laciniata*, P. B. (Reg. Nos. 8480 and 11724), and var. *crassicaulis*, P. B. (Reg. Nos. 7037 and 7038).

It seems probable that the roots of these two varieties are never separately recognised by dealers. I am afraid that the first consignment of this root, sent by me to Professor Wyndham Dunstan, for chemical and physiological examination, consisted of a mixture of both, owing to my collector having failed to distinguish these forms. I believe, however, that the greater part of the root so examined was the former, and that it is variety *laciniata* that may be accepted as possessing *pseudo-aconitine*. In Sikkim both varieties are designated *Kalo-Bikhoma* by the hill-people, but this would appear to be a serious error, since there can be no doubt they are both of them exceedingly poisonous, and thus quite dissimilar to the *Seto-Bikhoma*.

Whatever be the views of the Sikkim hill-people as to these two roots, they nowhere appear in the drugshops of India as forms of *Bikhoma* or *Bikhma*. On the contrary, they no doubt constitute the *Kala-bachnag* of Moodeen Sheriff, and are possibly also the *Kalakut* to which M. Goris alludes. The roots are, if anything, larger than those of *A. ferox* var. *spicata*, but so similar that they can with great difficulty be distinguished. The only external character of importance that strikes one as distinctive is the numerous circular scars indicating fallen lateral rootlets which apparently abound at such regular intervals as to give the root of var. *laciniata* the appearance of possessing numerous nodes. This character when present is fairly distinctive.

In microscopic section var. *laciniata* seems to differ from *A. ferox*, *Wall.*, var. *spicata*, by the absence of the inner ring of bundles enclosing a central core. It is thus fortunate that there are some characters by which this variety can be separated from the true Nepál Aconite (*A. ferox*, *Wall.*, var. *spicata*), for there would appear to be little doubt that the indiscriminate use of *laciniata* either as a substitute for or as an adulterant with *spicata* would be attended with very serious consequences.

VIII.—*A. ferox*, *Wall.*, var. *atrox* (sp. *Wall.*) (Reg. Nos. 10471, 11604, and 13999).

This is an abundant form, met with west of Nepál to almost the confines of Kashmir, and comes into market mainly from Reg. No. 6806. Roots. Garhwal and Bushahr. It would seem to be the *Bikh* or *Bish* of most of the bazars of Northern India. It is often spoken of as *White Bikh* or *Safed-bachnag*, and, according to Native opinion, is the most expensive and most highly-prized form of the Indian series of Aconite roots. It has been sent to me by one European chemist under the name of *A. Napellus*, *Linn.*, but it is most generally known to the hill-people of the North-West Himalaya as *Mohra*. Mr. J. F. Duthie has collected it repeatedly in Kumaon and Garhwal as also perhaps two or three closely allied forms. These seem in every hillside to bear different names. Mr. Duthie records the following:—*Phatkia*, *Bhanwa*, *Kawriya*, *Diliya*, *Dhanula*, *Dhumuriya*, *Jhirina*, *Gobriya*, and *Gobari*.

This root is dry and brittle and is white on section, has a farinaceous structure, in some respects like that of *Bikhma*, but it is distinctly poisonous, and must, therefore, be clearly distinguished from *Bikhma*.

It is easily recognized, fortunately. It is about two to three inches long. Is broadest at the immediate extremity and is gradually and uniformly tapered to a long sharp point below. It is nearly always perfectly straight. Has few thorns or warts (*i.e.*, hardened stumps of lateral roots), and the cuticle is of a chestnut-brown colour, smooth, though irregularly contracted into exceptionally large folds. In microscopic section this is a most peculiar root, quite unlike any of the other forms of *A. ferox*; in fact, so much so as to suggest the desirability of its being retained as a distinct species under the name of *A. atrox*, *Wall.* It has to some extent the pale farinaceous structure of *A. palmatum*, but possesses in addition strongly marked fibro-vascular bundles each of an irregular flat horse-shoe shape or sometimes even elliptical, but so arranged as to construct a broad ring around a central pith or central cavern. Occasionally also a few large isolated bundles occur within the main chain or ring.

IX.—*A. ferox*, *Wall.*, var. *polyschiza*, *P. B. MS.* (Reg. No. 8322).

This very interesting plant was procured by me from Almora. I was at first furnished with a few botanical specimens, with Reg. No. 14373. Roots. roots attached, and subsequently with a consignment of mature roots. My collector is not, however, certain that the roots were obtained from the plant of which botanical samples had been supplied. But as no other form of Aconite had been obtained from Almora, there seems to me little doubt that the identification is correct, the more so, since the roots attached to the botanical samples are very similar to the separate consignment of roots.

I am not aware whether this root is poisonous or not, since it has not as yet been chemically examined. It is a short, thick, smooth, pyramidal root, about two inches long and half-an-inch thick, has a thin uniform cuticle of a dull greyish-brown colour and fine-grained white farinaceous structure, within which will be seen a single non-star-shaped ring of fibro-vascular bundles. It is known to the people of Almora as *Phutkia* or *Gobaria Bikh*, names that it will be seen above have been recorded by Mr. Duthie as given to forms var. *atrox*.

6. The above notes, I think, indicate all the Indian Aconites, the information regarding which justifies their being mentioned at present. I possess a few others regarding which I may at some future date supply samples.

M. Goris refers to a root which Moodeen Sheriff is said to describe under the name of *Kat-ki-Bajji Turke*. I presume that should be *Nat-ki-Vajji-Turki*. In his more recent work Moodeen Sheriff calls this simply *Vilayati-Vajje-Turke* and tells us that it is *A. heterophyllum*. That vernacular name is only met with in the Deccan, where *Atis* would be so much a foreign article that one can well believe the traders might call it *Vilayati* (that is English of foreign) Aconite. I know nothing of the name other than in Moodeen Sheriff's works. No Aconite has come to me from Madras or Bombay under it. I therefore think M. Goris need not trouble himself to discover what may or may not be denoted by a purely modern and local name.

7. *Kala hut* (or as I take it the word should be written *Kala kut*) simply means black poison. This name may and no doubt is given to any poisonous Aconite. But there is a circumstance I may as well mention that is of some importance in this connection. The various species of Aconite are so rapidly devoured by a small weevil, that the natives of India have discovered a method of protecting the roots effectually, viz., the half-dried roots are preserved for some time in cow's urine. This has the immediate effect of turning them black, but once so prepared they are never liable to the depredation of weevils. Many European writers have said that Nepal Aconite (*A. ferox*, var. *spicata*) may be at once distinguished from *A. Napellus* by the circumstance that if a root of the former be placed in distilled water it will almost instantly colour the water, while the latter may be left for hours before any such discolouration takes place. This circumstance I attribute largely to the fact just mentioned, viz., that the roots known as *Kala-kut* or *Kala-bish* very possibly have been preserved in cow's urine.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE WATT,

Reporter on Economic Products to the  
Government of India.

*List of specimens sent to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Sibpur.*

No. of specimens.	Names.	No. on Herbarium specimens and roots.
1	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. <i>hians</i> , <i>P. B.</i> ...	10239
1	<i>A. Napellus</i> , <i>Linn.</i> , var. <i>multifida</i> , <i>Hooker</i> ...	8992 & 10282
1	<i>A. heterophyllum</i> , <i>Wall.</i> ...	6805 & 10118
2	<i>A. palmatum</i> , <i>D. Don</i> ...	7039 & 8287
1	<i>A. ferox</i> , <i>Wall.</i> , var. <i>spicata</i> , <i>P. B.</i> ...	11723
2	<i>A. ferox</i> , <i>Wall.</i> , var. <i>laciniata</i> , <i>P. B.</i> ...	8480 & 11724
2	<i>A. ferox</i> , <i>Wall.</i> , var. <i>atrox</i> , <i>P. B.</i> ...	10471, 11604, 13999
1	<i>A. ferox</i> , <i>Wall.</i> , var. <i>polyschiza</i> , <i>P. B.</i> ...	8322
1	<i>A. Lycoctonum</i> , <i>Linn.</i> ...	No roots.

From George Watt, Esq., M.B., C.M., C.I.E., &c., Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to Sir Frederick A. Abel, Bart., K.C.B., Honorary Secretary and Director, Imperial Institute, London.

No. 2581/116 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
28th June, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. nil, dated the 8th May, 1900 (Flying Seal Series, No. 194), on the subject of the examination of Indian Aconites in the Research Laboratories of your department, and to note with pleasure that the enquiry is making progress.



2. With reference to the request conveyed in your letter under reply for the supply of fresh materials of the "Mohri" Aconite from Hazara Division, Punjab (our Reg. No. 10239), I beg to inform you that a large consignment of these roots has just been forwarded through the Agent for Government Consignments, in Box No. 9, under cover of our Invoice No. 1 of 1900.

3. Along with this supply I have also forwarded a quantity of the roots of *Aconitum ferox*, var. *atrox* (Reg. No. 13999), from Bushahr Division, Punjab, which may be accepted as a typical specimen of that variety; also a new root which has been registered as No. 14373, from Almora. This latter sample is believed to be the duplicate of our Reg. No. 8322, which was forwarded to the Imperial Institute in 1897, under our Invoice No. 37. I believe that Nos. 14373 and 8322 are the roots of a new variety of *A. ferox*, Wall., for which the name of *polyschiza* has been proposed. As both these varieties (var. *atrox* and *polyschiza*) do not appear to have been thoroughly examined before, I think Professor Dunstan will be glad to have an opportunity to investigate them.

I have, &c.,  
 GEO. WATT,  
 Reporter.

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No. 2736/32 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
 12th July, 1900.

I have the honour to inform you that the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, has forwarded to this Office 113½ lbs. of the rubber obtained from *Hevea braziliensis* (Reg. No. 14453), from trees grown in the Government Experimental Garden, Mergui, and 15¾ lbs. of rubber obtained from *Chavannesia esculenta* (Reg. No. 14454), with the request that the two kinds of rubber should be examined and valued and thereafter disposed of to the best advantage.

2. In this connection I beg to invite attention to the last paragraph of Professor Dunstan's Report on Charduar Rubber, dated the 7th February, 1899, by which Professor Dunstan kindly offers to assist in obtaining several valuations, and to accept for the Forest Department the highest tender for the consignment.

3. I am accordingly forwarding the rubber in question to you in Box No. 15, under cover of Invoice No. 11 of 1900, and would ask the favour of your being so good as to take the necessary action and thereafter oblige me with the result.

I have, &c.,  
 GEO. WATT,  
 Reporter.

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No. 2745 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
 12th July, 1900.

I have the honour to inform you that since the year 1898 considerable attention has been given in India to the exploitation of the Indian barks known to yield tannin. To render this enquiry as complete as possible, I arranged, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Forests, that it should be incorporated in the Programme of Collections undertaken by my Office. A very extensive series of specimens has resulted, and the Imperial Institute has

been furnished with a duplicate set of the barks and bark-extracts received up to date. These articles have been despatched under our Invoices Nos. 24, 29, and 42 of 1898, and No. 9 of 1899. I am now forwarding to you, under cover of this Office Invoice No. 8 of 1900, further specimens of extracts, 10 in number. These came in such a liquid state that they had to be detained here until sufficiently dry to be despatched.

2. At the instance of the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, a very large quantity of the tannin extract, prepared from the bark of *Ceriops Candolleana*, has been prepared at the Sunderbans, where the tree is very plentiful. I have, therefore, to advise despatch of two boxes of this article registered as No. 14236, as detailed in our Invoice No. 4 of 1900, and to request the favour of your making arrangements for a commercial test of this product, and for a valuation of the same in the English markets.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

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No. 2913/61 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
26th July, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Flying Seal Series No. 199, dated the 28th June, 1900, on the subject of *Caesalpinia digyna*.

2. In that connection I desire to say that Professor Dunstan, by a D.O. letter dated the 5th April, 1900, communicated the fact that Messrs. Burdon & Co., of 56, Leadenhall Street, wished to open up direct dealings with a firm in India who could supply the article in bulk. By the same mail that brought me Professor Dunstan's letter I was favoured with a communication from Messrs. J. Burdon & Co. themselves, to which I replied; copy of my letter appended.

3. I further beg to enclose copy each of the marginally noted letters which  
No. 1756, dated 30th April, 1900, to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Mandalay. I have addressed to the officers named on the subject of Messrs. Burdon & Co.'s request.  
No. 1757, dated the 30th April, 1900, to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Habiganj, Assam.  
No. 2421, dated the 15th June, 1900, to the Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Burma.

4. Since it is not quite in accord with the rule of this Office to correspond direct with merchants in England (except in very special cases), I shall be glad if you will kindly let Messrs. Burdon & Co. know the action that has been taken as shown by the letters just quoted.

5. I have also the pleasure to append, for your information, copy of the Letter, Forest Department, No. 1861/54-7, reply received by me up to date, as dated the 9th July, 1900, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Burma. this conveys some idea of the effort that is being put forth to meet Messrs. Burdon & Co.'s wish to be furnished with the "Teri" fruits in commercial quantity.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

(Enclosure 1 in above.)

Copy of letter No. 1780/61, dated the 3rd May, 1900, from the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India to Messrs. John Burdon & Co., 56, Leadenhall Street, London.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 4th April, 1900, on the subject of the supply to you of "Teri" (*Cæsalpinia digyna*) pods with a view to practically test them on a large scale.

2. In reply I desire to inform you that the "Teri" pods are supposed to be plentiful in the Tenasserim Circle, Rangoon, and the Habiganj Sub-Division of Sylhet. I have already addressed the local officers in these localities and furnished them with a copy of your letter. There is often great difficulty in organising a new trade like the present. The natives are averse to starting in new lines, and for hundreds of miles there may be only one European and he a Government officer overburdened with routine work of administration. I am in hopes, however, that I may induce the Forest Department to undertake to pioneer this trade, and, if so, may be able to advise you that a consignment of a few tons may be expected by you. By this mail I am forwarding a further supply of a cwt. or so to Professor Dunstan, in the hope that he may like to continue the investigation of these pods. Should the further enquiry prove even more encouraging, I may be able to induce some planters to cultivate the plant and thus bring a supply of the pods nearer to the sea-board and place a future large trade on a sure basis. At present it is a wild plant, the properties of which are quite unknown to the natives, and found in two or three remote localities from which freight would be prohibitive.

(Enclosure 2 in above.)

Copy of letter No. 1756/61, dated the 30th April, 1900, from the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to the Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Mandalay.

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 3324/36A-9, dated the 22nd December, 1899, and of the maund of the pods of *Cæsalpinia digyna* (Reg. No. 14255) advised therein.

2. I may explain that I am receiving numerous letters from Indian merchants and others in Europe, which enquire as to the amount of these pods and the price at sea-board that could be annually expected. For example, Messrs. J. Burdon & Co., of Leadenhall Street, London, write by last mail "We are most anxious to introduce the 'Teri' pods (*Cæsalpinia digyna*) to the tanning trade here on a practical scale, as we are well placed for so doing. Could you kindly place our enquiry before any firms who could send us a few tons of this article as a sample shipment." I shall be glad to learn whether you would be prepared to take up this business departmentally. I may add that it promises to be both large and remunerative.

(Enclosure 3 in above.)

Copy of letter No. 1757/61, dated the 30th April, 1900, from the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Habiganj, Assam.

I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of your letter No. 3935, dated the 14th March, 1900, and of the pods, seeds, and roots of the "Teri" (*Cæsalpinia digyna*) plant. They have been registered under Nos. 14254 to 14254-2 respectively.

2. I may explain that I am receiving letters from every part of India and one or two from Europe, each enquiring the quantity likely to be annually available and the price at which the pods could be supplied. A firm of London merchants have, by this mail, desired to know if I can put them into communication with any person or persons who would be willing to send them a few tons as a sample shipment. I shall be glad to learn whether you could be able to do so and the price at which the pods could be supplied per cwt.

(Enclosure 4 in above.)

Copy of letter No. 2421/61, dated the 15th June, 1900, from the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, to the Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Rangoon.

With reference to letter No. 80/11D., dated the 21st April, 1900, from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Depôt and Agency Division, I have the honour to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the pods of *Cæsalpinia digyna* (Reg. Nos. 14,377 to 14,380) advised therein.

2. I may add that I am receiving numerous letters from Indian merchants and others in Europe, which enquire as to the price at sea-board of these pods and the quantity that could be annually exported. For example, Messrs. J. Burdon & Co., of Leadenhall Street, London, write "We are most anxious to introduce the 'Teri' pods (*Cæsalpinia digyna*) to the tanning trade here on a practical scale; we are well placed for so doing. Could you kindly place our enquiry before any firms who could send us a few tons of this article as a sample shipment."

3. I shall be glad to learn whether you would be prepared to take up the business departmentally. I may add that it promises to be both large and remunerative.

4. In conclusion, I would add that it is presumed the present consignment was procured from Rangoon, Henzada, Bassein and Prome Divisions, and shall be glad to know if I am correct in so thinking. The second consignment from the Henzada Division, advised in the Deputy Conservator of Forests' letter, No. 180/11D, dated the 8th May, 1900, has also been duly received and registered under No. 14,378 as previously.

(Enclosure 5 in above.)

Copy of letter No. 1061/54-7, dated the 9th July, 1900, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Rangoon, to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

With reference to your letter No. 2421/61, dated 15th June, 1900, I have the honour to inform you that the three consignments of *Cæsalpinia digyna* pods previously sent to you by the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Depôt and Agency Division, were obtained from the following Divisions :—

—	Weight.	Where obtained.
1st consignment, shipped on 19th April, 1900.	lbs. 46 11 22	From the Prome Division. Do. Bassein do. Do. Henzada do.
2nd consignment, shipped on 24th April, 1900.	{ 23½ 6	Do. Tharrawady do. Do. Rangoon do.
3rd consignment, shipped on 6th May, 1900.	81	Do. Henzada do.

2. As regards a further supply I beg to inform you that I am making enquiries, but it will be difficult to arrange for departmental collection of any large quantity. Some of the local Rangoon firms, however, might perhaps be induced to undertake it--e.g., Messrs. Finlay, Fleming & Co., who have been making enquiries as to *Cæsalpinia digyna* and to whom I have forwarded a copy of para. 2 of your letter under reply.

No. 3239/43 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
23rd August, 1900.

With reference to your letter No. 315/4, Flying Seal Series, No. 152, dated the 27th July, 1898, I have the honour to append, for your information, copy of a letter, No. 956, dated the 13th August, 1900, from the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India, and to ask the favour of your being so good as to let me know whether a report on the commercial value of the gum Kino referred to in your letter under reference may be shortly expected.

The favour of a reply, at your convenience, will greatly oblige.

I have, &c.,  
G. WATT,  
Reporter.

---

(Enclosure in above.)

Copy of letter No. 956, dated the 13th August, 1900, from the Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

With reference to the correspondence ending with this Office letter, No. 831, dated the 29th July, 1898, I have the honour to enquire what further steps have been taken towards placing Kino gum from Malabar on the London market. If a report on the commercial value of the second consignment of this gum has been received by you from the Imperial Institute, I shall be glad to be furnished with a copy of it.

---

No. 3236/144 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
23rd August, 1900.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 447/5, Flying Seal Series, No. 204, dated the 31st July, 1900.

2. In reply I have to thank you for the copy therewith forwarded of observations made by Professor Church on the correspondence between the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, the Settlement Commissioner and Director of Agriculture, Central Provinces, and this Office, on the subject of *Lathyrus sativus*.

3. I note that Professor Dunstan's attention has been drawn to the question of the supposed poisonous properties of *Lathyrus*, and that the subject will receive his further consideration when time permits.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

---

No. 3662/61 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
18th October, 1900.

In continuation of this Office letter No. 2913/61 F.S., dated the 26th July, 1900, I have the honour to append for your information copy of letter No. 1763/54-5 (a), dated the 18th September, 1900, to hand from the

Officiating Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, on the subject of "Teri" pods (*Casalpinia diigyna*). The price named would appear to come to Rs. 14s. per cwt., but of course, in the present undeveloped position of the trade in the pods, that quotation can hardly be taken as of much value.

I have &c.,

W. R. YATES,  
for Dr. Geo. Watt.

(Enclosure in above.)

Copy of letter No. 1763/54-5 (a), dated the 18th September, 1900, from the Officiating Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Rangoon, to the Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India.

With reference to your letter No. 2623/61, dated 3rd July, 1900, I have the honour to inform you that *Casalpinia* pods could be supplied from Prome and Tharrawaddy at a cost of about two annas per lb. One cwt., or considerably more, if required, could be supplied next February or March, when the pods ripen.

No. 3984/32 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
21st November, 1900.

I have the honour to inform you that in Box No. 28, included in Invoice No. 20, dated the 26th November, 1900, I am forwarding the latex of *Willoughbeia edulis*, Roxb. (Reg. No. 14451), and of *Urceola esculenta*, Benth (Reg. No. 14452), received from the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Rangoon Division, and to ask the favour of your being so good as to procure for this office a commercial valuation of the two latexes in question.

I have, &c.,

W. R. YATES,  
for Dr. George Watt.

No. 20/32 F.S.

Indian Museum,  
1, Sudder Street, Calcutta,  
3rd January, 1901.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 522/5, Flying Seal Series, No. 213, dated the 11th December, 1900, on the subject of rubber substitutes, I have the honour to inform you that all the specimens advised in connection with this enquiry have been supplied, in compliance with Professor Dunstan's requisition.

2. I am sorry that you have been put to trouble on the point raised in your letter. My Office in submitting the draft neglected to point out that the samples were supplied in connection with Professor Dunstan's most valuable researches. This arose in consequence of the advising Officer in Pegu, who met our indent, having asked for a commercial valuation of his products. Hence the request conveyed in our letter quoted above.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WATT,  
Reporter.

## No. 17.

## APPENDIX K.

Imperial Institute,  
25th April, 1901.

MY DEAR SIR STEUART BAYLEY,

I HAVE the pleasure to forward herewith the Report for the year ending 31st March, 1901, of the work performed in the Scientific and Technical Department of the Imperial Institute, under the direction of Professor Wyndham Dunstan.

You will see that he refers, in the second paragraph, to a material increase in the resources of the Scientific Department which has taken place in the past year. A sufficient addition to the annual allowance, received solely for the purposes of the Scientific and Technical Department of the Institute, from the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, has been made to enable the Executive Council of the Institute to secure the entire services of Professor Dunstan, and to make an addition of two Assistant-Chemists to the staff employed in the Laboratories of the Department. A small reserve fund which was in the hands of the Institute, being part of a donation from the Goldsmiths' Company towards the development of the Scientific and Technical Department, has, moreover, been applied to the fitting up and equipment of an additional Laboratory, which is to be specially devoted to mineral research.

I need scarcely state that I share the hope to which Professor Dunstan has given expression in the conclusion of his Report—that the extent and importance of the work performed in the Scientific and Technical Department in the interests of India during the past year will aid in inducing the Government of India to re-consider their recent decision not to increase, by the small amount which your Committee suggested, the grant now made towards the actual outlay incurred in carrying on the research work connected with the Indian Section of the Institute.

I am, &c.,

Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., &c.

F. A. ABEL.

## No. 18.

## APPENDIX L.

Official correspondence between the India Office, the Government of India, and the Imperial Institute.

From Sir Charles Bernard, Revenue Secretary, India Office, to the Secretary, Indian Section, Imperial Institute, dated 22 March, 1901.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to forward copy of the correspondence marginally noted, and to ask that the Scientific Department of the Imperial Institute may be moved to investigate, if possible, the question raised by Mr. Ribbentrop, namely, whether it is possible to free the tannin extracts made from the bark of the Saj (*Terminalia tomentosa*) and of the Sal (*Shorea robusta*) tree from their colouring by some cheap and practical process without disturbing the chemical properties of the tannin.

From Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., to Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., Revenue Secretary, India Office, dated 13th February, 1901.

Central Station Hotel, Glasgow.

I AM engaged in trying Home Manufacturers to come forward with offers as regards our tannin machinery. This much I have seen, that I cannot, as in Germany, place the order in one hand, the copper industry being quite a separate branch.

This being the case I had to come up to Glasgow, and think that in a course of a week or so I shall be able to place a complete specification before you.

The importance of our Indian tannin industry would be materially increased if we could discolour, or at least free of the violet tint, the extracts of barks of *Shorea robusta* and *Terminalia tomentosa*.

I succeeded in this, to some extent, but not without disintegrating a large proportion of the tannin, the loss being greater than the value.

I talked the matter over with Professor Dunstan, and he is very eager to make experiments, but would prefer if the request to do so came from the India Office.

Both *Shorea robusta* and *Terminalia tomentosa* grow gregariously in the Terai; the wood is extracted for timber and fuel, and the bark, which contains a large percentage of tannin, goes to waste.

From Sir Charles Bernard, Revenue Secretary, India Office, to Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., dated 16th February, 1901.

If you would draw up a short memo. about testing or experimenting with Sal and Saj bark, stating the particular points to be aimed at and why, then the matter should be officially laid before Dunstan, and steps taken to get the inquiries indicated by you made exhaustively through his Department.

From Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, dated 15th March.

19, Campden House Road.

I got a letter from you this morning dated 16th February, and addressed to the Central Hotel, Glasgow.

In it you ask me for a short memo. about experimenting with Saj and Sal bark. A few words will suffice.

Both barks are extremely rich in tannins, containing up to 27 per cent. The trees are gregarious and are largely felled for their wood, the bark going at present to waste.

The reason is that the liquor and extracts obtained from these barks is very high coloured and contains more especially a purple tint, which is strongly objected to in all tanning operations.

Whether harm is done to the leather by this colouring matter I am not prepared to say, but extracts containing such purple colours are not saleable.

What I want to be ascertained is, whether it is possible to free extracts made from Saj and Sal bark of this objectionable colouring by some cheap and practical means, without disturbing the chemical properties of the tannin itself.



Should it be possible, we have very large sources of tannin not far removed from Cawnpur.

I have talked this over with Professor Dunstan who is, he told me, already experimenting in above direction, but when I asked him first, told me that it would be advantageous if, in the first instance, I could obtain your orders to undertake these experiments.

---

From Mr. J. R. Royle, Secretary of the Indian Sub-Committee, to the Revenue Secretary, India Office, dated 27th March, 1901.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd inst. (R. & S. 685), the contents of which I have communicated to Sir Frederick Abel.

In reply I am to inform you that Professor Dunstan will undertake the enquiry concerning the colouring matter in the tannin extracts from the barks of *Terminalia tomentosa* and *Shorea robusta* as suggested by Mr. Ribbentrop.

---

From Mr. J. R. Royle, Secretary to the Indian Sub-Committee, to the Under Secretary of State for India, dated 9th March, 1901.

I am directed by the Indian Sub-Committee to inform you that about 200 cases—many of them of very large size—have been received here from the Indian Section of the late Paris Exhibition, some containing collections and show-cases presented to the Indian Section of the Imperial Institute, and others containing the large central trophy and goods sent here for temporary storage.

The Indian Committee of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition have paid the accounts for the delivery of the cases here, but it will be necessary to incur a considerable further expenditure, which was not provided for in the estimates, before the show-cases and collections presented to the Indian Section can be erected, fitted up, and arranged.

In particular, the erection and fitting up of the large carved Madras show-case (which had to be partly unpacked owing to the large size of the packing cases) will cost £20, including the provision of a plinth to raise it from the ground.

In addition, I estimate that a sum of from £45 to £55 will be required for making a trophy of the building stones, repairing broken stone screens, making a new mineral case, and providing accommodation for the new coal, iron, and cotton collections.

I am, therefore, to ask you whether an additional grant of (say) £75 can be made to cover these expenses, as both the carved show-cases and many of the specimens are likely to suffer unless they can be shortly placed in their permanent positions.

---

From Sir A. Godley, Under Secretary of State for India, to the Secretary to the Indian Sub-Committee, dated 26th March, 1901.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th March, and to inform you that his lordship sanctions such expenditure, not exceeding £75, as may be necessary in connexion with the erection, fitting-up and arrangement of the Indian show-cases and collections transferred from the Paris Exhibition to the Imperial Institute.

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TO THE

31st MARCH 1901.

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REPORT OF THE PROGRESS  
OF THE  
ORDNANCE SURVEY

TO THE  
31st MARCH 1901.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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# ANNUAL REPORT.

## 1900-1901.

### General Remarks.

During the year 1900-1901 good progress has been made with the various services on which the Ordnance Survey is engaged, but the work has been carried on with great difficulty owing to the absence of a number of officers in South Africa.

Nine officers out of an establishment of 24 have been withdrawn from the Ordnance Survey for active service in South Africa. Of these two have been replaced and one has rejoined from South Africa, having been invalided home. The services of an officer belonging to the Reserve of officers and of one from the half-pay list have been obtained, but this still leaves the Ordnance Survey four officers below its proper establishment. The full establishment of 24 officers is barely sufficient under ordinary circumstances for the requirements of the Ordnance Survey. Work is proceeding in various parts of Great Britain and Ireland, and there is only one officer allotted to each Division at out stations. When, therefore, an officer is withdrawn, an officer quartered elsewhere has to do the work of the former in addition to his own, and this is rendered more difficult by the time necessarily spent in travelling.

The difficulties of carrying on the work with a reduced establishment of officers are therefore very great, but the officers are cheerfully doing their best to overcome these difficulties, which during the continuance of the war are unavoidable. The War Office has expressed its appreciation of the manner in which the reduced staff of officers has dealt with the work at a time of exceptional pressure.

Besides sending the officers mentioned above, the Ordnance Survey has supplied two complete Survey Sections, composed of non-commissioned officers and men of the Survey Companies, Royal Engineers, for service in South Africa.

The Civilian Staff of the Ordnance Survey has also made a considerable contribution to the Army in South Africa. Reservists have left to rejoin the colours, others have been called out with the Militia or have joined the Royal Reserves, while a considerable number have gone out in the Imperial Yeomanry or in Volunteer Companies. The places of those who have left, with permission, to join the Army in South Africa, the embodied Militia, and the Royal Reserves, have been kept open for them.

A considerable number of the Civilian Staff have enlisted in the Regular Army.

The main feature of the work of 1900-1901 has been the augmentation of the Survey Staff in Ireland, with a view to expediting the re-survey of that country. The formation of a new Division in Ireland has had to be postponed owing to the withdrawal of officers for service in South Africa, but it has been found possible in other ways to augment the staff considerably, and arrangements are being made for a further increase. The out-turn of the re-survey is already considerably larger than it was, and the arrangements in progress will considerably expedite the work. The rapid progress which has been made in the revision of Great Britain has enabled the Staff in Ireland to be augmented without increasing the total expenditure of the Ordnance Survey.

The work for the War Office during the year has been very heavy, though hardly so heavy as in the year before.

The work for the Congested Districts Board in Ireland again shows an increase.

The preparation of special maps and the supply of ordinary maps to the Land Registry has been very large.

A large amount of work has been done for the Registrar-General in connection with the Census of 1901.

A selection of Ordnance Survey maps was sent to form part of the British exhibit at the Paris Exhibition of 1900, and a "Grand Prix" was awarded.

## Section 1.

### Progress of the Survey and Publication of Maps.

#### England and Wales.

##### THE CADASTRAL SURVEY ON THE $\frac{1}{2500}$ SCALE.

(See Map No. 1.)

1. *Survey and Publication.*—The survey and publication of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps of Great Britain, with the exception of Lancashire and Yorkshire, were completed on 31st March, 1890.

The plans on this scale of Lancashire and Yorkshire were completed and published in 1895.

(See Map No. 2.)

2. *Revision.*—The principle of revision of the Cadastral surveys of Great Britain was sanctioned by the Treasury in 1886, but the work of revising the original maps on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale had to be postponed until the re-survey was completed of those counties which had been originally surveyed on the 6-inch scale, and it was not until 1894 that the actual work of revising the original  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps of the country was commenced. Since that year the revision on the ground of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps of the following counties has been completed :—

Anglesey.	• Essex.	Monmouth.
Bedford.	Flint.	Northampton.
Berks.	Glamorgan.	Northumberland.
Buckingham.	Hants.	Nottingham.
Carnarvon.	Hertford.	Oxford.
Chester.	Huntingdon.	Surrey.
Cumberland.	Kent.	Sussex.
Denbigh.	London.	Westmorland.
Derby.	Merioneth.	Wilts.
Durham.	Middlesex.	

The revision of the following counties is in progress :—

Cambridge.	Salop.
Cardigan.	Stafford.
Dorset.	Worcester.
Gloucester.	York (West Riding).
Montgomery.	

During the same period  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps have been prepared of the following towns and town districts, which had been previously surveyed for the  $\frac{1}{10000}$  and  $\frac{1}{5000}$  scales, *viz.*, London, Plymouth, and the Tyneside district, and also of all towns in the districts under revision.

Publication of the revised  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps is proceeding as rapidly as possible after the completion of the manuscript maps. The total area published is 23,255 square miles, of which 4,950 square miles have been published during the year.

The revision has now been taken up of all the counties of England and Wales which were surveyed more than 20 years ago.

## MAPS ON THE SCALE OF SIX INCHES TO A MILE.

(See Map No. 1.)

3. *Publication.*—The whole of the maps of England and Wales on the 6-inch scale were published by 1890. A second edition of the 6-inch maps of Lancashire and Yorkshire has since been produced, based on the  $\frac{1}{25000}$  re-survey of those counties, except in the case of the uncultivated districts which were revised direct on the original 6-inch maps. An endeavour was made to revise the engraved copper plates of the original survey in the more open districts of the two counties, the engraved maps being superior to those produced by photozincography. The delay and expense were, however, found to be prohibitive, and in respect of a small area in North Lancashire and North-west Yorkshire only has the new survey been engraved on copper.

(See Map No. 2.)

4. *Revision.*—The 6-inch maps of the revised counties of England and Wales are, as a rule, being reduced from the revised maps on the  $\frac{1}{25000}$  scale, and are published by heliozincography. In uncultivated districts the revision is made direct on the original 6-inch maps.

The publication of the 6-inch scale maps has until recently been, owing to want of space and other causes, considerably in arrears. An additional temporary building, however, was provided a short time ago; the out-put of publication has since been such as largely to reduce the arrears. The 6-inch maps are now being published within a reasonable time of revision.

The total area published is 22,046 square miles, of which 7,673 square miles have been published during the year.

## MAPS ON THE SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE.

(See Maps Nos. 3 and 4.)

*Publication.—Old Series.*—The Old Series 1-inch map of England and Wales was completed in 1844, from the south coast as far north as a line running east and west through Preston and Hull. It was engraved with hills, and was a good topographical map of the country, although the sheets south of a line from the mouth of the Severn to the mouth of the Thames were inferior to the sheets north of that line. It was based on a special survey on the scale of 2 inches to a mile. Inquiries as to the latter survey are still occasionally received from the public, more especially with reference to ancient rights of way, roadside wastes, etc., but there are now few demands for the map itself. The sales have been very small within the last year, the map having been superseded by the New Series map.

*New Series Map.*—Since 1844 all the 1-inch maps issued have been those of the New Series. These are all on one meridian (Delamere Forest) for the whole of England and Wales. The sheets are all of the same size, namely, 18 inches by 12. The first maps prepared of this series were those of the northern counties, north of the line from Preston to Hull, and they were prepared by reduction from the large-scale surveys which were made of that district. These were completed in 1870. In that year the Treasury sanctioned the preparation of similar maps for the area south of the Hull-Preston line. For the latter area there are thus two sets of 1-inch maps; those of the Old Series, issued before 1844, and those of the New Series, based on the new Cadastral large-scale surveys. The New Series map is published in two forms: (1) in outline with contours; (2) with hills. Both are engraved on copper.

1. *Outline with Contours.*—This map, being reduced from the maps of the Cadastral survey, had to wait for the latter, and was not completed for the whole of England and Wales until 1896.

2. *With Hills.*—This map is based on the outline map, and is in course of publication. It is intended to be completed by 1902. The progress on this map during the past year has been above the average. 5,196 square miles were engraved, and 6,759 square miles were published during 1900–1.

The hill maps have now for some years been produced by double printing, the hill features being engraved on a separate plate. This change was necessitated by the increasing demand for coloured maps, as it enables the hills to be printed in colour.

*Revision of the New Series 1-inch Maps.*—In accordance with a recommendation of the Departmental Committee, which sat under the chairmanship of Sir John Dorington, Bart., M.P., and reported [C.—6895] on the Survey in 1892, the Treasury in 1893 sanctioned the principle that the 1-inch map should be revised every 15 years independently of the revision of the maps of Great Britain on the larger scales. This sanction at first applied only to the maps of a part of England and Wales, but it was subsequently extended to the whole country, as there were very few sheets the survey of at least part of which was not of more than 15 years' standing. The field work of the revision was begun in 1893. Since that year the whole of England and Wales has been revised on the ground, engraved, and published.

Before the revision of the 1-inch map began, the details which should appear on it were carefully considered, and various changes were introduced with the view of adding to the value of the maps for military purposes and for the use of travellers, without diminishing its value for civil purposes. The principal features of the new as compared with the unrevised maps is that the former distinguish metalled from un-metalled roads, and double-line from single-line railways. It was a marked defect of all the 1-inch maps of the United Kingdom which were published before the last few years that although they showed un-metalled tracks of all kinds, as well as roads fit for wheeled traffic, they showed no distinction between these two classes.

The following is the classification of roads which has been adopted :—

*1st class roads* are main roads generally leading from town to town with a minimum width of metalled roadway of 14 feet.

*2nd class roads* are other metalled roads in good repair, fit for fast-wheeled traffic at all seasons, and include generally roads between villages, between villages and towns, etc.

*3rd class roads* are all other metalled roads fit for wheeled traffic.

*4th class roads* are unmetalled roads.

Private roads are similarly classified. Both 1st and 2nd class roads are fit for fast-wheeled traffic.

The general result obtained by the revision is that there is now for the first time available to the public a 1-inch outline map of the whole of the country, prepared on one uniform system, and with its principal details nearly up to date. There has been a considerable demand by the public for the sheets.

*Combined 1-inch Maps.*—In conformity with a recommendation of the Departmental Committee of 1892, combined outline 1-inch maps on one sheet of districts-round important centres have been published of Aberdeen, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Chatham, Clowelly, Derby, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Gloucester and Cheltenham, Huddersfield, Lake District, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, New Forest, Nottingham, Plymouth, Rugby, Sheffield and the Peak, Warrington, Warwick and Leamington, Weymouth, Winchester, South-east Kent, and the Isle of Wight. These combined maps, where not already based on the revised 1-inch map, have been revised, and additional combined maps are being prepared. In most cases they are being published to fold, in covers, and with the principal roads coloured. There has been a very fair sale for these maps.

(See Map No. 5.)

*1-inch Maps in Colour.*—These have been prepared by transfer to zinc or stone for a considerable area in the South of England. They include the revised details

which appear on the engraved maps. The colours used are blue for water, red for contours, brown for the hill shading, and burnt sienna for metalled roads, and are the same as those used for military manœuvre maps. The printing is at present carried on in a temporary iron building, where great difficulty is experienced in keeping an even temperature. The work will be carried on to greater advantage when the new building which has been recently commenced is completed.

It is believed that the public are still imperfectly acquainted with the existence of these maps, and although steps have been and are being taken to bring them under notice the sale has been small. The publication of these maps is being continued over the whole of the South of England and Wales and has been commenced in the North of England. One hundred and twenty-three sheets in all have been published. These maps can be procured either folded in a cover or flat: in either case mounted on canvas.

*Temporary Advance Editions published by Photozincography.*—The preparation of the map with hill features by photozincography has been discontinued. It has always been greatly inferior to the engraved map, and the sales to the public have been insufficient to justify its cost. A good many of these maps have already been superseded by maps with hills engraved. Every year the number of advanced hill sheets is being reduced owing to the progress of the hill engraving.

*Revised 1-inch Hill Maps of England.*—The hills in the centre and South of England being engraved on separate copper plates, the hill sheets are printed by double printing from the hill plates and the revised outline plates.

In the North of England the hills are engraved on the outline plate, and the preparation of hill sheets showing revised outline is therefore a matter of some difficulty. The sale of the revised edition of the Scotch hill sheets has not been such as to justify any large expenditure in the preparation of a separate hill edition of the sheets of the North of England. It is proposed, therefore, to publish coloured maps for this area; as these show revised outline and also the hill features, it is considered that this edition will save the necessity of preparing a separate hill edition, at any rate until separate hill plates are prepared. The hills for this coloured edition are prepared in the manner described for Scotland (see page 10); woods are coloured green on these sheets. A few of these sheets have been published.

*1-inch sheets used as Parish Indexes, with the Civil Parishes coloured.*—The recent revision of the 1-inch map has enabled it to be utilised for the preparation of the 1-inch Parish Indexes to the 25-inch and 6-inch maps, which were formerly specially drawn in the Detail Divisions. Advantage has been taken of this to distinguish the civil parishes by colour, with the result that the Indexes make fairly clear parish maps which, although they have the sheet lines of the large scale maps, may be useful for general purposes. There are separate Indexes for the 25-inch and for the 6-inch maps. The publication of these Indexes has to follow on the publication of the maps on the larger scales; it can therefore only be gradual.

#### MAP ON THE SCALE OF FOUR MILES TO AN INCH.

(See Map No. 6.)

The drawing of this map could not be undertaken till the 1-inch sheets were engraved. It has now been completed, and engraving is in progress. This map has been engraved in outline, and 31,515 square miles have been completed and published.

A cheap county map of Kent based on the revised 4-mile map has been published with main roads coloured. It is sold at 6d. plain, or 9d. if folded in a cover. As the engraving of the 4-mile map proceeds it is proposed to publish similar maps of counties, groups of counties, or districts.

#### TOWN SURVEYS.

*Publication.*—The plans of all towns entitled to a large scale survey at the date of the survey of the district in which they are situated have been published.

*Re-surveys.*—Cardiff and Carlisle have been re-surveyed and revised at the expense of the corporations. The survey and publication of both have been completed. A Town survey of part of Hartlepool is in progress.

*Revision.*—The survey of London on the 5-foot ( $\frac{1}{1056}$ ) scale has been revised and extended. The area surveyed or revised is 116,582 acres, and the map on the 5-foot scale has been completed and published by photozincography. The time and cost involved in engraving it on copper would have been excessive, even if the engravers could have been spared from their work on the 1-inch maps.

The surveys of the Tyneside towns in Northumberland and Durham have been revised and extended. The area of the published plans is 10,221 acres.

#### MAP OF GREAT BRITAIN ON THE SCALE OF TEN MILES TO AN INCH.

(See Map No. 11.)

The drawing of this map is in progress.

### Scotland.

#### THE CADASTRAL SURVEY ON THE $\frac{1}{2500}$ SCALE.

(See Maps Nos. 7 and 8.)

*Survey and Publication.*—The survey and publication of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps of the cultivated portions of Scotland were completed in 1882, with the exception of the counties of Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Edinburgh, Haddington, Fife, and Kinross, and of the Island of Lewis.

The plans on this scale of the cultivated portions of those six counties and of Lewis have now been completed and published.

In cases where the original surveys are more than 20 years old, the dates of the surveys of the various counties of Scotland are given on Map No. 8.

The total area of Scotland published on this scale is 15,107 square miles.

*Revision.*—(See Map No. 8.)—The revision of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps of Scotland was begun in the same year (1894) as that of the maps of England and Wales. Since that year the revision on the ground of the maps of the following counties has been completed:—

Argyll.	Dumfries.	Renfrew.
Ayr.	Lanark.	Roxburgh.
Berwick.	Linlithgow.	Selkirk.
Bute.	Orkney.	Shetland.
Clackmannan.	Peebles.	Stirling.
Dumbarton.	Perth.	

The revision on the ground of the following counties is in progress:—

Aberdeen.  
Forfar.  
Inverness.

Publication of the revised maps is proceeding as rapidly as possible after the completion of the manuscript maps. The total area of the revised maps published is 6,972 square miles, of which 1,334 square miles have been published during the year.

## MAPS ON THE SCALE OF SIX INCHES TO A MILE.

(See Map No. 7.)

*Publication.*—The whole of the maps of Scotland on the 6-inch scale were published by 1882. A second edition of the 6-inch maps of Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Edinburgh, Haddington, Fife, and Kinross, and the Island of Lewis, has since been prepared, based on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  re-survey of these counties, except in the case of the uncultivated districts which were revised direct on the original 6-inch maps. The publication of the second edition for these six counties includes an area of 2,713 square miles.

(See Map No. 8.)

*Revision.*—The 6-inch maps of the revised counties of Scotland are, for the cultivated districts, being reduced from the revised maps on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale and are published by heliozincography. In uncultivated districts the revision is made direct on the original 6-inch maps. The area of publication of 6-inch maps of Scotland during the year has been very large, and the arrears referred to in last year's report have to a large extent been made up.

The total revised area published on this scale is 11,289 square miles, of which 4,293 square miles have been published during the year.

## MAPS ON THE SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE.

(See Map No. 9.)

*Publication.*—The 1-inch map in outline of Scotland was completed in 1887, and the map with hills in 1894.

*Revision.*—The publication of the revised 1-inch outline map has been completed.

The remarks which have been made above as to the revision of the 1-inch outline maps of England and Wales apply also generally to the revision of the 1-inch maps of Scotland. The alterations made in the details which appear on the maps have been the same in the latter as in the former case, with two exceptions. The symbol showing contour lines in Scotland has not been altered, as in England and Wales, from a dotted line to a chain line. In the case of Scotland the maps are generally more open and less crowded with detail than in the case of England, and the dotted lines of the contours are therefore more easily followed. In England the dotted lines were very difficult to follow, and they have therefore been converted to chain lines. To make this change in the mountainous districts of Scotland was not only unnecessary, but the change would have made the maps much heavier in appearance. The other difference is, that on the maps of Scotland the names of the parishes remain written, as formerly, in capital letters distributed over the area of the parish; whereas, in the case of England, the names are printed in type of ordinary space on a limited area of the parish. In Scotland there is very often no village of the same name as the parish, and unless they were thus written the parish names would often not appear on the maps at all. With these two exceptions all symbols and details shown on the revised 1-inch maps of Scotland are similar to those shown on the English 1-inch maps; and these maps will thus, when the revision of England is completed, be practically uniform for the whole of Great Britain. But in Scotland the hill features were engraved on the same plate as the outline, although there is also a separate outline plate. It is only on these separate outline plates that the recent revision has been carried out. To carry it out on the hill plates in addition would not only have doubled the cost of engraving the revision, but would have entailed damaging and repairing the hill features on the plates. On the other hand, if these hill maps are to be published unrevised, they will gradually go out of use, the original cost of drawing and engraving the hills will be thrown away, and there will probably be complaints from the public. In order to get over this difficulty transfers from the hill plates have been taken and have been laid down on zinc after removing all the detail except the hills. Transfers have also been taken from the revised outline plates and laid down on other zinc plates. From these two sources, a map containing both the hill features and the

results of the revision has been obtained by double printing, the outline being in black and the hills in brown. The printing of the hills in brown, while showing the features of the country, enables the names and outline of the map to be clearly read.

Publication of the revised hill sheets of Scotland in the manner above described has been completed except in the Western Islands.

The area of Scotland published revised with hills is 29,786 square miles, of which 14,369 square miles were published during the year.

*1-inch sheets as Parish Indexes with the Civil Parishes coloured.*—In Scotland, as in England, the 1-inch scale map is being used for the preparation of Parish Indexes to the 25-inch and 6-inch maps.

#### MAP ON THE SCALE OF FOUR MILES TO ONE INCH.

(See Map No. 10.)

An advance edition of the map of Scotland on a scale of four miles to an inch has been published in outline by photozincography. It is intended to supersede this map by one engraved on copper. The drawing of the latter map could not be taken in hand until that of England was completed. It has now been completed. Engraving is in progress and 29,038 square miles have been engraved. Publication will commence shortly.

#### TOWN SURVEYS.

*Publication.*—The plans of all towns entitled to a large-scale survey when Scotland was surveyed have been published.

*Revision.*—The survey of Glasgow has been revised and extended, and the publication of the new plans on the  $\frac{1}{300}$  scale was completed in 1895.

The re-survey and revision of Aberdeen on the  $\frac{1}{300}$  scale have been completed at the expense of the Corporation. The publication has been commenced and is well advanced.

Dundee is being re-surveyed and revised on the  $\frac{1}{300}$  scale at the expense of the Corporation. This work was commenced in the beginning of 1900. Field work is completed and drawing will be commenced shortly.

The work of the Publication Department has again been very heavy, especially in the Photographic Department, where a considerable amount of experimental work has been done, and in the Zinc Printing, the Reduction and the Bookbinding Departments. The publication of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale maps has reached about a normal amount, but there has been a very large amount of 6-inch publication, amounting in all to 7,676,341 acres, the largest area yet published by the Ordnance Survey in one year. The publication, annually, of three or four times the number of maps which had previously been necessary, has entailed the organisation of a much larger staff, and the attainment of the requisite output was delayed at first by the publication of the new maps of London and the Tyneside towns, and subsequently by the very large increase in the work for other Departments, and by want of space in the office at Southampton. The arrears of 6-inch publication have now been nearly made good. An alteration in the method of preparing documents for revision has thrown a large amount of work on the publication branch, but will eventually conduce both to efficiency and economy.

The construction of a permanent building for printing, the need of which has been mentioned in past reports, has been commenced. It is hoped that the first half of it will be completed before the end of the year, and that on its completion the second half will be at once commenced. This new building is very much wanted.



The table which follows shows the work done in 1900-1 and that of the two previous years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF PRINTING IN THE YEARS 1898-9, 1899-1900 AND 1900-1.

	1898-9.	1899-1900.	1900-1.
<i>Town Scales.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	34,010	43,562	61,373
<i>1/8000 Scale.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	274,287	278,621	289,145
<i>6-inch Scale.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	198,945	267,991	291,644
<i>1-inch in Colour.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	19,455	15,608	9,704
Printings ... ..	97,275	78,040	48,520
<i>1-inch with Roads in Colour.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	—	3,469	8,773
Printings ... ..	—	6,938	17,741
<i>1-inch Scotch Hills.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	564	2,669	2,812
Printings ... ..	1,128	5,338	5,624
<i>Indexes.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	51,505	54,036	62,085
Printings ... ..	181,633	133,263	146,037
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	6,774	11,776	16,914
Printings ... ..	7,984	14,630	38,147
<i>Work for the War Department.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	64,850	374,538	117,171
Printings ... ..	102,850	766,818	241,257
<i>Work for the Board of Agriculture.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	20,485	56,950	11,460
Printings ... ..	75,235	27,950	25,995
<i>Work for other Departments than the two foregoing.</i>			
Impressions ... ..	9,156	22,052	22,834
Printings ... ..	25,886	41,616	53,409
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>1,172,022</b>	<b>2,155,865</b>	<b>1,470,645</b>

## Ireland.

THE CADASTRAL SURVEY ON THE  $\frac{1}{2500}$  SCALE.

(See Map No. 13.)

County Dublin has been published on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale.

The *re-survey* of Ireland on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale is proceeding in the counties of Antrim, Cork, Donegal, Down, Kilkenny, Limerick and Tipperary. It has been completed in Clare, Galway, Kerry, Mayo, and Roscommon (southern half). 10,475 square miles have been surveyed, of which 1,650 square miles have been surveyed during the year 1900-1. The area published is 7,364 square miles, of which 870 square miles were published during the year.

The work has been delayed by the extreme closeness of the detail in parts of the above counties. There are many plans on which the enclosures number more than 1,000, and in some cases number more than 1,800, that is, the average area of the enclosures on the plan is less than half an acre. No such laborious work has previously been met with on the Ordnance Survey, and the out-turn is proportionately slow.

In order to accelerate the re-survey of Ireland, which has proved so much heavier than was anticipated, it was decided to form an additional Division with headquarters at Belfast. The arrangements for forming this Division were almost complete when the heavy calls on the Ordnance Survey owing to the war in South Africa made it imperative to postpone its formation.

The rapid progress which has been made with the revision of Great Britain has enabled the 7th Division, whose headquarters are at Carlisle, and whose allotment of work in Great Britain—consisting mainly of counties with a very early date of survey—has, with the help of other divisions, been nearly completed, to be employed in the Counties of Antrim and Down. The entire field strength of this Division is now employed in Ireland, and drawing of the Irish Survey has been commenced by this Division.

It has also been found possible, without exceeding the date fixed for the completion of the revision of Great Britain, to arrange for the transfer of another English Division to Ireland, and the 2nd Division, now at Bedford, whose allotment is well advanced, will in a few months be gradually transferred to Ireland, and will carry on the survey of Donegal. The remainder of the 2nd Division allotment in Great Britain will be completed within the appointed time by the 4th Division.

The strength of the three Divisions already in Ireland has been increased. It will be a considerable time before the full effect of these changes is felt, but the out-turn of the survey has already been largely augmented, and will be further increased as the changes are completed.

## MAPS ON THE SCALE OF SIX INCHES TO A MILE.

(See Maps Nos. 12 and 13.)

The whole country has been surveyed, and the plans are published on the scale of six inches to a mile.

The 6-inch survey of Ireland was commenced in 1824 for purposes connected with land valuation, and was completed in 1840. The publication of this map caused a demand for maps on this scale in England and Scotland, which, at that date, had no maps on any scale larger than the 1-inch, and after 1840 the 6-inch scale survey was carried out in certain counties in the north of England and in Scotland.

The revision of the Irish 6-inch map was commenced in 1844 and carried on until 1887, when it was suspended in view of the decision to re-survey Ireland on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale. Since that date the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale re-survey of Ireland has, when available, been reduced to the 6-inch scale, and published as a revised 6-inch map.

The 6-inch maps of the counties named below were revised prior to 1887 :—

Antrim.	Kildare.	Queen's County.
Armagh.	King's County.	Roscommon (North).
Carlow.	Leitrim.	Sligo.
Cavan.	Londonderry.	Tyrone.
Donegal.	Longford.	Westmeath.
Down.	Louth.	Wicklow.
Dublin.	Meath.	
Fermanagh.	Monaghan.	

These counties contain an area of 16,260 square miles.

The engraving by reduction from the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale re-survey is completed for Kerry and South Roscommon, and is in progress in Galway, but it has been found in Ireland, as in Great Britain, that the production of the 6-inch maps by copper-plate engraving is too slow, and steps have been taken to substitute the more rapid process of heliozincography. Since the adoption of this process the 6-inch publication has proceeded much more expeditiously, and the arrears are being rapidly diminished. Publication of the 6-inch map by heliozincography has been completed in County Clare, and is in progress in County Mayo.

Heliozincography, like photozincography, has hitherto been restricted, as a rule, to maps not larger than quarter sheets, 18 inches by 12 inches. It has, however, been found practicable for the 6-inch re-survey of Ireland to heliozincograph full sheets of the size of 36 inches by 24 inches.

Until 1899 only a limited sum annually was available for contouring, and the contouring was therefore falling behind the more rapid rate of 6-inch publication which has been attained. The out-turn of contouring has been largely accelerated, and possibly some small further acceleration may still be needed.

#### MAPS ON THE SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE.

(See Maps Nos. 14 and 15.)

The whole of this map has been engraved and published in outline. This 1-inch map was based on the 6-inch survey made between 1824 and 1840. As the latter map was revised (see above) the 1-inch scale maps were also revised, and this revision extended over the north-eastern half of Ireland (see Map No. 12).

Revision of the Irish 1-inch map on the same system as has been followed in Great Britain is in progress. Various changes are being introduced into the map during revision, with a view to adding to the value of the map for military purposes, for the use of travellers, and for other purposes. The principal feature of the new map as compared with the old is, that the former distinguishes metalled from un-metalled roads, and double lines of railway from single. Field revision and drawing are complete, 22,426 square miles have been engraved in outline, and 11,837 square miles have been published.

Owing to the 1-inch map of Ireland being based on a very old survey, the alterations have been found to be extremely heavy, and the work of revision, and especially that of drawing and engraving, has been very slow. In several cases it has been necessary to re-engage sheets, and in many cases the alterations are such as to make revision of the engraving almost as heavy as re-engraving.

The whole of the 1-inch map of Ireland with hills was completed and published in 1895.

For the reasons stated in the case of the North of England (see page 7), it is not proposed to publish a revised edition with hills of the 1-inch map of Ireland, but a coloured map based on the revised outline with hills in brown will be prepared.

## MAP ON THE SCALE OF FOUR MILES TO AN INCH.

(See Map No. 16.)

A map of Ireland on the scale of four miles to an inch has been published. The revision of this map will follow on that of the 1-inch map. The drawing for the revised map has been commenced.

## TOWN SURVEYS.

Revised plans of Pembroke Township on the  $\frac{1}{1056}$  scale have been published.

Surveys have also been made for valuation purposes on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale of the towns of Antrim, Ardee, Aughnacloy, Balbriggan, Ballyclare, Ballycastle, Ballyshannon, Belturbet, Bushmills, Boyle, Castlebar, Caher, Callan, Donegal, Edenderry, Fethard, Fintona, Galway, Gorey, Kells, Letterkenny, Limavady, Macroom, Magherafelt, Maryborough, Mitchelstown, Moville, Mountmellick, Newcastle, Newtown-Stewart, Rathkeale, Roscrea, Templemore, Tramore, Trim, and Sion.

## Isle of Man.

The towns in the Isle of Man have been published on the  $\frac{1}{380}$  scale. The Cadastral survey on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale, and the 6-inch map have been completed and published. The 1-inch map has been published in outline and with hill features, as part of the New Series 1-inch map of England and Wales.

The revised outline 1-inch map of the Isle of Man has been published.

## SURVEY OF GUERNSEY.

The survey and publication of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale plans of Guernsey have been completed. The States of Guernsey paid two-thirds of the cost and the Crown the remainder.

The War Office having asked for a 6-inch map of the Island; this was prepared by reduction from the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale plans, and an edition has been issued for sale to the public.

The States of Guernsey have asked for the preparation of a 2-inch map of the Island, and this will be carried out at the expense of the States.

## Summary and Tabular Statement of Progress to March, 1901.

## ORIGINAL SURVEYS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Town surveys have been completed for Great Britain and Ireland.

$\frac{1}{2500}$  maps have been completed for Great Britain; for Ireland, see re-surveys below.

6-inch maps have been completed for Great Britain and Ireland.

1-inch maps have been completed for Great Britain and Ireland.

The hill engraving for the New Series 1-inch map of England and Wales is proceeding. The area published on 31st March 1901 was 48,122 square miles, of which 6,759 square miles were published in 1900-1.

## RE-SURVEYS.

*England.*—Lancashire and Yorkshire have been re-surveyed, and the plans on all scales of the re-survey have been published.

*Scotland.*—The counties of Wigtown, Kirkcudbright, Haddington, Fife, and Kinross, and the Island of Lewis, have been re-surveyed, and the plans on all scales have been published.

*Ireland.*—The state of the re-surveys is as follows :—

		Ireland. 32,177 square miles.	
		Surveyed or Revised.	Published.
		Square miles.	Square miles.
1/5000 scale	Prior to 31 March 1900 ... ..	9,178	6,494
	During 1900-1 ... ..	1,650	870
	Total ... ..	10,828	7,364
6-inch scale	Prior to 31 March 1900 ... ..	*2,859	†5,332
	During 1900-1 ... ..	*138	†2,016
	Total ... ..	*2,997	†7,348

#### REVISION OF THE SURVEY, 1900-1.

		England and Wales.		Scotland.		Ireland.	
		Revised.	Published.	Surveyed or Revised.	Published.	Surveyed or Revised.	Published.
		Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.	Square miles.
Towns	Prior to 31 March 1900	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.
	During 1900-1 ... ..	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.
	Total ... ..	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.
1/5000 scale	Prior to 31 March 1900	26,098	18,305	7,933	5,638	} See Re-surveys (above).	
	During 1900-1 ... ..	4,254	4,950	1,552	1,334		
	Total ... ..	30,352	23,255	9,485	6,972		
6-inch scale	Prior to 31 March 1900	403	14,373	7,450	6,996	} † See Re-surveys (above).	
	During 1900-1901 ... ..	36	7,673	1,689	4,293		
	Total ... ..	*439	†22,016	*9,139	†11,289		
1-inch scale	Prior to 31 March 1900	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	29,182	3,125
	During 1900-1 ... ..	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	2,995 (Complete).	8,712
	Total ... ..	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	Complete.	32,177	11,837

\* Revised on the ground on the 6-inch scale. † Most of the 6-inch scale work is reduced from the 1/5000 scale revision.  
 ‡ An area of 16,260 square miles was revised on the 6-inch scale prior to 1837 and published.

*Division Offices.*—A new Division Office has been provided at Belfast for the re-survey of the North of Ireland.

The 9th Division Offices at York have not been found to be convenient for the work. The staff was accommodated in two houses not adjoining each other; the rooms were small, and the sanitary condition doubtful. A more suitable building—Fishergate House—has been obtained, and the staff has recently moved into it. It is large enough to accommodate the whole staff under one roof.

The progress of the work of the 10th Division has rendered Chester no longer a convenient centre for the Division Office. Shrewsbury is now much more suitable and good offices have been obtained there.

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### Miscellaneous.

*Maps showing Local Government Districts.*—The set of county maps of England and Wales, showing in colour the area of rural and urban districts, unions, boroughs, and county boroughs has been completed. These maps are, with a few exceptions, on the 2-mile scale. They are sold at 3s. each.

*Revision of Place-names.*—In the course of the revision of the  $\frac{1}{25000}$  scale and 6-inch scale maps of Wales arrangements have been made for a revision of the place-names as written on the maps during the original survey. This revision has been carried out by Welsh-speaking revisers, who submit the names as ascertained to the best local expert who is willing to assist by examining the names. The names, with the remarks of the local experts, are then examined by Welsh scholars who have undertaken to examine the Welsh names in their respective counties, viz. :—

Mr. D. L. Thomas for Glamorgan.  
Messrs. A. N. Palmer and T. J. Hooson for Denbigh.  
Mr. L. D. Jones for Carnarvon.  
Mr. T. Pritchard for Anglesey.  
Mr. D. L. Thomas for Monmouth.  
Mr. J. Davies for Merioneth.  
The Rev. G. Vaughan for Montgomery.

These gentlemen have agreed to follow the rules for place-names laid down by Sir J. Dorington's Committee in 1892. The place-names of the following counties have been revised, viz. :—

Anglesey.	Glamorgan.
Carnarvon.	Merioneth.
Denbigh.	Monmouth.

The place-names of the County of Montgomery are in course of revision.

A considerable number of minor alterations, such as the addition or omission of hyphens or accents, has been made, but the number of names in which material alterations have been found necessary has, on the whole, not been large.

In Scotland, the Gaelic names are also being examined during the revision of the Highland districts. The names are first locally inquired into by a Gaelic-speaking employé of the Survey, who submits them to the best local expert he can find, and all those which are doubtful are submitted to the "Place-names Committee" of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, which continues to render valuable assistance to the Survey in this matter.

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## Section II.

### Personnel.

Since its commencement the Survey has been organised upon a military basis, and carried out under military superintendence. The chief supervision, from the Director-General downwards, has been vested in officers selected from the corps of Royal

Engineers. The 13th, 14th, and 16th companies of Royal Engineers were raised for the Ordnance Survey in 1824 and 1825; and the 19th company was added in 1848. These companies have been continuously employed on the Survey to the present time.

A certain number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Royal Engineers are held in readiness for service with an army in the field, to carry out such surveys as may be considered necessary during the progress of a campaign.

Two complete survey sections, each commanded by an officer, have been despatched to South Africa, and arrangements have been made for the despatch if required of a third section, and for the formation of other sections should the need arise. The two survey sections are still in South Africa, and it is believed that they have done very useful work.

The non-commissioned officers and men employed on the surveys of Bermuda and of Gibraltar, having completed their work, have returned home.

The non-commissioned officers and sappers employed on the Anglo-French Boundary Commissions on the Gold Coast and Nigeria have also returned home.

Three non-commissioned officers from the Survey are at present employed under the Colonial authorities on the Survey of Lagos, and one on the survey of St. Vincent.

On page 3 allusion is made to the assistance the Ordnance Survey has rendered in supplying officers for service in South Africa.

One of the officers sent from the Ordnance Survey to South Africa—Lieutenant Elkington, R.E.—died there of enteric fever. He was an energetic and capable officer, who did excellent work on the Ordnance Survey, and in him the service has lost a first-rate officer.

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### Section III.

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#### Methods of Production.

*Production of the manuscript revised maps of Great Britain.*—The maps of the original survey of Great Britain are based on the triangulation, and were produced under a system of successive checks. The measurement by the field surveyor of the length of each side of a triangle was checked in the office, in which alone the mathematically correct length was known, and all the field surveyor's interior lines in the triangle were plotted in the office by an office hand, and had to be corrected if it was found they would not properly fit on the paper. A further check was carried out by a field examiner, who tested the whole of the work on the ground.

The revised maps have to be differently dealt with. As a rule a printed impression of the original or existing map is cut up into six equal parts, called cards, and these are examined on the ground by a reviser, who inserts on the cards all new details, such as houses or fences which have been constructed since the last survey, and alters on the map all details which have been altered on the ground. The field reviser's work has, therefore, to be more carefully examined than formerly.

In some districts, especially in those of which the original survey is of very old date, considerable difficulty in revision has been met with, owing to the irregular expansion or contraction of the paper, the quality of which did not formerly receive so much attention as it does now. Where this contraction or expansion has exceeded a certain limit, it has been the practice to reject the old impressions altogether, to trace the original detail from the original manuscript plans, to transfer the traced detail to a sheet of drawing-paper which was then cut into six cards and revised in the usual way. Latterly it has been found feasible to trace the manuscript plans direct on to drawing paper on specially constructed tracing desks.

A modification of this method is being gradually introduced. The manuscript plan, which in most cases is correct or practically correct to scale, is heliozincographed, and impressions are printed in red on tracing paper, and in blue on Whatman's drawing paper. The red tracings are used like examination tracings for field revision, and alterations are transferred from them to the blue impression which is inked in and becomes the revised manuscript plan. Both the red tracings and the new manuscript plan being correct to scale the difficulty of badly measuring impressions is got over, the red tracings and blue impression are more convenient to work on and give more accurate results, and although at present throwing considerable labour on the Publication Department, will in the long run conduce to economy. In some districts, more especially the manufacturing and mining districts, the changes in, and additions to, the buildings and other detail have been so great, that it would be impossible to show clearly on the original map the extensive alterations which have taken place, and it has therefore been found necessary to make in those districts entirely new chain surveys, and to have these plotted in the office for the field reviser to examine anew.

A difficulty has arisen from the necessity of changing on the revised maps the numbers of reference, that is, the number by which each field or enclosure in a parish was identified on the original survey. Complaints have, not unnaturally, been made of this change, because in cases where the original Ordnance Survey map was used or quoted in written descriptions of property or boundaries, the reference numbers of the enclosures were quoted as they appear on that map, and inconvenience and confusion are apt to arise when different numbers appear on the new Ordnance Survey map. This inconvenience is fully recognised, but owing to the numerous changes which have been made, by many of the former enclosures being sub-divided or combined, all over the country, it was found to be practically impossible to avoid re-numbering. An endeavour is made to reduce the inconvenience by describing the revised maps as those of the "Second Edition" in very large type on the top margin, with the date of revision added. The original maps are all withdrawn from sale as soon as the revised maps of a district are published; but three  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale impressions of the original maps (in addition to the original manuscript plan and its documents) are preserved at Southampton for reference if required; and tracings from these original maps will always be obtainable by applicants on payment of the cost of tracing.

The re-survey of Ireland on the 25-inch scale is being carried out on the same system as the original survey of Great Britain on that scale, and the manuscript plans are similarly prepared. It was found necessary to make a new detailed triangulation of the country, the original minor triangulation not having been sufficiently accurate. On this new triangulation the whole of the new survey is based.

*Reproduction of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps by Zincography and Photozincography.*—The revised manuscript plans of Great Britain are now almost entirely on the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  scale. The  $\frac{1}{500}$  and  $\frac{1}{1056}$  (usually called the 10-foot and 5-foot) scales, are practically disused, as town surveys on those scales are not now carried out except when the town agrees to pay the additional cost involved. The  $\frac{1}{2500}$  manuscript maps have at various periods of the survey been reproduced in various ways. At first an endeavour was made to engrave them on copper, but the delay and expense of this method were found to be excessive. They were next published by zincography, the manuscript plans drawn in the detail divisions being traced at Southampton in transfer ink on transfer paper, the tracings laid down on zinc, and impressions printed from the zinc plates. From 1889 to 1895 they were drawn in the detail divisions for direct reproduction at Southampton by photozincography. Under this system the manuscript map is mounted on a stand provided with the necessary arrangements for adjustment, set up opposite a large camera and photographed direct by the wet process. The glass plates used are generally 45 by 30 inches, and weigh 33 pounds each. After being exposed, intensified, and varnished, the negatives are touched up where necessary. The impressions obtained are thus exact facsimiles of the original manuscript plans. The wet process is used because it is found to give superior clearness of the black and white tones.

Some of the revised  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps are still reproduced by this method of photozincography. These are generally those maps which contain a large amount of close detail, such as towns or the suburbs of towns, or large villages. The advantage is, that if a second edition of the map is after a short interval required, the map can be photozincographed again,



whereas if it had been originally traced for zincography, all the close detail has to be traced again at considerable expense for a new edition. As a general rule, however, the reproduction of the  $\frac{1}{2500}$  revised maps is by zincography. They are traced in transfer ink on transfer paper in the detail divisions, the transfers are laid down on zinc plates at Southampton, and impressions are then taken from the zinc plates. All the draughtsmen in the detail divisions have thus, after preliminary training at the work of tracing for zinc, been utilised for carrying on the work of revision.

A new process known as the Vandyke process has recently been introduced. It was invented and has been patented by Conductor Vandyke, R.E., of the Survey of India, and the process has been communicated to the Ordnance Survey by the Surveyor General of India. It is easy and economical to work, gives very good results and seems likely to lead to economy and efficiency. It has only been possible to introduce it to a somewhat limited extent, but when the necessary stores have been obtained it will be brought into more general use.

The practice of laying down transfers dry, commenced in 1899, has been extended with satisfactory results.

A new transfer ink has been introduced and has been found very satisfactory.

In the short days of winter it is difficult by natural light to get through the necessary amount of photographic work. The electric light has long been used in winter for printing, but until recently it has not been found practicable to employ the electric light for taking negatives owing to the difficulty of obtaining a uniform light over the very large plates used. This difficulty has now been overcome and last winter the electric light was successfully used and enabled a very large amount of photographic work to be turned out even during the shortest days.

*Reprints.*—Reprints of  $\frac{1}{2500}$  maps of Great Britain which have fallen out of print are also all prepared at Southampton by tracing the original manuscript maps for zincography. There is no other available means of reproducing them except by preserving the zinc plates themselves, and this course has hitherto been impossible owing to the want of storage accommodation. The preparation of new editions has been for many years a standing difficulty, owing to the irregularity of the demands. It would be extravagant to maintain a strength of zinc tracers in excess of that required for supplying the average requirements. But it is often found that a demand suddenly arises for maps of which the stock in hand had hitherto been considered to be ample. A new railway or public work or a large purchase of land may have been set on foot in a district, the map agents make sudden demands for copies of maps of which the sales have hitherto been practically inappreciable, and which it is impossible to supply until the manuscript map has been re-traced and zincographed. When the map contains a large amount of detail, this may entail the delay of two or three months. There is only one remedy for this difficulty, and that is, that there should be enough storage accommodation at Southampton for preserving the zinc plates. Fortunately the introduction of the use of thin zinc plates, by largely reducing the cost of each zinc plate and the space needed to store it, makes it possible to preserve all zinc plates at a reasonable cost of money and space, and provision has been made for the necessary storage accommodation in the plans of the new buildings which have been commenced.

It is anticipated that by preserving all plates not only will it be possible to prepare reprints far more rapidly than at present, but that eventually a large proportion of the present expenditure in preparing reprints will be saved. Another cause of delay in the preparation of new editions is the amount of colouring on the older maps. This is all done by hand. It added greatly to the expense incurred by purchasers, and the Departmental Committee of 1892 recommended that the houses on the 25-inch and town maps should in future be cross-hatched. This recommendation has been carried out on the more recent maps, but it does not apply to the older maps on which the buildings have always been coloured, and until recently water has been coloured on the new revised maps. The output of the latter is so great that the colouring of the water alone involved much labour, and the pressure on the colouring branch of the work at Southampton still remained so heavy that it has been found necessary that on the new revised maps on the 25-inch and 6-inch scales the use of colour should be entirely abandoned, and that all ponds,

rivers, canals, &c., should be indicated by shaded lines. This has considerably relieved the colouring branch, and enables its strength to be employed on reprints. The only alternative would have been that accommodation should be provided outside the Southampton Office for an increased establishment of colourists, the accommodation there being already fully occupied.

In Ireland, the use of copper-plate engraving for the reproduction of town plans has been continued considerably longer than in Great Britain ; indeed, the engraving of the revised maps of Pembroke Township on the  $\frac{1}{1056}$  scale was not completed till 1898-9, having been greatly interrupted by the more pressing work on the 6-inch and 1-inch maps. All the re-surveyed 25-inch maps, and all the more recent town surveys of Ireland have for several years been reproduced by the more rapid process of zincography or lithography.

*Production of the 6-inch Maps.*—As in the case of the 25-inch maps, the mode of production of the 6-inch maps of Great Britain has varied at different periods. Down to about 1881 all the 6-inch maps were engraved on copper. It was then found to be impossible to maintain by this method a sufficiently rapid rate of production, and a new method was tried. The 25-inch maps were drawn specially for direct reduction to the 6-inch scale by photozincography, while the 25-inch maps themselves were subsequently traced and published by zincography. It was found, however, that under this method the standard of drawing of the 25-inch maps in the divisions fell off considerably, in fact, the 25-inch maps were sacrificed to the 6-inch, and in 1889 the old method of drawing the maps in the divisions was reverted to, but the 25-inch maps were now reproduced direct by photozincography instead of being traced for zincography, and the 6-inch maps were subsequently reduced from the 25-inch maps, and similarly published. The revised 6-inch maps, even when the originals were engraved, have been prepared by heliozincography. The endeavour to revise the 6-inch copper plates in the North of Yorkshire and Lancashire was not a success, it was found both slow and expensive to do so, but in the case of Inverness-shire an endeavour is being made to revise the 6-inch scale maps on the existing copper plates. This county has been selected because the alterations in it do not appear to be extensive, and it is hoped that revision on copper, while retaining the finer work of the copper plate engraving, will be carried out in a reasonable time and at moderate expense. If this is found to be the case it is proposed to follow the same course in the case of the rest of the extreme North of Scotland.

The method of heliozincography gives sharper and clearer results, and is, on the whole, rather quicker than photozincography. The four 25-inch sheets which form one 6-inch quarter-sheet are placed before the camera, and are first reduced to the scale of 12 inches to a mile. A cyanotype print (blue) of this reduction is drawn, typed, and stamped in black, so that the names, figures, &c., will be in proper proportion when reduced to the 6-inch scale ; a reversed negative on the 6-inch scale is then taken of this 12-inch drawing ; this negative is placed in a pressure frame in contact with a thin sensitised zinc plate, and exposed either in direct sunlight or in electric light. After sufficient exposure for the image to be printed on the zinc plate, the latter is developed and prepared for impressions to be printed.

Until recently the 6-inch maps of Ireland have been entirely prepared by engraving on copper. But the increased output following on the new re-survey of Ireland has, as in the case of the maps of Great Britain, made that method too slow, and in future the 6-inch maps of Ireland as well as of Great Britain will be produced by heliozincography. It is, however, intended to publish the Irish 6-inch maps of the same size as hitherto, namely, in full sheets three feet by two feet, and not in quarter sheets, as in the case of the photozincographed 6-inch maps of Great Britain.

*Production of the 1-inch Maps.*—The earlier sheets of the New Series 1-inch maps of England, and the 1-inch maps of Scotland and Ireland, were mostly reduced by the pentagraph from the 6-inch scale ; the later sheets have been reduced from the 6-inch scale by photography ; tracings being in both cases made from the reductions and fitted on to the copper plates for the guidance of the engraver.

For the hill engraving the hill features are first sketched on the ground ; from these hill sketches, a hill drawing is prepared ; and from this drawing the outline of the hills is traced and transferred to the "etching ground" on the copper plates for the guidance of the hill engraver, who then engraves the hill features on the plate.

*Revision of the 1-inch Maps.*—For preparing the copper plates of the 1-inch revised maps, a matrix is first taken from the original 1-inch plate, and the obsolete or altered detail is erased from it ; a duplicate from this scraped matrix is then taken, and on this duplicate all the alterations and additions of detail which have taken place since the last survey are engraved. A new matrix and new printing duplicate are then obtained from the revised plate.

*1-inch Maps in Colour.*—All the coloured maps are prepared on the same general principle. The 1-inch coloured map has the detail and names in black, the hill features in brown, the 1st and 2nd class roads in burnt sienna, the water in blue, and the contours in red. A transfer of the black detail is taken from the 1-inch copper plate and laid down on stone or zinc, and transfers similarly of the brown, blue, &c., details are prepared on separate stones or plates. From these the map is printed. Special care has to be taken that the transfers are exactly of the same size.

*Revised 1-inch Hill Maps.*—The revised hill maps of Scotland are produced from transfers from the copper plates, prepared and laid down on two zinc plates, one for the black detail, the other for the hills in brown. In the North of England and in Ireland it is not proposed to prepare a revised hill map, as the coloured map which is to be published will show the hill shading on revised outline.

*1-inch coloured Parish Indexes.*—The 1-inch Parish Indexes are similarly produced by the preparation of four zinc plates for the details on the map and for the three primary colours, yellow, red, and blue ; while a fifth plate is required for the sheet lines of the large-scale maps.

*Photography.*—During the year 7,106 negatives, 2,882 prints, and 9,599 transfers have been produced in the Photographic Department.

*Buildings.*—The temporary buildings, which have now for many years been occupied for the map printing branch of the Southampton Office, are not only worn out and unsuitable for their purpose, especially for colour printing, which forms a large and increasing branch of the work of the Ordnance Survey, but are also now quite inadequate for accommodating the increased number of printing machines in use. Some branches of the work have been seriously hampered by want of space to hold the necessary staff. The new buildings first asked for in 1896 have now been commenced, and it is to be hoped that they will be completed with the least possible delay. They are much needed, but while they are in process of erection work will be carried on with some difficulty.

The store accommodation at Southampton is insufficient, and it has been necessary to store many valuable documents in unsuitable places such as basements and attics, which are not fire-proof. So soon as the new buildings are completed it will be possible, by making certain alterations to existing buildings, to provide the necessary fire-proof accommodation without much additional building and at moderate expense. It is important that this should be taken in hand as soon as the new building is completed.

The conversion of the Director-General's official residence into an office, and the provision of an additional temporary building for glass engravers, have considerably relieved the congestion of the office, and will lessen the difficulties of carrying on the work while the new buildings are in progress.

The provision of electric light throughout the office, except in the temporary buildings, has been completed. The cost of electric lighting has been found to exceed that of gas, but the former is better suited than gas for the drawing and other work done at

this office, and can hardly fail to promote efficiency, while it should enable the air in the working rooms to be kept more pure and fresh, and should therefore conduce to the health of the employes.

The strenuous efforts being made to expedite the re-survey of Ireland will be useless unless the necessary additional building required at Mountjoy is provided. Provision has been made in the Estimates for Public Works and Buildings, Ireland, for 1901-2 for an additional building which will be sufficient for present requirements. It is possible that the further acceleration of the re-survey which is being arranged for will render further accommodation for draftsmen requisite, though probably not to any great extent. An extension of the Map Store, which has long been foreseen as necessary, will probably be needed next year.

*Machinery and Printing.*—The number of impressions printed during the year was 893,915.

A few years ago there was only one steam printing machine in the Southampton Office for zinc printing; we are now obliged to have four, and without these machines it would have been impossible to execute the large amount of work. One of these machines being a very old one, and only fit for rough work, it has been decided to purchase a new one. The old machine will be retained for use in emergencies, or when one of the other machines is under repair, or being overhauled. The existing steam engines having been found unequal to the work thrown upon them, a Crossley's 26 B.H.P. high-speed horizontal gas engine, specially built for electric lighting, with exhaust silencer, &c., has been purchased and erected.

At Dublin the need of a steam printing press has shown itself, in order to cope with the large numbers of maps which have sometimes to be printed for the Land Judge's Department, and in order to admit of carrying out satisfactorily colour printing. A double-crown steam litho. printing machine, by Messrs. Furnival, fitted with flyers, self-damping apparatus, ink-duct, and all the latest improvements to ensure accurate and perfect registering, was purchased, and has been erected.

It may be here stated that in connection with the new zinc printing building about to be built at Southampton, a very careful investigation has been made into the best and most economical system of rearranging the machinery and supplying motive power; and it has been decided to work all the machinery at this office by means of electro-motors. The electromotors take up little space, and have the further advantage that they work without vibration, and conduce to cleanliness, while in the special circumstances of our work, it is calculated that they will probably be less expensive to work than steam. In arriving at this conclusion a good deal of expert opinion was taken. Messrs. Preece and Cardew, the eminent electrical engineers, were officially consulted, and approve of the scheme; Captain Casgrain, R.E., on whom devolved the detailed working out of the scheme, visited a number of electrical instalments and electrically-worked machines in this country and in Canada, and in the United States, and the thoroughness of his investigations has enabled a scheme to be prepared, which appears likely to promote efficiency combined with economy.

The electricity for power will be taken from the Southampton Corporation supply. It is proposed to introduce working by electricity in the new printing room on its completion, and gradually extend it to all machines at this office.

*Workshops.*—There has been no change in the machinery in the workshops.

*Electrotyping.*—There has been no change in the electrotyping apparatus. The work in this branch has continued to be very heavy during the year, on account of the necessity of preparing numerous matrices and duplicates of the copper plates for the revision of the engraved 1-inch maps. During the year 228 matrices and 270 duplicates were produced.

*Paper.*—The Department purchases direct from the makers all papers and inks required for the production of the maps.

## Section IV.

### Work for other Government Departments.

*Surveys for Land Judge's Department and Irish Land Commission.*—Since 1859, when the first surveys were made for the Landed Estates Court, 5,247 estates, containing 4,090,121 acres, have been surveyed by order of the Court at a cost of £169,178 15s. 4d. The amount not yet repaid (March 1901) is £2,230 3s. 2d., which represents expenditure on estates not yet brought to sale. The rules of the Land Judge's Department provide for the eventual repayment of all the costs of the survey. Down to a few years ago considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining payment from solicitors for the work done, but by means of the co-operation of the authorities of the Court, payments have now for several years been made with satisfactory promptitude.

The first surveys for the Irish Land Commission were made in 1882, and since that date 235 estates, containing 383,661 acres, have been surveyed at a cost of £6,528 0s. 9d. Of this sum £6,506 15s. 5d. has been repaid, leaving a balance of £21 5s. 4d., which represents work in hand.

The number of vesting orders and conveyances on which maps have been drawn for transfers of land under the Land Commission has been 18,697, at a cost of £3,080 11s. 3d.

*Geological Survey.*—Provision is made in the Survey Vote for engraving, at the Ordnance Survey Offices, the geological map of the United Kingdom on duplicate plates of the 1-inch map.

On the recommendation of a Departmental Committee appointed by the President of the Board of Education in 1900, it has been settled that on and after 1st April, 1901, the publication and sale of Geological Maps is to be undertaken by the Ordnance Survey.

When the circumstances justify it, colour printing will be substituted for hand colouring of these maps.

*Land Registry.*—The maps of the Ordnance Survey form the basis of the Land Registry work. Compulsory registration has now been introduced over a considerable portion of London. Special editions on thin paper of a number of London sheets have been prepared for the Land Registry, besides which a large number of ordinary maps have been issued. The total value of the maps prepared and issued to the Land Registry in 1900–1901 was £2,680.

*Services for other Government Departments.*—The largest item in the work for other Departments has been the preparation of maps for the War Department. Several special surveys were executed and a number of special maps prepared, including barrack plans, which are now sent to the Ordnance Survey to reproduce. The labour entailed is considerable, but it is understood that the preparation of the maps and plans is both a convenience and an economy to the War Office.

The survey of Bermuda undertaken for the War Office by non-commissioned officers sent out by the Ordnance Survey has been completed, and the plans have been published.

The revision of the  $\frac{1}{6250}$  scale survey of Gibraltar was carried out for the War Office by non-commissioned officers and men of the Ordnance Survey, and the plans have been printed.

A large amount of work has been done for the Registrar-General in connection with the Census of 1901. This work has consisted principally in the computation of areas, and in the preparation of special maps. This work is still in progress.

Work of various kinds has also been carried out for the Admiralty, General Register Office, Local Government Board, Office of Works, Stationery Office, Treasury; and the Chief Secretary's Office, Commissioner of Valuation, Local Government Board, and Public Record Office, Ireland.

A revision of the plans of the Admiralty property at Chatham on the  $\frac{1}{600}$  scale was carried out at the instance of the Admiralty, and the maps were printed early in the year.

A number of surveys have been carried out for the Board of Agriculture in different parts of the country in connection with the redemption of tithe rentcharge.

Another service requires to be mentioned which, although not, strictly speaking, work for a Government Department, was undertaken in the interests of the public service, viz:— that of making surveys for the Congested Districts Board in Ireland. Such surveys have for the last few years been carried out, on repayment, when men could be spared from the staff engaged on work for the Land Judge's Department to carry them out, but last year a further step was taken, and on the urgent representation of the Chief Secretary for Ireland the survey of a very large estate was taken up without this limitation, the estimated cost being £1,500, and other similar work has been undertaken.

It is necessary to call attention to work of this nature because, although it may be in the interests of the public service that the Ordnance Survey should take in hand such services, it reduces the out-turn of the proper work of the Ordnance Survey. There seems a tendency for work of this kind to increase.

## Section V.

### Photozincography of Ancient MSS.

The process of photozincography, which was invented at this Office in 1859, besides being used extensively in the preparation of the Ordnance Survey Maps, has been applied to the reproduction of a series of facsimiles of the most valuable of the National MSS., by authority of the Treasury.

The following table shows the works that have been published, the cost of production, the sum credited for sales and presentations, and the value of the stock in hand:—

Works published.	Cost of Production.*	Sales and Presentations.	Gross Value of Stock in hand.
Domesday Book ... ..	£ 2,909	£ 3,446	£ 1,502
National MSS.			
England ... ..	1,508	} 3,844	} 3,943
Scotland ... ..	817		
Ireland ... ..	1,956		
Black Letter Prayer Book of 1636 ...	652	656	
Anglo-Saxon Charters ... ..	899	253	
Totals ... ..	8,741	8,199	5,445

\* The cost incurred at His Majesty's Stationery Office for letter-press printing, paper, and binding is not included.

## Section. VI.

## Sale of Maps.

(For detailed lists of maps and prices, see the annual Catalogues of the Ordnance Survey.)

The maps are sold at the following prices :—

Scale.	Description of Map.	Dimensions.	Price per Sheet.
		in. in.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	England and Wales ... ..	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 15	1 6
"	County maps, folded in cover ... ..	various	0 9
"	" unfolded ... ..	"	0 6
$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch	" in colours showing unions, sanitary districts, boroughs, and civil parishes, also $\frac{1}{2500}$ sheet lines.	"	3 0
1-inch	England and Wales, Old Series, full sheets ... ..	36 × 24	2 6
"	" " quarter sheets ... ..	18 × 12	1 0
"	" New Series... ..	18 × 12	1 0
"	" mounted to fold for pocket ... ..	18 × 12	1 6
"	" coloured map, quarter sheet ... ..	18 × 12	1 0
"	" " larger than quarter sheet.	—	1 6
"	Scotland, outline edition ... ..	24 × 18	1 9
"	" hills in brown ... ..	24 × 18	1 6
"	" mounted to fold for the pocket ... ..	24 × 18	2 6
"	Ireland ... ..	18 × 12	1 0
"	Combined maps of towns and districts with roads in colour, folded in cover.	various	1 3 & 1 6 according to size
6-inch	Great Britain and Ireland, full sheets ... ..	36 × 24	2 6
"	" " partly blank ... ..	36 × 24	2 0
"	" on the new system, quarter sheets ... ..	18 × 12	1 0
25-inch	Great Britain and Ireland. If without areas and uncoloured.	38 × 25	2 6*
"	" with areas and uncoloured.	38 × 25	3 0*
$\frac{1}{2500}$	Towns, uncoloured... ..	38 × 25	2 6†
10-feet	" " ... ..	36 × 24	2 6†
5-feet	" " ... ..	36 × 24	2 6†

\* Impressions of maps published prior to 1894 can be obtained with buildings and water coloured by hand at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 23s. according to the amount of colouring. Since that date colour has been discontinued on 25-inch plans, and they are procurable only uncoloured, the houses being cross ruled and water backlined.

† Impressions of maps of certain towns published prior to 1894 can also be obtained with the buildings and water coloured by hand at prices varying from 2s. 6d. to 15s. according to the amount of colouring. In other cases, and in the case of all towns published since 1893, the buildings are either hatched or stippled, and the maps cannot be obtained coloured.

RETURN showing the NET AMOUNT of the SALE of ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS and BOOKS, including the value of those supplied to Public Departments, Public Institutions, Public Libraries, Government Educational Establishments, Foreign Governments, and under the Provisions of the Copyright Act, 1842, by the Ordnance Survey, and by His Majesty's Stationery Office, between the 1st April, 1900, and 31st March, 1901.

		Amount.
		£ s. d.
England	One-inch scale ... ..	3,007 16 9
	Surrey, &c., hills, six-inch scale ... ..	—
	Six-inch scale ... ..	5,591 18 5
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale, with area books ... ..	11,486 13 8½
	Town maps, on various scales ... ..	4,658 17 6
	Jerusalem and Sinai surveys... ..	12 4 4
	Sundry maps and books ... ..	10,408 6 9½
Total, including £14,885 2s. 11d. to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1842.		35,165 17 5½
Scotland	One-inch scale ... ..	398 2 9
	Six-inch scale ... ..	1,155 15 3½
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books ... ..	1,548 14 9½
	Town maps on various scales ... ..	114 10 5
	Total, including £1,301 4s. 0½d. to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1842.	
Ireland	One-inch scale ... ..	404 18 7
	Six-inch scale ... ..	2,848 8 7
	$\frac{1}{2500}$ scale with area books ... ..	795 12 0
	Town maps on various scales ... ..	223 10 6
	Total, including £2,885 6s. 0d. to Public Departments, Institutions, &c., and under the provisions of the Copyright Act, 1842.	
Total net amount... ..		£42,655 10 4½

## ABSTRACT.

Sold by		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
The Ordnance Survey ... ..		23,543 2 1	23,583 17 5
His Majesty's Stationery Office ... ..		40 15 4	
Presentations.	Ordnance Survey Office.	Copyright Act, 1842 ... ..	£ s. d. 2,837 17 0
		Public Departments ... ..	15,657 12 7½
		Public Institutions ... ..	159 0 11½
		Public Libraries ... ..	214 10 11½
		Government Educational Establishments ... ..	25 16 9
		Foreign Governments ... ..	176 14 9
			19,071 12 11½
Total net amount ... ..			£42,655 10 4½

In October, 1895, the Board of Agriculture appointed a Departmental Committee, of which Mr. Hayes Fisher, M.P., was Chairman, to consider the whole subject of the sale of Ordnance Survey Maps. This Committee reported in July, 1896 [C. 8147], in favour of the Ordnance Survey Department taking over the control of the sales. The Board of Agriculture, with the sanction of the Treasury, gave effect to this recommendation, and the system came into force on 1st January, 1897, when the previous arrangements came to an end under which Mr. E. Stanford, Messrs. Menzies & Co., Messrs. Hodges, Figgis & Co. had been appointed by His Majesty's Stationery Office sole agents for England, Scotland, and Ireland respectively.



Mr. E. Stanford is now the sole agent for London only, but he is supplied with a credit stock consisting of the whole of the maps of England and Wales, and is under obligation to provide accommodation for this stock. He has also in stock impressions of the maps on the smaller scales of Scotland and Ireland.

Messrs. Menzies & Co. have been appointed agents for Edinburgh and Glasgow, with a stock at Edinburgh of the maps of Scotland on all scales.

Messrs. Hodges & Figgis have been appointed agents for Dublin, with a limited stock of the maps of Ireland, there being in the Ordnance Survey Office at Dublin a complete stock of the maps of Ireland available.

106 country agents have also been appointed in the provincial towns of England, 13 in Scotland, and 11 in Ireland. The rate of discount allowed to all agents is 25 per cent. for the larger scale maps, and  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. for the 1-inch and smaller scales, the increased discount for small scales having been sanctioned by the Treasury in 1899. The agents in the country are allowed a small credit stock of maps of the district in which their place of business is situated, on the condition that when any of these maps are sold from stock they are to be replaced by purchase from Southampton. They receive the maps free of all charges for packing and carriage, unless they require them to be sent specially by exceptional means, or unless the order is for maps of less value than 5s. They receive free all catalogues and pamphlets issued from Southampton, as well as all the index maps, publication lists, &c., which enable them to know when new maps are brought out in their districts, and how to order them. When maps become obsolete, the agents return them to Southampton, and are provided, free of charge, with the corresponding new revised maps. If customers order wrong maps, the agent is allowed to exchange them, provided that they are sent back in good condition, and that new maps of equal value are taken in their place. The agents are allowed quarterly accounts.

Most of the above conditions were introduced in accordance with the recommendations of the Departmental Committee of 1896.

The gross sales during the year 1900-1901 show a decrease of £132 and the net sales a decrease of £78 compared with those of the previous year, but the gross and net sales for 1900-1901 were respectively £5,830 and £6,600 more than those for 1896. There was a small increase in the sales of miscellaneous and small scale maps last year as compared with 1899-1900, but a falling off in the sales of the 6-inch and larger scales.

It is probable that the numerous boundary alterations which took place in 1898-9 and 1899-1900 considerably increased the demand for large scale maps during these years, and that the small falling off last year was partly due to the cessation of this temporary demand, but there are other causes which have tended to reduce the value of the sales.

The 6-inch scale maps are now published in quarter sheets sold at 1s. each, instead of full sheets at 2s. 6d. each. It is probable that many people now purchase a single map at 1s. who would formerly have had to purchase one at 2s. 6d. Again, the revised 25-inch maps are published at a uniform price of 3s., whereas the coloured impressions of the unrevised maps often cost much more.

In the case of the 1-inch map the issue of combined sheets gives the public a cheaper and more convenient map, and this has not entailed any falling off in the total value of the sales of this map.

The changes above indicated have on the whole tended to diminish the total value of maps sold, but they have been of considerable benefit to the public.

The sale of town maps has fallen off somewhat. This was to be expected as a considerable proportion of these maps were surveyed a good many years ago, and they are not now revised at the public expense.

Although the sales have not quite reached the high totals of the last two years the amount is still large and the net falling off has been very small.

There has been a considerable change in the manner of sale as well as in the amount. Mr. Stanford's sales fell off to the extent of over £1,000 last year, and the sales of the

other agents showed a slight decrease, but there was, on the other hand, a considerable increase in the sales through booksellers and in direct sales to the public. Booksellers who are not agents are allowed to obtain maps at the same discount as the agents are allowed, on condition that they prepay the cost of the maps and defray the cost of carriage, except in the case of large orders. Their sales have been about one-fifth of those of the agents.

Any member of the public can obtain maps direct from Southampton by prepayment of their price and of the postage.

The Postmaster-General in March, 1897, authorised the postmasters in about 500 head offices in England, and about 250 in Scotland and Ireland (those places where agents had been appointed being excluded), to transmit orders for maps direct to Southampton and Dublin. Explanatory pamphlets about the maps, and indexes to the maps of the district in which the post office is situated, were accordingly issued to all the postmasters concerned. The method of procedure is, that an applicant fills up in the post office a form with the particulars of the map which he requires, and with his address; he pays to the postmaster the full cost of the map, including commission and postage; the postmaster then sends the form and a money order for the amount paid, less the post office charge, to the Ordnance Survey Office at Southampton or Dublin, from which the map is sent direct to the address given on the form by the purchaser. The sales carried out in this way have, however, been very small and are diminishing. The total sales through the post offices amounted in 1900 to £82 only. No application whatever for maps has been, during 1900, received from more than one-half of the authorised post offices, and only about an average of two applications from each of the remainder. The public have probably not yet become generally aware of the existence of the system.

In order to bring more prominently before the public the facilities available for ordering maps through the post office, it has been decided to hang prominently at post offices in Great Britain at which maps can be ordered framed specimens of Ordnance Survey maps, and to supply larger specimens to post offices which have room to hang them and are willing to do so. These specimens are being prepared.

The Treasury has also sanctioned a reduction of the charge for postage, packing, &c., in the case of maps ordered through the post offices.

The general inference which may be drawn from the experience of the last two years is that the map sales are still mainly in the hands of the leading agents and of the trade in the larger towns. Members of the general public do not to any large extent obtain maps direct, although they are doing so more than hitherto, but generally through the agents or the trade; and, hitherto at least, they have seldom applied to the post offices in the smaller towns. The same fact appears to hold good in the case of the agencies themselves. Out of 106 agents in England and Wales, there are 39 in the smaller towns whose orders for maps in 1900 were under £10 in value for the year. Yet several of the 39 agencies are in districts where new surveys have been recently carried out. The proportion in Scotland and Ireland is similar.

So far as the convenience of the Survey Department goes, the larger agencies are the least troublesome. The smaller agencies are more liable to send orders for wrong maps, and the new order allowing exchange of wrong maps probably makes them more careless. The orders received through post offices are also sometimes defective in this respect.

On the whole, no serious difficulty has hitherto arisen in carrying out the new system of map sales, the general result of which may be considered satisfactory, and, as the public become better acquainted with the increased facilities offered for obtaining the maps, it may be hoped that more advantage will be taken of these facilities.

The issue of small scale maps folded in a cover has been extended. All published sheets of the coloured 1-inch map can be obtained in this form, so can most of the combined 1-inch maps of districts round towns, &c. Two of the 4-mile maps of counties or groups of counties in this form have been published, viz. :—Kent, and Northumberland and Durham (combined), and have commanded a very fair sale.

An issue has been made experimentally of the 1-inch maps of certain districts cut in sections and mounted so as to fold up for use as pocket maps. 14 sheets of the neighbourhood of Liverpool and Manchester have been published in this form.

Copies of the contracts entered into with the agents in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, and of the conditions upon which agents are appointed elsewhere, together with a list of the agents appointed and of the post offices at which maps may be ordered, were published in a Parliamentary Paper [C. 8488] in May, 1897. Lists of agents and post-offices are printed as an Appendix to this Report: *see page 33 et seq.*

Mr. Stanford received, on 1st January, 1885, maps to the gross value of £25,692, and this amount had increased on 31st December, 1895, to a stock in hand of £45,622. On 31st March, 1901, the value of the stock in his hands was £46,766. The agent in Scotland received, on 1st February, 1887, maps to the gross value of £7,124; and the value of the stock in his hands on 31st March, 1901, was £9,705. The agent for Ireland had a stock of the value of £315 on 31st March, 1901.

#### STATEMENT SHOWING THE NET VALUE OF MAPS SOLD.

Year.				Amount.			Year.				Amount.		
				£	s.	d.					£	s.	d.
1886	...	...	...	9,462	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1894	...	...	...	14,903	0	5
1887	...	...	...	11,063	2	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	1895	...	...	...	15,497	13	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
1888	...	...	...	12,573	2	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1896-97	...	...	...	17,715	10	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889	...	...	...	13,146	16	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	1897-98	...	...	...	20,460	18	11
1890	...	...	...	13,763	19	5	1898-99	...	...	...	23,752	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
1891	...	...	...	13,635	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1899-1900	...	...	...	23,661	10	3
1892	...	...	...	13,444	18	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1900-1	...	...	...	23,583	17	5
1893	...	...	...	13,343	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$							

### Section VII.

#### Utilization of the Ordnance Survey Maps.

*Land Transfer.*—The rules for the Land Registry Office, issued on the 1st January, 1889, provide that “all maps furnished for registration shall be, or shall be prepared from, sheets of the Ordnance map on the largest scale extant for the locality.” Maps for first registration have since that date until September, 1898, been prepared by the Ordnance Survey Department, and an index map of all lands registered has been made. This work is now done by the Survey Branch of the Land Registry.

The use of the maps for the purpose of Land Registry is not, however, nearly so general as was probably intended when the progress of the Cadastral survey was specially accelerated by the Government. The introduction of compulsory registration for part of London has caused a considerable and increasing demand for the maps of London.

*Boundaries and Areas.*—In Ireland the boundaries and areas of territorial divisions as ascertained by the Ordnance Survey are the legal boundaries and areas of those divisions. The Irish Valuation Acts provide that the Ordnance Survey maps are to be used in ascertaining the areas of tenements.

In Great Britain the boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey maps have no legal recognition, though, in compliance with the terms of the Survey Act, 1841 (4 & 5 Vict. c. 30), the boundaries of all parishes, &c., have been ascertained by local investigation and perambulation.

Arrangements have been made for the prompt delineation of all new and altered boundaries by bands of colour on the 6-inch map of Great Britain, and of the altered boundaries of counties and parishes, in the same manner, on the 1-inch map. Maps showing the boundaries thus delineated are kept for gratuitous inspection by the public at the office of the Board of Agriculture (3, St. James's Square, London, S.W.), and at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton. Copies can be supplied to local authorities, on payment, if desired.

### Section VIII.

Return of Sums expended for and received from the Land Judge's Department, Ireland, in the period from 1st April, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.

1900-1901.	Expended (including Regimental Pay).	Received.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
June Quarter, 1900 ... ..	625 6 7	624 9 2
September Quarter, 1900 ... ..	803 12 0	938 5 7
December Quarter, 1900 ... ..	611 10 3	990 8 3
March Quarter, 1901 ... ..	716 12 2	1,002 15 3
Total ... ..	2,757 1 0	3,555 18 3

N.B.—The cost of the surveys is repaid out of the sales of the properties, &c., but considerable difficulty was at one time experienced in recovering the money expended on these surveys. This has been overcome in recent years. See page 23 *supra*, first paragraph.

### Section IX.

#### Distribution of the Officers and Divisions.

##### HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut.-Colonel R. C. Hellard is the Executive Officer of the Survey. He has charge of the correspondence and accounts, and carries out, under the orders of the Director, the general administrative duties of the Department.

Lieut.-Colonel Hellard has at present no assistant.

Colonel E. R. Hussey is in charge of the examination of all manuscript plans and the general administration of the Publication Branch.

Lieut.-Colonel S. C. N. Grant, C.M.G., is in charge of the Reproduction Branch, consisting of zinc tracing, photography, zinc printing, colouring, letter-press printing, and bookbinding.

Lieutenant G. S. Knox has charge of the issue of the maps, and the revision of the 1-inch and smaller scale maps of Great Britain and Ireland.

Major C. F. Close, C.M.G., has charge of the trigonometrical branch of the work, in addition to the duties mentioned below.

Captain P. T. Denis de Vitre has charge of the preparation of the 1-inch map for engraving, the engraving of the maps of Great Britain, and the copper-plate printing, and assists Major C. F. Close in the work of the trigonometrical branch.

Captain W. M. Thompson, assisted by Quartermaster Cripps, is in charge of the stores and workshops, and the electrotyping work.

The various divisions of the Survey will be occupied during the year 1901-1902 in carrying on the revisional survey in the districts named below :—

	Station.	Districts.
Major Painter ... ..	Bedford ...	Cambridge.
	Red Hill ...	Dorset, Somerset (South).
Captain Digby ... ..	Derby ... ..	Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick.
Captain Williams . . . . .	Edinburgh ...	Inverness, Forfar, and Kincardine.
Captain Perceval ... ..	Carlisle ... ..	North Shropshire.
Captain Mair ... ..	Redland, Bristol	Gloucester and Somerset (North).
Major Close ... ..	York ... ..	Leicester and Yorkshire (West Riding).
Captain Whitlock ... ..	Chester ... ..	Montgomery and South Shropshire.
Colonel Day ... ..	Clifton ... ..	Relevelling in Great Britain, and contouring in Limerick.

#### IRELAND.

*Dublin.*—Major Haynes, assisted by Captain Rotheram, has charge, at the office in the Phoenix Park, of revision surveys in Kilkenny, Donegal (West), and Down (South), and various towns, the relevelling and contouring in Ireland, with the engraving and publication of all the maps, and the surveys for the Land Judge's Department and Land Commission.

Colonel Conder is stationed at Ennis, for the survey of Limerick and Tipperary.

Major O'Shee is stationed at Cork, for the survey of Cork.

Two divisions at present in England, under Major Painter and Captain Perceval, will be employed on the survey of Counties Antrim, Down, and Donegal.

#### Section X.

#### Statement of the Force employed on the Ordnance Survey on 31st March, 1901.

Royal Engineers ...	{ Officers ... ..	20
	{ Warrant Officers ... ..	2
	{ Non-commissioned Officers and Men ... ..	366
Civil Assistants ... ..		1,797
Labourers ... ..		429

## Section XI

Statement showing the Sums provided in the Estimates for Surveys of the United Kingdom and the Sums expended during the 10 years ended 31st March, 1901.

Year.	Pay and Extra Pay, &c., of Staff.		Extra Pay, &c., of Non-commissioned Officers, &c.		Pay, &c., of Civil Assistants, &c., and (since 1897-98) Contract Work.		Travelling.		Fuel, &c.		Stores.		Contingencies.		Total.	
	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.	Estimate.	Expenditure.
1891-2	£ 7,821	£ 7,808	£ 17,000	£ 14,889	£ 174,779	£ 176,499	£ 4,500	£ 4,959	£ 2,400	£ 2,290	£ 5,070	£ 5,064	£ 4,200	£ 4,277	£ 215,770	£ 215,754
1892-3	7,839	7,968	17,000	15,440	173,701	174,463	4,800	4,779	2,260	2,260	7,320	7,320	4,200	3,963	217,110	216,149
1893-4	8,261	8,216	18,000	15,885	174,049	176,494	6,000	5,293	2,200	2,100	6,000	6,100	4,200	3,630	218,710	217,918
1894-5	8,563	7,758	18,000	16,299	174,247	175,013	6,000	5,595	2,200	1,949	12,000	12,268	4,200	4,086	225,210	223,098
1895-6	7,665	7,698	18,000	17,470	175,345	174,311	6,000	5,927	2,000	1,890	12,000	11,465	4,200	4,290	225,210	223,571
1896-7	7,985	7,758	18,000	18,974	174,875	173,543	6,000	5,189	2,000	1,998	12,550	13,945	3,650	3,582	225,110	223,987
1897-8	7,963	7,980	19,500	19,369	175,966	176,307	5,500	5,087	2,000	1,998	14,800	14,566	4,070	3,911	229,574	229,198
1898-9	7,968	7,760	19,500	18,360	177,490	177,387	5,500	5,439	2,400	2,548	17,000	17,847	4,127	3,825	233,955	233,176
1899-1900	8,064	7,741	19,500	17,538	181,299	177,648	5,600	5,445	2,400	2,298	18,550	23,268	4,127	3,956	239,870	233,124
1900-1	8,153	7,195	18,500	17,338	178,484	179,176	5,000	4,370	2,800	3,196	19,550	19,317	4,127	4,022	236,614	234,613

DUNCAN A. JOHNSTON, Colonel,  
Director-General.

Ordnance Survey Office,  
Southampton.

3rd June, 1901.

[ APPENDIX. ]

# APPENDIX.

(See page 29; and, for the prices of Maps, see page 25.)

## LIST OF AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS.

### 1.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

LONDON :

EDWARD STANFORD, 12, 13, and 14, Long Acre, W.C.

#### PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

Places.	Names of Agents.	Places.	Names of Agents.
Abergavenny ... ..	Seargeant Bros.	Leicester ... ..	J. & T. Spencer.
Aberystwyth ... ..	J. & J. Gibson.	Lichfield ... ..	A. C. Lomax.
Aldershot ... ..	Gale & Polden.	Lincoln ... ..	J. W. Ruddock.
Ainwick ... ..	M. Smith.	Liverpool ... ..	Philip, Son & Nephew.
Ambleside ... ..	W. J. Ewington.	Loughborough ... ..	H. Wills.
Banbury ... ..	E. A. Walford.	Lowestoft ... ..	W. Gwyn.
Bangor (Carnarvon) ... ..	Jarvis & Foster.	Ludlow ... ..	G. Woolley.
Barmouth ... ..	John Evans.	Maidstone ... ..	W. Ruck.
Barnstaple ... ..	A. E. Barnes.	Manchester ... ..	J. E. Cornish.
Bath ... ..	W. H. Fricker.	Mansfield ... ..	J. King.
Bedford ... ..	C. F. Timæus.	Margate ... ..	W. J. Clarke.
Birmingham ... ..	Lyal Bros.	Market Drayton ... ..	Bennion, Horne & Co.
Bolton ... ..	J. Gledsdale.	Middlesbrough ... ..	T. Woolston.
Bournemouth ... ..	Bright's Stores (Ltd.).	Morpeth ... ..	J. J. James.
Bradford ... ..	H. Gaskarth.	Newport (I. of W.) ... ..	W. T. Gubbins & Son.
Brigg ... ..	Jackson & Sons.	Newport (Mon.) ... ..	Mullock & Son.
Brighton ... ..	J. Beal & Son.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne ... ..	Mawson, Swan & Morgan (Ltd.).
Bristol ... ..	Lavars & Co.	Northampton... ..	W. Mark.
Buxton ... ..	Miss Magenis.	Norwich ... ..	Jarrold & Sons.
Camberley ... ..	D. Norman.	Nottingham ... ..	J. & H. Bell (Ltd.).
Cambridge ... ..	W. P. Spalding.	Oxford ... ..	Parker & Co.
Canterbury ... ..	H. J. Goulden.	Penzance ... ..	E. Shaw.
Cardiff ... ..	W. Léwis.	Peterborough... ..	G. C. Caster.
Carlisle ... ..	Thurnam & Sons.	Plymouth ... ..	E. Chapple.
Chatham ... ..	A. Lacey.	Portsmouth ... ..	Charpentier & Co.
Chelmsford ... ..	J. P. Green.	Preston (Lancs) ... ..	J. & H. Platt.
Cheltenham ... ..	Norman, Sawyer & Co.	Reading ... ..	W. C. Long.
Chester ... ..	Phillipson & Golder.	Redhill ... ..	Handscomb & Co.
Chichester ... ..	C. Knight.	Rhyl ... ..	J. A. Evans & Co.
Colchester ... ..	C. Clark.	Ryde (I. of W.) ... ..	W. Watts.
Coventry ... ..	W. W. Curtis.	Salisbury ... ..	Brown & Co.
Croydon ... ..	Roffey & Clark.	Sheffield ... ..	Pawson & Brailsford.
Darlington ... ..	W. Dresser & Sons.	Shrewsbury ... ..	Adnitt & Naunton.
Derby ... ..	E. Clulow.	Stourbridge ... ..	Mark & Moody.
Doncaster ... ..	E. G. Bisat.	Sunderland ... ..	Hills & Co.
Dover ... ..	C. Goulden.	Swansea ... ..	Pearse & Brown.
Durham ... ..	Andrews & Co.	Taunton ... ..	Barnicott & Pearce.
Eastbourne ... ..	J. Pulsford.	Torquay ... ..	A. Iredale.
Exeter ... ..	H. S. Eland.	Truro .. ..	Heard & Sons.
Folkestone ... ..	F. J. Parsons (Ltd.).	Tunbridge Wells ... ..	R. Pelton.
Gloucester ... ..	J. Bellows.	Wakefield ... ..	W. H. Milnes.
Grimsby ... ..	A. Gait.	Warrington ... ..	P. Pearse.
Guildford ... ..	F. Lasham.	Welshpool ... ..	R. Owen.
Hanley ... ..	Allbut & Daniel (Ltd.).	Weston-super-Mare ... ..	Lawrence Bros.
Hastings ... ..	F. J. Parsons (Ltd.)	Whitehaven ... ..	Callander & Dixon.
Haverfordwest ... ..	L. Brigstocke.	Wigan ... ..	R. Platt.
Hereford ... ..	Jakeman & Carver.	Winchester ... ..	H. Johnson.
Hull ... ..	A. Brown & Sons (Ltd.).	Worcester ... ..	Deighton & Co.
Ifracombe ... ..	Vacant.	Wolverhampton ... ..	J. Steen & Co.
Ipswich ... ..	W. E. Harrison.	Wrexham ... ..	R. Potter.
Kendal ... ..	Atkinson & Pollitt.	Yarmouth (Norfolk) ... ..	Jarrold & Sons.
King's Lynn ... ..	Thew & Son.	Yeovil... ..	E. Whitby & Son.
Lancaster ... ..	E. & J. L. Milner.	York ... ..	John Sampson.
Leeds ... ..	R. Jackson.		

## 2.—SCOTLAND.

## EDINBURGH :

Messrs. J. MENZIES &amp; Co., Rose Street.

Places.	Names of Agents.	Places.	Names of Agents.
Aberdeen ... ..	Messrs. D. Wyllie & Son.	Hawick ... ..	Messrs. W. & J. Kennedy.
Ayr ... ..	Mr. J. McCall.	Inverness ... ..	Messrs. Melven Bros.
Dumfries ... ..	Messrs. J. Maxwell & Son.	Kelso-on-Tweed ... ..	Messrs. J. & J. H. Rutherford.
Dundee... ..	Messrs. Winter, Duncan & Co.	Kilmarnock ... ..	Messrs. D. Brown & Co
Falkirk... ..	Mr. J. Callander.	Oban ... ..	Messrs. Boyd & Co.
Glasgow ... ..	Messrs. J. Menzies & Co.	Paisley ... ..	Mr. A. Gardner.
		Perth ... ..	Mr. J. Christie.

## 3.—IRELAND.

## DUBLIN :

Messrs. HODGES, FIGGIS &amp; Co., Limited, 104, Grafton Street.

Places.	Names of Agents.	Places.	Names of Agents.
Athlone ... ..	Miss M. Tighe.	Galway ... ..	Mr. T. A. M'Cullagh.
Ballina ... ..	Mr. E. Walsh.	Limerick ... ..	Messrs. Ledger & Son.
Belfast ... ..	Mr. W. Erskine Mayne.	Londonderry... ..	Mr. J. Hempton.
Clonmel ... ..	Mr. O. Fitzgerald.	Tralee ... ..	Mr. J. Norton.
Cork ... ..	Messrs. Guy & Co.	Waterford ... ..	Messrs. N. Harvey & Co.
Ennis ... ..	Mr. J. Hayes.		

NOTE.—Maps can be purchased through any bookseller ; and in districts where there are no agents maps can be purchased through the Head Post Offices mentioned in the following pages.



LIST OF POST OFFICES AT WHICH ORDNANCE SURVEY MAPS CAN  
BE ORDERED.

1.—ENGLAND AND WALES.

Aberdare	Bridlington Quay	Driffeld
Abingdon	Bridport	Droitwich
Accrington	Brierley Hill	Dudley (Worc.)
Acklington	Brighouse	Dukinfield
Alford (Linc.)	Bromsgrove	Dunmow
Alfreton	Brough (Kirkby Stephen)	Dunstable
Alresford (Hants)	Buckingham	Dursley
Alton (Hants)	Bungay	Eccles
Altrincham	Burnley	East Grinstead
Amersham	Burton-on-Trent	Easingwold
Ampthill	Bury (Lancs)	Elland
Andover	Bracknell	Ellesmere
Appleby	Caistor	Emsworth
Arundel	Calne	Ely
Ashbourne	Camborne	Epping
Ascot	Camelford	Epsom
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	Cardigan	Evesham
Ashford (Kent)	Carmarthen	Exmouth
Ashton-under-Lyne	Carnarvon	Eye (Suffolk)
Atherstone	Carnforth	Esher
Attleborough (Norfolk)	Corwen	Eccleshall R.S.O., Staffs
Axminster	Chard	Edenbridge (Kent)
Aylesbury	Chepstow	Fakenham
Bacup	Chertsey	Falmouth
Bakewell	Chesterfield	Fareham
Barnard Castle	Chester-le-Street	Faringdon
Barnsley	Chippenham	Farnborough (Hants)
Barrow-in-Furness	Chipping Norton	Farnham (Surrey)
Basingstoke	Chipping Sodbury	Faversham
Batley	Chorley	Fence Houses
Bawtrey	Christchurch (Hants)	Ferry Hill
Beccles	Chulmleigh	Flint
Bedale	Cirencester	Folkingham
Belford	Clevedon	Frome
Belper	Clitheroe	Gainsborough
Berkeley	Cockermouth	Gillingham (Dorset)
Berkhamsted	Coleford (Glos.)	Glastonbury
Beverley	Colne	Godalming
Bewdley	Colwyn Bay	Goole
Bicester	Congleton	Grampond Road
Bideford	Conway	Grantham
Biggleswade	Crawley (Winchester)	Gravesend
Bury St. Edmunds	Crediton	Grays
Bilston	Crewe	Guisborough
Bingley	Crewkerne	Halesworth
Birkenhead	Crickhowell	Halifax
Bishop Auckland	Cricklade R.S.O., Wilts	Halstead
Blackburn	Cullompton	Harleston
Bishop's Stortford	Cowbridge	Harrow
Blaenau Festiniog	Cowes (I. of W.)	Hartlepool
Blandford	Dartford	Harwich
Bletchley	Dartmouth	Hatfield (Herts)
Blyth (Northumberland)	Darwen	Havant
Bodmin	Daventry	Haverhill
Bognor	Dawlish	Hawkhurst
Boston	Deal	Hayle
Bourne	Denbigh	Haywards Heath
Brackley	Dereham	Helston
Bradford-on-Avon	Devizes	Hemel Hempstead
Braintree	Dewsbury	Henley-on-Thames
Brandon	Dorchester (Dorset)	Hertford
Brecon	Dorking	Hexham
Brentwood	Douglas (I. of M.)	Heywood
Bridgend (Glam.)	Diss	High Wycombe
Bridgnorth	Dolgelly	Hinckley
Bridgwater	Downham	Hitchin

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Hoddeadon	Midhurst	Rye
Holsworthy	Milford Haven	Reigate
Holyhead	Mold	Ripon
Holywell (Flint)	Monmouth	Saffron Walden
Honiton	Moreton-in-Marsh	St. Austell
Horncastle	Mountain Ash	St. Clears
Howden	Marlow	St. Helen's (Lancs)
Huddersfield	Nantwich	St. Ives (Hunts)
Hungerford	Narberth	St. Neots
Huntingdon	Neath	Saltburn-by-the-Sea
Hythe (Kent)	Nelson	Sandbach
Hyde	Newark	Sandwich
Holbeach	New Barnet	Sandy
Horsham	Newbury	Saxmundham
Ilford	Newcastle (Staffs)	Scole R.S.O., Norfolk
Ilkley	Newmarket	Selby
Ilminster	Newnham (Glos.)	Settle
Ivybridge	Newport (Salop)	Sevenoaks
Jarrow	Newport Pagnell	Shaftesbury
Keighley	Newquay (Cornwall)	Sheerness
Kenilworth	Newton Abbot	Shepton Mallet
Keswick	Newtown (Montgomery)	Sherborne (Dorset)
Kettering	Newton-le-Willows (Lancashire)	Shifnal
Kidderminster	Normanton	Shipley (Yorks)
Kidwelly	Northallerton	Shipston-on-Stour
Kingsbridge	North Shields	Shoreham (Sussex)
Kington (Hereford)	North Walsham	Sidmouth
Kirkby Lonsdale	Northwich	Sittingbourne
Kirkby Stephen	Nuneaton	Skipton
Knaresborough	Oakham	Sleaford
Knighton	Okehampton	Slough
Knutsford	Oldham	Soham
Launceston	Ormskirk	Southall
Leamington Spa	Otley	Southend-on-Sea
Leatherhead	Ottery St. Mary	South Molton
Ledbury	Oswestry	South Shields
Leek	Oundle	Southwell
Leigh (Lancs)	Paignton	Sowerby Bridge
Leighton Buzzard	Pembroke	Spalding
Leominster	Pembroke Dock	Spennymoor
Lewes	Penarth	Stafford
Liskeard	Penrith	Staines
Littlehampton	Penryn	Stalybridge
Llandudno	Pershore	Stamford
Llandyssil	Petersfield	Stanmore
Llanelly	Petworth	Staplehurst R.S.O., Kent
Llangollen	Pickering	Stevenage
Long Stratton	Plympton	Stockport
Lostwithiel	Pontefract	Stockton-on-Tees
Louth (Linc.)	Pontypool	Stoke-on-Trent
Luton	Pontypridd	Stone (Staffs)
Lutterworth	Poole	Stonehouse (Glos.)
Lydney	Portmadoc	Stony Stratford
Lyme Regis	Port Talbot	Stourport
Lymington	Prescot	Stowmarket
Macclesfield	Pwllheli	Stratford-on-Avon
Machynlleth	Ramsgate	Stroud (Glos.)
Maidenhead	Redcar	Sudbury (Suffolk)
Maldon	Redditch	Sutton (Surrey)
Malmesbury	Redruth	Swaffham
Malpas	Retford	Swindon (Wilts)
Malton	Rhayader	Spilsby
Malvern	Richmond (Yorks)	Tadcaster
Manningtree	Ringwood	Tamworth
March	Rochdale	Tarporley
Market Deeping	Romford	Tavistock
Market Harborough	Romsey	Teignmouth
Market Rasen	Ross (Hereford)	Tenbury
Marlborough	Rothbury	Tenby
Maryport	Rotherham	Tetbury
Matlock Bath	Royston (Herts)	Tetsworth
Melksham	Ruabon	Tewkesbury
Melton Mowbray	Rugby	Thame
Micheldever Station	Rugeley	Thetford
Middlewich	Runcorn	Thirsk

ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Thrapston	Ware	Winchfield
Tipton	Wareham	Windermere
Tiverton	Warminster	Winslow
Todmorden	Warwick	Wisbech
Tonbridge	Watford (Herts)	Witham (Essex)
Torrington	Wednesbury	Witney
Totnes	Weedon	Woburn R.S.O., Beds.
Towcester	Wellingborough	Woking
Tredegar	Wellington (Salop)	Wokingham
Tring	Wellington (Somerset)	Woodbridge
Trowbridge	Welwyn	Woodford Green
Uckfield	West Bromwich	Woodstock
Ulverston	Westbury (Wilts)	Workington
Uppingham	West Hartlepool	Worksop
Uxbridge	Wetherby	Worthing
Ventnor	Whitby	Wotton-under-Edge
Wallingford	Whitchurch (Salop)	Wragby R.S.O., Lincolnshire
Walsall	Wickham Market	Wymondham (Norfolk)
Waltham Cross	Widnes	Weybridge
Walton-on-Thames	Wigton (Cumberland)	Wells (Somerset)
Wantage	Wimborne	Yarm

## 2.—SCOTLAND.

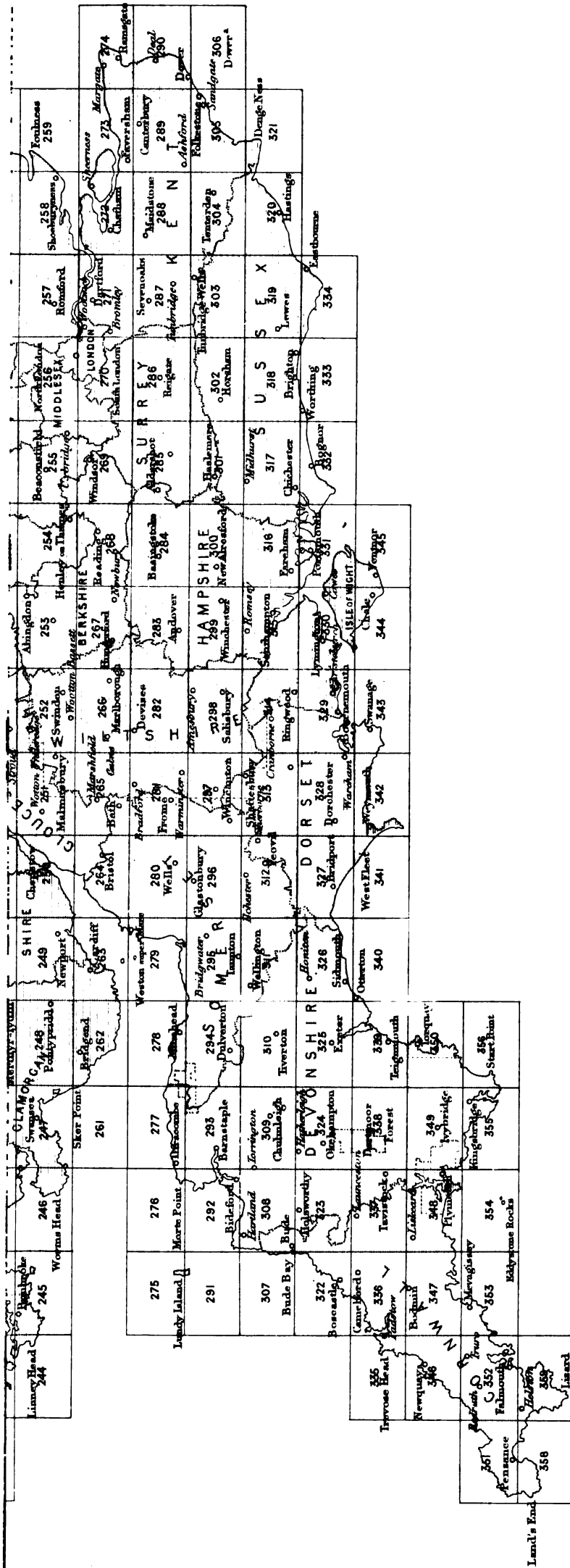
Aberfeldy	Duns or Dunse	Locherbie
Airdrie	Elgin	Langholm
Alexandria (Dumbarton)	Ellon	Montrose
Alloa	Ecclefechan	Macduff
Annan	Fochabers	Markinch
Anstruther	Fordoun	Mauchline
Arbroath	Forfar	Melrose
Ardgay	Forres	Mid-Calder
Ardrossan	Fort George Station	Moffat
Auchterarder	Fort William	Motherwell
Ayton	Fraserburgh	Musselburgh
Banff	Galashiels	Maybole
Bathgate	Girvan	Meikle
Beauly	Golspie	Nairn
Beith	Grantown on Spey	Newburgh (Fife)
Berwick-on-Tweed	Greenock	Newton Stewart
Biggar	Grangemouth	Newtown St. Boswells
Blair Atholl	Haddington	North Berwick
Blairstown	Hamilton	Peebles
Brechin	Helensburgh	Penicuik
Bridge of Allan	Huntly	Peterhead
Bridge of Earn	Insch	Pitlochry
Buckie	Inveraray	Port Ellen
Burntisland	Inverurie	Port Glasgow
Coupar Angus	Irvine	Portree
Campbeltown	Jedburgh	Prestonkirk
Carluke	Johnstone	Rothesay
Castle Douglas	Keith	St. Andrews (Fifeshire)
Coatbridge	Kingussie	Saltcoats
Coldstream	Kinross	Selkirk
Craigellachie	Kirkcaldy	South Queensferry
Crieff	Kirkcudbright	Stonehaven
Cumnock (Old)	Kirkwall	Stornoway
Cupar (Fife)	Kirriemuir	Stranraer
Dalbeattie	Ladybank	Stromeferry R.S.O., Ross-shire
Dalkeith	Lairg	Tain
Dalry	Lanark	Tarbert (Loch Fyne)
Denny	Larbert	Thornhill (Dumfries-shire)
Dingwall	Lasswade	Thurso
Drem R.S.O., Haddingtonshire	Laurencekirk	Tranent R.S.O., Haddingtonshire
Dumbarton	Lerwick	Troon
Dunbar	Leven	Turriff
Dunblane	Linlithgow	Wick
Dunfermline	Lochalsh R.S.O., Ross-shire	Wishaw (Lanarkshire)
Dunkeld	Lochgilthead	
Dunoon	Lochmaddy	

## 3.—IRELAND.

Abbeyleix	Curragh Camp	Monasterevan
Antrim	Downpatrick	Mountrath
Arklow	Donegal	Moy, Co. Tyrone
Armagh	Drogheda	Mullingar
Athenry	Dundalk	Naas
Athy	Dungannon	Navan
Bagenalstown	Dungarvan	Nenagh
Ballinaaloe	Dromod R.S.O., Co. Leitrim	Newbridge
Ballisodare R.S.O., Co. Sligo	Edgeworthstown	New Ross
Ballybrophy R.S.O., Queen's Co.	Enfield	Newry
Ballyhaunis	Enniscorthy	Newtownards
Ballymena	Enniskillen	Newtown Stewart
Ballymoney	Fermoy	Omagh
Ballymote	Ferns	Oranmore R.S.O., Co. Galway
Banagher	Gorey, Co. Wexford	Ovoca
Banbridge	Greystones	Parsonstown
Bandon	Kells, Co. Meath	Piltown R.S.O., Co. Kilkenny
Bantry	Kildare	Portadown
Belturbet	Kilkenny	Portarlington
Boyle	Killarney	Portrush
Bray, Co. Wicklow	Killucan	Queenstown
Buttevant	Kilmallock	Rathdrum
Cahir	Kilrush	Roscommon
Callan R.S.O., Co. Kilkenny	Kingstown, Co. Dublin	Roscrea
Carlow	Kinsale	Skibbereen
Carrickfergus	Larne	Sligo
Carrickmacross	Letterkenny	Strabane
Carrick-on-Shannon	Limavady	Swinford, Co. Mayo
Carrick-on-Suir	Lisburn	Templemore
Cashel	Listowel	Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny
Castlebar	Longford	Thurles
Castleblayney	Loughrea	Tipperary
Castlerea	Lurgan	Tullamore
Cavan	Magherafelt	Tuam
Charleville	Mallow	Virginia
Claremorris	Maryborough	Westport
Clones	Middleton	Wexford
Coleraine	Moate	Wicklow
Cookstown	Monaghan	Youghal

No. 1.

# INDEX



Scale 30 Miles to One Inch

357  
358  
359  
360

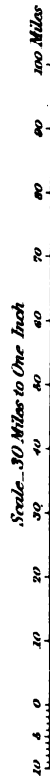
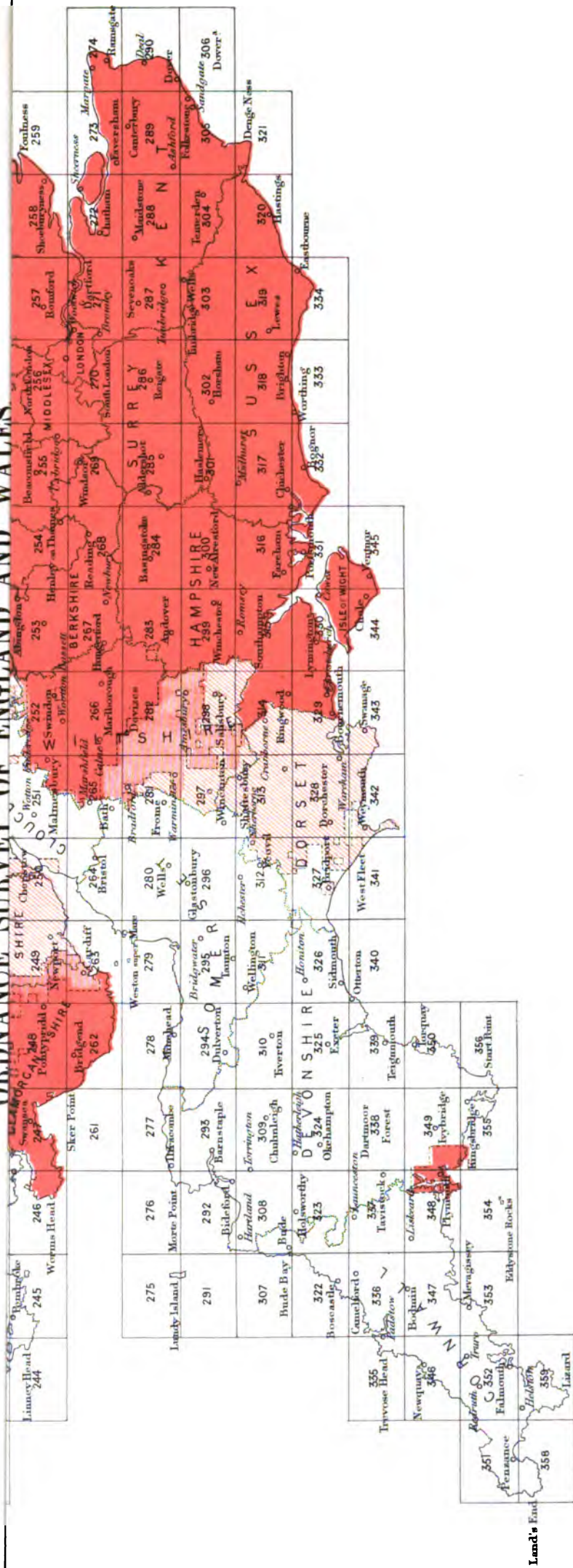


No. 2.

# INDEX

TO THE

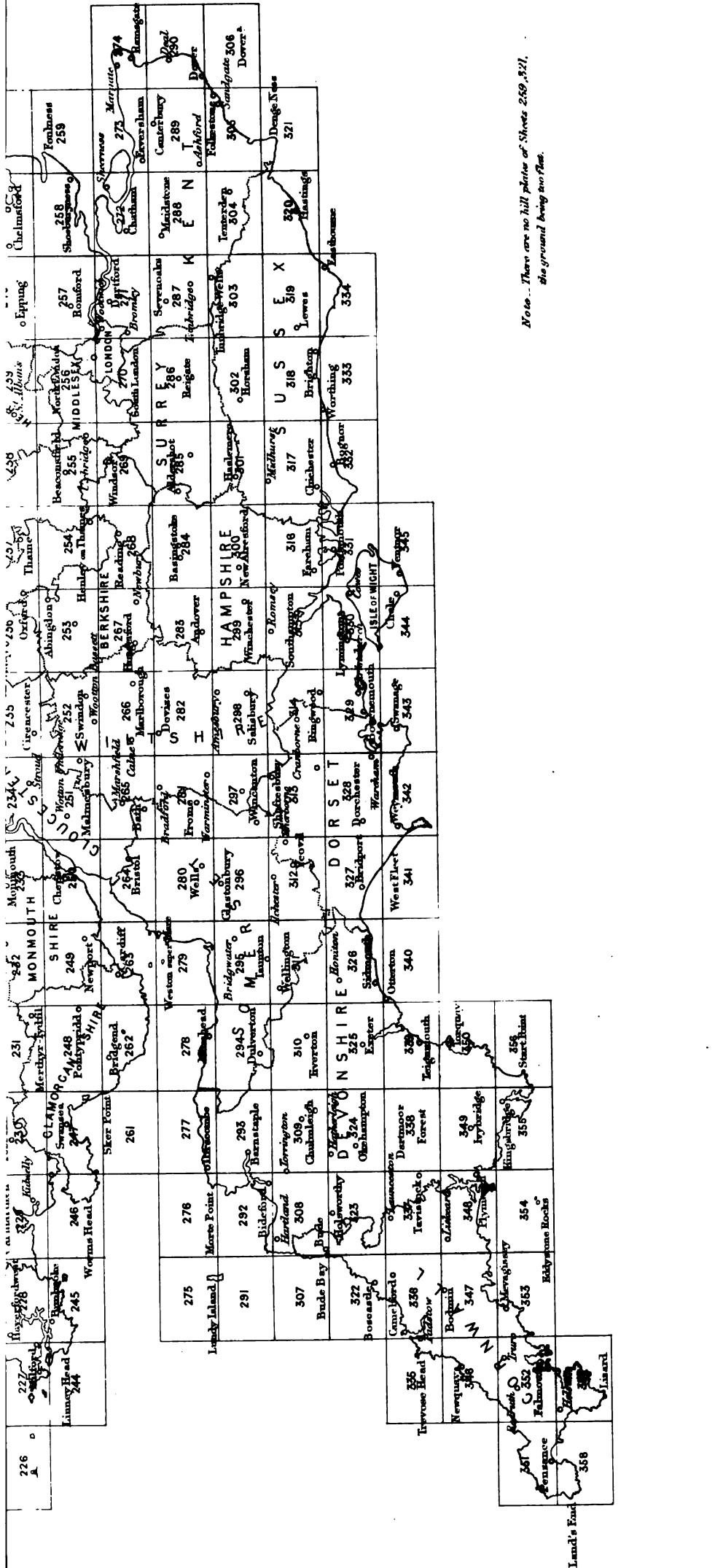
## ORDNANCE SURVEY OF ENGLAND AND WALES



357  
 358  
 359  
 360







Note - There are no hill plots of Shires 259, 321, the ground being too flat.

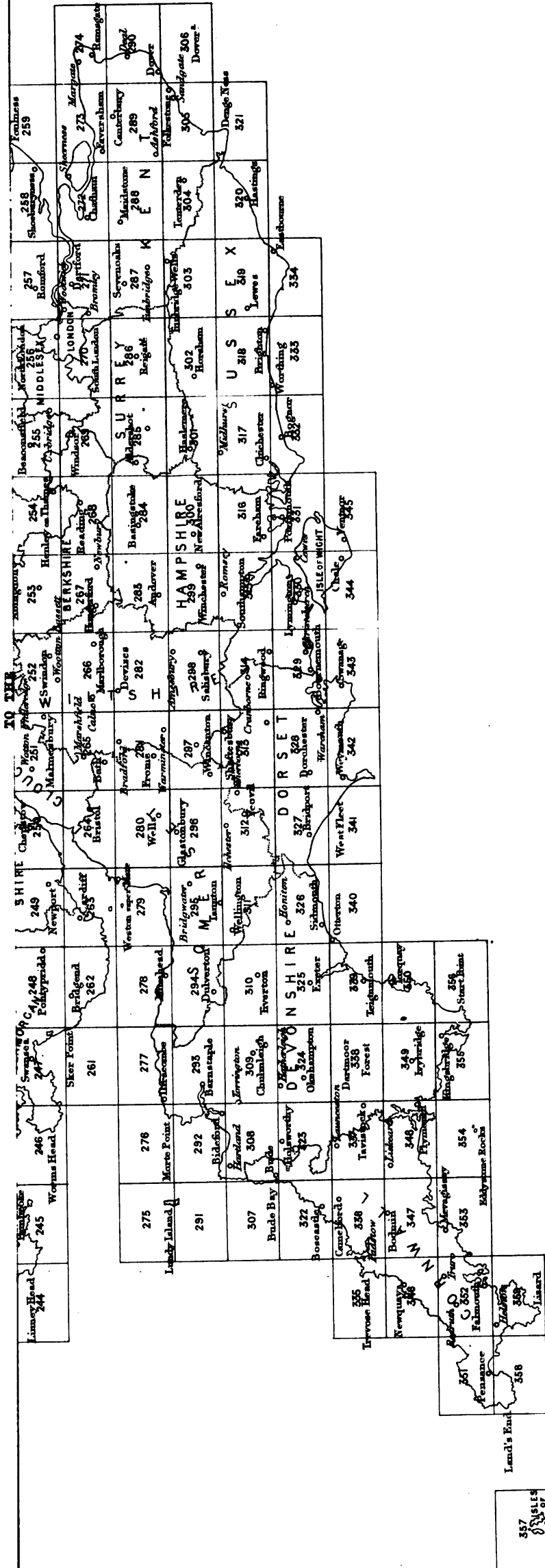
Scale - 30 Miles to One Inch  
 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles

357  
 ISLES  
 OF  
 SKILLY  
 360



# No. 4.

# INDEX



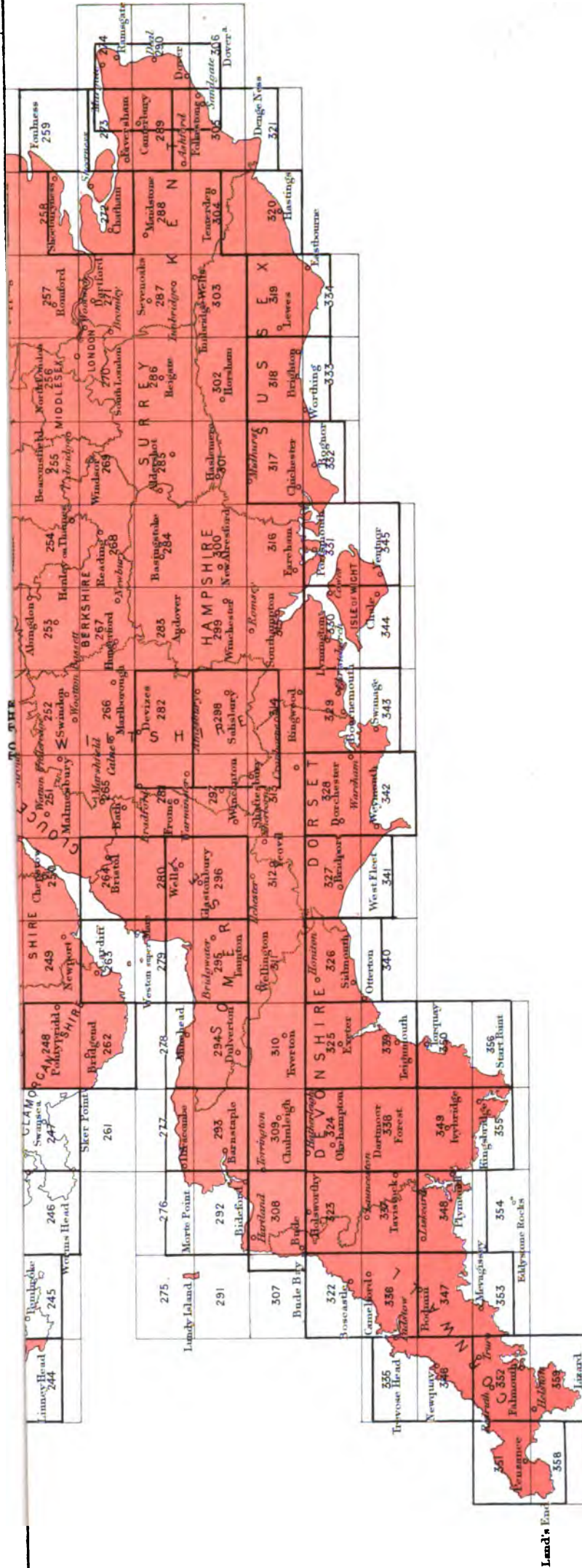
Scale - 30 Miles to One Inch

357 ISLES  
360 GUILLY



No. 5.

# INDEX



357  
 ISLES  
 OF  
 SCILLY  
 360

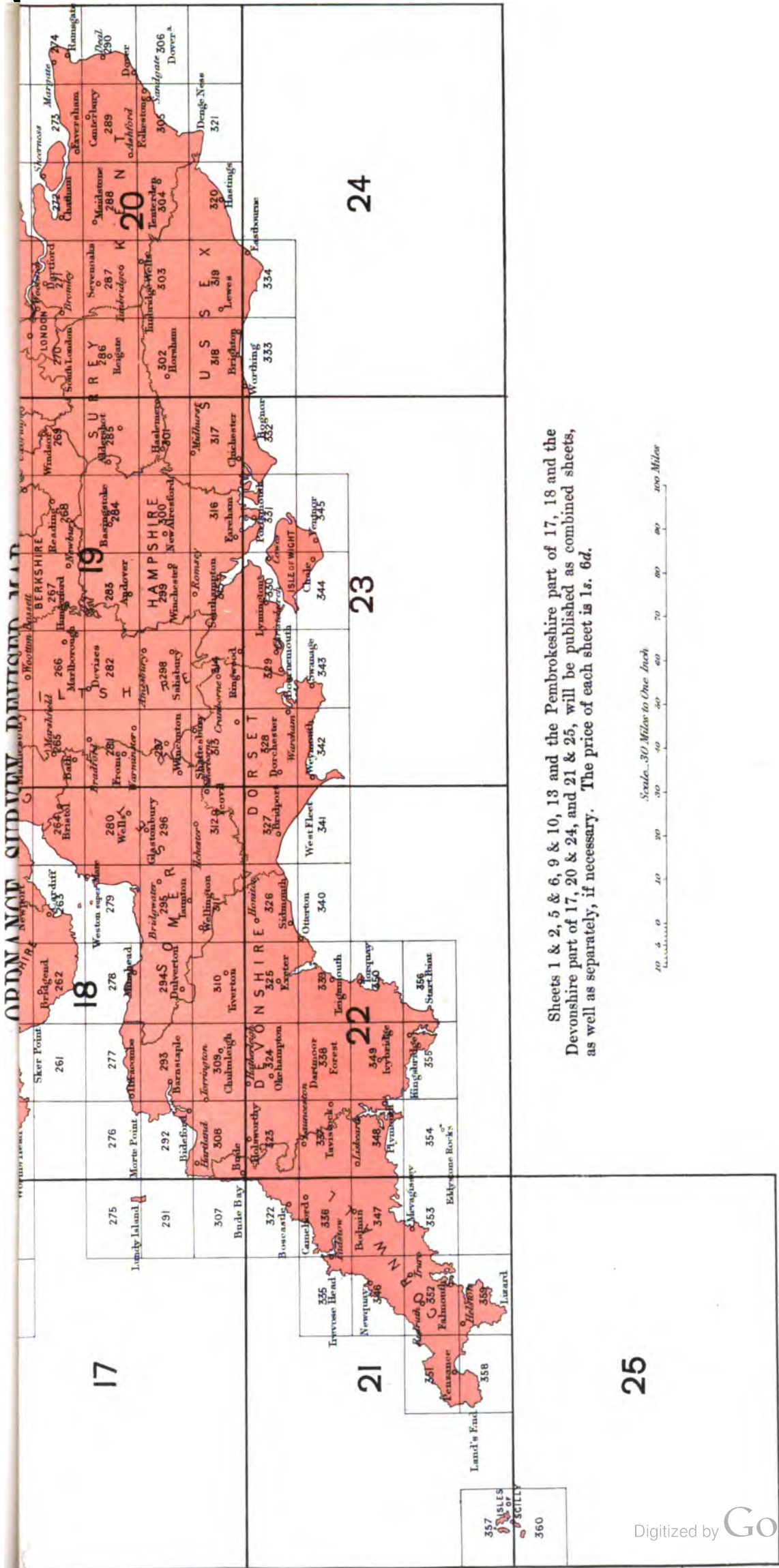
Scale—30 Miles to One Inch





# INDEX

TO THE

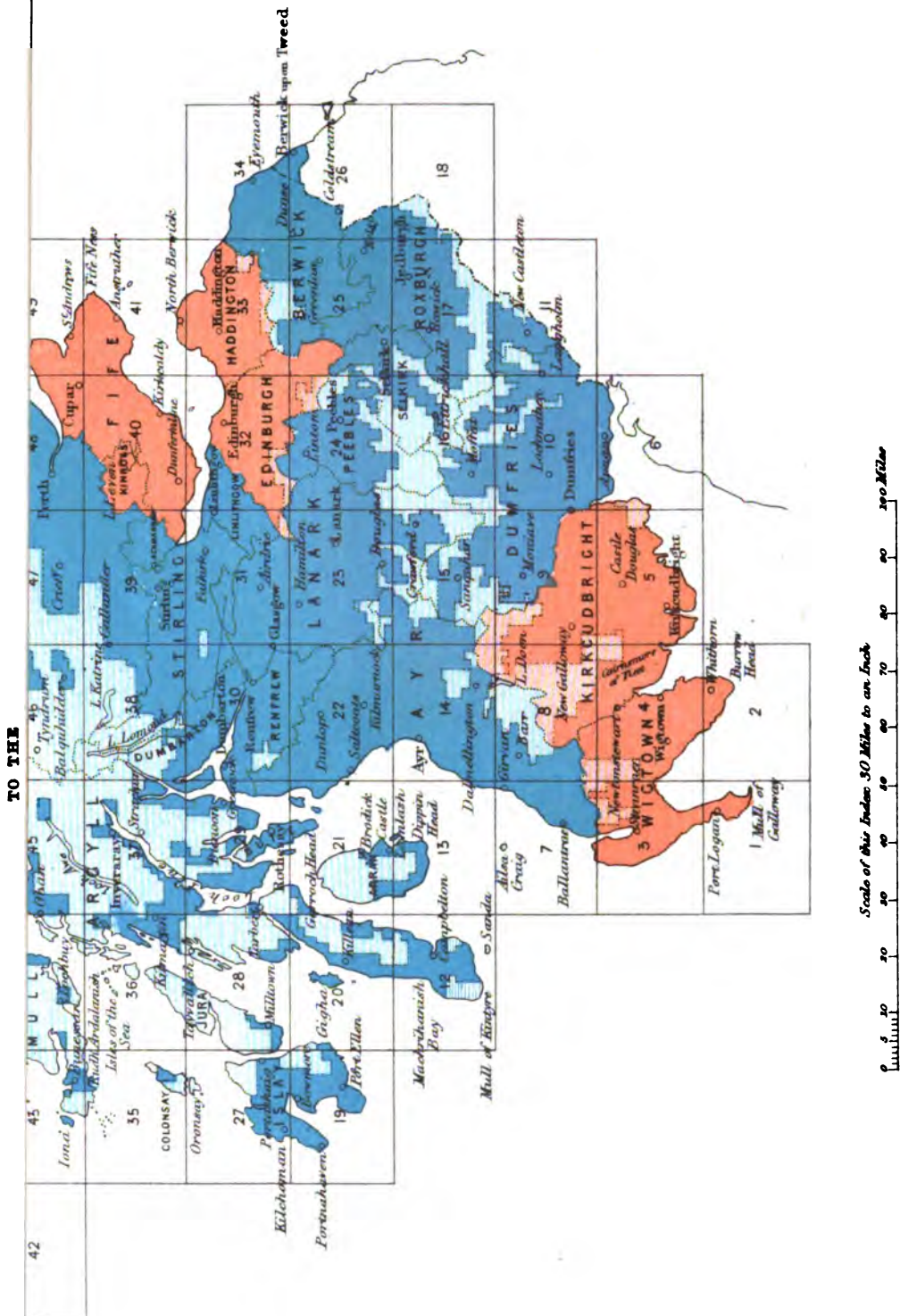


Sheets 1 & 2, 5 & 6, 9 & 10, 13 and the Pembrokehire part of 17, 18 and the Devonshire part of 17, 20 & 24, and 21 & 25, will be published as combined sheets, as well as separately, if necessary. The price of each sheet is 1s. 6d.



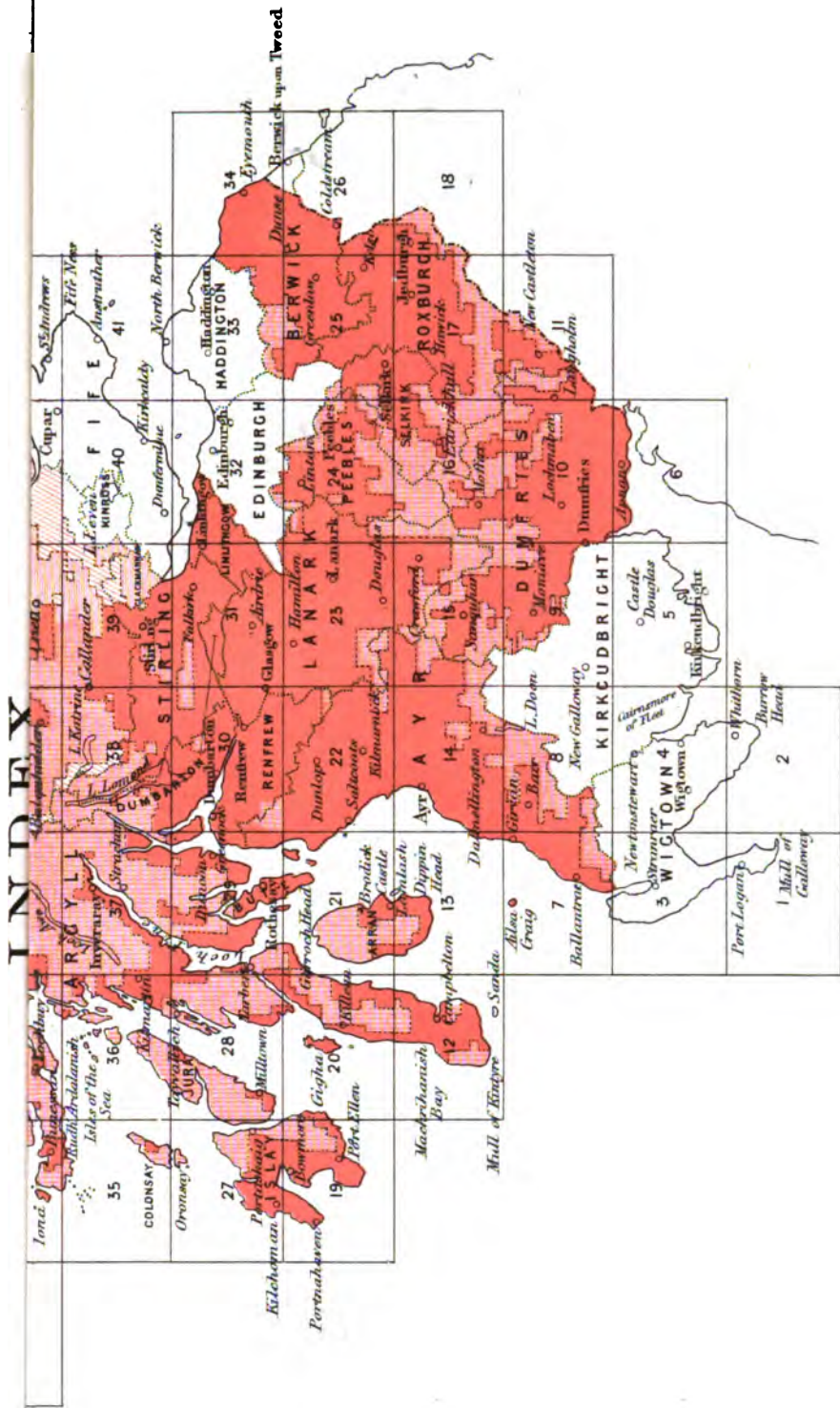


# No. 7. INDEX





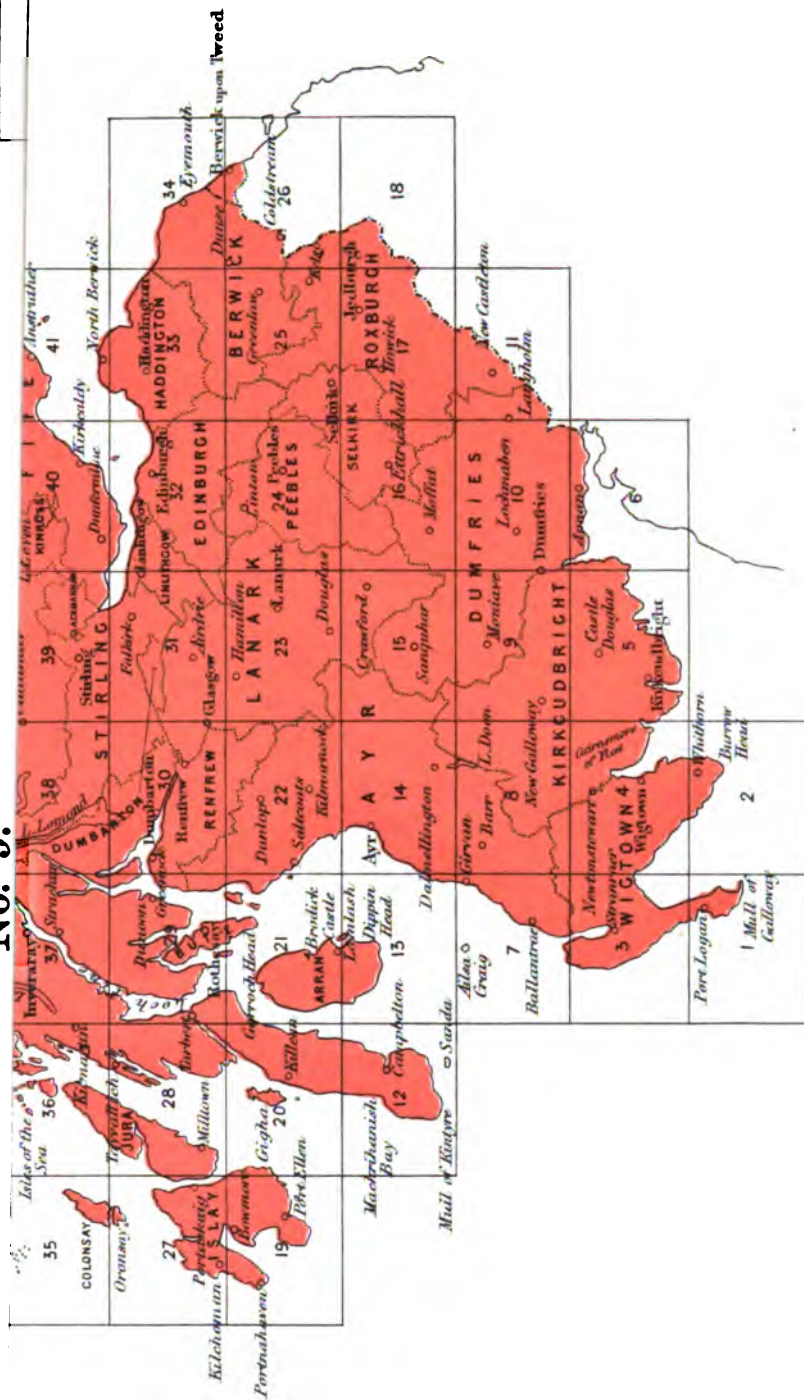
# No. 8.



Scale of this Index 30 Miles to an Inch



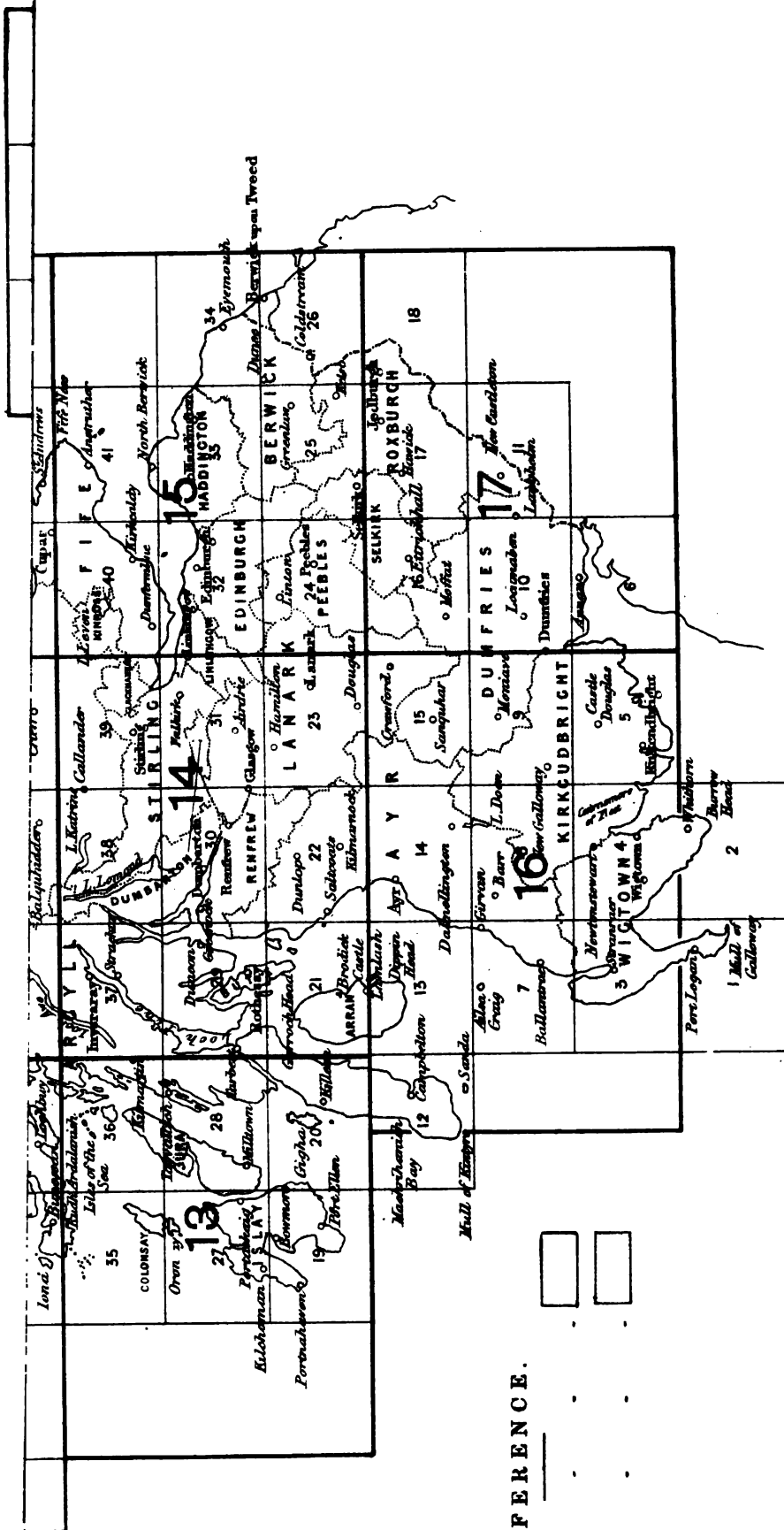
No. 9.



Scale of this Enact 30 Miles to an Inch







REFERENCE.

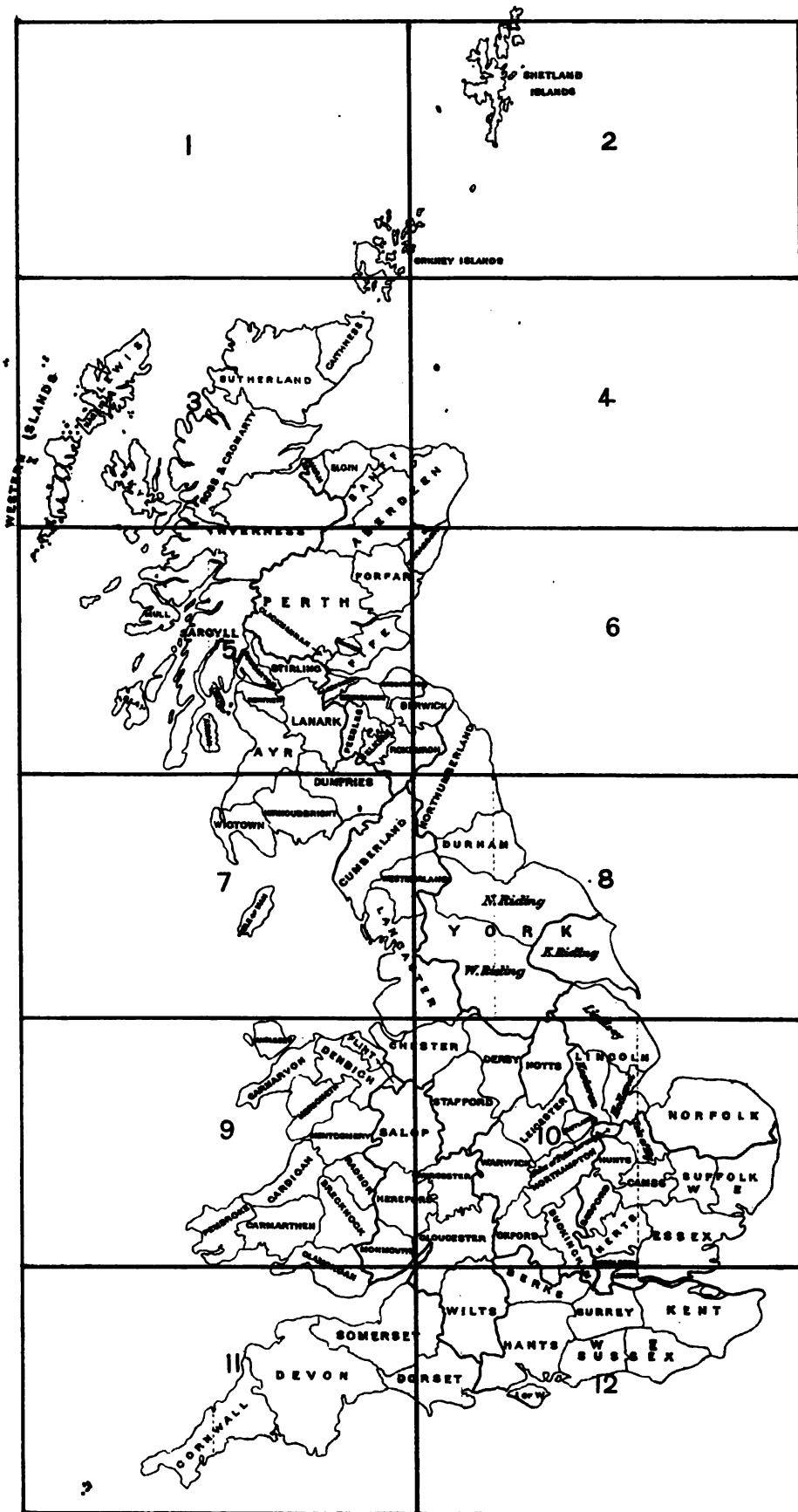
Drawn . . . . .  
 Engraved . . . . .

Scale of this Indian 30 Miles to an Inch  
 0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Miles





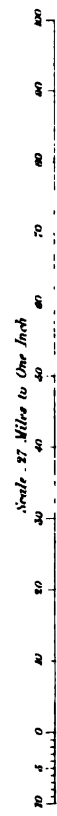
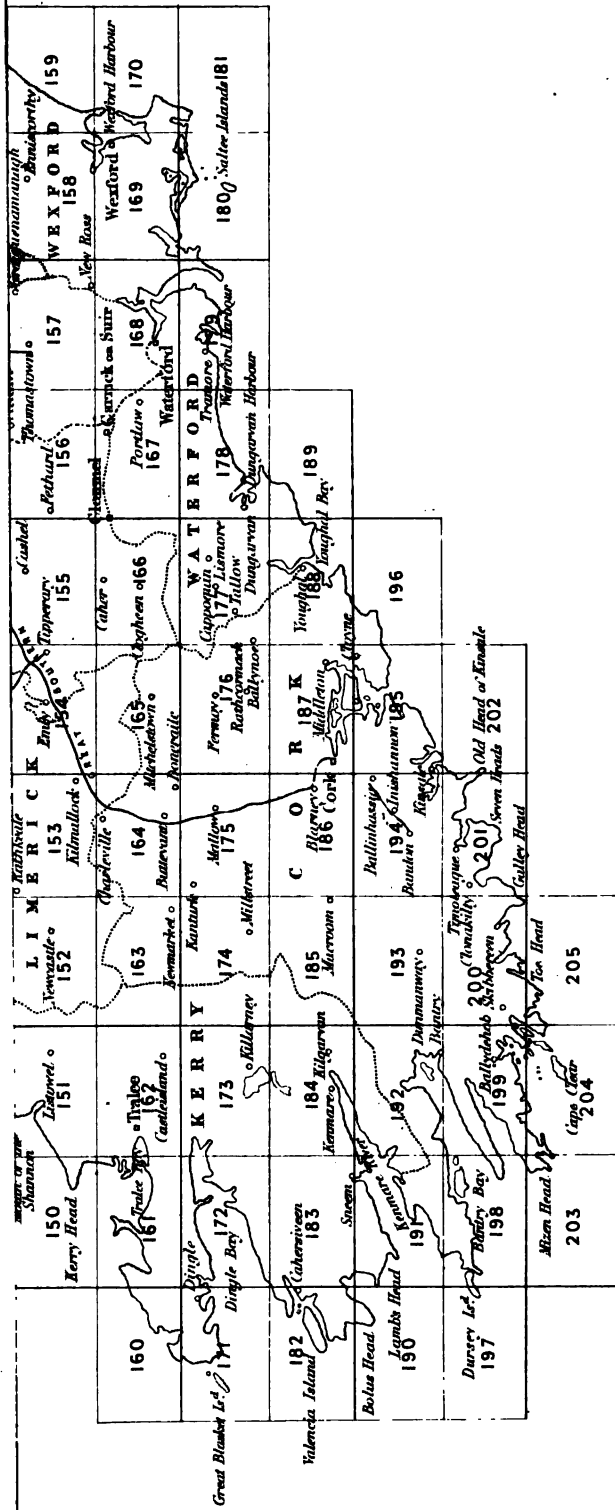
No. 11.  
**I N D E X**  
 TO THE  
**ORDNANCE SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN.**  
 ON THE SCALE OF TEN MILES TO AN INCH.  
 Showing State of Preparation, 31st March, 1901.



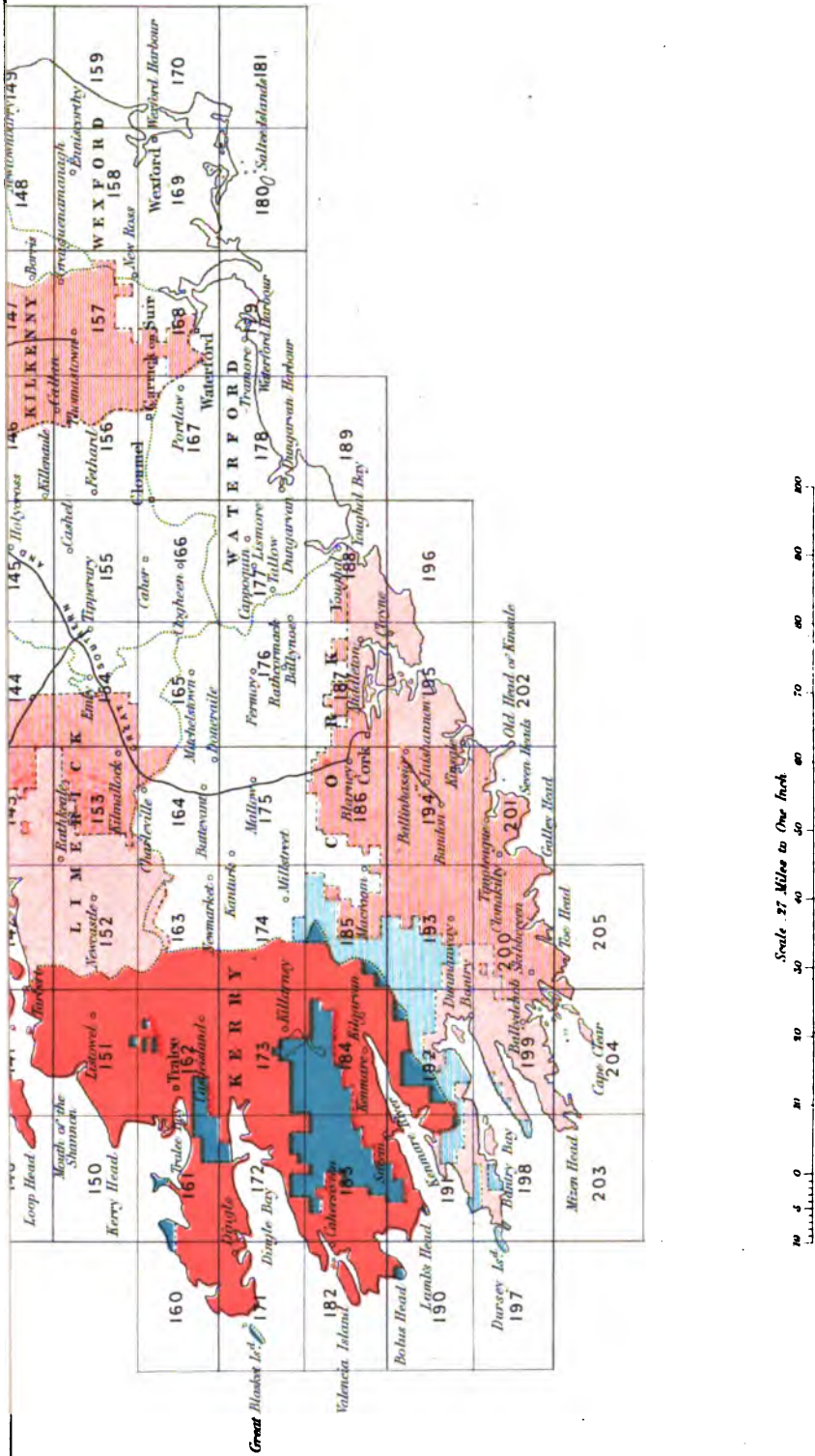
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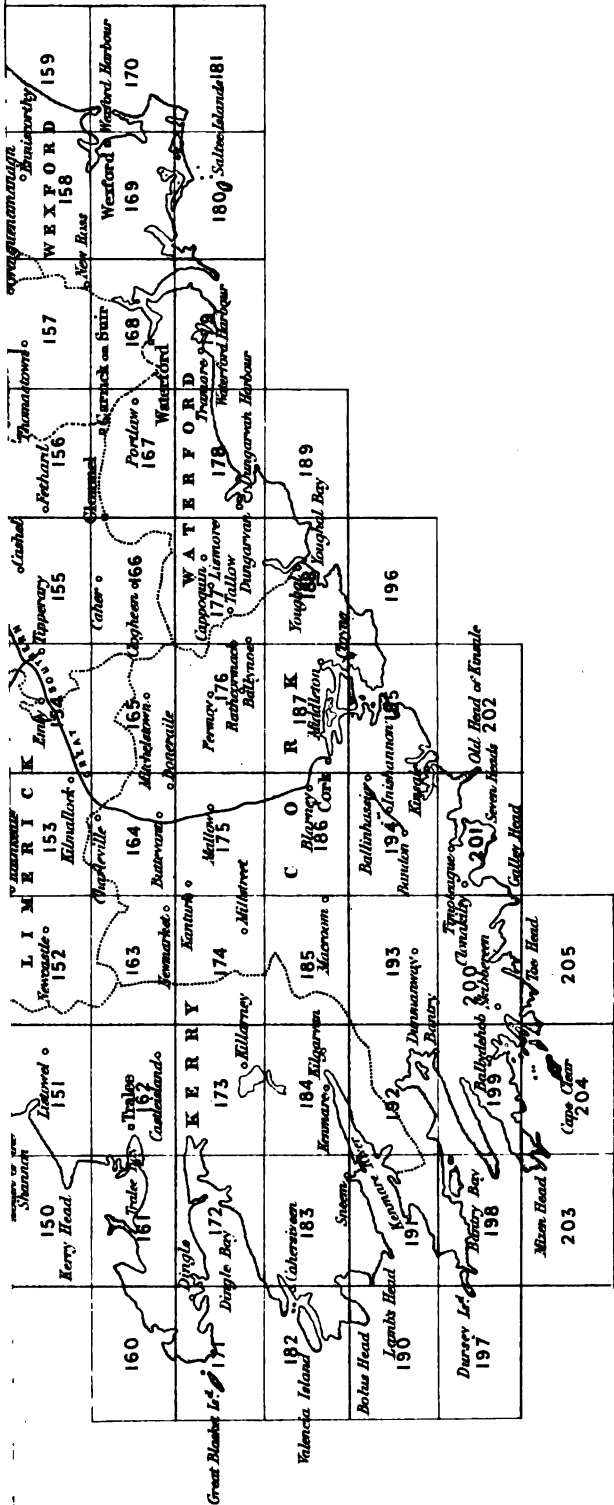






Scale 27 Miles to One Inch

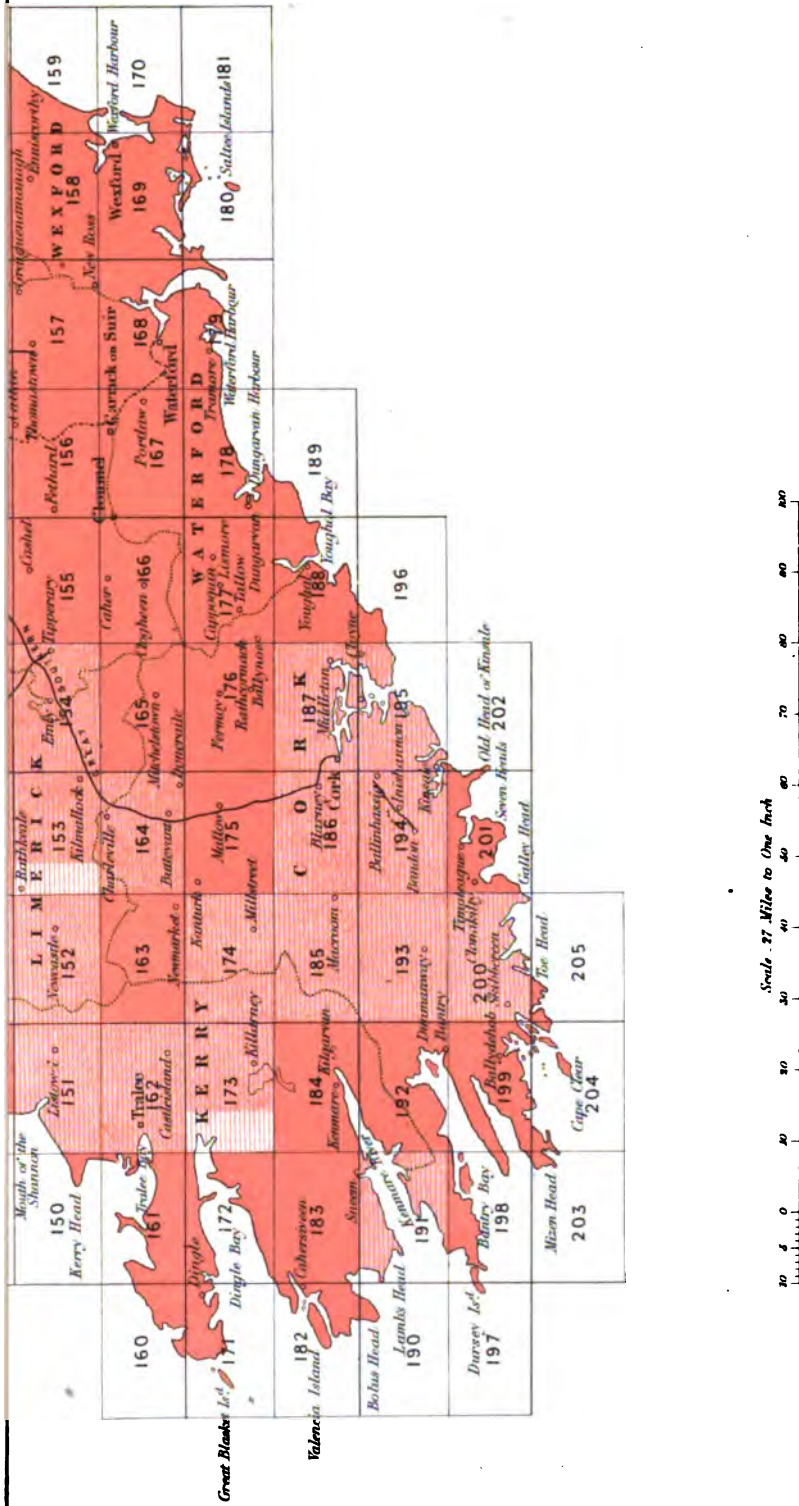




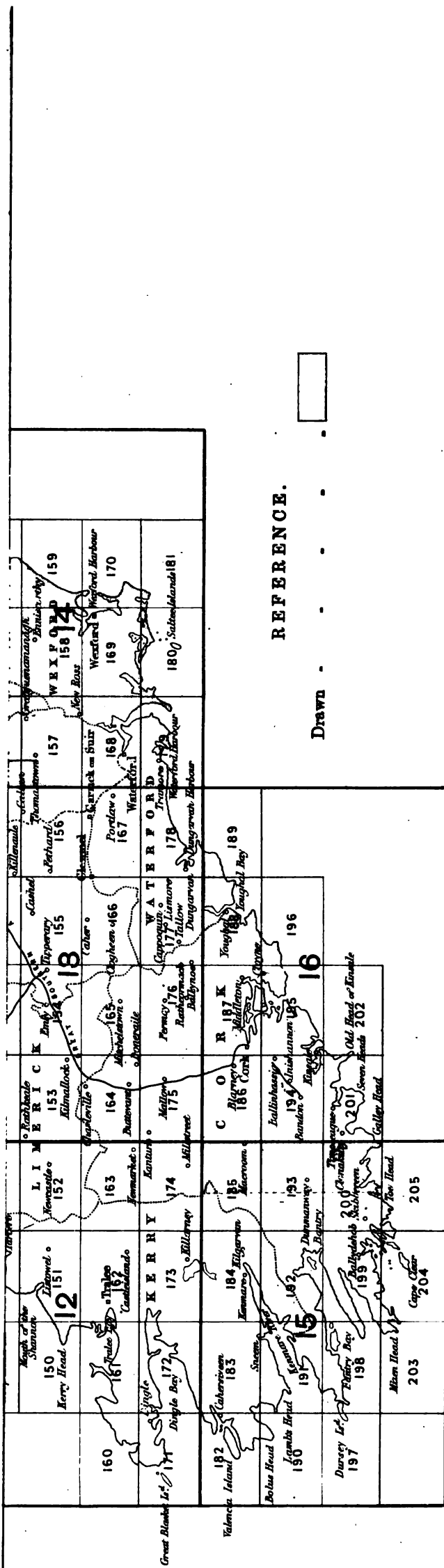
Scale 17 Miles to One Inch





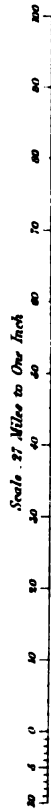






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# REPORT OF THE PROGRESS

OF THE

# ORDNANCE SURVEY

TO THE

31st MARCH 1901.

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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1901.

**PARKS AND GARDENS (LONDON AND DUBLIN).**

---

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 1 July 1901 ;—*for*,

RETURN “ showing (a) for PARKS maintained from Votes of Parliament in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and (b) for BOTANIC GARDENS, London and Dublin, (1) the ACREAGE open to the Public in each case, (2) the TOTAL COST between 1890–1 and 1899–1900, inclusive, distinguishing NEW WORKS and COST OF MAINTENANCE.”

Treasury Chambers,  
12 August 1901. }

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

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(*Mr. T. M. Healy.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
13 *August* 1901.

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RETURN showing, as regards GREAT BRITAIN, (a) for PARKS maintained from VOTES of PARLIAMENT in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and (b) for BOTANIC GARDENS, LONDON and DUBLIN (1) the ACREAGE open to the PUBLIC in each case, (2) the total COST between 1890-1 and 1899-1900, inclusive, distinguishing NEW WORKS and COST of MAINTENANCE.

(1.) ACREAGE open to the public in each case:—

	Acres.
Bushy Park - - - - -	777
Green Park - - - - -	53
Greenwich Park - - - - -	161
Hampton Court Green - - - - -	17
Hampton Court Park - - - - -	453
Hampton Court Gardens - - - - -	51
Holyrood Park - - - - -	600
Hyde Park - - - - -	352
Kensington Gardens - - - - -	270
Kew Gardens - - - - -	250
Linlithgow Peel - - - - -	17
Regent's Park } - - - - -	337
Primrose Hill } - - - - -	
Richmond Park - - - - -	1,914
Richmond Green - - - - -	10
St. James's Park - - - - -	91
	5,353

PARKS AND GARDENS.

(2.) RETURN—as regards Great Britain—of the TOTAL COST between 1892-1 and 1899-1900, inclusive, distinguishing NEW WORKS and COST of MAINTENANCE.

	1890-1891.		1891-1892.		1892-1893.		1893-1894.		1894-1895.		1895-1896.		1896-1897.		1897-1898.		1898-1899.		1899-1900.		TOTALS.	
	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.	New Works.	Main-tenance.
Bushy Park - - - -	£ 861	2,477	£ 643	2,819	£ 177	2,872	£ -	2,675	£ 371	2,498	£ 172	2,797	£ -	3,091	£ 369	3,150	£ 313	3,433	£ 339	3,350	£ 3,215	29,162
Greenwich Park - - -	280	2,129	141	2,258	50	2,395	-	2,345	232	2,274	1,050	3,142	1,108	3,062	395	2,832	1,017	3,922	1,146	4,172	5,619	28,551
Hampton Court Park -	21	699	2	475	28	677	211	756	353	997	-	953	210	882	-	780	51	977	-	878	906	8,014
Hampton Court Gardens and Green - - - -	41	2,396	-	2,244	-	2,245	44	2,340	155	2,240	-	2,726	-	2,261	-	2,652	433	3,050	846	3,013	1,479	27,237
Holywood Park - - -	-	1,147	-	1,254	-	1,311	-	1,271	190	1,559	-	2,020	-	1,686	69	2,228	3	1,563	384	1,873	612	15,912
Kensington Gardens -	318	4,971	253	5,404	354	5,200	289	5,943	-	5,257	551	6,081	982	5,755	109	6,396	-	6,140	572	6,737	3,428	57,867
Kew Gardens - - - -	1,064	20,416	1,621	19,907	1,486	19,682	1,132	21,215	1,481	22,086	6,620	22,933	9,235	22,627	2,359	23,912	7,370	25,567	4,705	27,357	37,073	227,592
Linnitgow Peel - - -	-	140	-	128	305	158	271	155	201	142	-	231	-	217	-	291	-	289	-	381	777	2,135
Regent's Park and Primrose Hill - - - -	129	9,124	371	9,787	375	9,654	280	10,127	389	10,226	70	10,022	113	10,404	528	10,387	793	10,793	631	10,563	3,679	100,686
Richmond Park and Green -	-	4,336	218	4,109	27	4,213	-	3,939	124	4,107	83	4,293	300	4,595	32	4,502	478	4,677	870	4,768	2,132	43,544
St. James's, The Green, and Hyde Parks - - - -	156	34,553	451	35,542	160	35,902	25	35,475	233	35,616	859	35,346	1,428	37,303	1,390	36,732	1,571	38,197	1,500	41,583	7,703	366,248
£.	2,870	82,368	3,700	83,927	2,962	84,809	2,282	86,241	3,729	87,042	9,405	90,552	13,376	91,753	5,381	93,875	12,029	98,408	10,919	104,508	66,683	902,978

Note.—The Salaries of the Bailiff and Assistant Bailiff of the Royal Parks have not been included in this Return.

RETURN showing—as regards Ireland—(a) for PARKS maintained from Votes of Parliament in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and (b) for BOTANIC GARDENS, London and Dublin, (1) the ACREAGE open to the public in each case, (2) the TOTAL COST between 1890-1 and 1899-1900, inclusive, distinguishing NEW WORKS and COST OF MAINTENANCE.

(1) ACREAGE open to the public in each case—

	A.	R.	P.
(a) Phoenix Park - - - - -	-	-	1,327 3 14
(a) St. Stephen's Green Park - - - - -	-	-	22 3 -
(b) Botanic Gardens, Dublin - - - - -	-	-	35 - -

(2) TOTAL COST between 1890-1 and 1899-1900, inclusive, distinguishing NEW WORKS and COST OF MAINTENANCE.

Year.	(a.)—Phoenix Park.			(a.)—St. Stephen's Green Park.			(b.)—Botanic Gardens, Dublin.		
	New Works.	Maintenance.	Total.	New Works.	Maintenance.	Total.	New Works.	Maintenance.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1890-1	559 11 8	6,991 2 9	7,550 14 5	-	1,368 12 8	1,368 12 8	381 4 -	2,021 5 6	2,352 9 6
1891-2	-	7,239 16 9	7,239 16 9	-	1,492 11 10	1,492 11 10	132 - -	1,595 3 7	1,727 3 7
1892-3	-	7,492 16 4	7,492 16 4	-	1,491 12 2	1,491 12 2	-	1,253 1 1	1,253 1 1
1893-4	150 - -	7,398 1 10	7,548 1 10	-	1,462 18 2	1,462 18 2	-	1,258 16 2	1,258 16 2
1894-5	439 12 6	7,473 - 9	7,912 13 3	-	1,637 2 4	1,637 2 4	87 15 5	1,330 13 9	1,418 9 2
1895-6	380 8 -	6,786 15 -	7,167 3 -	-	1,970 3 4	1,970 3 4	4 3 7	1,388 2 -	1,392 5 7
1896-7	9 8 6	7,336 11 1	7,345 19 7	-	1,411 7 8	1,411 7 8	657 - 10	1,443 10 7	2,106 11 5
1897-8	39 17 6	7,139 19 11	7,179 17 5	-	1,804 4 1	1,804 4 1	1,637 3 1	1,613 5 1	3,260 8 2
1898-9	95 - -	6,842 9 3	6,937 9 3	-	1,411 12 2	1,411 12 2	290 11 7	1,936 18 11	2,227 10 6
1899-1900	368 13 7	6,741 - 9	7,109 14 4	383 14 8	1,274 10 7	1,658 5 3	90 5 -	1,698 5 11	1,788 10 11
Totals	2,042 11 9	71,441 14 5	73,484 6 2	383 14 8	15,314 15 -	15,698 9 8	3,230 3 6	15,539 2 7	18,769 6 1

PARKS AND GARDENS (LONDON AND  
DUBLIN).

---

RETURN showing (a) for Parks maintained from  
Votes of Parliament in GREAT BRITAIN and  
IRELAND, and (b) for BOTANIC GARDENS, London  
and Dublin, (1) the Acreage open to the public  
in each case, (2) the TOTAL COST between 1890-1  
and 1899-1900, inclusive, distinguishing NEW  
WORKS and COST OF MAINTENANCE.

(*Mr. T. M. Healy.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
13 August 1901.*

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[*Price 1d.*]

QUEENSLAND (THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
ELECTIONS ACT, AND THE ELECTIONS ACTS 1885 TO  
1898 AMENDMENT ACT OF 1900).

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COPY of The Parliament of the Commonwealth Elections Act, and the Elections Acts  
1885 to 1898 Amendment Act of 1900.

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Colonial Office, }  
April 1901. }

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M. F. OMMANNEY.

*(Presented pursuant to Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, sec. 32.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
25 April 1901.*

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---

COPY of The Parliament of the Commonwealth Elections Act, and the  
Elections Acts 1885 to 1898 Amendment Act of 1900.

---

**Queensland.**

---

ANNO SEXAGESIMO QUARTO

**VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.**

\*\*\*\*\*

No. 25.

AN ACT to provide for the Election for the State of Queensland of  
Members of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, and to determine  
the Divisions of the State of Queensland for which Members of the  
said Parliament shall be chosen, and for other purposes.

[Assented to 28th December 1900.]

Preamble.

**W**HEREAS under the provisions of "The Commonwealth of Australia  
Constitution Act" the electors of the State of Queensland are for the  
time being entitled to choose six members of the Senate and nine members of  
the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Commonwealth: And  
whereas it is desirable to provide for the election of such members, and to  
determine the divisions of the State of Queensland for which members of the  
House of Representatives shall be chosen: Be it therefore enacted by the  
Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the  
Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parliament  
assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be cited as "The Parliament of the Commonwealth  
Elections Act, and The Elections Acts 1885 to 1898 Amendment Act of 1900."

Interpretation of  
terms.

**2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the following terms  
have the meanings set against them respectively, that is to say:—

"Assembly"—The Legislative Assembly of Queensland;

"Division"—A Division of the State of Queensland constituted under this  
Act;

"Elector"—A person who is qualified and entitled to vote for the election  
of a Member or Members of the Assembly at the time of holding an  
election under the provisions of this Act;

"Electoral District"—An Electoral District constituted by "The Electoral  
District Act of 1887" and "The Electoral Districts Act of 1892," or any  
Act amending or in substitution for those Acts or either of them.

Queensland one  
electorate for  
Senators.

**3.** For the purposes of the election of Senators the State of Queensland shall  
be one electorate.

Writ for Senators.

**4.** The writ for the election of Senators shall be directed by the Governor  
to the returning officer.

A copy of the writ shall be published in the "Gazette."  
Such writ shall be in the following form or to the like effect:—

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,  
Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To the Returning Officer for the Election of Senators for the State of Queensland—

GREETING :

We command you that you proceed according to law to the election of six persons to serve in the Senate of the Commonwealth. And we do hereby appoint the day of in the year of our Lord to be the day and to be the place of nomination of candidates at the said election. And we do further command you that in the event of the said election being contested the poll shall be taken on the day of at the several polling-places duly appointed for the State of Queensland. And that you do endorse thereon the names of the persons elected and the date of their election, and do return this our writ so endorsed to the Governor of our State of Queensland, at Brisbane, not later than the day of

Witness His Excellency , the Governor of our said State at , the day of , 19 , in the year of our reign.

L.S.

Governor.

5. For the purposes of the election of Members of the House of Representatives, the State of Queensland shall be divided into nine Divisions. Divisions.

Such Divisions respectively shall have the names assigned to them in the left-hand column of the Schedule to this Act, and shall severally comprise the Electoral Districts mentioned in the right hand column of the said Schedule. Schedule.  
Each Division shall return one member.

6. Save as hereinafter provided—

(i.) Every elector whose name appears upon an Electoral Roll in force in any Electoral District shall be qualified and entitled to vote at the election of Senators ; Electors.

(ii.) Every elector whose name appears upon an Electoral Roll in force in any of the Electoral Districts comprised within a Division shall be qualified and entitled to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Representatives for that Division.

7. (1.) No elector shall vote more than once at an election of Senators notwithstanding the fact that his name appears on more than one Electoral Roll. No plural voting.

(2.) No elector shall vote more than once at an election of a Member of the House of Representatives or for more than one such Member notwithstanding the fact that his name appears upon more than one Electoral Roll in the same Division or in different Divisions.

(3.) Any person who votes or attempts to vote more than once at any election under this Act shall be liable, upon conviction before any two justices, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months.

8.—(1.) The Governor in Council may appoint, by commission under his hand and seal, a fit person to be the returning officer for the election of Senators under the provisions of this Act. Returning officers.

(2.) In case of sickness or other cause preventing any returning officer from acting at any election the Governor in Council may, in like manner, appoint some other person to act as returning officer in his stead.

(3.) Notification of every such appointment of a returning officer shall be published in the "Gazette."

(4.) Such returning officer, in addition to the powers and duties vested in and imposed upon him by this Act, shall have such of the powers and shall perform such of the duties of a returning officer appointed under "The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898," or any Acts amending or in substitution for those Acts or any of them, as are necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(5.) Every returning officer appointed under the last-mentioned Acts shall be an assistant returning officer for the purposes of this Act, and, in addition to the powers and duties vested in and imposed upon him by this Act, shall Assistant returning officers.

have such of the powers and shall perform such of the duties vested in and imposed upon a returning officer under the last-mentioned Acts as are necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Every returning officer for elections of Members of House of Representatives to be subject to Queensland law howsoever appointed.

9. Every person duly appointed to conduct or assist in conducting any election of a Member to serve in the House of Representatives shall have and be subject to all the powers, authorities, privileges, duties, and liabilities conferred or imposed upon persons who perform the like services under the provisions of "The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898"; and every act or omission which, if done or omitted with respect to the election of a Member of the Assembly, would be an offence under the provisions of those Acts or "The Criminal Code" shall, if done or omitted with respect to the election of a Member of the House of Representatives, be an offence of like nature, and shall be punishable accordingly.

When contingent vote not to apply.

10. After section 78H of "The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898," the following section is inserted:—

78J. The foregoing provisions of this Act for securing the absolute majority of votes shall not apply to any election at which more than two members are to be elected for one Electoral District:

Provided always that if an elector writes a figure or figures opposite to the name or names of a candidate or candidates, the ballot paper shall not be rejected for that reason only.

Questions to voters.

11. Notwithstanding the provisions of "The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898," or any Acts amending or in substitution for those Acts, or any of them, an assistant returning officer or other presiding officer at a polling-place, in addition to any other question which by those Acts he is authorised or required to put, may, if he thinks fit, put to any person claiming to vote, before he votes and not afterwards, the following questions or either of them, that is to say,—

FIRST.—Are you the same person whose name appears as [A.B., number ] in the roll in force for the Electoral District of ?

SECOND.—Have you already voted, either here or elsewhere, at the present Election of Senators [or Members of the House of Representatives] ?

No person required to answer the questions hereinbefore prescribed, or either of them, shall be permitted to vote until he has answered the same in writing signed by him to the satisfaction of the assistant returning officer or other presiding officer, and in such a manner as to show that he is entitled to vote.

Penalty for making false answer.

Any person who wilfully makes a false answer to any of the questions hereinbefore prescribed shall be liable, upon conviction before any two justices, to a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, or to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding six months.

Duty of assistant returning officer.

12. Every assistant returning officer shall, in manner provided by the law in force for the time being with respect to the election of members of the Assembly, ascertain the number of votes given for each candidate for the office of Senator at the various polling places within the Electoral District of which he is the returning officer, for which purpose the presiding officer at each such polling-place shall make a return (certified by him to be correct) to the assistant returning officer of the number of votes so given respectively at such polling-place; and the assistant returning officer shall forthwith make out and furnish a return thereof (certified by him to be correct), to the returning officer appointed under this Act for the election of Senators.

Every return to be made under this section may be transmitted by telegraphic message or message under the provisions of "The Telegraphic Messages Act of 1872."

Additional roll.

13.—(1.) Section thirty-seven of "The Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898," is repealed, and the following provisions are inserted in lieu thereof:—

The electoral registrar shall forthwith transmit the list so revised to the Principal Electoral Registrar, who, after having received the lists for the whole of such District, shall, with as little delay as possible, cause to be fairly printed from such lists a general alphabetical roll, in the form hereinafter prescribed



with respect to the annual roll, and such roll shall be called the "Additional Electoral Roll."

Provided that in printing the second and subsequent additional rolls in any year, all the names included in the last preceding additional roll shall be incorporated in due alphabetical order so as to entirely supersede the last preceding additional roll, and so that such roll for the month of April shall contain all the names included in such roll for the month of February, and such roll for the month of June shall contain all the names included in such roll for the month of April, and so on up to such roll for the month of October, which shall thus contain all the names confirmed since the annual revision in the preceding month of November.

The numbering of the names in regular arithmetical order, as hereinafter prescribed, shall be continued throughout the additional roll so that the number set against the first name appearing upon any additional roll in force shall be the number immediately succeeding that which is set against the last name appearing on the annual roll.

(2.) In section forty of the said Acts the words "bi-monthly electoral roll" are repealed, and the words "additional roll" are inserted in lieu thereof.

(3.) The first paragraph of section twenty-seven of the said Acts is repealed, and the following provision is inserted in lieu thereof:—

The electoral registrar shall, in the year one thousand nine hundred, on or before a date to be fixed by the Minister, and thereafter on or before the fifth day of December in each succeeding year, transmit the lists revised as aforesaid to the Principal Electoral Registrar, who, after having received the lists of the electors for the whole of such District, shall, with as little delay as possible, cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of a general alphabetical roll of electors of the whole District, numbered in regular arithmetical order.

In the said section the heading to the form of electoral roll is repealed, and the following heading is inserted in lieu thereof:—

**THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF**

Annual Electoral Roll of persons qualified to vote for the election of member of the Legislative Assembly in the year \_\_\_\_\_, for the Electoral District of \_\_\_\_\_, of which \_\_\_\_\_, Esq., is Returning Officer.  
Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_\_.

(Signed) J.A.B.,  
Principal Electoral Registrar.

**14.—(1.)** The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations Regulations. for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2.) The regulations may provide all such facilities as are expedient and proper to enable electors to vote at polling places in Electoral Districts other than the Districts upon the rolls of which their names appear, and to enable the votes of all persons claiming to be such electors to be verified.

(3.) All such regulations shall be published in the "Gazette," and thereupon shall have the force of law.

All such regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament not later than fourteen days after the publication thereof, if Parliament is then in session, or, if not, then not later than fourteen days after the next session of Parliament.

(4.) Such regulations may impose a penalty of not exceeding fifty pounds for any breach thereof, and all such penalties may be recovered in a summary way before any two justices.

**15.** There shall be paid to every returning officer and to every assistant Expenses. returning officer acting under the provisions of this Act, in addition to all expenses necessarily incurred, such reasonable remuneration for services rendered as the Governor in Council approves, and all moneys so paid shall be deemed to be expenses incurred in the execution of this Act.

All expenses incurred in the execution of this Act shall be defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue, which is hereby appropriated for the purpose.

**16.** Sections ten and thirteen of this Act shall commence and take effect Operation of Act. on and from the passing of this Act. The other provisions of this Act shall commence and take effect on and from the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and one.

## Section 5.

## SCHEDULE.

Divisions.	Electoral Districts.
Brisbane - - -	Brisbane North, Enoggera, Fortitude Valley, Toombul, Toowong.
Darling Downs - -	Aubigny, Cambooya, Carnarvon, Cunningham, Dalby, Drayton and Toowoomba, and Warwick.
Capricornia - - -	Clermont, Fitzroy, Leichhardt, Normanby, Port Curtis, Rockhampton, and Rockhampton North.
Kennedy - - -	Burke, Carpentaria, Charters Towers, Croydon, Flinders, and Kennedy.
Herbert - - -	Bowen, Cairns, Cook, Herbert, Mackay, Townsville, and Woothakata.
Moreton - - -	Bundamba, Fassifern, Ipswich, Lockyer, Moreton, Nundah, Rosewood, and Stanley.
Oxley - - -	Albert, Brisbane South, Bulimba, Logan, Oxley, and Woolloongabba.
Maranoa - - -	Balonne, Barcoo, Bulloo, Gregory, Maranoa, Mitchell, Murilla, and Warrego.
Wide Bay - - -	Bundaberg, Burnett, Burrum, Gympie, Maryborough, Musgrave, and Wide Bay.



QUEENSLAND (THE PARLIAMENT OF  
THE COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS  
ACT, AND THE ELECTIONS ACTS 1885  
TO 1898 AMENDMENT ACT OF 1900).

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COPY of the Parliament of the Commonwealth  
Elections Act, and the Elections Acts 1885 to  
1898 Amendment Act of 1900.

*(Presented pursuant to Act 13 & 14 Vict. emp. 59, sec. 32.)*

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*Ordered by The House of Commons, to be Printed.*  
*25 April 1901.*

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[*Price 1d.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES FEDERAL ELECTIONS ACT, 1900.

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COPY of The Federal Elections Act, 1900 (New South Wales).

Colonial Office,  
February 1901. }

M. F. OMMANNEY.

*(Presented to the House of Commons in pursuance to Act 13 & 14 Vict. c. 59. sec. 32.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
27 February 1901.*

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*I Certify that this PUBLIC BILL, which originated in the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, has finally passed the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL and the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY of NEW SOUTH WALES.*

*Legislative Assembly Chamber, } F. W. WEBB,  
Sydney, 1 December, 1900, P.M. } Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*

**New South Wales.**

ANNO SEXAGESIMO QUARTO

**VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.**

\*\*\*\*\*

**Act No. 73, 1900.**

AN ACT to provide for the election in New South Wales of Members of the Parliament of the Commonwealth; to provide that a Member of such Parliament shall be incapable of being summoned or elected or of sitting as a Member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly in the Nineteenth or any subsequent Parliament of New South Wales; and for purposes consequent on or incidental thereto.

[Assented to, 11th December, 1900.]

**B**E it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

Short title.

**1.** This Act may be cited as the "Federal Elections Act, 1900."

*Election of senators.*

Appointment of returning officer for Colony.

**2.** The Governor shall appoint a returning officer for the Colony, who, subject to this Act, shall, within the Colony and for the purpose of any election of senators, have powers and perform duties similar to those conferred and imposed on a returning officer within his electoral district for the purpose of an election to the Legislative Assembly; and, subject to this Act, the provisions of the Parliamentary Electorates and Elections Act of 1893 and any

*I have examined this Bill, and find it to correspond in all respects with the Bill as finally passed by both Houses.*

J. H. CANN,  
*Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly.*

Acts amending the same, relating to returning officers shall apply to and in respect of the returning officer for the Colony.

But it shall not be necessary for the returning officer for the Colony to preside or take a poll at any booth.

**3.** The writ for the first election of senators shall be issued on such day as the Governor thinks fit, and the election shall be held on the twenty-fourth day thereafter. Time of issue of writs and of elections.

The writ for any triennial election to fill vacant places in the Senate shall be issued in the month of November in the year at the expiration of which the places are to become vacant, and the election to fill such places shall be held on the twenty-fourth day after the issue of the writ. Triennial vacancies.

The writ to elect a successor of a senator whose place has become vacant before the expiration of his term of service shall be issued on the day of or as soon as possible after the issue of the writs for the next general election of members of the House of Representatives, or on the day of the issue of the writ for the next election of senators for New South Wales, whichever election will first happen. Casual vacancies.

**4.** All writs for the election of senators shall be returnable on a day not later than the thirty-fifth clear day after the day of the issue thereof. Return of writs.

**5.** An elector at an election of senators may vote within the division for which he is qualified to vote for a member of the House of Representatives, and may vote for as many candidates as there are senators to be elected, but any ballot-paper purporting to record more or fewer votes than the said number of senators shall be rejected at the close of the poll. Divisions for voting.

*Election to the House of Representatives.*

**6.** The divisions of New South Wales for which members of the House of Representatives may be chosen are those described in the Schedule to this Act. One member shall be chosen for each division. Electoral districts for House of Representatives.

*Disqualification of Member of Parliament of Commonwealth to sit in State Parliament.*

**7.** A member of the Parliament of the Commonwealth shall be incapable of being summoned or being nominated or elected as a member of the Legislative Council or Legislative Assembly in the Nineteenth or any subsequent Parliament of New South Wales. Members of Parliament of Commonwealth not to sit in State Parliament.

If any member of the said Council or Assembly in any such Parliament is elected to the Parliament of the Commonwealth, his seat in the said Council or Assembly shall,—

(a) if no petition is lodged against such election, be vacant on the expiration of the time limited for lodging such petition ;

(b) if such petition is lodged, be vacant if and when such petition is finally determined in his favour.

And where such vacancy occurs in the said Assembly the election of such member to the said Assembly shall thereupon be void, and a writ shall forthwith issue for a new election.

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**Schedule.**


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**No. 1.—EAST SYDNEY.**

County of Cumberland: Embracing the eastern part of the City of Sydney, bounded on the north by the waters of Port Jackson from Sydney Cove, at a point where an eastern extension of the centre of a thoroughfare (generally known as Queen's Wharf) meets it, easterly to the mouth of Rushcutter's Creek; and thence by that creek southerly to Bayswater Road; thence by the centre of that road westerly to its intersection with the centre of Barcom-street; thence by the centre of that street and Great Barcom-street southerly to its intersection with the centre of Oxford-street; thence by the centre of Oxford-street westerly to its intersection with the centre of Dowling-street; thence by the centre of that street southerly to its intersection with the centre of Cleveland-street; thence by the centre of Cleveland-street westerly to its intersection with the centre of Elizabeth-street; thence by the centre of that street northerly to its intersection with Liverpool-street; thence by the centre of that street westerly to George-street; thence by the centre of that street northerly to its intersection with the centre of a thoroughfare known as Queen's Wharf; thence along the centre of that thoroughfare easterly to Sydney Cove at the point of commencement; together with the waters of Port Jackson and the islands therein east of a line joining Blue's Point and Dawes Point, also east of a line joining Middle Head and Grotto Point, and south of a line joining Dobroyd Point and Green Point, together with Lord Howe Island.

**No. 2.—WEST SYDNEY.**

County of Cumberland: Embracing the western part of the City of Sydney, and an eastern portion of the Glebe, and bounded on the north by the waters of Port Jackson from Sydney Cove, at a point where an eastern extension of the centre of a thoroughfare, known as Queen's Wharf, meets it northerly, westerly, and southerly, to the intersection of the centre of Glebe Point Road; thence by the centre of that road south-easterly to Parramatta-road (known as George-street West); thence by the centre of that road easterly to the centre of Newtown-road; thence by the centre of that road to Cleveland-street; thence by the centre of that street easterly to the centre of Elizabeth-street; thence by the centre of that street to Liverpool-street; thence by the centre of that street to George-street; and by the centre of George-street northerly to its intersection with the centre of a thoroughfare known as Queen's Wharf; thence along the centre of that thoroughfare easterly to Sydney Cove at the point of commencement; together with the waters of Port Jackson and the Parramatta River and the islands therein west of a line joining Blue's Point and Dawes Point.

**No. 3.—WENTWORTH.**

Comprising part of the county of Cumberland: Starting at the waters of Port Jackson in Rushcutters' Bay, at the mouth of Rushcutters' Creek; thence by that creek, the centre of Bayswater-road, Barcom and Great Barcom Streets southerly and south-westerly to the centre of Oxford-street; thence by the centre of that street westerly to its intersection with the centre of Dowling-street; thence by a line southerly along the centre of Dowling-street to the north boundary of the Kensington Estate; thence by that boundary westerly to its north-west corner, being the east boundary of the borough of Waterloo; thence by that boundary southerly to the centre of Gardeners' Road; thence by the centre of that road easterly to the centre of Bunnerong Road; and by the centre of that road southerly to where it intersects the centre of Long Bay Road; thence by the centre of that road south-westerly to a point where it meets the north boundary of J. N. Brown's "Bunnerong," 131 acres; thence by that boundary westerly and its west boundary southerly to the waters of Botany Bay; by the waters of Botany Bay to the South Pacific Ocean; by the South Pacific Ocean northerly to Port Jackson; and by the waters of Port Jackson southerly and westerly to the point of commencement; together with Bare Island in Botany Bay; to include Paddington, Double Bay, Rose Bay, Vaucluse, Watson's Bay, Waverley, Bondi, Coogee, Randwick, Woollahra, Maroubra Bay, Little Bay, La Perouse, Kensington.

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 No. 4.—SOUTH SYDNEY.

Comprising part of the county of Cumberland, parishes of Botany, Alexandria, and Petersham : Starting from the centre of Newtown Road, where the centre of Cleveland-street meets it; thence by the centre of Cleveland-street easterly to a point where it meets the centre of Dowling-street; thence by the centre of Dowling-street, southerly to the north boundary of the Kensington Estate; thence by that boundary west and the eastern boundary of the Municipal District of Waterloo southerly to the centre of Gardeners' Road; thence by the centre of that road easterly to the centre of Bunnerong Road; by the centre of Bunnerong Road southerly to its intersection with the centre of Long Bay Road; thence by the centre of that road south-westerly to a point where it meets the north boundary of J. N. Brown's "Bunnerong," 131 acres; thence by that boundary westerly, and its west boundary southerly to the waters of Botany Bay; by the waters of Botany Bay westerly and by the left bank of Cook's River upwards to Shea's Creek Canal; thence by the east side of that canal, being the west boundary of the borough of North Botany, northerly to the centre of Ricketty-street; thence by the centre of that street westerly to its intersection with the prolongation of the south-eastern side of Swamp Road; thence by the western boundary of the borough of Alexandria north-easterly, easterly, and northerly, to the centre of the Barwon Park Road; thence by the centre of that road by the centre of Cook's River Road; and by the centre of Newtown Road generally northerly to the point of commencement; to include Redfern, Darlington, Waterloo, Alexandria, Macdonaldtown, Erskineville, Eveleigh, Botany, North Botany, and Banksmeadow.

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 No. 5.—LANG.

Embracing part of the county of Cumberland : Commencing on Cook's River where the east side of Shea's Creek Canal meets that river; thence by that bank of that Canal northerly to the centre of Ricketty-street; by the centre of that street westerly to its intersection with the prolongation of the south-eastern side of Swamp Road; thence by the western boundary of the borough of Alexandria north-easterly, easterly, and northerly to the centre of the Barwon Park Road; by the centre of the Barwon Park Road to the centre of the Cook's River Road; by the centre of the Cook's River Road to the centre of the Newtown Road; by the centre of the Newtown Road to the centre of the Parramatta Road; by the centre of Parramatta Road to Johnston's Creek; by that creek and the eastern boundary of the borough of Petersham southerly to Stanmore Road by the centre of that road and the Canterbury Road, which divides the borough of Marrickville from that of Petersham; thence by that road westerly and south-westerly to the intersection with Garnett-street; by the centre of that street southerly to Cook's River; thence by that river upwards to where the road from Salt Pan Creek to Canterbury meets it; thence by the centre of that road to that creek, and by that creek downwards to George's River; and by George's River downwards to a point due north of the north-west corner of portion 78, Sir T. Mitchell's 30 acres, parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland; thence by the west boundary of that portion and its southerly continuation to a point due west of the south-west corner of portion 58, T. Holt's 80 acres, parish of Sutherland, county of Cumberland; thence by a line east to the right bank of Woronora River; thence by that river upwards to the south boundary of portion 10, by part of that boundary east, the west boundaries of portions 140 and 125 south, part of the south boundary of the latter portion east to Saville's Creek, by that creek and the northern shores of Port Hacking, generally easterly to the Pacific Ocean; thence by the Pacific Ocean northerly to Cape Banks; thence by the northern side of Botany Bay, excluding Bare Island, westerly to the confluence of Cook's River; thence by that river upwards, to the point of commencement. To include Camperdown, part of Newtown, St. Peter's, Dulwich Hill, Marrickville, Arncliffe, Rockdale, Kogarah, Carlton, Hurstville, Penshurst, Oatley, Sutherland, and Ccmo.

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 No. 6.—DALLEY.

Comprising part of the county of Cumberland, parish of Petersham : Starting at the waters of Port Jackson at a point where the centre of the Glebe Point Road meets it; bounded thence by the centre of that road south-easterly to a point where it meets the centre of the Parramatta Road; thence by the centre of the Parramatta Road westerly to the centre of Long Cove Creek; thence by the centre of that creek and the centre of the canal to the waters of Long Cove, Port Jackson; and by the waters of Port Jackson northerly, easterly, southerly, and again easterly, to the point of commencement; to include Balmain, Leichhardt, Annandale, part of the Glebe, also Glebe Island.

## No. 7.—PARKES.

Embracing part of the county of Cumberland: Starting from Long Cove at the centre of the canal at the mouth of Long Cove Creek; thence by the centre of that canal and creek southerly to the centre of the Parramatta Road; thence easterly by the centre of that road to Johnston's Creek; thence southerly by that creek to the Great Western Railway line; thence westerly to the centre of Liberty-street; thence by the centre of that street southerly to the centre of Stanmore Road and by the centre of that road and Canterbury Road, westerly and south-westerly to the intersection of Garnet-street; thence by the centre of that street, being the boundary between the municipalities of Marrickville and Canterbury, southerly to Cook's River; thence by that river upwards to the centre of the road from Canterbury to Salt Pan Creek; thence by the centre of that road south-westerly to that creek; thence by that creek to George's River, and by George's River and Prospect Creek upwards to the centre of Liverpool Road; thence by the centre of that road and the centre of Dog Trap Road to A'Beckett's Creek; thence by that creek, Duck Creek, and the Duck River to the Parramatta River; thence by that river downwards to the starting-point. To include Petersham, Dobroyd, Lewisham, Summer Hill, Drummoyne, Five Dock, Ashfield, Croydon, Concord, Enfield, Mortlake, Burwood, Strathfield, Homebush, Newington, Flemington, Rookwood, Auburn, Granville, Clyde, Bankstown, Canterbury, and Burwood Road.

## No. 8.—NORTH SYDNEY.

Commencing at the ocean at the north head of Port Jackson, and bounded thence by the waters of Port Jackson to Green Point; thence by a line westerly to Dobroyd Point; thence again by the waters of Port Jackson to Grotto Point, and by a line southerly to Middle Head; again by the waters of Port Jackson generally westerly to a point east of Onions Point; thence by a line west to that point on the left bank of the Parramatta River; thence by that river upwards to the southern extremity of the Orphan School Road; thence by that road northerly to the Kissing Point Road; thence by that road south-westerly to the eastern boundary of section 73 of the town of Parramatta; thence by that eastern boundary and the eastern boundary of section 72A northerly, and by the north-eastern boundary of the last-named section north-westerly to Belmore-street East; thence by that street south-westerly to the south-western boundary of Francis Oakes' 50 acres; thence by that boundary and the south-western boundary of T. and J. Hackett's 120 acres north-westerly, and by part of the north-western boundary of the said 120 acres north-easterly, to the south-western boundary of D. Nairn's 76 acres; thence by that boundary north-westerly to the Governor's Arms Road; thence by that road generally north-easterly to the road from Carlingford to Peat's Ferry; thence by that road northerly to Pennant Hills, and by the road to Dural northerly to the prolongation of the south-western boundary of portion 20 of 80 acres, parish of North Colah, county Cumberland; thence by a line partly forming that boundary, and by part of the south-eastern boundary of that portion bearing respectively south-easterly and north-easterly to Tunks Creek and by that creek downwards to Berowra Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the right bank of the Hawkesbury River; and thence by that bank of that river upwards to the Great Northern Road at Wiseman's Ferry; thence by that road northerly to Mount McQuoid; and by the range dividing the waters of the Wollombi Brook from those of Wyong and Mangrove Creeks easterly to the source of Dora Creek; thence by that creek downwards to Lake Macquarie; thence by the western margin of that lake southerly to the western boundary of the parish of Wallarah, county of Northumberland; thence by that western boundary southerly to the south-western corner of R. Henderson's 640 acres on the northern margin of Tuggerah Lake; thence by that margin of that lake easterly to Budgewoy Creek; thence by that creek northerly to a point west of the south-west corner of portion 86; thence by a line partly forming the south boundary of that portion east to the Pacific Ocean; and thence by the waters of that ocean southerly, to the point of commencement.

## No. 9.—PARRAMATTA.

Commencing on the Capertee River at the intersection of the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Rylstone and Lithgow, near Sir John's Mouth; thence by that boundary generally south-westerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Roxburgh and Cook; thence by that boundary southerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Wolgan, county of Cook; thence by that boundary easterly to the west boundary of the parish of Cook, by that boundary and the western boundary of the parish of Marangaroo southerly to Farmer's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its junction with Good Luck Hollow; thence by the south-western boundary of the borough of Lithgow and by the south boundaries of portions 32, 87, 90, 101, and 8, parish of Lett,

to Lockyer's line of road from Lithgow to Hartley Vale platform, and by that road *via* the Village of Clwydd to the western boundary of portion 136, parish of Hartley; thence by the west boundaries of portions 136, 135, 134, 98, and the east boundaries of portions 188 and 108, being recreation reserve at Mount York, south to the edge of the cliffs forming the eastern margin of the Kanimbla Valley, by the edge of those cliffs generally southerly and easterly to the western boundary of the parish of Jamieson; thence by that boundary southerly to the creek forming the southern boundary of that parish; thence by that creek downwards to Jamieson's Valley Creek; thence by that creek downwards to Waterfall Creek; thence by that creek upwards to a point west of the south-west corner of portion 21, parish of Kedumba, county of Cook; thence by a line east to that corner; thence by the southern boundaries of portions 21 and 22 to the western boundary of portion 23; thence by part of the western and southern boundaries of portion 23, southerly and easterly and by the range forming the northern watershed of the Warragamba River (being also the boundary between the Land Districts of Penrith and Picton) generally southerly and easterly to the junction of the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers; thence by the Nepean River upwards to Bringelly Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the Bringelly Road; thence by that road easterly to the northern boundary of the parish of Minto, county of Cumberland; thence by that boundary and a line easterly to the right bank of George's River; thence southerly to Harrow Road, of the Moorebank Estate, by that road easterly to the west boundary of portion 52, parish of Holsworthy, by part of that boundary and part of the northern boundary of the same portion northerly and easterly to Harris Creek, by that creek downwards to George's River; thence by that river and Prospect Creek upwards to the Liverpool Road, by that road and Dog Trap Road to A'Beckett's Creek; thence by that creek, Duck Creek, and the Duck River to Parramatta River; thence by that river upwards to a point south of Orphan School Road; thence by a line to that road; thence by that road northerly to the Kissing Point Road; thence by that road south-westerly to the eastern boundary of section 73 of the town of Parramatta; thence by that eastern boundary and the eastern boundary of section 72A northerly, and by the north-eastern boundary of the last-named section north-westerly to Belmore-street East; thence by that street south-westerly to the south-western boundary of Francis Oakes' 50 acres; thence by that boundary and the south-western boundary of T. and J. Hackett's 120 acres north-westerly, and by part of the north-western boundary of the said 120 acres north-easterly, to the south-western boundary of D. Nairn's 76 acres; thence by that boundary north-westerly to the Governor's Arms Road; thence by that road generally north-easterly to the road from Carlingford to Peat's Ferry; thence by that road northerly to Pennant Hills, and by the road to Dural northerly to the prolongation of the south-western boundary of portion 20 of 80 acres, parish of North Colah, county Cumberland; thence by a line partly forming that boundary, and by part of the south-eastern boundary of that portion bearing respectively south-easterly and north-easterly to Tunks' Creek, and by that creek and Berowra Creek downwards to the right bank of the Hawkesbury River; thence by that bank of that river upwards to Wiseman's Ferry; thence by the Great Northern Road northerly to Mount McQuoid; thence by the range forming the southern watershed of Wollombi Brook and Yengo Creek westerly to the junction of Yengo Creek and the Macdonald River; thence by the western boundary of the county of Northumberland northerly to the watershed between Macdonald River and Parson's Creek; thence by that watershed and by the range dividing the waters of Baerami or James' Creek, Gungalwa Creek, and Doyle's Creek from the waters of the Macdonald River westerly to Mount Monundilla; thence by the range forming the eastern watershed of Blackwater Creek south-westerly to Mount Coricudgy, on the Great Dividing Range; thence by that range and the range forming the eastern watershed of Umbrella Creek southerly to the Capertee River; and thence by that river downwards to the point of commencement.

#### No. 10.—ILLAWARRA.

Starting at the south head of Sussex Inlet, and bounded thence by the waters of the South Pacific Ocean northerly to the north head of Port Hacking; thence by the shores of Port Hacking its north-west arm and Saville's Creek generally westerly to the south boundary of portion 125 parish of Sutherland, county of Cumberland; by part of that boundary west, the west boundaries of that portion and portion 140 north and part of the south boundary of portion 10 west to the Woronora River; thence by that river downwards to the south-west corner of portion 58, T. Holt's 80 acres; thence by a line west to a point due south of the south-west corner of portion 78, Sir T. Mitchell's 30 acres, parish of Holsworthy; thence a line north to George's River, and by that river upwards to Harris Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 52, parish of Holsworthy, county of Cumberland; thence by part of that boundary westerly and by part of the western boundary of that portion southerly to Harrow Road of the Moorebank Estate; thence by that road westerly to George's River; thence by that river

downwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Minto; thence by that boundary westerly to the Main Southern Road; thence by that road south-westerly to the Bringelly Road; thence by that road westerly and southerly to Bringelly Creek; thence by that creek downwards to its confluence with the Nepean River; thence by that river downwards to the confluence of the Nepean and Warragamba Rivers; and bounded thence by the range forming the northern watershed of the Warragamba River westerly and northerly to the southern boundary of portion 23, parish of Kedumba, county of Cook; thence by the southern boundary of that portion westerly and part of its western boundary northerly to the south boundary of portion 21; thence by the south boundaries of that portion and portion 22 and their prolongation westerly to Waterfall Creek; thence by that creek downwards to Kedumba or Jamieson's Valley Creek; thence by that creek downwards to its confluence with Cox's River; thence by that river upwards to its confluence with the Kowmung River; thence by that river and by Lannigan's Creek upwards to its source at Mount Colong; thence by the range forming the northern watershed of Murruin on Settlers' Creek generally westerly to the source of that creek on the Great Dividing Range; thence by that creek downwards to the Wollondilly River, and by that river upwards to Paddy's River; thence by that river and Uringalla Creek upwards to the boundary dividing the counties of Argyle and Camden; thence by that boundary southerly and by Barber's Creek downwards to its confluence with the Shoalhaven River; thence by that river upwards to the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Nowra and Braidwood; thence by part of that boundary easterly to the range dividing the waters of the Clyde River from those of the Shoalhaven; thence by that range south-easterly and a line partly forming the south boundary of portion 12, parish of Tianjara, county of St. Vincent, east to the range dividing the waters of Swan Lake, Conjola Creek, and the Clyde River, from those of St. George's Basin and Wandrawandian Creek; thence by that range easterly, to the point of commencement, together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

#### No. 11.—MACQUARIE.

Commencing at the confluence of the Belubula River with the Lachlan River, and bounded thence by the first-mentioned river upwards to the western boundary of portion No. 11, parish of Collett, county of Ashburnham; thence by that boundary northerly, and by the northern boundary of that portion, and the northern boundary of portion No. 92, easterly to the north-east corner of the latter portion; thence by the eastern boundaries of portions 60, 153, and 152, northerly, by the southern boundary of portion 94 easterly, and by the western, southern, and eastern boundaries of portion 38, southerly, easterly, and northerly to the south-west corner of portion No. 67; thence by the southern boundary of that portion and portion 59 easterly to the south-east corner of the last-named portion; thence by a line southerly to the north-east corner of portion 4; thence by the northern and western boundaries of that portion westerly and southerly to the Belubula River; thence by that river upwards to the Panuara Rivulet; thence by that rivulet upwards to the southern boundary of the parish of Clarendon, county of Bathurst; thence by that boundary and the southern boundary of the parish of Waldegrave easterly to Flyer's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Calvert; thence by that boundary easterly to the road from Carcoar to Millthorpe, by that road northerly to the northern boundary of the parish of Graham; thence by that boundary easterly and the boundary between the parishes of Colville and Shadforth, northerly to the south boundary of the parish of Byng; thence by that boundary (and a line) easterly to Long Swamp Creek; thence by that creek and Swallow Creek downwards to its confluence with the Macquarie River, by that river downwards to its junction with Turon River; thence by that river upwards to Cunningham's or Crudine Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Rylstone and Bathurst; thence by that boundary, generally south-easterly, to the eastern boundary of the parish of Warrangunia, county of Roxburgh; thence by that boundary northerly and by the south boundary of the parish of Mead; easterly, to the western boundary of the parish of Clandulla; thence by the western and southern boundaries of that parish southerly and easterly, to Capertee or Bogee River; thence by that river downwards to the boundary dividing the land districts of Rylstone and Lithgow near Sir John's Mouth; thence by that boundary, generally south-westerly, to the boundary dividing the counties of Roxburgh and Cook; thence by that boundary southerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Wolgan, county of Cook; thence by that boundary easterly to the west boundary of the parish of Cook, by that boundary, and the western boundary of the parish of Marangaroo southerly to Farmer's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its junction with Good Luck Hollow; thence by the south-western boundary of the borough of Lithgow, and by the south boundaries of portions 32, 87, 90, 101, and 8, Parish of Lett to Lockyer's line of road, from Lithgow to Hartley Vale platform, and by that road *via* the Village of Clwydd to the western boundary of portion 136, Parish of Hartley; thence by the west boundaries of portions 136, 135, 134, 98 and east boundaries of portions 188 and 108, being recreation reserve at Mount York south to the edge of the Cliffs, forming

the eastern margin of the Kanimbla Valley by the edge of the cliffs generally southerly and easterly to the western boundary of the parish of Jamieson ; thence by that boundary southerly to the creek forming the southern boundary of that parish ; thence by that creek downwards to Jamieson's Valley Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to Cox's River ; thence by that river upwards to Kowmung River ; thence by that river upwards and by Lannigan's Creek upwards to its source at Mount Colong ; thence by the range forming the northern watershed of Murruin or Settler's Creek generally westerly to the Great Dividing Range ; thence by that range generally northerly to the range forming the southern watershed of Fish River Creek and Campbell's River (also being part of the southern boundary of the Land District of Bathurst) ; thence by that range generally westerly to the head of the Isabella River ; thence by that river downwards to its confluence with the Abercrombie River ; thence by that river downwards to its confluence with the Lachlan River ; thence by that river downwards and crossing that river to the boundary dividing the counties of Forbes and King ; thence by that boundary (being the range forming a watershed between the Boorowa River and Neila Creek) southerly and westerly, and by the range dividing the counties of Monteagle and Forbes north-westerly to the source of Bang Bang Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to Crowther or Koorawatha Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to the boundary between the counties of Forbes and Monteagle ; thence by that boundary, being a marked line west to the range dividing the waters flowing into Lachlan River from those flowing into Tyagong and Burrangong Creeks ; thence by that range northerly and south-westerly to the source of Kangaroo Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the Lachlan River ; and thence by that river upwards to the point of commencement.

#### No. 12.—WERRIWA.

Commencing at the confluence of Barber's Creek with the Shoalhaven River, and bounded thence by that river upwards to its junction with Reedy Creek ; thence by the southern boundaries of the parishes of Larbert, Barnet, Fairy Meadow, Curran-dooley, and Wamboin, county of Murray, bearing generally westerly to the railway from Goulburn to Cooma ; thence by that railway generally southerly to the Molonglo River ; thence by that river downwards to the Murrumbidgee River ; thence by that river downwards to Boambola Ford ; thence by the road from Yass to Mullion southerly and by the northern boundaries of portions 97 and 139, parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, bearing west to the range dividing the waters of Mountain Creek from those of the Murrumbidgee River ; thence by that range southerly to the range dividing the waters of the last-mentioned river from those of the Goodradigbee River ; thence by that range southerly to the spur range which divides the waters of Flea Creek from those of the Goodradigbee River above that creek ; thence by that spur range to the confluence of Flea Creek and the Goodradigbee River ; thence by a line crossing that river to a spur range ; thence by that spur range to the main range dividing the waters of the Tumut River from those of the Goodradigbee River ; thence by that main range generally northerly to the range dividing the waters of Macpherson's Swamp Creek from Jeremiah Creek ; thence by that range northerly to the Murrumbidgee River and by that river downwards to the junction of Jugiong Creek ; thence by the range dividing the waters of Jugiong and Cunningham's Creeks from those of Cooney's and Muttama Creeks north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the Municipal District of Wallendbeen at the eastern boundary of portion 690, parish of Cullinga, county of Harden ; thence by that municipal boundary southerly, westerly, and generally north-westerly to the range aforesaid at the eastern boundary of portion 350, parish of Jindalee, county of Harden ; thence by that range north-westerly to the range dividing the waters of the Lachlan River from those of the Murrumbidgee River ; thence by that range north-easterly to the range dividing the waters of the Boorowa River from those of Koorowatha or Crowther Creek ; thence by that range northerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Forbes and Monteagle ; thence by that boundary to the range dividing the waters of Neila Creek from the Boorowa River ; thence by that range to the confluence of the Boorowa with the Lachlan River ; thence by the Lachlan upwards to its junction with the Abercrombie River ; thence by that river upwards to its junction with the Isabella River ; thence by that river upwards to its source, being the range forming the southern watershed of the Fish River Creek and Campbell River ; thence by that range easterly to the Great Dividing Range ; thence by that range south-easterly to the source of Settlers or Murruin Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the Wollondilly River and by that river upwards to Paddy's River ; thence by that river and Uringalla Creek upwards to the boundary dividing the counties of Argyle and Camden ; thence by that boundary southerly and by Barber's Creek, to the point of commencement.

## No. 13.—EDEN—MONARO.

Commencing on the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, at Cape Howe; and bounded thence by the waters of the South Pacific Ocean, northerly to the south head of Sussex Inlet; and bounded thence by the range dividing the waters of Swan Lake, Conjola Creek, and the Clyde River from those of St. George's Basin and Wandrawandian Creek, westerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 12, parish of Tianjara, county of St. Vincent; thence by a line and the south boundary of that portion west to the range dividing the waters of the Clyde River from those of the Shoalhaven River; thence by part of the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Milton and Braidwood and Nowra and Braidwood generally westerly to the Shoalhaven River; thence by that river upwards to its junction with Reedy Creek; thence by the southern boundaries of the parishes of Larbert, Barnet, Fairy Meadow, Currandooly, and Wamboin, county of Murray, bearing generally westerly to the railway from Goulburn to Cooma; thence by that railway generally southerly to the Molonglo River; thence by that river downwards to the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that river downwards to Boambola Ford; thence by the road from Mullion to Yass southerly, and by the northern boundaries of portions 97 and 139, parish of Cavan, county of Cowley, bearing west to the range dividing the waters of Mountain Creek from those of the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that range southerly to the range dividing the waters of the Murrumbidgee River from those of the Goodradigbee River; thence by that range southerly to the spur range, which divides the waters of Flea Creek from those of the Goodradigbee River above that creek; thence by that spur range to the confluence of Flea Creek and the Goodradigbee River; thence by a line crossing that river to a spur range; thence by that spur range to the main range dividing the waters of the Tumut River from those of the Goodradigbee River; thence by that range, and the ranges dividing the waters of the Murrumbidgee, Eucumbene, and Snowy from those of the Tumut and Murray Rivers generally southerly to the source of the Upper Indi River on the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria aforesaid; and thence by that boundary south-easterly, to the point of commencement, together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

## No. 14.—ROBERTSON.

Starting at the confluence of Ranter's Creek with the Castlereagh River; and bounded thence by that creek upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Lincoln, county of Lincoln; thence by part of that boundary, and by part of the boundary between the counties of Lincoln and Ewenmar, westerly and south-westerly to Coolbaggie Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the road from Brocklehurst to Warren; thence by that road westerly to Ewenmar Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the boundary between the Burroway and Belgoreen pastoral holdings; thence by that boundary south-westerly to the Macquarie River; thence by that river downwards to the boundary between the counties of Oxley and Narromine; thence by that boundary south-westerly to Boggy Cowal; thence by Boggy Cowal and Backwater Cowal easterly to Wallaby Creek; thence by that creek and Ugumjil Creek upwards to the source of the last-mentioned creek, in the Sappa Bulga Range; thence by that range southerly to the source of Belowrie Creek; thence by that creek and Whylandra Creek downwards to the road from Dubbo to Obley; thence by that road southerly to the Little River; thence by that river downwards to Burrawong or Buckinbah Creek; thence by that creek upwards to Loombah Creek; thence by that creek upwards to Googodery Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of portion 106, parish of Catombal, county of Gordon; thence by a line partly forming the southern boundaries of that portion and portion 18 east to the south-east corner of the latter portion; thence by the eastern boundary of that portion north to the south-west corner of portion 80, parish of Cardington; thence by the south and east boundaries of that portion east and north to the south-west corner of portion 81; thence by the south boundaries of that portion and portion 87 east of the south-east corner of the latter portion; thence by a line forming the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 94 north to the southern boundary of portion 113; thence by the southern and part of the eastern boundary of that portion east and north to the southern head of Two-mile Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Bell River; thence by that river downwards to Nubrigyn Creek; thence by that creek upwards to a northern boundary of the parish of Warne, county of Wellington; thence by that boundary westerly and by the western boundary of that parish southerly to Larras Lake Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source in the range dividing the waters flowing into the Macquarie River from those flowing into the Bell River; thence by that range to the source of Curragurra Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the road from Wellington to Ophir; thence by that road south-easterly to Boshe's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Macquarie River aforesaid; thence by that river upwards to the Turon River; thence by that river



upwards to Cunningham's or Crudine Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the boundary dividing the land districts of Rylstone and Bathurst; thence by that boundary generally south-easterly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Warrangunia, county of Roxburgh; thence by that boundary northerly, and by the south boundary of the parish of Mead easterly to the western boundary of the parish of Clandulla; thence by the western and southern boundaries of that parish southerly and easterly to Capertee or Bogee River; thence by that river downwards to Sir John's Mouth; thence by the range forming the eastern watershed of Umbrella Creek; by that range and the Great Dividing Range northerly to Mount Coricudgy; thence by the range forming the eastern watershed of Blackwater Creek north-easterly and the range dividing the waters of Baerami Creek from Gungalwa and Bureen or Greig's Creek northerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Arndell, county of Hunter; by part of that boundary westerly and the western boundary of that parish northerly to the Goulburn River; by that river downwards to the range dividing the waters of Hall's Creek from Guan Gua and Wybong Creeks; by that range northerly and the Liverpool Range westerly to the source of Coolah Creek; by that creek and the Coolaburragundy and Talbragar Rivers downwards to the road from Dunedoo to Merrygoen; thence by that road to Merrygoen Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the south-east corner of portion 78, parish of Mendooran, county of Napier; thence by a line partly forming the east boundaries of that portion and portion 79 north to the Castlereagh River; and thence by that river downwards, to the point of commencement.

#### No. 15.—NEWCASTLE.

Commencing at Nobby's Head at the mouth of the Hunter River, and bounded by the Pacific Ocean southerly to a point east of the south-east corner of portion 86 of 15 acres, parish of Wallarah, county of Northumberland; thence by a line to that corner and by the south boundary of that portion and a line west to Budgewoy Creek; thence by that creek to Tuggarah Lake, and by the northern margin of that lake to the south-west corner of R. Henderson's 640 acres; thence by the western boundary of the parish of Wallarah northerly to Lake Macquarie; thence by the western margin of that lake to the mouth of Dora Creek, and by Dora Creek upwards to its source in the Sugarloaf Range; thence by that range north-easterly to the Great Sugarloaf Mountain; thence by a line west to the west boundary of the population area of Minmi; thence by the western and northern boundaries of that area and the south boundary of portion 21, parish of Hexham, and its continuation to a point south of the south-east corner of portion 17; and thence by a line north partly forming the east boundary of portion 17 to the north-east corner of that portion; thence by the north boundaries of 18 and 19 to the Hunter River; thence by the left bank of that river and the northern shore of Fullarton Cove to the south-east corner of William Russell's 1,155 acres, parish of Stockton, county of Gloucester; thence by part of the east boundary of that grant and the north boundary of Captain Hollinworth's 1,030 acres, parish of Stockton, and John Smith's 640 acres, parish of Stowell, and by part of the east boundary of the latter portion and the northern boundaries of portions 155, 71, and 72, and their prolongation easterly to the ocean; and thence by the ocean southerly, to the point of commencement.

#### No. 16.—HUNTER.

Commencing at Yacaaba, the north head of Port Stephens; thence by the northern shore of Port Stephens westerly, and by the left bank of the Karuah and Larpent Rivers upwards to the north boundary of the A.A. Company's 464,640 acres grant; thence by that boundary west and by an east boundary of that grant north to the left bank of Telagaree Brook; thence by that brook and Mammy Johnson's Creek downwards to the junction of Ward's River; thence by that river upwards to the crossing of the road from Stroud to Gloucester; thence by that road northerly to where it crosses the Avon River; thence by that river upwards to its source in the range forming the watershed between the Gloucester and Karuah Rivers; thence by that watershed generally westerly, and the watershed at the head of the Chichester, Williams, Allyn, and Paterson Rivers westerly to Mount Royal Range; thence by that range northerly to the Liverpool Range; thence by that range westerly and south-westerly to the range dividing the waters flowing into Hall's Creek from those flowing into Guan Gua Creek and the Wybong Creek; thence by that range southerly to the Goulburn River; thence by that river upwards to the north-west corner of the parish of Arndell, county of Hunter; thence by the west and part of the south boundary of that parish to the range dividing the waters of Baerami Creek from the waters of Bureen or Greig's Creek and Gungalwa Creek; thence by that range southerly to Mount Monundilla; thence by the range dividing the waters of Baerami or James Creek, Gungalwa Creek, and Doyle's Creek from the waters of the

Macdonald River, and by the watershed between Macdonald River and Parson's Creek easterly to the western boundary of the county of Northumberland; thence by that boundary southerly to the junction of Yengo Creek and the Macdonald River; thence by the southern watershed of Yengo Creek and the range forming the southern watershed of Wollombi Brook to Mount McQuoid and the range dividing the waters of the Wollombi Brook from those of Wyong and Mangrove Creeks, and by the range dividing the waters of the Wollombi Brook from those of Dora Creek; thence by the Sugarloaf Range to the Great Sugarloaf Mountain; thence by a line west to the western boundary of the Population Area of Minmi; thence by the western and northern boundaries of that area and the south boundary of portion 21, parish of Hexham, and its continuation to a point south of the south-east corner of portion 17, and thence by a line north, partly forming the east boundary of portion 17, to the north-east corner of that portion, thence by the north boundaries of portions 18 and 19 to the Hunter River; thence by the left bank of that river and the northern shore of Fullarton Cove to the south-eastern corner of William Russell's 1,155 acres, parish of Stockton, county of Gloucester; thence by part of the east boundary of that grant and the north boundaries of Captain Hollinworth's 1,030 acres, parish of Stockton, and John Smith's 640 acres, parish of Stowell, and by part of the east boundary of the latter portion and the northern boundaries of portions 155, 71, and 72, and their prolongation easterly to the ocean; and thence by the ocean northerly to the point of commencement.

#### No. 17.—HUME.

Commencing on the boundary dividing the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria at the source of the Upper Indi River in the range dividing the waters of the Snowy River on the east from those of the Murray River on the west; and bounded thence by that range and the ranges dividing the waters of the Snowy, Eucumbene, Murrumbidgee, and Goodradigbee Rivers from those of the Murray and Tumut, generally northerly to the range dividing the waters of Macpherson's Swamp Creek from Jeremiah Creek, by that range northerly to the Murrumbidgee River, by that river downwards to the junction of Jugiong Creek; thence by the range dividing the waters of Jugiong and Cunningham's Creeks from those of Cooney's and Muttama Creeks north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the Municipal District of Wallendbeen at the eastern boundary of portion 690, parish of Cullinga, county of Harden; thence by that municipal boundary southerly, westerly, and generally north-westerly to the range aforesaid at the eastern boundary of portion 350, parish of Jindalee, county of Harden; thence by that range north-westerly to the range dividing the waters of the Lachlan River from those of the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that range westerly to the range dividing the waters of Houlaghan's Creek from those of Billabung and Wantiool Creeks; thence by that range southerly to the watershed of Sandy Creek; thence by the western and southern limits of that watershed southerly and easterly to the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that river upwards to the confluence of Yaven Yaven or Hillas' Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the main south road, by that road southerly to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 53, parish of Yaven, county of Wynyard; thence by a line forming the northern boundaries of that portion and portions 100 and 103 west to the range dividing the waters of the Yaven Yaven Creek from those of Tarcutta Creek; thence by that range north-westerly to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 100, parish of Tarcutta; thence by a line and the north boundary of that portion west to its north-west corner; thence by the western and part of the southern boundary of that portion south and east to a point north of the north-east corner of portion 16; thence by a line partly forming the eastern boundary of that portion south to Tarcutta Creek; thence by that creek upwards to a line forming the north-western boundaries of portions 61, 76, 77, and 78; thence by that line south-westerly to the southern boundary of portion 78; thence by part of that boundary east to the range dividing the waters of Tarcutta Creek from those of Kyeamba and Coreinbob Creeks; thence by that range southerly, *via* Bijengun Mountains, to the head of Toole's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the confluence of Kyeamba Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the confluence of O'Brien's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Woomahrigong; thence by part of that boundary generally westerly to the north-east corner of portion 167, parish of Rowan; thence by the eastern and part of the southern boundary of that portion and the eastern boundary of portion 18, parish of Woomahrigong south, west, and again south to the south-east corner of the last-named portion; thence by the southern boundary of that portion and a line west to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Mitchell and Wynyard; thence by that boundary generally along that range westerly and north-westerly, *via* Plum Pudding Hill, to the northern boundary of portion 79, parish of Sandy Creek, county of Mitchell, and along that boundary west to the eastern boundary of portion 156, parish of Uranquinty; thence by part of the eastern and by the southern boundary of that parish southerly and westerly to the south-west corner of portion 44, parish of Sandy Creek; thence by a line west to Sandy Creek;



thence by that creek downwards to the southern boundary of the parish of Yarragundry ; thence by that boundary generally westerly to the southernmost boundary of the parish of Mundowey ; thence by that boundary and a western boundary of that parish west and north to the road from Urana to Wagga Wagga ; thence by that road south-westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 18, parish of Bullenbung ; thence by that boundary north, and by the northern boundaries of that portion, and portions 5, 16, 17, and 66 west to Bullenbung Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 50, parish of Osborne ; thence by a line forming that boundary and the northern boundary of portion 51 westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 41 ; thence by part of that boundary and the northern and western boundaries and part of the south-western boundary of that portion, north, west, south, and south-easterly to the intersection of the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of portion 70 ; thence by a line that boundary, the south-eastern boundary of portion 116, and a line south-westerly to the northern boundary of portion 98 ; thence by part of that boundary west and by the western boundaries of portions 98 and 99 south to the south-west corner of the last-named portion ; thence by part of the south-eastern boundary of portion 55 south-westerly to the boundary between the counties of Urana and Mitchell ; thence by that county boundary generally north-westerly and westerly to the north-west corner of portion 44, parish of Galore, county of Urana ; thence by part of the western boundary of that parish southerly, the northern and western boundaries of the parish of Osborne westerly and generally southerly to Brookong Creek ; by that creek downwards to the north-western corner of the parish of Hebden ; by the western boundary of that parish generally southerly to Urangeline Creek ; by that creek downwards to the north-western corner of the parish of Finlay ; by the western boundary of that parish generally southerly to the southern boundary of the county of Urana ; by part of that boundary westerly, the western boundaries of the parishes of Mahonga and Osborne, county of Hume, generally southerly, the southern boundary of the parish of Mahonga Forest westerly, the western boundary of the parish of Granville southerly, the northern boundary of the parish of Lowes westerly, the western boundaries of the parishes of Lowes, Buraja, and Corowa, and a line southerly to the left bank of the Murray River ; and thence by the left bank of that river upwards, and by the tributary known as the Upper Indi River (forming the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria) to the source of that tributary at the starting point.

No. 18.--BLAND.

Starting on the range forming the boundary between the counties of Forbes and Monteagle where it meets the range dividing the waters of the Boorowa River from those of Kooroowatha or Crowther Creek at the source of Morongla Creek ; and bounded thence by the last-named range southerly to the range dividing the waters of the Lachlan River from those of the Murrumbidgee River ; thence along that range by the boundary dividing the counties of Monteagle and Bland from the counties of Harden and Clarendon, south-westerly, westerly, and northerly to the range dividing the waters of Houlaghan's Creek from those of Billabung and Wantiool Creeks ; thence by that range southerly to the watershed of Sandy Creek ; thence by the western and southern limits of that watershed southerly and easterly to the Murrumbidgee River ; thence by that river upwards to the confluence of Yaven Yaven or Hillas' Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to the Main South Road ; thence by that road southerly to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 53, parish of Yaven, county of Wynyard ; thence by a line forming the northern boundaries of that portion and portions 100 and 103 west to the range dividing the waters of the Yaven Yaven Creek from those of Tarcutta Creek ; thence by that range north-westerly to a point east of the north-east corner of portion 100, parish of Tarcutta ; thence by a line and the north boundary of that portion west to its north-west corner ; thence by the western and part of the southern boundary of that portion south and east to a point north of the north-east corner of portion 16 ; thence by a line partly forming the eastern boundary of that portion south to Tarcutta Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to a line forming the north-western boundaries of portions 61, 76, 77, and 78 ; thence by that line south-westerly to the southern boundary of portion 78 ; thence by part of that boundary east to the range dividing the waters of Tarcutta Creek from those of Kyeamba and Coreinbob Creeks ; thence by that range southerly, *via* Bijengun Mountains to the head of Toole's Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the confluence of Kyeamba Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the confluence of O'Brien's Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of the parish of Woomahrigong ; thence by part of that boundary generally westerly to the north-east corner of portion 167, parish of Rowan ; thence by the eastern and part of the southern boundary of that portion and the eastern boundary of portion 18, parish of Woomahrigong, south, west, and again south to the south-east corner of the last-named portion ; thence by the southern boundary of that portion and a line west to the range forming the

boundary between the counties of Mitchell and Wynyard; thence by that boundary generally along that range westerly and north-westerly *via* Plum Pudding Hill, to the northern boundary of portion 79, parish of Sandy Creek, county of Mitchell, and along that boundary west to the eastern boundary of portion 156, parish of Uranquinty; thence by part of the eastern and by the southern boundary of that parish southerly and westerly to the south-west corner of portion 44, parish of Sandy Creek; thence by a line west to Sandy Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the southern boundary of the parish of Yarragundry; thence by that boundary generally westerly to the southernmost boundary of the parish of Mundowey; thence by that boundary and a western boundary of that parish west and north to the road from Urana to Wagga Wagga; thence by that road south-westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 18, parish of Bullenbung; thence by that boundary north, and by the northern boundaries of that portion, and portions 5, 16, 17, and 66 west to Bullenbung Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the northern boundary of portion 50, parish of Osborne; thence by a line forming that boundary and the northern boundary of portion 51 westerly to the eastern boundary of portion 41; thence by part of that boundary and the northern and western boundaries and part of the south-western boundary of that portion, north, west, south, and south-easterly to the intersection of the north-easterly prolongation of the south-eastern boundary of portion 70, thence by a line, that boundary, the south-eastern boundary of portion 116, and a line south-westerly to the northern boundary of portion 98; thence by part of that boundary west and by the western boundaries of portions 98 and 99 south to the south-west corner of the last-named portion; thence by part of the south-eastern boundary of portion 55 south-westerly to the boundary between the counties of Urana and Mitchell; thence by that county boundary generally north-westerly and westerly to the boundary dividing the parishes of Birrego and Faithfull, county of Mitchell; thence by that boundary generally northerly to the boundary dividing the Buckingham pastoral holding from Boree Creek and Brewarrina pastoral holdings; thence by that boundary northerly to Sandy Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the road from Sandy Creek to Buckingham; thence by that road northerly to the Murrumbidgee River; by that river downwards to the west boundary of North Yanko pastoral holding by the western and part of the northern boundary of that holding northerly and easterly, and the eastern boundary of North Gogeldrie and part of the eastern boundary of Binya holding northerly to the northern boundary of Barellan holding; thence by part of that boundary easterly to the south-eastern corner of portion 1, parish of Dowling, county of Cooper; thence by its eastern boundary and prolongation thereof north to a point 1 mile 70 chains north of the north-eastern corner of that portion; thence a line east to meet the south-eastern prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of portion 4 parish of Ariah; thence by a line part of which forms that boundary north-westerly to the south-eastern corner of Nariah holding; thence by part of the eastern boundary of that holding northerly to Gobothery Range; by that range dividing the counties of Gipps and Dowling northerly to the north boundary of portion 39, parish of Curriba, county of Dowling; thence a line east to the west boundary of the parish of Wollongough, county of Gipps; by part of that boundary north; its north boundary east; part of its east boundary south; the south boundary of the parish of Ugalong east to Humbug Creek; by that creek upwards to the south boundary of parish of Livingstone; by southern and eastern boundaries of that parish generally easterly and northerly; the south and eastern boundaries of parish of Bena, east and northerly to the western margin of Lake Cowal; by that margin and Bland Creek southerly and easterly, and by the boundary dividing the land districts of Forbes and Grenfell, generally easterly to the Lachlan River; by that river upwards to Kangaroooby Creek; by that creek upwards to its source in the range dividing the waters of Kangaroooby and Tyagong Creeks; by that range and the range dividing the waters of the Lachlan River from those of Tyagong and Burrangong Creeks north-easterly and southerly and by a marked boundary between the counties of Forbes and Monteagle, easterly to Crowther, or Kooroowatha Creek, by that creek downwards to its junction with Bang Bang Creek; by that creek upwards to its source in the range dividing the counties of Forbes and Monteagle, and by that range easterly, to the point of commencement.

#### No. 19.—CANOBOLAS.

Commencing at the confluence of the Belubula River with the Lachlan River, and bounded thence by the latter river downwards to its intersection with the boundary dividing the Land Districts of Forbes and Grenfell; by that boundary generally westerly to Bland or Yeo Yeo Creek; by that creek and the western margin of Lake Cowal generally north-westerly to the eastern boundary of the parish of Bena, county of Gipps; by that boundary southerly, its south boundary westerly, by eastern and southern boundaries of the parish of Livingstone generally southerly and westerly to Humbug Creek; by that creek downwards to the south boundary of the parish of Ugalong; by the south and part of the west boundary of that parish westerly and northerly, the north and part of the west boundary of the parish of Wollongough

westerly and southerly, and a line and part of the north boundary of portion 39, parish of Curriba, county of Dowling, west to the range dividing the counties of Dowling and Gipps; by that range northerly to Lachlan River; by that river downwards and the boundary dividing the counties of Cunningham and Blaxland north-westerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Flinders and Cunningham; by that boundary south-easterly and the boundary between the Land Districts of Nyngan and Parkes generally north-easterly to the Bogan River; thence by the boundary between the counties of Oxley and Narromine north-easterly to the Boggy Cowal; by that Cowal and Backwater Cowal easterly to Wallaby Creek; by that creek and Ugumjil Creek upwards to the source of the last-mentioned creek in the Sappa Bulga Range; by that range southerly to the source of the Belowrie Creek; by that creek and Whylandra Creek downwards to the road from Dubbo to Obley; thence by that road southerly to the Little River; thence by that river downwards to Burrawong or Buckinbah Creek; thence by that creek upwards to Loombah Creek; thence by that creek upwards to Googoderry Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the south-west corner of portion 106, parish of Catombal, county of Gordon; thence by a line partly forming the southern boundaries of that portion and portion 18 east to the south-east corner of the latter portion; thence by the eastern boundary of that portion north to the south-west corner of portion 80, parish of Cardington; thence by the south and east boundaries of that portion east and north to the south-west corner of portion 81; thence by the south boundaries of that portion and portion 87 east to the south-east corner of the latter portion; thence by a line forming the eastern boundaries of that portion and portion 94 north to the southern boundary of portion 113; thence by part of the southern and part of the eastern boundary of that portion east and north to the southern head of Two-mile Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Bell River; thence by that river downwards to Nubrygyn Creek; thence by that creek upwards to a northern boundary of the parish of Warne, county of Wellington; thence by that boundary westerly and by the western boundary of that parish southerly to Larras Lake Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source in the range dividing the waters flowing into the Macquarie River from those flowing into the Bell River; thence by that range to the source of Curragurra Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the road from Wellington to Ophir; thence by that road south-easterly to Boshe's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Macquarie River; and thence by that river upwards to the confluence of the Swallow Creek; and thence by Swallow Creek and Long Swamp Creek upwards to the boundary between the parishes of Byng and Colville, county of Bathurst; thence by that boundary westerly, and by the boundary between the parishes of Colville and Shadforth southerly, and by the northern boundary of the parish of Graham westerly, to the road from Millthorpe to Carcoar; thence by that road southerly to the southern boundary of the parish of Beneree; thence by that boundary westerly to Flyer's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the southern boundary of the parish of Waldegrave; thence by that boundary and the southern boundary of the parish of Clarendon westerly to the Panuara Rivulet; by that rivulet downwards to its confluence with the Belubula River, and thence to the western boundary of portion 4, parish of Collett, county of Ashburnham; thence by that boundary north and the northern boundary of that portion east to the north-east corner of that portion; thence by a line northerly to the south-east corner of portion 59; thence by the south boundary of that portion and portion 67 westerly to the east boundary of portion 38; thence by part of that boundary southerly, the southern boundary of that portion south-westerly, westerly, and north-westerly, and part of the western boundary northerly to the southernmost boundary of portion 94; thence by part of that boundary westerly to a point north of the north-east corner of portion 152; thence by a line forming the eastern boundaries of portions 152, 153, and 60 southerly to the north-east corner of portion 92; thence by the northern boundaries of that portion and portion 11 westerly and by the western boundary of the latter portion southerly to the Belubula River; thence by that river downwards to the starting-point.

No. 20.—COWPER.

Commencing at "Yacaaba," the north head of Port Stephens; thence by the northern shore of Port Stephens westerly, and by the left bank of the Karuah and Larpent Rivers upwards to a north boundary of the Australian Agricultural Company's 464,640 acres grant; thence by that north boundary west, and by an east boundary of that grant north to the left bank of Telagaree Brook; thence by that brook and Mammy Johnson's Creek downwards to the junction of Ward's River; thence by that river upwards to the crossing of the road Stroud to Gloucester; thence by that road northerly to where it crosses the Avon River; and thence by that river upwards to its source in the range forming the watershed between the Gloucester and Karuah Rivers; thence by that watershed generally westerly, and the watershed at the head of the Chichester, Williams, Allyn, and Patterson Rivers westerly to the Mount Royal Range; thence by that range northerly to the Great Dividing Range; thence by that range northerly to the range dividing the waters of Tuggolo Creek and the Barnard River, and thence by that range

to the junction of Back Creek with Tuggolo Creek at a tree marked A over 91 ; thence by Tuggolo Creek and Myall River downwards to the south-west corner of portion 4, parish of Togalo, county of Hawes ; thence along the south boundary of that portion east to the road from Nowendoc to Giro ; thence by that road northerly to the P.G.K. tree on that road ; thence by a marked line north-easterly to the Nowendoc River, and by that river downwards to its junction with the Cooplacurripa River ; thence by the boundary dividing the counties of Macquarie and Hawes generally northerly to Rowley's River, and by that river and Cell's River upwards to its source, and a marked line north to the road from Walcha to Port Macquarie ; thence by that road generally easterly to the west boundary of portion 7, parish of Debenham, county of Macquarie ; thence by the west boundary of that portion north to Ralfe's Rivulet ; thence by that rivulet downwards to the Hastings River ; thence by that river upwards to its source, and the boundary between the counties of Macquarie and Vernon (being the range dividing the waters of the Yarrowitch River from the Hastings River) northerly and easterly to the source of Kunderang Brook ; thence by that brook downwards to the Macleay River ; thence by that river upwards to the Chandler River ; thence by that river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Poganbilla, county of Clarke ; thence by that boundary east to Oaky River ; thence by that river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Serpentine ; thence by that boundary east to the Styx River ; thence by that river upwards to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Raleigh and Clarke ; thence by that range northerly and by the Guy Fawkes River downwards to the Boyd or Little River ; thence by that river downwards to Razor-back Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to its source ; thence a line westerly to the source of Roger Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the Henry River ; thence by that river upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Newton Boyd, county of Gresham ; thence by the west and north-west boundaries of that parish north and north-easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Gough and Drake, and thence by that range north and north-westerly to the Gibraltar Range ; thence by that range generally north to the range dividing the waters of the Clarence River from those of the Timbarra or Rocky River ; thence by that range and Nogrigar Creek downwards to the Clarence River ; thence by that river downwards to Dubadar or Deep Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to its source, and by the range south-easterly by Mt. Neville and by Mt. Marsh to the Richmond Range ; and thence by that range easterly, northerly, and again easterly to the South Pacific Ocean ; and thence by the ocean southerly to the starting point ; together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

#### No. 21.—NEW ENGLAND.

Starting at the junction of Glen or Robertson's Creek with the Beardy River ; and thence by Swamp Oak Creek upwards to its source ; thence by the boundary between the counties of Gough and Arrawatta generally southerly crossing the Severn River, and by the range forming the watershed between the Viver's or King's Plains and Wellingrove Creeks and the Mitchell and Macintyre Rivers southerly to the boundary of the counties of Gough and Hardinge (being the range dividing the waters of Moredun Creek from Graham's Valley Creek) ; thence by that boundary westerly to the road from Bundarra to Inverell ; thence by that road southerly to Cope's Creek ; thence by that creek downwards to the Gwydir or Big River ; thence southerly along the range forming the boundary between the counties of Murchison and Hardinge to Mt. Drummond ; thence by the Nandewar Range south-westerly to the range dividing the counties of Darling and Nandewar, and forming the watershed between the Manilla River and Maule's Creek ; and thence by that range and the range dividing the waters falling into the Tulcumbah Creek from those falling into the Borah, Wongo, and Halla Linga Creeks south-easterly and southerly to the northern boundary of portion 133, parish of Tulcumbah, county of Nandewar ; thence by the boundary dividing the counties of Nandewar and Darling generally southerly to the Namoi River ; thence by that river and Peel River upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Carroll, county of Buckland ; thence by that boundary southerly to the road from Carroll to Somerton ; thence by that road north-easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Buckland and Parry, thence by that range south-easterly to the range dividing the waters of Sandy Creek and Mountain Creek from those of Currabubula Creek ; thence by that range southerly to the east boundary of the parish of Babbinboon, county Buckland ; thence by that boundary and the east boundary of the parish of Denver and the boundary between the parishes of Mooki and Clift southerly to the northern boundary of Breeza Pastoral Holding ; thence by that boundary westerly to the road from Lake Goran to Curlewis ; thence by that road south-westerly to the north extremity of the west boundary of portion 47, parish of Nea, county of Pottinger ; thence by that west boundary south, its south boundary and part of the south boundary of portion 46 easterly to a point north of the north-east corner of portion 3 ; thence by a line south, partly formed by the east boundaries of portions 3, 4, 5, and 18, to the south-east corner of the last-named portion ; thence by the south boundary of portion 18 and part of the south

boundary of portion 1, west, to a point due north of the northern corner of portion 144, parish of Brothers, county of Pottinger; thence by a line south, partly formed by the east boundaries of portions 144, 143, 142, 161, 141, 90, 62, 59, 71, 83, and 89, to the south-east corner of the last-mentioned portion; thence by part of the south boundary of that portion west, by the easternmost boundary of portion 105, parish of Coolanbilla, by part of a south boundary of that portion west, a line and the west boundaries of portions 17 and 16, south to the north boundary of portion 24; thence by part of the north boundary of that portion west and the west boundaries of that portion and portion 19 south to the road from Bundella to Walhallow; thence by that road south-westerly to the east boundary of Trinkey Pastoral Holding; thence by the east boundary of that holding southerly, and by the south boundary of that holding westerly to Coomoo Coomoo Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the road from Blackville to Bundella; thence by that road south-easterly to Yaraman Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source in the Liverpool or Great Dividing Range; thence by that range easterly and north-easterly, and again northerly to the range dividing the waters of Tuggolo Creek and the Barnard River; and thence by that range to the junction of Back Creek with Tuggolo Creek at a tree marked A over 91; thence by Tuggolo Creek and Myall River downwards to the south-west corner of portion 4, parish of Togalo, county of Hawes; thence along the south boundary of that portion east to the road from Nowendoc to Giro; thence by that road northerly to the P.G.K. tree on that road; thence by marked line north-easterly to the Nowendoc River, and by that river downwards to its junction with the Cooplacurripa River; thence by the boundary dividing the counties of Macquarie and Hawes generally northerly to Rowley's River, and by that river and Cell's River upwards to its source, and a marked line north to the road from Walcha to Port Macquarie; thence by that road generally easterly to the west boundary of portion 7, parish of Debenham, county of Macquarie; thence by the west boundary of that portion north to Ralfe's Rivulet; thence by that rivulet downwards to the Hastings River; thence by that river upwards to its source, and by the boundary between the counties of Macquarie and Vernon, being the range dividing the waters of the Yarrowitch River from the Hastings River northerly and easterly to the source of Kunderang Brook; thence by that brook downwards to the Macleay River; thence by that river upwards to the Chandler River; thence by that river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Poganbilla, county Clarke; thence by that boundary east to Oaky River; thence by that river upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Serpentine; thence by that boundary east to the Styx River; thence by that river upwards to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Raleigh and Clarke; thence by that range northerly, and by the Guy Fawkes River downwards to the Boyd or Little River; thence by that river downwards to Razorback Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source; thence a line westerly to the source of Roger Creek; thence by that creek downwards to Henry River; thence by that river upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Newton-Boyd, county of Gresham; thence by the west and north-west boundaries of that parish north and north-easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Gough and Drake; thence by that range north and north-westerly to Gibraltar Range; and thence by that range northerly to the source of Keyes' or Pheasant Creek; thence by that creek and the Rocky River downwards to Morven Creek; thence by Morven Creek upwards to its source, and thence by the range forming the boundary between the counties of Clive and Gough southerly to the range dividing the waters of the Severn River from those of the Deepwater River; thence by that range westerly and northerly to the range dividing the waters of Glen or Robertson's Creek from those of the Deepwater River; thence by that range northerly to the road from Tent Hill to Deepwater; thence by that road westerly to the west boundary of portion 52, parish of Wellington Vale, county of Gough; thence by part of that boundary northerly to Glen or Robertson's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Beardy River, being the starting point.

No. 22—GWYDIR.

Starting on the Liverpool or Great Dividing Range at the source of Yarraman Creek; thence westerly along that range to the source of Coolah Creek; thence by that creek and the Coolaburragundy and Talbragar Rivers downwards to the crossing of the road from Merrygoen to Dunedoo; thence by that road north-westerly to Merrygoen Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the east boundary of portion 78, parish of Mendooran, county of Napier; thence by a line partly forming the east boundary of that portion and portion 79 northerly to the Castlereagh River; thence by that river downwards to the junction of Wallumburrawang Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source; thence by the range forming the eastern boundary of Gumin Gumin Pastoral Holding northerly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Baradine, Leichhardt, and Gowen; thence by that range northerly to Square Top Mountain; thence by the western boundary of Goorianawa Pastoral Holding northerly to Terembone or Teridgerie Creek; thence by that creek

downwards to the road Coonamble to Pilliga; thence by that road south-westerly to Gunyillah or Weetaliba Creek; thence by that creek and Tourable or Bulharora Creek downwards to the Castlereagh River; thence by that river downwards to Nedgera Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the north-western boundary of West Gungahman Pastoral Holding; thence by that boundary and the north-western boundary of Quabathoo Pastoral Holding south-westerly, and by a western boundary of the last-mentioned holding southerly, and a northern boundary of that holding westerly to a south-eastern boundary of the county of Clyde; thence by that boundary south-westerly to the Macquarie River; thence by that river downwards to the Darling or Barwon River; thence by that river upwards to the boundary between the counties of Finch and Narran; thence by that boundary generally northerly to the western shore of Lake Narran; thence by that shore north-easterly to the Narran River; thence by that river upwards to the north boundary of the Colony; thence by the 29th parallel easterly to the Barwon River; thence by that river, the Macintyre and Dumaresq Rivers upwards to the junction of the Beardy River; thence by that river upwards to the junction of Glen or Robertson's Creek; thence by Swamp Oak Creek upwards to its source; thence by the boundary between the counties of Gough and Arrawatta, generally southerly, crossing the Severn River, and by the range forming the watershed between the Vivers or King's Plains and Wellingrove Creeks and the Mitchell and Macintyre Rivers southerly, and by the range forming the boundary between the counties of Gough and Hardinge westerly to the road from Bunderra to Inverell; thence by that road southerly to Cope's Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Gwydir or Big River; thence southerly by the range forming the boundary between the counties of Murchison and Hardinge to Mount Drummond; thence south-westerly by the Nandewar Range forming the boundary between the counties of Murchison and Darling to the range forming the watershed between Maule's Creek and the Manilla River; thence south-easterly along that range which divides the waters of Tulcumbah Creek and the Manilla River; thence by the range dividing the waters falling into the Tulcumbah Creek from those falling into the Borah, Wonga, and Halla Linga Creeks south-easterly and southerly to the northern boundary of portion 133, parish of Tulcumbah, county of Nandewar; thence by the boundary dividing the counties of Nandewar and Darling generally southerly to the Namoi River; thence upwards by that river and the Peel River to the eastern boundary of the parish of Carroll, county of Buckland; thence by that boundary south to the road from Carroll to Somerton; thence by that road north-easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Buckland and Parry; thence by that range south-easterly to the range dividing the waters of Sandy and Mountain Creeks from Currabubula Creek; thence by that range south-easterly to the east boundary of the parish of Babbins, county of Buckland; thence by that boundary and the east boundary of the parish of Denver and part of the west boundary of parish of Clift southerly to the northern boundary of Breeza Pastoral Holding; thence by that boundary westerly to the road from Lake Goran to Curlewis; thence by that road south-westerly to the north extremity of the west boundary of portion 47, parish of Nea, county of Pottinger; thence by the west boundary of that portion south, its south boundary and part of the south boundary [of portion 46 easterly to a point due north of the north-east corner of portion 3; thence a line partly forming the east boundaries of portions 3, 4, 5, and 18 south; thence along the south boundary of the last-named portion and part of the south boundary of portion 1 west, to a point due north of the northern corner of portion 144, parish of Brothers, county of Pottinger; thence by a line partly forming the east boundaries of portions 144, 143, 142, 161, 141, 90, 62, 59, 71, 83, and 89 south, and part of the south boundary of the last-named portion west, to a point north of the north-east corner of portion 105, parish of Coolanbilla; thence by the easternmost boundary of that portion south, part of a south boundary west, and a line partly forming the west boundaries of portions 17 and 16 south to the north boundary of portion 24; thence by part of that boundary west, and by the west boundaries of that portion and portion 19 south, to the road from Bundella to Walhallow; thence by that road south-westerly to the east boundary of Trinkey Pastoral Holding; thence by that boundary southerly and by part of the south boundary of that holding westerly to Coomoo Coomoo Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the road from Blackville to Bundella; thence by that road south-easterly to Yarraman Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source in the Liverpool Range, which is the starting-point.

#### No. 23.—RICHMOND.

Starting on the South Pacific Ocean at Point Danger, and bounded thence by the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland south-westerly to the junction of the Beardy River with the Dumaresq River; thence by the Beardy River upwards to Glen or Robertson's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the western boundary of portion No. 52, parish of Wellington Vale, county of Gough; thence by part of that boundary southerly to the road from Tent Hill to Deepwater; thence by



that road generally easterly to the range dividing the waters of Glen or Robertson's Creek from those of the Deepwater River; thence by that range southerly to the range dividing the waters of the Severn River from those of the Deepwater River; thence by that range southerly and easterly to the range forming the boundary between the counties of Clive and Gough; thence by that range northerly to the source of Morven Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Rocky River, and by that river and Keyes' or Pheasant Creek upwards to its source in the Gibraltar Range; thence by that range generally northerly to the range dividing the waters of the Clarence River from those of the Timbarra or Rocky River; thence by that range and Nogrigrar Creek downwards to the Clarence River; thence by that river downwards to Dubadar or Deep Creek; thence by that creek upwards to its source, and by the range south-easterly, by Mount Neville, and by Mount Marsh to the Richmond Range; and thence by that range easterly, northerly, and again easterly to the ocean; thence by the ocean northerly to the starting point,—together with all the islands lying off the coast of the district above defined.

#### No. 24.—DARLING.

Commencing at the intersection of Narran River with the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland; and bounded thence by Narran River upwards to the western shore of Narran Lake; thence by part of that shore southerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Finch and Narran; thence by that boundary generally southerly to the Darling or Barwon River; thence by that river downwards to the junction with the Macquarie River; thence by that river upwards to the boundary dividing the counties of Gregory and Clyde; thence by part of that boundary north-easterly to the northern boundary of Quabathoo pastoral holding; thence by part of that boundary easterly, by the western boundary northerly, by the north-western boundary of that holding, and the north-western boundary of the West Gungalman pastoral holding north-easterly to Nedgera Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the Castlereagh River; thence by that river upwards to Bullarora or Tourable Creek; thence by that creek upwards to Gunyillah Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the crossing of the road from Coonamble to Pilliga; thence by that road north-easterly to Terembone or Teridgere Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the western boundary of Goorianawa pastoral holding; thence by that boundary southerly to Square Top Mountain on the boundary dividing the counties of Baradine and Leichhardt; thence by that boundary and the range forming the boundary between the counties of Baradine and Gowen generally southerly to the range forming the eastern boundary of Gumin Gumin pastoral holding; thence by that range southerly to the source of Wallamburrawang Creek; thence by that creek downwards to its confluence with Castlereagh River; thence by that river upwards to Ranter's Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the south boundary of the parish of Lincoln, county of Lincoln; thence by part of that boundary and by part of the boundary between the counties of Ewenmar and Lincoln westerly and south-westerly to Coolbaggie Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the road from Brocklehurst to Warren; thence by that road westerly to Ewenmar Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the boundary between the Burraway and Belgoreen pastoral holdings; thence by that boundary south-westerly to the Macquarie River; thence by that river downwards to the boundary between the counties of Oxley and Narromine; by that boundary south-westerly to Bogan River; by part of that river upwards to the boundary dividing the land districts of Parkes and Nyngan; thence by that boundary generally southerly, westerly, and southerly to the range dividing the counties of Flinders and Cunningham; thence by that range to the east boundary of the county of Mouramba, by part of that boundary and the boundary dividing the county of Mouramba from the counties of Blaxland and Mossgiel; thence by the boundary dividing the county of Woore from the counties of Mossgiel and Manara to the boundary between Mount Manara and Marfield pastoral holdings; thence by that boundary north, the north-eastern boundary of that holding north-westerly, and by the south-eastern boundaries of Mount Manara, Baden Park, and Fulham pastoral holdings, north-easterly to the eastern corner of the last-mentioned holding; thence by the north-eastern boundary of Fulham pastoral holding aforesaid, north-westerly to the south-eastern boundary of Cultowa pastoral holding; thence by that boundary north-easterly, and the north-eastern, north-western, and again the north-eastern boundary (the latter being part of the south-western boundary of the county of Rankin), north-westerly to Darling River; thence by that river upwards to the boundary dividing the county of Landsborough from the county of Killara; and by that boundary north-westerly to the Paroo River; thence by that river upwards to the boundary dividing the county of Ularara from the county of Fitzgerald; thence by a part of that boundary, which forms part of the southern boundary of Nocolche pastoral holding west to the western boundary of that holding; and thence by that boundary and the western boundaries of the Wanaaring, Tinapagee, and Tulyeale pastoral holdings generally northerly to the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland; and thence by that boundary east, to the point of commencement.

No. 25.—**RFVERINA.**

Commencing on the left bank of the Murrumbidgee River at the south-west corner of the Colony of New South Wales, and bounded thence by that bank of that river upwards to its intersection with the prolongation of the boundary dividing the parishes of Collendina and Corowa, county of Hume; thence northerly by that prolongation and the boundaries dividing the parishes of Collendina, Sandy Ridges, Gray, and Billabong Forest, from the parishes of Corowa, Buraja, and Lowes (and crossing Twelve-mile Creek) to the south boundary of the parish of Gordon, by part of that boundary east to its south-east corner; thence northerly by the boundary dividing the parishes of Gordon and Granville to Coreen Creek; thence crossing that creek northerly by the eastern boundary of the parish of Wilson to the south-west corner of parish of Mahonga Forest; thence easterly by the southern boundary of that parish to the western boundary of the parish of Osborne; thence by that boundary northerly to Billabong Creek; thence crossing that creek northerly by the boundary dividing the parishes of Rand and Mahonga to the boundary dividing the counties of Hume and Urana; thence by part of that boundary easterly to the south-west corner of the parish of Finley, county of Urana; thence by the western boundary of that parish northerly to Urana or Urangeline Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the eastern boundary of the parish of Brookong; thence by that boundary northerly to Brookong Creek; thence by that creek upwards to the west boundary of the parish of Osborne; thence by the west, south, again west, and north boundary of that parish to the west boundary of the parish of Galore; and thence by that boundary northerly to the boundary dividing the counties of Urana and Mitchell; thence by that county boundary generally north-westerly and westerly to the boundary dividing the parishes of Birrego and Faithfull, county of Mitchell; thence by that boundary generally northerly to the boundary dividing the Buckingham pastoral holding from Boree Creek and Brewarrina pastoral holdings; thence by that boundary northerly to Sandy Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the road from Sandy Creek to Buckingham; thence by that road northerly to the Murrumbidgee River; thence by that river downwards to the west boundary of North Yanko pastoral holding; thence by that boundary northerly, part of its north boundary easterly, to the south-east corner of North Gogeldrie pastoral holding; thence by the east boundary of that holding and part of the east boundary of Binya pastoral holding northerly to the northern boundary of Barellan pastoral holding; thence by that boundary east to the south-eastern corner of portion 1, parish of Dowling, county of Cooper; thence by its eastern boundary and the prolongation thereof northerly to a point 1 mile and 70 chains north from the north-eastern corner of that portion; thence a line east to meet the south-eastern prolongation of the north-eastern boundary of portion 4, parish of Ariah; thence by a line part of which forms that boundary north-westerly to the southern extremity of the eastern boundary of Nariah holding, by that boundary northerly to Gobothery Range; thence by that range, *viâ* the Monument and Gorman's Hill, and dividing the counties of Gipps and Dowling, northerly to Lachlan River; thence by that river downwards to the boundary dividing the counties of Cunningham and Blaxland; thence by that boundary north-westerly; thence by the boundary dividing the county of Mouramba from the counties of Blaxland and Mossgiel westerly; thence by the boundary dividing the county of Woore from the counties of Mossgiel and Manara to the road from Ivanhoe to Wilcannia; thence by that road north-westerly to the south boundary of Billila pastoral holding; thence by that boundary westerly to the Darling River; thence by that river downwards to the east boundary of the county of Tandora; thence by that county boundary northerly and its north-eastern boundary north-westerly to the easternmost corner of Glenlyon pastoral holding; thence by a south-east boundary of that pastoral holding south-westerly to the north boundary of Kinchega pastoral holding; thence by the boundary dividing that holding from Glenlyon, Topar, and Mount Gipps pastoral holdings westerly to the eastern boundary of homestead lease No. 91-8; thence by that boundary southerly to Stephens Creek; thence by that creek downwards to the south boundary of the county of Yancowinna; thence by part of that boundary westerly to its intersection with the south boundary of Kinchega pastoral holding; thence by parts of the south and west boundaries of that holding west and north to the south boundary of the county of Yancowinna aforesaid; thence by that county boundary westerly to the boundary dividing the colonies of New South Wales and South Australia; and thence by that boundary south, to the point of commencement.

No. 26.—**BARRIER.**

Commencing at the north-west corner of the Colony of New South Wales: and bounded thence by the western boundary of the Colony south to the south-west corner of the county of Yancowinna; and bounded thence by part of the south boundary of that county easterly to the western boundary of Kinchega Pastoral Holding; thence by part of that boundary southerly, and by part of the southern boundary of that holding easterly to its intersection with the south boundary of the county of Yancowinna; thence



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by part of that boundary easterly to Stephens Creek ; thence by that creek upwards to the east boundary of Homestead Lease No. 91-8 ; thence by that boundary northerly to the south boundary of Mount Gipps Pastoral Holding, by the south boundary of that holding and the south boundary of Topar and Glenlyon Pastoral Holdings easterly to the south-east corner of the last-named holding ; thence by the south-eastern boundary of that holding to the south-western boundary of the county of Young ; thence by that boundary south-easterly and southerly to Darling River ; thence by that river upwards to the south boundary of Billila Pastoral Holding ; thence by that boundary easterly to the road from Wilcannia to Ivanhoe ; thence by that road south-easterly to the northern boundary of the county of Manara ; thence by that county boundary easterly to the east boundary of Mount Manara Pastoral Holding ; thence by part of that boundary north, the north-eastern boundary of that holding north-westerly, by the south-eastern boundaries of Mount Manara, Baden Park, and Fulham Pastoral Holdings, north-easterly to the eastern corner of the last-mentioned holding ; thence by the north-eastern boundary of Fulham Pastoral Holding aforesaid north-westerly to the south-eastern boundary of Cultowa Pastoral Holding ; thence by that boundary north-easterly, and the north-eastern, north-western, and again the north-eastern boundary (the latter being part of the south-western boundary of the county of Rankin), north-westerly to Darling River ; thence by that river upwards to the boundary dividing the county of Landsborough from the county of Killara, and by that boundary north-westerly to the Paroo River ; thence by that river upwards to the boundary dividing the county of Ularara from the county of Fitzgerald ; thence by part of that boundary which forms part of the southern boundary of Nocoleche Pastoral Holding west to the western boundary of that holding, and thence by that boundary and the western boundaries of the Wanaaring, Tinapagee, and Talyeale Pastoral Holdings, generally northerly to the boundary dividing the Colonies of New South Wales and Queensland ; and thence by that boundary west, to the point of commencement.

*In the name and on the behalf of Her Majesty I assent to this Act.*

*Government House,  
Sydney, 11th December, 1900.*

FREDK. M. DARLEY,  
*Lieutenant-Governor*

NEW SOUTH WALES FEDERAL  
ELECTIONS ACT, 1900.

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Copy of The Federal Elections Act, 1900 (New  
South Wales).

*(Presented to The House of Commons pursuant to Act  
13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, sec. 32.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
27 February 1901.*

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[Price 2½d.]

WESTERN AUSTRALIA (CONSTITUTION ACT AMENDMENT  
ACT, 1900, No. V.).

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COPY of The Constitution Act Amendment Act 1900, No. V.

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Colonial Office, }  
April 1901. }

M. F. OMMANNEY.

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*(Presented pursuant to Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, sec. 32.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
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COPY of "The Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1900, of Western Australia."

**Western Australia.**

ANNO SEXAGESIMO QUARTO

**VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.**

\*\*\*\*\*

No. V.

AN ACT relating to Members of the Federal Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia.

[Assented to, 5th December, 1900.]

**B**E it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):—

Short title and construction.

**1.** This Act may be cited as the Constitution Act Amendment Act, 1900, and shall be read and construed as one with the Constitution Act, 1889, and its amendments.

Disqualification of Federal Members for Western Australian Parliament.

**2.** No Member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia shall, at the same time, be qualified for nomination or election as a Member of either House of the Parliament of Western Australia.

Members of Western Australian Parliament to vacate seats on sitting in Federal Parliament.

**3.** When any Member of either House of the Parliament of Western Australia is elected a Member of either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, he shall vacate his seat in the Parliament of Western Australia on taking his seat in the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

In the name and on behalf of the Queen I hereby assent to this Act.

ALEX. C. ONSLOW, Administrator.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA (CONSTITUTION  
ACT AMENDMENT ACT, 1900, No. V.).

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COPY of The Constitution Act Amendment  
Act, 1900, No. 5.

(Presented pursuant to Act 13 & 14 Vict. cap. 59, sec. 32.)

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REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH. LORD CLERK REGISTER  
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1879.

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# ORDER

BY THE

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,

PRESCRIBING THE

CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT

TO

**CLERKSHIPS IN HIS MAJESTY'S GENERAL REGISTER  
HOUSE, EDINBURGH.**

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH. LORD CLERK REGISTER  
(SCOTLAND) ACT, 1879.

ORDER BY THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND,  
PRESCRIBING THE  
CONDITIONS OF APPOINTMENT TO CLERKSHIPS IN HIS MAJESTY'S GENERAL  
REGISTER HOUSE, EDINBURGH.

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WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the Keeper of the Records of Scotland, and by the Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, Edinburgh, that it is desirable that new regulations should be made prescribing the subjects of examination and limits of age of candidates for appointments to Clerkships in the Departments of His Majesty's General Register House, Edinburgh, and also prescribing the conditions under which Engrossing Clerks serving in the several Departments of the Register House may be admitted to compete for such appointments.

AND WHEREAS, after consulting with the heads of the several Departments concerned, I am of opinion that it is expedient to give effect to the said representation.

AND WHEREAS I am satisfied that the regulations hereinafter contained will afford Engrossing Clerks, now or hereafter serving in the various Departments of the Register House, all reasonable facility for becoming candidates in the open competition for Clerkships.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, the Right Honourable ALEXANDER HUGH LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T., His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland, in virtue of the powers conferred upon me by section 8 of the Lord Clerk Register (Scotland) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict. c. 44), and Schedule Part III. of the Secretary for Scotland Act, 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. c. 61) do hereby, with consent of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury as to salaries, order and direct as follows :—

I. The provisions respecting first appointments to Clerkships in the General Register House, and the admission of Engrossing Clerks to the establishment contained in (a) the second paragraph of Article II. of the Minute of the Secretary for Scotland of date 7th February, 1890 (regulating the future organization of the Office of the Register of Sasines), and (b) Article IV. of the Minute of the Secretary for Scotland of date 14th September, 1893 (regulating the future organization of the Office of the Register of Deeds), are hereby recalled and cancelled as being no longer appropriate.

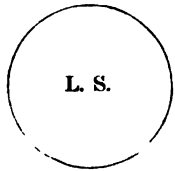


II. Appointments to Clerkships in the General Register House will be by competitive examination among candidates who have within the five years preceding served for at least two years (1) in the office of a Conveyancer in Scotland, or (2) as Engrossing Clerk or Boy Copyist in the General Register House.

III. The limits of age will in future be from 20 to 25 years for all candidates.

IV. The scheme of examination shall be such as may be fixed from time to time by regulations settled by the Civil Service Commissioners and the Chief Authorities of the General Register House, subject to the approval of the Secretary for Scotland and the Treasury.

V. The initial salary of Engrossing Clerks on appointment to the permanent staff will be £80, with an additional sum of £5 for each completed year's service on the Engrossing Staff beyond two complete years.



Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall this  
twenty-ninth day of July, 1901.

(Signed) BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH,  
HIS MAJESTY'S SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND.



**ST. CROSS HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER.**

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 11 March 1901;—for,

COPY “of CORRESPONDENCE with the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS with reference  
to the NEW SCHEME for the ADMINISTRATION of ST. CROSS HOSPITAL,  
WINCHESTER.”

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Charity Commission, }  
13 March 1900. }

R. DURNFORD,  
Secretary.

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(*Sir Walter Foster.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*14 March 1901.*

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

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LETTER from the Right Honourable the EARL OF NORTHBROOK, G.C.S.I., Chairman of the last Meeting of the Trustees, received 19th January 1901, and laid before the Charity Commissioners.

Mr. G. Shaw-Lefevre has allowed me to read a copy of a letter, which he either has written or is going to write to the Charity Commissioners, objecting to the St. Cross Scheme, because he thinks that provision should be made for Representative Trustees, to be chosen by the Hampshire County Council, the Borough of Southampton, &c., and that the condition that the Trustees shall be members of the Church of England ought not to apply to the Representative Trustees.

I have answered him that the suggestion of adding to the number of Representative Trustees might be well worth considering, as well as some other questions to which he does not allude, if the Scheme were really a new one; but that the object of our application to the Commissioners was to enable us to deal with some difficulties which had arisen under the existing Schemes, and that they have been consolidated only for the sake of convenience.

As regards the merits of his suggestions, I have to say that I thought once that the religious qualification might be dispensed with in the case of the Mayor of Winchester if he happened to be a Nonconformist. I brought the question before the Trustees, but the majority did not agree with me.

I am disposed now to believe that the arrangement introduced into the new Scheme, whereby the Town Council of Winchester may elect another Trustee besides the Mayor, is a better one, securing as it does the representation of the City of Winchester when the Mayor is a Nonconformist without disturbing the old condition that all the Trustees shall belong to the Church of England. I understand that the Town Council have accepted this proposal.

A most important part of the Trust of St. Cross is concerned with the custody and preservation of the Church. The Mastership is combined with the incumbency of the Parish of St. Faith, the resident Brethren have to attend the Church Service, and it seems to me that it would not be desirable to open the Trusteeship to Nonconformists.

If Mr. Lefevre is correct in saying that the 46th section of the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853 is still in force, it seems to me to apply to the religious qualification of the Trustees of St. Cross, and I cannot think Mr. Lefevre's argument to the contrary holds water.

As regards increasing the number of Representative Trustees, I do not myself feel any objection to a provision that the Hampshire County Council should choose some; but practically the Co-opted Trustees are just the men whom the County Council would select. Out of the nine Co-opted Trustees six are members of the County Council, including the chairman (myself), the chairman of the Finance Committee (Mr. Barrow Simonds), and the chairman of the Local Government Committee (Mr. Lindsay Johnston). The others are Sir Wyndham Portal, an old magistrate, and active chairman of his Board of Guardians; Mr. J. L. Moberly, a well known solicitor of Southampton, and Mr. W. Nicholson, whom we co-opted at our last meeting, and who represents the Eastern Division of the County in the House of Commons. I do not think a more representative body of men could be found in the county.

I do not like the idea of representatives from the boroughs in the county. Our Charity is not local, and I should be afraid of encouraging local applications.

But, if the suggestion as to Representative Trustees is really worth considering, I trust that it will be postponed till our funds so increase as to make it necessary for us to apply for a new Scheme; for there are very strong grounds for begging the Commissioners to lose no time in giving their final approval to the Scheme, which they have had for some time under consideration.

I hope, indeed, that they will be able to do this before the 1st of February, for the Master has resigned from date. It is most desirable that his successor should be appointed at once, but if his appointment is made under the old

Scheme we may again be involved in all the difficulties we have experienced owing to the present Master having been unable for a long time to perform his duties properly. The present condition of affairs, with no responsible authority residing at the Hospital, is most unsatisfactory, and I have been apprehensive of some serious trouble arising any day.

(Copy.)

LETTER from the Right Hon. GEORGE SHAW-LEFEVRE to the CHIEF CHARITY COMMISSIONER. (Received 21st January 1901.)

I desire to bring under the attention of the Charity Commissioners certain objections to and proposed amendments of the Scheme now under their consideration for the Hospital of St. Cross.

My reason for so doing is not so much the interest which every one who lives in the neighbourhood of this ancient Foundation must feel in it, but the fact that a few years ago, in 1884, I presided over an important Committee of the House of Commons, which instituted a prolonged inquiry into the working of the Charitable Trusts Acts, and the conduct and policy of the Charity Commissioners, especially in relation to the settlement of new Schemes for existing charitable foundations, and that, in view of this, I have examined the new Scheme with the object of seeing how far it conforms to the views of that Committee.

Two subjects very largely occupied the attention of the Committee of 1884—the one, the constitution of the Boards of Trustees in the new Schemes sanctioned by the Commission; the other, the treatment of Nonconformists in such Schemes. With respect to the first of these, I need not point out to the Commission that till recent years the Governing Bodies of Charitable Foundations consisted only of two classes of trustees—the Ex-officio Trustees, nominated as such by virtue of their holding certain public positions, and the Co-opted Trustees, generally the more numerous class, elected by their colleagues only as vacancies occurred. It was explained to the Committee by Sir Henry Longley, the late Chief Commissioner, that of late years the Commission had favoured the inclusion in any new Schemes sanctioned by them of a numerous class of Representative Trustees, *i.e.*, nominated by some existing representative bodies, such as corporations and other local bodies. The Committee reported on this: “The introduction of the local representative element has been of comparatively recent date, and has been extended, as experience has shown that it has given satisfaction. Your Committee are of opinion that it is of great importance to give effect to this principle, and, without laying down any specific rule as to the proportion of such Representative Trustees, think that it will be well to secure a full application of the principle.” This was agreed to unanimously by the Committee.

It does not appear to me that in the new Scheme for the Hospital of St. Cross this principle has been adequately adopted. The existing Board of Management consists of five Ex-officio Trustees, the Master of the Hospital, the Dean of Winchester, the Warden of Winchester College, the Rector of Compton, and the Mayor of Winchester, and nine Co-opted Trustees.

The new Scheme has not altogether neglected the principle of Representative Trustees. It proposes to add one more to the existing number—namely, a Representative Trustee, to be elected for a term of three years by the Town Council of Winchester. There will, therefore, including the Mayor, be two Representative Trustees out of 15. This is certainly very far below the recommendation of the Committee of 1884.

Having regard to the very great growth in the last few years of the income of St. Cross, namely, from 1,100*l.* a year in 1835, to 4,000*l.* a year in 1898, and to the expected more rapid growth of income in the future, namely, to an estimated 8,400*l.* a year in 1912, and to the increase which has taken place and will take place in the number of pensioners, especially out-pensioners, it seems to be most desirable and necessary that the representative element of the Trustees should be largely increased.

I need not point out that the advantage of the Representative as compared with the Co-opted Trustees consists in this, that while the latter, being nominated for

life, cannot be superseded if they neglect to take an active part in the affairs of the Trust, the latter (*sic*) are elected for terms generally of three years, at the end of which they can be replaced by others if they do not perform the duties of the office. They are also amenable to public opinion through the bodies they represent. They introduce a greater variety of interests and experience into the Boards of Management, while the Co-opted Trustees tend to become an exclusive body working in a groove.

It appears to me that in the case of St. Cross the opportunity should be taken of introducing the representative element much more largely, namely, by the addition of four or five more such Trustees, in substitution in part at least for the Co-opted Trustees, as from time to time vacancies occur, and that such Trustees might be elected by the County Council of Hampshire, the Corporation of Southampton, and other local bodies which may be selected.

With respect to the other point—the treatment of Nonconformists in new Schemes—the Commissioners will probably recollect that grave complaints were made to the Committee of 1884 that the Commissioners had thrown the weight of their authority against Nonconformists in new Schemes. The Committee, after full inquiry, adopted the report which I drew up, absolving the Commission from the specific charges. I was, however, as I think every member of the Committee was equally, strongly impressed by the necessity of most scrupulous care in this respect, and by the conviction that every opportunity ought to be taken, if necessary, of removing invidious exclusions of Nonconformists.

In the case of St. Cross, I gather from the new Scheme that there is an existing provision that the Co-opted Trustees must be members of the Church of England, and that they are required before acting to sign a declaration to that effect, and that this applies equally to the Ex-officio Trustee, the Mayor of Winchester, who consequently, if he happens to be a Nonconformist, as was the case a year ago, cannot act as a Trustee, and in such case the people of Winchester lose the benefit of his influence on the Board.

The new Scheme proposes to re-enact this, and to apply it also to the new Representative Trustees to be elected by the Town Council of Winchester. When I read this it appeared to me that it was a novel principle to introduce in a Scheme of this kind, that a Trustee elected by a Town Council should be subject to a restriction as to his religion. I am quite certain that, had such a case been referred to before the Committee of 1884, it would have been condemned. The exclusion seems to be very invidious to Nonconformists, and of no practical value to Churchmen, as the cases in which Nonconformists will be nominated by local bodies will necessarily be few, and members of the Church of England will always form a great majority of the Governing Body of St. Cross. While there is this restriction in the case of St. Cross in respect of the Trustees, there appears to be none in respect of the recipients of the Charity. There is no rule requiring that pensions are to be conferred only on persons who are members of the Church of England. In the case of out-pensioners, who will form the great majority of beneficiaries, there is absolutely no indication whatever in this direction. It is true that the in-pensioners, those who have rooms in the Hospital, are required to attend divine service in the chapel. But many Nonconformists frequently attend divine service according to the Church of England. Nonconformist undergraduates, for example, now admitted in the benefit of the Universities, frequently comply with the College rules as to attendance at Chapel.

I am informed that no inquiries are ever made by the Board of Trustees as to the religious views of the applicants for out-pensions, or even for in-pensions. Exclusion on this ground would, I think, be unlawful, and at all events not in the spirit of the Trust. The Foundation being a pre-Reformation one, there can be no moral claim whatever that, so far as its eleemosynary benefits are concerned, it should be considered as exclusively restricted to members of the Church of England. Bishop de Blois and Cardinal Beaufort, the founders, would be greatly surprised if any claim to this effect were made on behalf of the Church of England, as it now is.

I am aware that the Charity Commissioners cannot in the new Scheme repeal the existing provisions restricting the Co-opted Trustees to members of the Church of England, owing to the 46th clause of the Charitable Trusts Act of 1853, which kept alive such restrictions. The strange anomaly exists that

while in the case of Educational Charities the Commissioners are required and directed by the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, in making new Schemes for endowed schools which are Charities within the meaning of the Act of 1853 to provide "that the religious opinions of any person shall not in any way affect his qualification for being one of the Governing Body of such endowment," thus repealing any old restrictions existing in trust deeds to this effect, and while the Charitable Trusts Act of 1860 provides that in respect of all Charities the Charity Commissioners "shall not make any order for removing any Trustee on the ground of his religious belief," in spite of any provision to this effect in the trust deed, yet the provision of the Act of 1853 still survives as regards eleemosynary Charities, where, it would seem, there is far less justification for it than even in the case of educational foundations.

It appears to me, however, that the Charity Commissioners would be justified in holding that such restrictive provisions as to the religion of Trustees ought not to be construed in the very narrowest sense, and that where they are proposing in a new Scheme to introduce a new class of Trustees, namely, representative Trustees, to be elected by corporations and other local bodies, a class not contemplated in the year 1853, they should, in view of the more recent policy of the Legislature referred to, and of the fact that such restrictions as to religion are totally opposed to every principle of representative local government as now established, refrain from extending the religious restrictions to such Trustees. I am confirmed in this view by Lord Hobhouse, whom I have consulted, and who has great experience in such matters. I would therefore suggest that in the new Scheme the Commissioners should omit any restrictive clause as to the religion of Representative Trustees—a most invidious exclusion of Nonconformists.

If it should be contended that the proposed Scheme for St. Cross is in the main a consolidating one, and that such general questions as I have raised ought not to be entertained, I would remind the Commissioners that under the law as it now stands they have no power to impose a new Scheme or any changes of an existing Scheme, on the Trustees of a Charity such as St. Cross without their consent, and that it is only when the Trustees themselves make application for a new Scheme that the Commissioners have any jurisdiction or power to insist on any change. It is only then, also, that the public have any opportunity of pressing on the Commission and on the Foundation any change which may seem to be desirable. It appears, therefore, to be all-important that advantage should be taken of the occasion of an application by the Trustees for a new Scheme for introducing any amendment in the constitution of the Charity which may seem to be desirable. If neglected, the opportunity may not occur again for a generation or more.

For these reasons, then, I venture to hope that the Charity Commissioners will take into their serious consideration the objections and suggestions I have made, and will give opportunity for the expression of the views of others before settling the terms of the new Scheme for the Hospital of St. Cross.

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LETTER from the SECRETARY of the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS to the Right Hon. GEORGE SHAW-LEFEVRE. (20th January, 1901.)

Your letter in this matter of the 17th instant, in which you suggest that the Governing Body of the Hospital should be enlarged by an increase on it of the representative element, and that it should not be required of any Representative Trustee that he should be a member of the Church of England, has been considered by the Commissioners, who direct me to make to it the following reply.

The Hospital of St. Cross is not in any respect, except that its site is near Winchester, and that its Master must be Incumbent of the Parish of St. Faith, in the same neighbourhood, a local Charity. Its beneficiaries are not required to be selected from any given area, nor even to be at the time of their appointment residents in Great Britain. The Commissioners consider that in the Governing Body, as proposed to be constituted by the Scheme, sufficient recognition is given to the fact that the vicinity of the site of the Hospital and of the Parish of St. Faith create a certain interest in the Foundation on the



part of the City of Winchester, and that there is no other local authority which can maintain a claim to be represented on the body of Trustees. The Commissioners regret, therefore, that they are unable to adopt the first of your above-mentioned suggestions.

With regard to the second of those suggestions, I am to say that the case of this Foundation is one in which it appears to the Commissioners to be particularly proper, even if it be not required by law, that the Trustees should be members of the Church of England. The Master of the Hospital must be a clergyman in Priest's Orders; he must be incumbent of the Parish of St. Faith; he must be appointed by the Bishop of Winchester, and be subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of the Ordinary. The maintenance of the fabric of the Parish Church of St. Cross, and provision for the due and orderly performance therein of Divine Service, are among the duties with which the Trust expressly charges the Trustees. Under these circumstances the Commissioners do not consider that they would be justified in proposing that persons should be admitted to the Governing Body who are not members of the Established Church.

(Copy.)

**LETTER from the COUNCIL of the WINCHESTER AND DISTRICT FREE CHURCH FEDERATION to the CHIEF CHARITY COMMISSIONER. (Received 26th January 1901.)**

At a Council Meeting of the Winchester and District Free Church Federation, held in the Primitive Methodist Schoolroom, Parchment Street, Winchester, on Friday, January 18th, 1901, a resolution was passed embodying an objection to, and proposed amendment of, the new Scheme for the Hospital of St. Cross, which resolution they desire to bring under the attention of the Charity Commissioners. It is as follows:—

“Whereas under the new Scheme for the administration of the Hospital of St. Cross, including the Almshouse of Noble Poverty, as now before the Charity Commissioners, and set forth in the public press, the Mayor of Winchester, if not a member of the Church of England, is disqualified from being an Ex-officio Trustee of the aforesaid Charity, and all others, not being members of the Church of England, are in like manner disqualified from election to the Board of Trustees, and whereas the Charity aforesaid is of pre-Reformation origin, this Council of the Winchester and District Evangelical Free Churches expresses its opinion that such disqualification of Nonconformists would be unjust, and should be removed.”

We therefore suggest that in the new Scheme the Commissioners should omit any clause that would disqualify Nonconformists for election as Representative Trustees of the Charity.

Signed on behalf and by order of the aforesaid Council.

(Signed) ARTHUR W. WOOD,  
President.  
„ JOSEPH WELLINGS,  
Secretary.

(Copy.)

**LETTER from R. M. MOORSOM, Esq., Holyrood, St. Cross, to the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS. (Received 31st January 1901.)**

We understand that objections have been raised to the present method of appointment of Trustees to this Hospital, and that a desire has been expressed that Trustees of a different stamp and character should be appointed.

We believe that this interference originates with a person or persons who have no interest in the property or parish, and that their only standpoint is some resolutions passed by some Radical Committees in London about the year 1884, when the then Government was planning Home Rule and the break-up of every good institution.

We know that wherever such resolutions have been acted upon they have produced evils of many kinds.

We know that the alienation of trust money contrary to the will of founders, and the intrusion of Trustees opposed in principle to those whom the founders desired should be appointed, has worked most disastrously in Winchester and elsewhere.

We regard it as strange that any Dissenter should desire to place himself and his fellow Nonconformists on the Governing Body of a purely Anglican Church Foundation.

We regret to see that these self-constituted reformers contemplate that their Representative Trustees may not be certain to fulfil their designs, and that they therefore make provision for electing more subservient ones at the end of three years.

2. We desire to point out that St. Cross Hospital is purely a Church of England gift to sufferers; that it was founded by two bishops; that they would, if asked, have called themselves "Priests Ecclesiae Anglicanae," and they would have called their church "Sancta Ecclesia Anglica"; and that it would have been abhorrent to them to hear that persons who would not conform to the Church of England should be placed in authority to disarrange and misuse their princely donations.

We pray you, therefore, to see to it that the Trustees still continue all members of the Church of England.

We notice that the founders made no rule to exclude heretics and schismatics from the doles of the Charity; and we desire to call attention to this, that Church founders often deal their bounty to all, but that they desire that the management should be solely in the hands of those who will not thwart their generous intentions.

We also think it our duty to point out that as the Foundation is a pre-Reformation one, "Ecclesiae Anglicanae," there is the strongest moral claim that all receivers of the benefit should be members of the Church, and that if Nonconformists now benefit, they do so by the gratuitous kindness of the Anglican Trustees.

We also think it well to state that when Churchmen hold their own this is no anomaly, and that it enforces no restrictions on Dissenters; Churchmen's gifts belong to Churchmen, not to those who pick their pockets.

We are amazed to hear that those who desire to intrude themselves into Church trust deeds would urge the Charity Commissioners to evade the plain moral laws which regulate these matters.

We, being owners of land and property and tenants living in the parish of St. Cross, not aliens living at a distance, beg the Commissioners to give this letter their serious consideration.

Should it be necessary we can obtain many signatures.

(Copy.)

LETTER from the Right Hon. GEORGE SHAW-LEFEVRE to the Secretary of the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS. (Received 2nd February 1901.)

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant on behalf of the Charity Commissioners, conveying their reply to my proposals for amendment of the new Scheme for the Hospital of St. Cross.

I must ask respectfully to submit that the reply in some important respects appears to be based on imperfect knowledge of the actual condition of the Charity.

It is no doubt the case, as stated in your letter, that the Hospital of St. Cross is not in the strictest legal sense a local Charity, its beneficiaries not being under the Trust limited to any given area. Not the less it is the fact, of which it seems to me the Charity Commission should take cognizance, that a very large majority both of its in-pensioners and out-pensioners have been and are habitually selected from persons residing in the county of Hampshire, where the buildings of St. Cross are situate. This is only what is to be expected, for the existing Trust requires that the Co-opted Trustees of the Hospital shall be exclusively selected from persons living within the same County, and the Ex-officio Trustees are also necessarily connected with Hampshire.

I have suggested that a certain number of the Co-opted Trustees shall in the future be elected by representative bodies within the same county. There will in such case be the same practical restriction to residents in Hampshire, with the difference that the strong and unanimous recommendation of the House of Commons Committee of 1884, in favour of the extension of Representative Trustees in new Schemes for Charities, would be carried into effect. This recommendation, I may point out, was not based on the claim of particular bodies to be represented, but rather on the general interest of Charities in a greater variety, and less exclusiveness of Trustees, with more responsibility to the public, and greater security that they will attend to the interests of the Charities, than is generally the case with Co-opted Trustees.

With respect to the other suggestion I have made, that the restriction as to their religious belief should be removed in the case of Representative Trustees, whether of the Town Council of Winchester or of other local bodies which may be selected, I must submit that the answer of the Commissioners appears to be based on the belief that the main function of the Charity is the maintenance of the Church of St. Cross and its services in accordance with the rites of the Church of England for the use of the inmates of the Hospital and the parishioners of St. Faith. I must respectfully point out that this is but a very small part of the duty of the Trustees of St. Cross. By far their most important function, especially in view of the very great increase of the income of the Charity, the only one which necessitates a large and representative body of Trustees, is the awarding of pensions to aged and distressed persons. It is admitted that the pensioners are not required to be members of the Church of England. So far, then, as the eleemosynary objects of the Foundation are concerned, there can be no object whatever in requiring that the Representative Trustees should be members of the Church of England. I need not remind the Commission that there are numerous existing foundations originally of an ecclesiastical type, such as the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge, where the Governing Bodies, the Fellows, have in recent years been wholly free from restrictions which formerly confined them to members of the Church of England. Not the less they continue to be entrusted with the duty of maintaining the fabrics of their College Chapels or providing for the maintenance of services according to the Church of England, of appointing chaplains, and very often of administering large ecclesiastical patronage, duties which are as adequately performed as they were before the removal of religious tests.

In the case of St. Cross the removal of religious tests as regards the Representative Trustee would equally have no effect whatever on the performance of their duties by the whole body of Trustees as regards the Church which is in their charge. There would not any more than in the Colleges referred to be the remotest ground for fear that the fabric of the Church would suffer, or that its services would be inadequately maintained. These duties are in fact prescribed by the Trust.

On the other, by the adoption of my proposal, a restriction of a most invidious character, wholly opposed to the principles of modern municipal institutions, and to the recent declared policy of Parliament when dealing with even more important foundations, such as Endowed Schools and Colleges, would be removed in respect of Trustees elected by popular representative bodies.

(Copy.)

LETTER from the SECRETARY of the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS to the  
Right Hon. GEO. SHAW-LEFEVRE. (20th February 1901.)

With reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, I am to say that, as it was considered both by the Commissioners and the Trustees to be of great importance, in view of the retirement of the late Master of the Hospital and the appointment of his successor, that the new Scheme should be established before the 1st of February, the Commissioners finally approved and established it on the 29th of January, before the receipt of your further letter of the 31st of that month.

Before doing so, however, they very carefully reconsidered the representations made to them in your letter of the 17th January, and came to the decision that they could not depart from the conclusions on this matter which were fully stated to you in their letter of the 26th ultimo.

I am to remind you that the Scheme was originally published at the end of last November, and that the period allowed for the receipt of objections and suggestions had already expired when your first letter of the 17th January was addressed to the Commissioners.

(Copy.)

**LETTER from the SECRETARY of the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS to the SECRETARY of the COUNCIL of the WINCHESTER AND DISTRICT FREE CHURCH FEDERATION. (9th February 1901.)**

With reference to your letter received on the 26th ultimo, I am to say that the period during which objections or suggestions relative to the proposed Scheme should be submitted to the Commissioners had expired some considerable time before its receipt, and the new Scheme was in fact directed to be sealed on the 29th ultimo.

I may, however, inform you that the new Scheme is little more than a consolidating Scheme, and that, except as regards the tenure of office of the Master, no changes of importance have been introduced.

With especial reference to the resolution which accompanied your letter, I am to say that the case of this Foundation is one in which it appears to the Commissioners to be particularly proper, even if it be not required by law, that the Trustees should be members of the Church of England. The Master of the Hospital must be a clergyman in priest's orders. He must be incumbent of the parish of St. Faith. The maintenance of the fabric of the parish church of St. Cross, and provision for the due and orderly performance therein of divine service, are also among the duties with which the Trust expressly charges the Trustees.

(Copy.)

**LETTER from the Right Hon. GEORGE SHAW-LEFEVRE to the SECRETARY OF THE CHARITY COMMISSIONERS. (Received 25th February 1901.)**

I am surprised to learn from your letter of the 20th instant that the Charity Commissioners, on the 29th of January last, two days after addressing to me their letter of the 27th, and without waiting for a reply from me, approved and established the new Scheme for the Hospital of St. Cross.

With reference to the remark in your letter that the Scheme was published at the end of November last, and that the time for raising objections to it had expired before the receipt by the Commissioners of my letter of January 17th, I beg leave to point out that the publication was, in my humble judgment, having regard to the importance of the Charity, of a very insufficient character. It appears to have been a short advertisement in a Hampshire paper that a new Scheme for St. Cross had been prepared by the Charity Commissioners, that a copy of it could be obtained on payment of a fee at some office in London, and that objections to it must be sent in within 21 days. It did not state the nature of the Scheme or of the changes introduced. The advertisement escaped my notice, and I believe that of others interested. It was only when, in January last, some days after the expiration of time for objections, the "Hampshire Chronicle" published the Scheme "in extenso" that my attention was called to it, and that I read the clause empowering the Town Council of Winchester to elect a Representative Trustee, with the restriction that he must, before acting in that capacity, sign a declaration that he is a member of the Church of England, a condition which appears to be most objectionable in principle, and which I believed to be unprecedented in new Schemes sanctioned of late years by the Charity Commissioners.

When I read this, I wrote at once to one of the Charity Commissioners, Sir George Young, asking for information as to the stage at which the new Scheme then stood. Sir George Young informed me in reply that although the time for objections had already expired, the Commissioners would entertain any representations I had to make upon the Scheme. I thereupon wrote on January 17th my first letter to the Commissioners on the Scheme. The Charity Commissioners replied nine days later, on January 26th. They did not inform me, neither had Sir George Young informed me, that the Scheme must be finally settled before February 1st, which, if necessary, should have induced a more prompt reply on their part. I received the letter of the Commission on the 27th, and replied to it on the 31st, and now, after three weeks interval, I am informed that the Commissioners had, without waiting for any reply from me, proceeded with haste to give their final approval to the Scheme on the 29th, thus shutting out all further correspondence or objections.

You state that the Commissioners before doing so again carefully considered my representations; but they did so without having before them my reply to their letter of the 27th, exposing, as I think, its errors and misconceptions.

As a result, a most serious principle, derogatory to the Nonconformists of this county, and wholly alien to the principles of modern legislation as applied to municipal institutions, has been adopted in the new Scheme without sufficient consideration; and the opportunity has been lost of making alterations on the constitution of the Governing Body of the Charity in accordance with the unanimous recommendations of the Committee of the House of Commons of 1884, and until it may please the majority of the Trustees of St. Cross to apply for another Scheme.

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ST. CROSS HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER.

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COPY of CORRESPONDENCE with the CHARITY COMMISSIONERS with REFERENCE to the NEW SCHEME for the ADMINISTRATION of ST. CROSS HOSPITAL, WINCHESTER.

(*Sir Walter Foster.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
14 March 1901.*

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[*Price 1½d.*]

**THAMES CONSERVANCY.**

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OCT 10 1901

**GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the  
RIVER THAMES, during the Year ended 31st December 1900, with a  
STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CONSERVATORS for that Year.**

*(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 April 1901.*

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**GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES, during the year ended 31st December 1900, with a STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the CONSERVATORS for that Year.**

**GENERAL REPORT.**

**LOWER RIVER.**

The Conservators have continued their dredging operations for the improvement of the navigable channel of the river below London Bridge, and their dredgers have during the year raised 292,305 cubic yards of material as under:—

At the outer edge of the Mucking Shoal	-	-	83,950 cubic yards.
At other parts of the river below Gravesend	-	19,940	„ „
Between Gravesend and the Royal Albert Dock	-	112,380	„ „
Above the Royal Albert Dock Entrance	-	76,035	„ „

Dredging has also been carried out on local shoals between Wandsworth and Richmond, and 16,139 cubic yards of material have been removed.

The river has been surveyed between the Nore Lightship and the Chapman Light, and the survey shows that the Yantlet Channel has maintained the depth of 26 feet at low water spring tides shown by the survey of 1898 and that the Leigh Middle buoyed channel is practically the same as when last surveyed, viz., about 24 feet 6 inches at low water spring tides.

Surveys have also been made at the upper end of Sea Reach, in the Lower Hope and in Bugbys and Woolwich Reaches. In Bugbys Reach where the dredger has been employed the survey shows a considerable improvement in the channel.

Above London Bridge surveys have been made from Wandsworth Creek to Richmond Bridge.

The moorings, landing places, and other works in the river have been maintained in efficient order and repair, and additional moorings laid down in several places.

Forty-eight sunken vessels were raised by the Conservators' wreck-raising plant during the year. Of these, eight were steam vessels measuring 5,912 tons, and forty were sailing vessels and barges measuring 1,609 tons.

Considerable progress has been made in the construction of the new weir and flood channel at Penton Hook, and the new lock at Shepperton has been completed and is now in use.

The



### Royal Commission on the Port of London.

The Royal Commission appointed in 1900—

“To inquire into the present administration of the Port of London and the water approaches thereto; the adequacy of the accommodation provided for vessels, and the loading and unloading thereof; the system of charge for such accommodation and the arrangements for warehousing dutiable goods; and to report whether any change or improvement in regard to any of the above matters is necessary for the promotion of the trade of the Port and the public interest”

commenced to take evidence on the 6th November.

Evidence was on that date given on behalf of the Conservators by the Secretary, Engineer, and Solicitor. Subsequently, at the desire of the Commissioners, the Conservators further considered the subject matter of the reference to the Commission and passed the following resolution, viz. :—

“In view of the tendency to increase the size and draught of ocean-going steamers the Conservators though not admitting that the Report of the Lower Thames Navigation Commission contains a specific recommendation that a navigable channel of 30 feet below low water of spring tides should be provided up to Gravesend, are prepared to deepen the river where necessary to provide such a channel, if Parliament considers it desirable and will provide the means for raising the necessary funds.”

This resolution was conveyed to the Commissioners by the Chairman of the Board, who gave evidence on the 20th November, when the Commissioners requested that they should be furnished with an estimate of the approximate cost of deepening the river to 30 feet at low water up to the Royal Albert Dock. This estimate is in course of preparation.

### UPPER RIVER.

The Conservators have given careful consideration to the subject of the supervision and inspection of the Upper River, and as a result they have appointed a Chief Inspector to control the whole of the non-tidal portion of the river from Cricklade to Teddington with the assistance of four Deputy Inspectors whose districts have been allocated as follows :—

- (a) Lechlade to Clifton Bridge.
- (b) Clifton Bridge to Medmenham Ferry.
- (c) Medmenham Ferry to Staines Bridge.
- (d) Staines Bridge to Teddington.

It is hoped that a greater efficiency in this branch of the service will now be secured.

Romney Weir near Windsor having given way in the early part of the year the Conservators decided to replace it by a weir having a greatly increased discharging capacity.

The new weir, which is almost completed, will have a clear waterway of 320 square feet more than the old weir, and will be of great benefit to the towns of Windsor and Eton in reducing the level of the flood water.

The new weir at Sonning, which gives an additional discharging capacity of 264 square feet, has been completed.

The dredging of a channel through the backwater below Old Windsor weir has been completed, the quantity of material removed being 87,000 cubic yards.

Dredging has also been carried out at various parts of the river between Lechlade and Staines for the maintenance of the navigable channel.

#### RIVER PURIFICATION.

The Conservators have continued to put in force the powers conferred upon them for the prevention of river pollution. Under the Act of 1894 their jurisdiction in this respect was extended to the whole of the Thames basin above the western limits of the Metropolis.

In carrying out these duties, the Conservators, whilst insisting on compliance with the requirements of the Act, have adopted the principle of leaving the Local Authorities full liberty of action as regards the manner in which drainage should be dealt with, and they have always granted reasonable time whenever a real disposition has been shown to comply with the provisions of the Act.

The Officers appointed for the purposes of inspection have continued to visit all towns, villages, and centres of population within the area named. At most of these places sewage farms or filtration works are now in operation, and have been kept under close inspection, and special attention has been paid to the character of effluents passing therefrom, samples having been frequently examined by the Conservators' Analyst.

Thirty-two towns and villages representing a population of over 80,000 have during the year diverted pollution from the streams.

At those places in the watershed where the drainage arrangements have not yet been placed on a satisfactory basis, the Conservators have brought pressure to bear upon the Local Authorities with a view to the prevention of pollution of the river. In almost all such cases the Conservators' requirements are in course of being complied with, and special mention may be made of such important centres as Witney, Thame, Marlborough, Hemel Hempstead, Woking, Leatherhead, Ashted, Ewell, and Cobham, where works are now being carried out, whilst at Chipping Norton, Burford, Hungerford, Wantage, Rickmansworth, and Amersham, drainage schemes have been adopted and are now under the consideration of the Local Government Board.

At Aylesbury, new sewage works involving considerable outlay have recently been brought into operation, but up to the end of the year the Authorities had not succeeded in preventing the pollution of the stream. This case is receiving the Conservators' special attention.

In the course of the year there has been a recurrence of pollution at York Town (Surrey) and at the villages of Steeple Aston and Bodicote (Oxon), and the Conservators have urged on the responsible authorities the necessity of taking more effectual measures for the prevention of pollution.

The

The Conservators instituted legal proceedings in 16 cases where they encountered difficulties in enforcing the provisions of the Act. In five of the cases convictions were obtained, of the remaining 11 summonses, nine were adjourned, with the consent of the Conservators, on the bodies or persons summoned undertaking to prevent the continuance of the pollution; another was withdrawn on the same understanding, whilst in one case the summons was dismissed. Two convictions were also obtained in respect of summonses adjourned from the year 1899.

The inspection of farms, manufactories, private residences, and other scattered premises, has been continued, and in 126 instances pollution has been diverted.

The Conservators have exercised their powers with regard to the inspection of houseboats and launches, with the view of ensuring that the sanitary arrangements thereon are satisfactory. These vessels have been watched by the Inspectors and no case of pollution has been detected.

The surface of the river to the western boundary of the County of London has been duly scavenged as required by the Act.

The Conservators early in the year appointed two additional officers for the more efficient inspection of the river within and below the Metropolis.

#### GENERAL.

The river maintained its flow, in the driest months of the year, at a considerably higher level than during the dry season of 1899. In June the daily average flow over Teddington Weir, after the abstraction of the supplies of the water companies, was 443 million gallons, in July 247 million gallons, in August 244 million gallons (or three times the flow recorded in August 1899), and in September 199½ million gallons. In October the daily average rose to 221½ million gallons and reached 883 million gallons in December.

In the Session of 1900 the Lambeth Waterworks Company and the East London Waterworks Company obtained Acts authorising them to take additional water from the river when there was a flow at the rate of not less than 190,000,000 gallons per day passing over Molesey weir and the protective clauses required by the Conservators were inserted in these Acts.

Other Bills affecting the Thames, introduced into Parliament during the Session of 1900, were watched, and the necessary steps taken to guard the interests of the public in connection with the river.

The locks, weirs, and other works throughout the river have been maintained in an efficient state.

Proceedings have been taken by the Conservators in cases of vessels being improperly navigated, and 14 convictions were obtained.

The provisions of the Conservancy Act of 1894 and bye-laws have been enforced, resulting in 144 convictions in respect of discharging ashes and rubbish into the river, and of sundry other offences.

Ten convictions for infractions of the Explosives Bye-laws and two convictions in respect of offences under the Petroleum Acts have been obtained.

Twenty-four cases of infractions of the Rules for regulating the conveyance of Government explosives on the river have been reported by the Conservators' officers. Of these cases fourteen related to explosives for the War Department and ten to explosives for the Admiralty and the respective Departments were duly notified.

*F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Chairman.*  
*Robert Philipson, Secretary.*

Thames Conservancy Office, Victoria Embankment, E.C.,  
1 April 1901.

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THAMES CONSERVANCY.

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LOWER NAVIGATION.

## THAMES CONSERVANCY.—LOWER NAVIGATION.

No. 1.—AN ACCOUNT of MONEYS Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ended 31st December 1900.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Tonnage Dues	-	-	56,951 8 1	Establishment and Working Expenses:—	-	-	-	4,155 17 8	-	-	-	-	-
Tofts:—	-	-	-	Secretary and Staff (apportionment)	-	-	-	3,680 8 9	-	-	-	-	-
Barge	-	9,797 18 6	-	Engineer and Staff (apportionment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pleasure	-	2,092 11 1	-	Law Expenses: Solicitor and Staff (apportionment)	-	-	1,161 11 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water Companies	-	2,450 - -	-	Other Law Charges	-	-	378 15 8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canal Companies	-	1,050 - -	-	Less,—Costs recovered	-	-	110 5 0	208 10 8	-	-	-	-	-
Pier Dues	-	-	3,792 14 6	Costs of Arbitration—London and Tilbury Lighterage Co.—Dredging in Lower Hope	-	-	-	1,480 1 11	-	-	-	-	-
Rents for Accommodations	-	-	10,148 6 6	Office Expenses, including Stationery and Printing (apportionment)	-	-	-	225 16 6	-	-	-	-	-
Rents for Accommodations above Teddington	-	-	253 12 8	Lockkeepers' Wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,655 18 5	-	-
Other Rents	-	-	596 10 11	Harbour Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,581 14 6	-	-
Dredging Licenses	-	-	1,449 16 2	Less,—Repayments and for Damage to Craft	-	-	-	7,842 12 8	-	-	1,877 8 1	-	-
Explosives Licenses	-	-	71 - -	Less,—Repayments	-	-	-	321 - 4	-	-	7,521 18 4	-	-
				Inspection above London Bridge	-	-	-	1,378 10 5	-	-	1,858 4 11	-	-
				Less,—Repayments	-	-	-	15 5 6	-	-	1,629 4 8	-	-
				Collection of Dues and Tolls	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,541 17 2	-	-
				Mooring Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,998 1 1	-	-
				Less,—Repayments for laying and maintaining Private Moorings and for Damage to Craft	-	-	-	10,539 6 3	-	-	-	-	-
				Received for Loan of Craft	-	-	-	3,997 9 1	-	-	-	-	-
				Repair and Maintenance of Works:—	-	-	-	-	-	-	599 1 3	-	-
				Causeways, Foreshores, Beacons, and Tidal Observations	-	-	-	794 2 1	-	-	-	-	-
				Less,—Repayments for Damage	-	-	-	195 - 10	-	-	-	-	-
				Locks, Weirs, Towing-paths, and River Banks	-	-	-	5,080 2 2	-	-	4,947 17 6	-	-
				Less,—Repayments for Damage	-	-	-	121 4 8	-	-	858 14 9	-	-
				Surveys	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000 - -	-	-
				Service of Loan:—	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025 16 1	-	-
				Interest on "A" Debenture Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	109 7 2	-	-
				Purchase of Stock for Sinking Fund for Redemption of "A" Debenture Stock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Stamp Duty on Transfers, and Bank Charges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
											6,985 18 6		
											4,195 3 3		



THAMES CONSERVANCY.—LOWER NAVIGATION—continued.

No. 2.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Amount as per last Account				-				
Evaporator for s.s. "Conservator"	171,354	2	7	-				
J. Percy—Compensation for Loss of Tolls in consequence of construction of Richmond Footbridge	80	-	-	-				
Amount of Award				-				
Umpire's Fees, Law Costs, &c.	2,548	-	-	-				
	248	14	11	-				
Purchase of Ferry Wharf, adjoining Port of London Wharf, Millwall	3,590	14	11	-				
Purchase money				-				
Agents Charges	1,500	-	-	-				
Filling up part of Wharf	50	18	6	-				
	169	6	2	-				
				-	4,300	13	7	
Balance	175,644	16	3	-	175,644	16	3	
	1,778	7	9	-	1,778	7	9	
				-	£.	177,423	3	11
				-				
Amount as per last Account				-				
Fines for Accommodations				-				
Received on account of H. M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests as per Account No. 9. Fines for Accommodations				-				
				-				
				-	1,093	13	4	
	175,575	17	3	-				
	2,047	6	8	-				
				-	£.	177,423	3	11

No. 3.—SPECIAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

STAINES RESERVOIRS, &C., ACT, 1896.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Expenditure on Penton Hook Weir, 1899	409	-	3	-				
" " " 1900	3,585	13	-	-				
Balance				-				
				-	4,004	13	3	
				-	1,302	-	9	
				-	£.	5,306	14	-
				-				
Amount received from Staines Reservoirs Joint Committee				-				
Interest on 4,000l. placed on loan, from 29th Jan. 1897 to 31st Dec. 1899				-	216	6	6	
to 14th Nov. 1900				-	90	7	6	
				-	£.	5,000	-	-
				-	306	14	-	
				-	£.	5,306	14	-

No. 4.—MOLESEY WEIR (RECONSTRUCTION OR ADAPTATION) WORKS ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance	100	-	-
Amount received from the Woking Water and Gas Company, under Section 14 of the Woking Water and Gas Act, 1869	100	-	-



No. 5.—RESERVE INCOME ACCOUNT.

	Cash.		Amount of Stock.		Cost of Stock.		Cash.		Total.			
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.		
Shepperton New Lock and Lock House—Further payment (Making 8,305 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> in all).	4,102	9 10	-	-	88,394	15 8	82,126	18 4	11,759	12 9	43,880	11 1
Teddington New Lock—on Account . . . . .	199	12 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,582	- 4	14,582	- 4
Loan to Upper Navigation . . . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance consisting of—												
Cash . . . . .	18,039	10 9	4,302	2 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock, Account No. 13 . . . . .	82,126	18 4	4,000	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	£.		£.	s. d.								
	50,166	9 1	8,302	2 4					26,341	13 1	58,468	11 5

No. 6.—INSURANCE AND RENEWAL OF CRAFT FUND.

	Cash.		Amount of Stock.		Costs of Stock.		Cash.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Moiety of cost of new Tug	650	- -	18,427	17 2	19,364	5 5	1,297	15 11
Loans to Upper Navigation—								
Moiety of cost of new Tug	650	- -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Old Windsor Tumbling Bay	700	- -	480	15 5	600	- -	-	-
Law Costs, Vidler . . . . .	700	- -	510	6 2	588	12 5	-	-
	2,050	- -	-	-	-	-	1,500	- -
Balance consisting of—								
Cash . . . . .	97	15 11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock Account No. 13 . . . . .	20,397	17 10	19,424	18 9	20,397	17 -	2,797	15 11
	£.		£.	s. d.			£.	s. d.
	20,495	13 9	2,700	- -	20,397	17 -	20,397	17 10
	23,195	13 9					23,195	13 9

THAMES CONSERVANCY.—LOWER NAVIGATION—continued.

No. 7.—SINKING FUND FOR DEBT ACCOUNT.

	Amount of Stock.				Cost of Stock.			
	Mid. Rail. 3½ per Cent. Debentures.	St. Ls. per Cent. Consols.	Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures.		Mid. Rail. 3½ per Cent. Debentures.	St. Ls. per Cent. Consols.	Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures.	
Balance				£. s. d.				£. s. d.
				6,764 11 -				
Sinking Fund for the Redemption of 100,000l. "A" Debenture Stock, Thames Conservancy Act, 1894, Section 290:—								
Amount at date of last Account	2,328 14 4	27 19 10	2,930 17 4	2,281 4 6	31 - 8	3,978 18 11		
Annual amount set aside	- - -	- - -	986 7 -	- - -	- - -	1,085 16 1		
Re-investment of Dividends	- - -	- - -	143 12 6	- - -	- - -	117 10 10		
	2,328 14 4	27 19 10	4,060 16 10	2,281 4 6	31 - 8	4,459 5 10		
						31 - 8		2,281 4 6
								£. 6,764 11 -

No. 8.—OFFICE BUILDINGS (VICTORIA EMBANKMENT) ACCOUNT.

	Amount of Stock.				Cost of Stock.			
	Mid. Rail. 3½ per Cent. Debentures.	St. Ls. per Cent. Consols.	Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures.		Mid. Rail. 3½ per Cent. Debentures.	St. Ls. per Cent. Consols.	Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures.	
Cost of Buildings, as per 1895 Accounts				£. s. d.				£. s. d.
				18,083 15 3				
Sinking Fund to replace Amount expended on Buildings.								
Amount at date of last Account								
Amount set aside	113 - 9	2 15 8	115 - 6	111 1 4	3 - 9	129 3 6		
Re-investment of Dividends	- - -	- - -	98 9 3	- - -	- - -	40 - -		
	113 - 9	2 15 8	169 14 8	111 1 4	3 - 9	175 10 3		
						3 - 9		111 1 4
Balance								289 12 4
								17,794 2 11
								£. 18,083 15 3

No. 9.—THE CONSERVATORS OF THE RIVER THAMES IN ACCOUNT WITH H.M. COMMISSIONERS OF WOODS AND FORESTS.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Payment made in 1900 to H.M. Commissioners of Woods and Forests—						
1st March, Revenue Account	5,907	9	8			
1st March, Capital Account	1,144					
Balance payable in 1901	7,111	9	3			
	7,034	12	11			
	£.			£.		
				14,146	2	2
Balance from last Account, Amounts received in 1899, payable 1st March 1900	6,031	5	11			
Amount payable on Conservancy Piers for 1899	180	3	4			
Amount received in 1900—Proportion of rents for accommodations, &c., as per Account No. 1	6,010	19	7			
Amount of Fines for accommodations as per Account No. 2	1,023	13	4			
	£.			£.		
				7,111	9	3
				7,034	12	11
				£.		
				14,146	2	2

No. 10.—OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Water Companies	500					
Tolls	730	11	10			
Pier Dues		1	6			
Penalties and Costs	99	13	6			
Tonnage Dues	5	17				
Rents	348	15	8			
Accounts for Wrecks and Damages	1,035	15	11			
Balance of Contribution from Heston and Isleworth Urban District Council (Richmond Footbridge Works)	2,019	14	5			
Due from Upper Navigation Fund—Proportion of certain Expenditure and Registration Fees	738	9	5			
	910	10	9			
Cash on Loan to Upper Navigation	4,868	14	7			
	6,050					
	£.			£.		
				10,318	14	7

No. 11.—OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Sundry Accounts for Stores and Materials received, and for repairs to Craft (Estimate)						
Interest unpaid on Navigation Bonds	92	17	7			
Greenwich Pier Company, Amount in hand		8	6			
Deposit for Tonnage Dues	200					
Deposits for Tolls	135					
Clutton, J. H.—Assessor's Fees	177	9				
Half Pay for Clerk, on active service in South Africa	48	7	3			
				644	2	4
Bonds issued by the Corporation of London prior to the Thames Conservancy Act, 1857, unredeemed at 31st December 1900, see Accounts 1895						
Debenture Stock issued under Thames Conservancy Act, 1864, see Capital Account 1895						
				£.		
				5,844	2	4

No. 12.--BALANCE SHEET.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Capital, Account No. 2 . . . . .	177,423	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Capital Account (Staines Reservoirs Act, 1896) No. 3 . . . . .	1,302	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molesley Weir Works, Account No. 4 . . . . .	100	-	-	22,537	1	11	-	-	-
Reserve Income, Account No. 5 . . . . .	50,166	9	1	108	7	9	22,433	14	3
Insurance of Craft Fund, Account No. 6 . . . . .	20,495	13	9	-	-	-	1,662	9	1
Sinking Fund, Account No. 7 . . . . .	6,764	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,095
Buildings, Victoria Embankment, Account No. 8 . . . . .	16,083	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	1,918
Payable to Her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests:— Proportion of Rents and Fines for Accommodations, 1900, Account No. 9 . . . . .	7,084	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	59,578
Sundry Outstanding Accounts payable, Account No. 11 . . . . .	5,844	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	17,794
Balance—Revenue not yet received, Account No. 10 . . . . .	10,318	14	7	-	-	-	-	-	10,318
									5,300
	£.						£.		
	297,538	3	7				297,538	3	7

No. 13.—LOWER NAVIGATION STOCK ACCOUNT.—31st December 1900.

STOCK.	Rate per Cent.	Amount of Stock.					Cost of Stock.					
		Reserve Income Account.	Insurance of Craft Fund.	Sinking Funds.		Total.	Reserve Income Account.	Insurance of Craft Fund.	Sinking Funds.		Total.	
				"A" Thames Conservancy Debenture Stock.	Office Buildings Victoria Embankment.				"A" Thames Conservancy Debenture Stock.	Office Buildings Victoria Embankment.		
Consols	2½	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
		- - -	27 19 10	2 15 8	30 15 6	- - -	- - -	31 - 8	3 - 9	34 1 5	- - -	- - -
Midland Railway Debentures	2½	- - -	2,323 14 4	113 - 9	2,436 14 3	814 9 2	808 2 5	2,281 4 6	111 1 4	3,195 8 3	- - -	- - -
Great Northern Railway Debentures	3	- - -	4,050 16 10	159 14 3	4,209 10 3	2,676 2 7	2,628 16 7	4,452 5 10	175 10 3	7,556 12 8	- - -	- - -
Great Eastern Railway Preference	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3,571 - - -	3,571 - - -	5,037 1 6	- - -	- - -	5,037 1 6	- - -	- - -
Metropolitan Consolidated	3½	5,147 17 8	- - -	- - -	5,147 17 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - - -	- - -	- - -
London County Consolidated	2½	5,308 3 3	- - -	- - -	5,308 3 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - - -	- - -	- - -
Liverpool Corporation	2½	5,318 19 9	- - -	- - -	5,318 19 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - - -	- - -	- - -
Birmingham Corporation	2½	5,242 6 9	- - -	- - -	5,242 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - - -	- - -	- - -
Birkenhead Corporation	2½	5,108 7 9	- - -	- - -	5,108 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - - -	- - -	- - -
Portsmouth Corporation	2½	5,108 7 9	- - -	- - -	5,108 7 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5,000 - - -	- - -	- - -
India Stock	2½	2,280 12 9	12,863 7 0	- - -	14,683 19 9	2,198 18 4	11,688 17 4	- - -	- - -	13,755 15 8	- - -	- - -
		33,304 15 8	19,424 18 9	375 10 8	6,402 11 -	39,126 18 4	20,397 17 10	6,764 11 -	289 13 4	£59,578 19 6		

## THAMES CONSERVANCY.—UPPER NAVIGATION.

No. 1.—ACCOUNT of MONIEYS Received and Expended by the Conservators of the River Thames, for the Year ended 31st December 1900.

R E C E I P T S.		EXPENDITURE		£. s. d.		£. s. d.		£. s. d.	
Water Companies :—									
Balance of Contributions, 25th December 1899	2,788 15							1,385 5 10	
Contributions, 24th June 1900	12,253 15							1,173 9 7	
On account of Contributions, 25th December 1900	9,879							387 3 9	
Tolls :—									
Barge	946	3	24,921 10					1,170 11 4	
Pleasure	5,904	9 10						1,003 18 1	
								2,412 4 3	
								1,085 12 2	
								11 7 3	
								1,084 4 11	
								149 12 6	
Registration and other Fees (apportionment) :—			4,850 10 1						8,319 0 0
Houseboat	926	8 0						1,618 1 10	
Pleasure Boat	458	5 7						6 8 9	
Launch	402							2,161 0 1	
Weir Permits and other Fees	55	15 9						67 5 11	
								2,003 14 2	
								1,192 2	
								51 4	
								5,929 19 2	
								1,578 9 4	
								257 19 10	
								1,320 9 6	
								662 18 4	
								84 11 4	
			1,843 10 1						19,946 11 7



THAMES CONSERVANCY.—UPPER NAVIGATION—continued.

No. 2.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Amount as per last Account	221,136	6	0			
Purchase of Land in connection with the alteration to the Tumbling Bay at Old Windsor Weir		10	10			
Further extinguishment of Upper Navigation Commissioners Debt		105	-			
	221,251	17	0			
Balance		528	3	4	221,780	-
					221,780	-
Amount as per last Account						221,075
Stock issued in further extinguishment of Upper Navigation Commissioners Debt						105

No. 3.—RESERVE INCOME ACCOUNT.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance						
				6,943	12	-
Balance at date of last Account						5,788
Transferred from Receipt and Expenditure, Account No. 1						1,155
						6,943
						12

NOTE.—Loans from Lower Navigation  
Balance of Income



No. 4.—SINKING FUND FOR DEBT ACCOUNT.

	£. s. d.	Amount of Stock.				Cost of Stock.			
		Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debentures.	2½ 15s. per Cent. Consols.	Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures.	Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debentures.	2½ 15s. per Cent. Consols.	Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures.	Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debentures.	
Balance	7,442 2 1								
Sinking Fund for the Redemption of 110,000l. "B" Debenture Stock, Thames Conservancy Act, 1894, Section 280 :—									
Amount at date of last Account		2,556 2 -	30 15 7	3,912 19 0	2,510 8 4	34 2 9	3,006 17 3		
Annual amount set aside		-	-	1,984 19 9	-	-	1,128 7 9		
Re-investment of Dividends		-	-	157 19 7	-	-	162 6 -		
		2,556 2 -	30 15 7	4,455 18 10	2,510 8 4	34 2 9	4,897 11 -		
	£.						34 2 9	2,510 8 4	£. 7,442 2 1

No. 5.—OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE.

Tolls	£. s. d.	98 15 7	£. s. d.	1,200 - -
Penalties and Costs		6 9 -		39 14 9
Water Companies (balance of contributions due 25th December 1900)		3,625 18 8		910 10 9
Less, — Payable to Lower Navigation		500 - -		
Rents		3,125 18 8		
Ballast supplied and other Accounts		10 15 -		
		464 4 5		
	£.	3,646 2 8	£.	8,200 5 6

No. 6.—OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS PAYABLE.

Sundry Accounts for Stores and Materials received (Estimate)	£. s. d.	- - -	£. s. d.	1,200 - -
Due to Inland Revenue (Income Tax deducted from Payments)		- - -		39 14 9
Due to Lower Navigation Fund		- - -		910 10 9
Cash on Loan from Lower Navigation		- - -		
Debenture Stock issued under the Thames Conservancy Act, 1894		- - -		2,150 5 6
		£106,730 - -		6,050 - -
			£.	8,200 5 6

THAMES CONSERVANCY.—UPPER NAVIGATION—continued.

No. 7.—BALANCE SHEET.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Capital, Account No. 2	-	-	-	221,780	-	4
Reserve Income, Account No. 3	-	-	-	6,943	12	-
Sinking Fund, Account No. 4	-	-	-	7,442	2	1
Sundry Outstanding Accounts Payable, No. 6	-	-	-	8,200	5	6
Balance—Revenue not yet received, Account No. 5	-	-	-	3,646	2	8
	£.			248,012	2	7
Capital, Account No. 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at Bank (Capital Account)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at Bank (Current Account)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less,—Cheques unpaid	-	-	-	24	3	4
Cash in hand and Sundry Balances	-	-	-	7,768	8	4
	-	-	-	125	9	2
				7,898	17	6
Stock Account:—						
Sinking Fund, "B" Debenture Stock, Account No. 4:						
Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Debentures	-	-	-	2,510	8	4
£. 2 15s. per Cent. Consols	-	-	-	34	2	9
Great Northern Railway 3 per Cent. Debentures	-	-	-	4,897	11	-
				7,442	2	1
Outstanding Accounts Receivable, No. 5	-	-	-	3,646	2	8
Value of Stores and Materials received (Estimate), Account No. 6	-	-	-	1,200	-	-
Cash on Loan from Lower Navigation	-	-	-	6,050	-	-
	£.			248,012	2	7

The foregoing Accounts were examined and settled at the Annual Meeting of the Conservators, held on the 1st April 1901, and found just and true, and allowed accordingly.

F. D. Dixon-Hartland, Chairman.  
Robert Philipson, Secretary.

I have examined the foregoing Statement of the Accounts of the Conservators of the River Thames, together with the Deeds and Certificates relating to the Buildings and Investments referred to therein, and have compared the same with the Books and Vouchers relating thereto, and hereby certify them to be correct.

1 April 1901.

Harry Tomlinson,  
Auditor appointed by the Treasury under  
57 & 58 Vict. c. 187.

THAMES CONSERVANCY.

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CONTRACTS.

The Contracts entered into by the Conservators during the Year 1900, for both the Lower and Upper Navigations, are entered in the Seal Register No. 2, pages 12 to 18.

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**THAMES CONSERVANCY.**

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**GENERAL REPORT of the PROCEEDINGS of  
the CONSERVATORS of the RIVER THAMES,  
during the Year ended 31st December 1900,  
with a STATEMENT of the ACCOUNTS of the  
CONSERVATORS for that Year.**

*(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)*

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,  
2 April 1901.*

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**[Price 2*1*d.]**

ULTIMUS HÆRES (SCOTLAND) (ACCOUNT AND LIST  
OF ESTATES).

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RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,  
dated 25 April 1901 ;—for,

RETURN “ of ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS  
of the KING’s and LORD TREASURER’S REMEMBRANCER in *Scotland*,  
in the Year ended the 31st day of December 1900, in the Administration  
of ESTATES and TREASURE TROVE on behalf of the CROWN : ”

“ And, of ALPHABETICAL LIST of ESTATES which fell to the CROWN as  
ULTIMUS HÆRES in *Scotland*, administered by the KING’s and LORD  
TREASURER’S REMEMBRANCER, in the same Year.

Treasury Chambers, }  
25 April 1901. }

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AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

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(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
*26 April 1901.*

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L O N D O N :  
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ULTIMUS HÆRES ACCOUNT, 1900.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of Receipts and Payments of the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in the Administration of Estates and Treasure Trove in Scotland, on behalf of the Crown, in the Year ended 31st December 1900.

		RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.							
		Estates' Account.		Crown's Share Account.		TOTAL.		Estates' Account.		Crown's Share Account.		TOTAL.	
		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Balances at 31st December 1899	-	10,441	10 1	23,421	14 8	33,862	10 9	1,971	4 2	-	-	1,971	4 2
Amount received in respect of Estates	-	12,482	11 6	-	-	12,482	11 6	5,192	11 11	-	-	5,192	11 11
Transfers from Estates' Account to Crown's Share Account	-	-	-	1,520	17 10	1,520	17 10	1,520	17 10	-	-	1,520	17 10
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	372	2 1	-	-	372	2 1
Payments on account of Treasure Trove	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	15 4	16	15 4
Amount paid to Auditor	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	26	-
Transfer from Crown's Share Account to His Majesty's Exchequer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balances at 31st December 1900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,867	11 7	15,000	-	15,000	-
	-	£.	22,924	7 7	26,942	12 6	49,867	1	22,924	7 7	26,942	12 6	49,867

Note.—The Crown's rights were waived in respect of real and personal property of the estimated value of 1,108*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*, subject to certain payments for Crown's share and costs.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st December 1900.

	Liabilities.	Assets.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer	-	25,768 8 9
Crown's Share Account	11,900 17 2	-
Sundry Estates	15,264 3 1	1,396 11 6
	£. 27,165 - 3	27,165 - 3

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, }  
16 March 1901.

Examined and found correct,  
G. H. Hunt, Auditor.

Kenneth Mackenzie,  
King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of ESTATES reported to the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer as having fallen to the CROWN as *ULTIMUS HERES* in *Scotland*, and dealt with by him, *virtute officii*, in the Year ended 31st December 1900.

*Note.*—By the Law of Scotland, the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, in virtue of his office, is entitled to administer without confirmation (Letters of Administration) or other process of law the assets of estates which fall to the Crown as *Ultimus Heres*.

Name of Intestate.	Designation and Residence of Intestate.	REMARKS.
Bain, Agnes - - -	67, St. Michael Street, Dumfries - -	Crown proved to have no interest.
Bell, Agnes Shields - -	Domestic Servant, Dunmore Park, Airth -	Under administration.
Blacklock, John - - -	Labourer, Niddrie Mill, Liberton - -	Gift to widow.
Bonnyman, Katherine - -	Elmhill House Asylum, Aberdeen - -	Under administration.
Campbell, Joan - - -	Domestic Servant, Newton House, Kelso -	Funds distributed by H.M. Postmaster General.
Cordiner, Alexander - -	Farmservant, Bethelnie, Old Meldrum -	Debts exceed assets.
Cowan, Francis - - -	South Laggan, Spean Bridge, Fort William	Crown's right not determined.
Cowie, Agnes - - -	Bensloy, Irvine - - - - -	Funds distributed by H.M. Postmaster General.
Cranston, Jessie - - -	Formerly domestic servant, 12A, Dundonald Street, Edinburgh.	Gift to son.
Darby, Catherine - - -	61, Larch Street, Dundee - - -	Under administration.
Deany, Samuel - - -	Police Constable, 76, John Street, Glasgow	- - ditto.
Devine, Mary Ann - - -	81, Stirling Street, Cowcaddens, Glasgow	- - ditto.
Dewar, Andrew - - -	Retired labourer, Glasgorry, Monzievaird -	- - ditto.
Douglas, Christina Gray -	415, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow - - -	- - ditto.
or Douglas, William McDougall -	Searcher of records, 30, St. Andrew Square	Debts exceed assets.
Edward, Jane Burness - -	Star Inn, Bervie - - - - -	Under administration.
or Ferguson, James Boyd - -	Parkstone, Dorset - - - - -	- - ditto.
Fisher, William - - -	Stationer's shopman, Drysdale Street, Alloa	- - ditto.
Flett, William - - -	Merchant, Leith - - - - -	Crown proved to have no interest.
Fraser, Hugh - - -	Muirtown, Inverness - - - - -	Under administration.
Gibson, Thomas - - -	54, High Street, Lanark - - - - -	- - ditto.
Green, Alexander - - -	(Address unknown) - - - - -	Crown's right not determined.
Griffin, Frank Wilfred - -	Stage manager, Empire Theatre, Glasgow -	Under administration.
Harris, James - - -	2nd Batt. Black Watch - - - - -	- - ditto.
Heriott, Archibald - - -	Campbeltown - - - - -	- - ditto.
Hodge, Margaret - - -	41, Raeburn Place, Edinburgh - - -	Debts exceed assets.
Hodson, John - - -	M.D., Salisbury Street, Edinburgh - -	Under administration.
Hope, Jeanie McGaw - - -	8, Balfour Street, Leith - - - - -	Crown's right not determined.
or Hunter, Susan - - -	71, Keptie Street, Arbroath - - - -	Under administration.
Hutcheson, Catherine Marshall	(Address unknown) - - - - -	Funds distributed by H.M. Postmaster General.
Hutton, Isobel Steedman -	Leith - - - - -	Under administration.
or Kidd, William John - - -	27, Alma Street, Govan - - - - -	Crown proved to have no interest.
Lang, James - - -	Trooper, Belune's Mounted Infantry -	Gift to half brother.



ALPHABETICAL LIST of Estates reported to the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Designation and Residence of Intestate.	REMARKS.
Livingston, John Hynd - - -	Ironfounder, Model Lodging House, Leith	Under administration.
Mitchell, James - - -	(Address unknown) - - -	Crown proved to have no interest.
Moir, Mary Arbuthnot - - -	27, Hamilton Place, Edinburgh - - -	Under administration.
Morrice, Margaret - - -	Loanend, Strichen - - -	Gift to half-sister and nephew.
Muir, Isabella - - -	Milliner, 116, Paisley Road West, Glasgow	Under administration.
Muir, Robert - - -	Grocer, Kirkliston - - -	- - ditto.
Munro, James Burgess - - -	Mason, 1, South Street, Grantown-on-Spey.	Gift to aunt.
Murray, John - - -	Labourer, 41, Turner Street, Glasgow	Under administration.
McCann, Thomas - - -	Victoria Home, Motherwell - - -	- - ditto.
McDonald, Fanny Crawford - - -	30, Dunearn Street, Glasgow - - -	- - ditto.
McDonald, John Cameron - - -	Belize, British Honduras - - -	- - ditto.
McGowan, Jane - - -	Middlebie Manse, Ecclefechan - - -	- - ditto.
McGuire, Catherine Fitzpatrick or	46, Duke Street, Glasgow - - -	- - ditto.
McHardy, William - - -	Waiter, Station Hotel, Perth - - -	- - ditto.
McLaren, Mary - - -	17, Greyfriars Lane, Perth - - -	- - ditto.
McLean, Catherine - - -	Printfield worker, 20, Random Street, Alexandria.	- - ditto.
McLean, Jessie Sinclair or Nisbet or	Model lodging house, East Russell Street, Glasgow.	- - ditto.
McLuskey, John - - -	Poorhouse, Govan - - -	Debts exceed assets.
McMillan, Isabella Ferrie - - -	Lady's maid, Stewartlea, Ayr - - -	Under administration.
McMillan, Maggie - - -	114, Sandyfaulds Street, Glasgow - - -	- - ditto.
McPhail, Sarah Ann - - -	Domestic servant, Wolflaw, Forfar - - -	Crown's right not determined.
McTaggart, Isabella Taylor or	31, Gallowgate, Rothesay - - -	- - ditto.
Nicolson, John - - -	Lamplighter, 22, Oakbank Street, Glasgow	Gift to aunt.
Pentland, Janet Gray Alexander or Johnston or	53, Carnethie Street, Rosewell - - -	Under administration.
Redpath, Agnes - - -	Dodmill, Legerwood - - -	Crown proved to have no interest.
Reid, Margaret - - -	Chapel Croft, Cambusbarron - - -	Under administration.
Ritchie, Elizabeth - - -	Twynholm - - -	Gift to children.
Robb, William - - -	1st Batt. Highland Light Infantry - - -	Gift to widow.
Robertson, David - - -	Teacher, 12, Morningside Road, Edinburgh	Under administration.
Rogers, Jane Lyle - - -	Park Cottages, Kilmalcolm - - -	- - ditto.
Rogerson, William - - -	Poplar Cottage, Holywood, Dumfries - - -	- - ditto.
Rowan, William - - -	Street porter, 51, Yeaman Shore, Dundee - - -	- - ditto.
Schutt, Fritz - - -	Labourer, 43, Bangor Road, Leith - - -	- - ditto.
Sharp, Charles - - -	Lancesergeant, 2nd Battalion, Royal Highlanders.	Funds distributed by H.M. Postmaster General.
Sharp, George - - -	Papermaker, Iona Cottage, Bankhead, Newhills.	Under administration.
Shearer, Mary - - -	9, High Street, Edinburgh - - -	- - ditto.

ALPHABETICAL List of Estates reported to the King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, &c.—*continued.*

Name of Intestate.	Designation and Residence of Intestate.	REMARKS.
Short, Robert - - -	Labourer, 49, South Coburg Street, Glasgow.	Crown proved to have no interest.
Skae, Jean - - -	Broomhill Home, Kirkintilloch - -	Under administration.
Small, Margaret McKenzie or	12, Chestnut Row, Aberdeen - - -	Under administration.
Smith, Donald - - -	Fraserburgh - - - - -	ditto.
Society of Carpenters of Leith -	Leith - - - - -	ditto.
Steedman, Elizabeth Robertson or	Leith - - - - -	ditto.
Steedman, John - - -	Leith - - - - -	ditto.
Steedman, Margaret - - -	Leith - - - - -	ditto.
Steedman, Elizabeth - - -	Leith - - - - -	ditto.
Stewart, Charlotte - - -	Boltachan, Weem, Aberfeldy - - -	ditto.
Sutherland, Donald - - -	Labourer, Saltburn - - - - -	ditto.
Tannock, James - - -	Artist, Kilmarnock - - - - -	Crown proved to have no interest.
Taylor, Isabella - - -	Hill Manse, Stonehouse - - - - -	Under administration.
Thom, John - - -	Quarrier, 46, High Craigends, Kilsyth -	Gift to mother.
Tyson, Thomas - - -	West's Court, Raploch Street, Larkhall -	Debts exceed assets.
Wallace, Helen Hamilton or	54, Brunswick Street, Glasgow - - -	Gift in accordance with informal will.

Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh, }  
16 March 1901.

*Kenneth Mackenzie,*  
King's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.



ULTIMUS HERES (SCOTLAND) (ACCOUNT  
AND LIST OF ESTATES).

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RETURN of ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of the RECEIPTS  
and PAYMENTS of the KING'S and LORD  
TREASURER'S REMEMBRANCE in *Scotland*,  
in the Year ended the 31st day of December  
1900, in the Administration of ESTATES and  
TREASURER TROVEON behalf of the CROWN; and  
of ALPHABETICAL LIST of ESTATES which fell  
to the CROWN as ULTIMUS HERES in *Scotland*,  
administered by the KING'S and LORD TREA-  
SURER'S REMEMBRANCE, in the same Year.

(*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.*)

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*Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,*  
26 April 1901.

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[*Price 1d.*] ]





