

Emigration officers.

With the object of enforcing these Acts, emigration officers are stationed by the Board of Trade at the following ports:—Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Cork, Dublin, Falmouth, Glasgow, Greenock, Hartlepool West, Hull, Leith, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Middlesbrough, Newport (Mon.), Plymouth, Queenstown, North Shields, Southampton, Sunderland, Swansea. Communications may be addressed to them at the Board of Trade Surveyors' offices in these towns.

Meaning of the word "Passenger."
"Cabin passenger."

In these Acts a passenger means, unless otherwise stated, every class of passenger other than cabin passengers.

It is necessary, therefore, to see what a cabin passenger is. To constitute a cabin passenger (sec. 3 of 1855) four requisites must be combined: (1) that the space allotted to him for his exclusive use be in the proportion of at least 36 clear superficial feet to each statute adult; (2) that he be messed throughout the voyage at the same table with the master or first officer of the ship; (3) that the fare contracted to be paid by him shall be in the proportion of at least 30s. for every week for the length of the voyage, as computed under the provisions of the Act for sailing vessels proceeding from the United Kingdom to any place south of the Equator, and of 20s. for such vessels proceeding to any place north of the Equator; and (4) that he shall have been furnished with a contract ticket, as prescribed by the Act. (This fourth condition is now apparently not necessary, see *Ellis v. Pearce*, Jurist. N.S. III., p. 1275, decided in 1858.)

The scale of computation for voyages for sailing vessels mentioned in the third condition is now, by the Board of Trade Notice of 9 June 1882, as follows: (1) to North America 70 to 80 days; (2) to the coast of Africa south of the Equator, or to the Falkland Islands, or to any part of the east coast of South America south of 25° S. lat., 105 days; (3) to Western Australia, 120 days; (4) to Queensland, 150 days; (5) to any other of the Australian colonies 140, and (6) to New Zealand, 150 days. It is important to note that the computation though made for sailing ships applies to steamers. For example, the time to Canada, which is north of the Equator, is computed at 70 to 80 days, or 10 to 11 weeks the fare at 20s. a week would be 10*l.* to 11*l.*; the person therefore who pays a less fare than 10*l.* would not be considered a "cabin passenger." It follows from this that persons travelling "intermediate" (fare, 6*l.* or 6*l.* 6*s.*) or "steerage" (fare, 4*l.*) are not "cabin passengers," and come under the provisions of the Act affecting "Passengers."

Short definition of "Passenger."

Shortly, therefore, a passenger within the meaning of these Acts is a person who (1) has less than 36 superficial feet to himself if over 12 years, or less than half if under that age; (2) who does not take his meals with the master or first officer; and (3) who does not pay a certain fare.

Meaning of the words "Passenger ship," "Statute adult."

A passenger ship is a ship proceeding on any voyage to any place out of Europe (whether colonial or foreign), and not being within the Mediterranean Sea, which carries more than 50 passengers of any age other than cabin passengers, or which carries more than one statute adult (one passenger of or over 12 years, or two passengers