
THE SENATE OF CANADA.

T.]

BILL.

[1900.

An Act respecting Usury.

WHEREAS on the part of some money-lenders a practice has
obtained of charging exorbitant rates of interest to needy
or ignorant borrowers, and whereas it is in the public interest
that the transactions of money-lenders should be controlled
5 by limiting their rates of interest: Her Majesty, by and with
the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons
of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Usury Act, 1900.*

Short title.

2. The expression 'money-lender' in this Act shall include
10 any person who carries on the business of money-lending, or
advertises, or announces himself, or holds himself out in any
way, as carrying on that business, and who makes a practice
of lending money at a higher rate than ten per cent per annum,
but does not comprise registered pawnbrokers as such.

Definition.

"Money-lender."

15 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of chapter 127 of the
Revised Statutes no money-lender shall stipulate for, allow or
exact on any negotiable instrument, contract or agreement, the
principal of which is under five hundred dollars, a rate of in-
terest or discount greater than twenty per cent per annum;
20 and the said rate of interest shall be reduced to the rate of ten
per cent per annum from the date of judgment in any suit,
action or other proceeding for the recovery of the amount
due.

Interest on negotiable instruments, contracts, etc., limited to 20 per cent per annum.

And to 10 per cent after judgment rendered.

4. In any suit, action or other proceeding concerning a loan
25 of money by a money-lender the principal of which was origin-
ally under five hundred dollars, wherein it is alleged that the
amount of interest paid or claimed exceeds the rate of twenty
per cent per annum, including the charges for discount, com-
mission, expenses, inquiries, fines, bonus, renewals, or any
30 other charges, but not including taxable conveyancing charges,
the court may re-open the transaction and take an account
between the parties, and may, notwithstanding any statement
or settlement of account, or any contract purporting to close
previous dealings and create a new obligation, re-open any
35 account already taken between the parties, and relieve the
person under obligation to pay from payment of any sum in
excess of the said rate of interest; and if any such excess has
been paid, or allowed in account, by the debtor, may order the

Powers to court for inquiry into transaction and relief of debtor.

Lender to repay excess.