

swallow up the greater portion of them, I have the honour to state that the Treasury Board have considered the matter, and they direct that each case be referred to them for decision as to the action to be taken.

Yours truly,

The Auditor General.

J. M. COURTNEY, *Sec. T.B.*

Order in Council, July 24, 1894.—That a number of deaths occur annually among the fishermen who are entitled to fishing bounty, and in the majority of cases, the men are poor, die intestate and leave no property worth the cost of administration. The bounty in such cases, by right belongs to the nearest of kin to the deceased, but that, under an Order of the Treasury Board, dated 19th June, 1888, all cases where small sums are due the estates of persons who die intestate and leave little or no property of any consequence, must be referred to the Treasury Board for decision as to the action to be taken, which course necessitates a separate Order in Council in each case.

That as those to whom the money rightfully belongs are, in most cases, in needy circumstances, that a general Order be granted, authorizing in case of death among the fishermen of the class referred to, to pay the amount earned to the widow, father, mother or children as the case may be, of the deceased, without reference to the Treasury Board.

JOSEPH POPE, *Asst. C.P.C.*

Franking Privilege at Ottawa.

Order in Council, February 25, 1892.—By an Order in Council, dated February 25, 1892, the following regulations governing the franking privilege were approved:—

Regulations.

1. In each department there may be used one franking stamp, such stamp being a facsimile of the usual signature of the deputy head, and to be kept in the custody of some officer or confidential clerk specially intrusted by the deputy head with that duty, and to be affixed by him upon official correspondence only.

2. When envelopes with a printed official address thereon are used, the name of the deputy head may be printed on such envelopes.

3. In addition to the printed stamp or printed signature as above provided, the head of the department and the private secretary of the head of the department in the name of his Minister, and the deputy head, may frank by a written signature or initials; but no other method of franking except as above enumerated will be permitted.

4. No blank or unaddressed envelope shall in any case be franked.

5. The deputy head of each department shall furnish the Postmaster General with an impression of the facsimile stamp which it is proposed to use in his department.

6. The General Officer commanding the Militia of Canada, the Adjutant General of Militia, the Auditor General and the Superintendent of Insurance shall, for the purposes of these rules, be respectively considered as deputy heads of departments.

7. All the official correspondence of the several departments, except that of the heads of departments, the deputy heads and the private secretaries of the Ministers, shall be transmitted in envelopes having printed or written thereon the words "On Her Majesty's Service"; and no envelope bearing the superscription shall be used for any private correspondence.

8. From and after the 15th day of March, 1892, no private correspondence whatsoever shall be transmitted from any department of the Government at Ottawa or elsewhere, or any branch thereof under frank, nor shall the postage due thereon be charged against the Government.

9. All private correspondence addressed to any member of the Civil Service at Ottawa, or to the care of any civil servant, shall be liable to the same rates of postage as apply to the public generally.