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ORDERS IN COUNCIL

OF THE

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

TOGETHER WITH

TREATIES NEGOTIATED

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

FOREIGN POWERS



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON

LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1893

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ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND TREATIES.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE
18TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1892.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord Chancellor.
Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Marquess of Salisbury.
Marquess of Lothian.
Lord George Hamilton.

Viscount Cross.
Secretary Lord Knutsford.
Mr. Secretary Stanhope,
Mr. Goschen.
Mr. Balfour.
Sir J. Parker Deane.

WHEREAS by "The Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such power when within Her Majesty's dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas it hath been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities for recovering and apprehending seamen (not being citizens of the United States) who desert from British merchant ships in the territories belonging to the said United States will be given under a treaty between Her Majesty and the President of the United States signed at Washington on the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to citizens of the United States shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships: Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's dominions he may be detained till he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been carried into effect :

And the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for India in Council, are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

Merchant Seamen Deserters.

TREATY between Great Britain and the United States respecting Merchant Seamen deserters. Signed at Washington, June 3, 1892. [Ratifications exchanged at Washington, August 1, 1892.]

WHEREAS the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of America are desirous to make provision for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of persons who may desert from merchant vessels of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country, and to conclude a treaty for the above purpose, the high contracting parties have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude the said treaty, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States; and

The President of the United States of America, James G. Blaine, Secretary of State of the United States;

Who after having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in due and good form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents of either of the high contracting parties, residing in the dominions, possessions, or colonies of the other, shall have power to require from the proper authorities the assistance provided by law for the apprehension, recovery, and restoration of seamen who may desert from any ship belonging to a subject or citizen of their respective countries while in the ports of the other country. If, however, any such deserter shall have committed any crime or offence in the country where he is found, his surrender or restoration may be delayed until the proper tribunal before which the case shall be pending, or may be cognizable, shall have pronounced its sentence, and the sentence shall have been carried into effect.

It is understood that the preceding stipulations shall not apply to the subjects or citizens of the country where the desertion shall take place.

ARTICLE II.

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London or at Washington without delay.

ARTICLE III.

The present treaty shall come into operation at the expiration of thirty days from the date of the exchange of ratifications. It shall remain in force for five years after that date, and thereafter until terminated by a twelve months' notice to be given by either high contracting party to the other.

In faith whereof we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, this third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

[L.S.]

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

[L.S.]

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Commercial Treaty with Spain.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, 9th December, 1892.

MY LORD,—With reference to my predecessor's circular despatch of the 4th of February last, respecting the termination of the commercial treaty between this country and Spain, I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the colony under your government, a translation of a notice from the *Customs Gazette*, Madrid, announcing that products of British possessions shall enjoy the benefit of the second column of the Spanish tariff.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your most obedient, humble servant,
RIPON.The Officer Administering
The Government of Canada.

From the "Boletin Oficial de la Direccion General de Aduanas" (Customs Gazette) of Madrid, 10th November, 1892.

ROYAL ORDER directing that products of British Possessions shall enjoy the benefit of the Second Column of the present Tariff. 4th October, 1892.

"Expediente" No. 1,044.92.

The following Royal Order has been communicated by the Ministry of State to that of Finance:—

SIR,—In reply to the Royal Order which Your Excellency was good enough to address to me asking my opinion on the question whether, in virtue of international arrangements, the island of Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador have a right to the enjoyment of the benefits of the second column of the present tariff, as being British possessions,

His Majesty the King (whom God preserve!), and in his name the Queen Regent has been pleased to direct that your Office be informed that it would not be reasonable to refuse to the British colonies the same commercial treatment that is conceded to the mother country, seeing that England concedes the same commercial treatment to Spanish colonies as to Spain, and that it must be in consequence of an unintentional omission that this is not stated in the Royal Order of the 29th June.

By Royal Order, communicated to me by the Minister of State, I acquaint Your Excellency with this for your information, and to enable you to give any necessary orders in the direction indicated to the custom-houses of the peninsula and the adjacent islands.

THIS This is published in the "Boletin" for the information of the custom-houses, in order that the treatment of the second column of the present tariff may be conceded to products of British possessions, as provided in the preceding Royal Order.

God preserve you many years!

MADRID, 4th October, 1892.

(Signed) E. DE ALVEAR.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1257.

*Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.*TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION
BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSKAT.

*Signed at Muskat, March 19, 1891. Ratifications exchanged at Muskat,
February 20, 1892.*

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness the Seyyid Feysal-bin-Turki-bin-Saeed, Sultan of Muskat and Oman, being desirous to confirm and strengthen the friendly relations which now subsist between the two countries, and to promote and extend their commercial relations, have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty for this purpose, that is to say :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, Colonel Edward Charles Ross, Companion of the Star of India, Her Britannic Majesty's Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ;
And His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, in person ;

Who have agreed upon and concluded the following articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The treaty concluded between the British Government and Sultan Seyyid Saeed-bin-Sultan of Muskat and Oman, on the 31st May, 1839 (17 Rabia 1st, 1255), is hereby cancelled and declared void, and the present treaty, when ratified, shall be substituted for it.

ARTICLE II.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, for the purposes of this treaty, include subjects of native states in India in alliance with Her Majesty. Such subjects shall enjoy, immediately and unconditionally, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, with respect to commerce, shipping, and the exercise of trade, as in every other respect, all the rights, privileges, immunities, advantages, and protection of whatsoever nature, which are, or hereafter may be, enjoyed by, or accorded to, the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

They shall more especially not be liable to other or more onerous duties, imposts, restrictions, or obligations of whatever description, than those to which subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation now are, or hereafter may be, subjected.

ARTICLE III.

The two high contracting parties acknowledge reciprocally to each other the right of appointing consuls to reside in each other's dominions wherever the interests of commerce may require the presence of such officers ; and such consuls shall at all times be placed, in the country in which they reside, on the footing of the consuls of the most favoured nations. Each of the high contracting parties further agree to permit his own subjects to be appointed to consular offices by the other contracting party, provided always that the persons so appointed shall not begin to act without the previous approbation

Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.

of the sovereign whose subjects they may be. The public functionaries of either government residing in the dominions of the other, shall enjoy the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are enjoyed within the same dominions by similar public functionaries of other countries.

ARTICLE IV.

There shall be perfect freedom of commerce and navigation between the high contracting parties; each shall allow the subjects of the other to enter all ports, creeks and rivers with their vessels and cargoes, also to travel, reside, pursue commerce and trade, whether wholesale or retail, in each other's dominions, and therein to hire, purchase, and possess houses, warehouses, shops, stores, and lands. British subjects shall everywhere be freely permitted, whether personally or by agent, to bargain for, buy, barter, and sell all kinds of goods, articles of import, or native production, whether intended for sale within the dominions of His Highness, or for export, and to arrange with the owner or his agent regarding the price of all such goods and produce without interference of any sort on the part of the authorities of His Highness.

His Highness the Sultan of Muskat binds himself not to allow or recognize the establishment of any kind of monopoly or exclusive privilege of trade within his dominions to any government, association, or individual.

ARTICLE V.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall be permitted, throughout the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, to acquire by gift, purchase, intestate succession, or under will, or any other legal manner, land, houses and property of every description, whether movable or immovable, to possess the same; and freely to dispose thereof by sale, donation, or otherwise.

ARTICLE VI.

His Highness the Sultan shall be permitted to levy a duty of entry not exceeding five per cent on the value of all goods and merchandise, of whatever description, imported by sea from foreign countries into His Highness's dominions. This duty shall be paid at that port in His Highness's dominions where the goods are first landed, and, on payment thereof, such goods shall thereafter be exempt, within the Sultan's dominions, from all other customs duties or taxes, levied by, or on behalf of the Government of His Highness the Sultan, by whatever names these may be designated, and no higher import duty shall be claimed from British subjects than that which is paid by subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

This duty, once paid, shall cover, from all other charges on the part of His Highness the Sultan, goods of whatever description coming from foreign countries by sea, whether these are intended for local consumption or for transmission elsewhere in bulk or otherwise, and whether they remain in the state in which they are imported or have been manufactured.

There shall, however, be exempted from payment of all duty, the following, namely:—

Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.

1. All goods and merchandise which, being destined for a foreign port, are transhipped from one vessel to another in any of the ports of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, or which have been for this purpose provisionally landed and deposited in any of the Sultan's custom-houses to await the arrival of a vessel in which to be reshipped aboard. But goods and merchandise so landed shall be exempted only, provided that the consignee or his agent shall have, on the arrival of the ship, handed over the said goods to be kept under customs seal, and declared them as landed for transshipment, designating at the same time the foreign port of destination, and also provided that the said goods are actually shipped for the said foreign port as originally declared, within a period not exceeding six months after their first landing, and without having, in the interval, changed owners.

2. All goods and merchandise which, not being consigned to a port within the dominions of the Sultan, have been inadvertently landed, provided that such goods are reshipped within a month of being so landed and transported abroad. Should, however, such goods or merchandise, here spoken of, be opened or removed from the custody of the customs authorities, the full duty shall then be payable on the same.

3. Coals, naval provisions, stores and fittings, the property of Her Majesty's Government, landed in the dominions of His Highness for the use of the ships of Her Majesty's navy.

4. All goods and merchandise transhipped or landed for the repair of damage caused by stress of weather or other disaster at sea, provided the cargo so discharged shall be reshipped and taken away on board of the same vessel, or if the latter shall have been condemned, or her departure delayed, in any other manner.

ARTICLE VII.

No article whatever shall be prohibited from being imported into or exported from the territories of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, and no export duties are to be levied on goods exported from those territories except with the consent of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, such consent being subject to the conditions that may be laid down in the notifications intimating the same.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is agreed and understood by the high contracting parties that, in the event of an arrangement being entered into hereafter between His Highness and the powers having treaty relations with Muskat, and to which Great Britain shall be a consenting party, whereby vessels entering the port of Muskat shall be charged with shipping, tonnage, or harbour dues, such dues to be administered under the control of a special board for the improvement of the harbour and construction and maintenance of lighthouses, etc.; nothing in the aforementioned provisions shall be construed so as to exempt British vessels from payment of such shipping, harbour or tonnage dues as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.

ARTICLE IX.

It shall be at the option of the British subject in each case to pay the percentage duties stipulated in article VI., either in cash, or, if the nature of the goods allows of it, in kind, by giving up an equivalent amount of the goods or produce.

In the event of payment being made in cash, the value of the merchandise, goods, or produce on which duty is to be levied, shall be fixed according to the ready-money market price ruling at the time when the duty is levied. In the case of foreign imports, the value shall be fixed according to the market price at Muskat, and in that of native goods and produce by the market price at the place where the merchant shall choose to pay the duty.

In the event of any dispute arising between a British subject and the custom-house authorities regarding the value of such goods, this shall be determined by reference to two experts, each party nominating one, and the value so ascertained shall be decisive. Should, however, these experts not be able to agree, they shall choose an umpire, whose decision is to be considered final.

ARTICLE X.

His Highness the Sultan of Muskat engages by the present treaty to provide and give orders to his officials that the movement of goods in transit shall not be obstructed or delayed in a vexatious manner by unnecessary custom formalities and regulations, and that every facility will be given for their transport.

ARTICLE XI.

British vessels entering a port in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, in distress, shall receive from the local authorities all necessary aid to enable them to revictual and refit so as to proceed on their voyage.

Should a British vessel be wrecked off the coast of His Highness's dominions the authorities of His Highness shall render all assistance in their power to the distressed vessel, in order to save the ship, her cargo, and those on board; they shall also give aid and protection to persons saved, and shall assist them in reaching the nearest British consulate; they shall further take every possible care that the goods so recovered are safely stored, and kept for the purpose of being handed over to the owner, captain, agent of the ship, or British consul, subject always to rights of salvage.

His Highness's authorities shall further see that the British consulate is at once informed of such disaster having occurred.

Should a British vessel wrecked on the coast of His Highness's dominions, be plundered, the authorities of His Highness shall, as soon as they come to know thereof, render prompt assistance and take measures to pursue and punish the robbers, and recover the stolen property. Likewise, should a vessel of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, or of one of his subjects, enter a British port in distress, or be wrecked off the coast of Her Majesty's dominions, the like help and assistance shall be rendered by the British authorities.

Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.

ARTICLE XII.

Should sailors or others belonging to a British ship of war or merchant vessel, desert and take refuge on shore or on board of any of His Highness's ships, the authorities of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat shall, upon request of a consular official, or, in his absence, of the captain of the ship, take the necessary steps in order to have them arrested and delivered over to the consular official or to the captain.

In this, however, the consular officer and captain shall render every assistance.

ARTICLE XIII.

Subjects of Her Britannic Majesty shall, as regards their person and property, enjoy within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat the rights of extritoriality.

The authorities of His Highness the Sultan have no right to interfere in disputes with subjects of Her Britannic Majesty amongst themselves, or between them and members of other Christian nations; such questions, whether of a civil or criminal nature, shall be decided by the competent consular authorities. The trial and also the punishment of all offences and crimes of which British subjects may be accused within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan, also the hearing and settlement of all civil questions, claims, or disputes in which they are the defendants, is expressly reserved to the British consular authorities and courts, and removed from the jurisdiction of His Highness the Sultan.

Should disputes arise between subjects of His Highness the Sultan or other non-Christian power, not represented by consuls at Muskat, and a subject of Her Britannic Majesty, in which the British subject is the plaintiff or complainant, the matter shall be brought before and decided by the highest authority of the Sultan, or some person specially delegated by him for this purpose. The proceedings and final decision in such a case shall not, however, be considered legal unless notice has been given and an opportunity afforded for the British consul or his substitute to attend at the hearing and final decision.

ARTICLE XIV.

Subjects of His Highness the Sultan, or any non-Christian nation, not represented by consuls at Muskat, who are in the regular service of British subjects within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, shall enjoy the same protection as British subjects themselves.

Should they be charged with having committed a crime or serious offence punishable by law, they shall, on sufficient evidence being shown to justify further proceedings, be handed over by British employers, or by order of the British consul, to the authorities of His Highness the Sultan for trial and punishment.

ARTICLE XV.

Should a subject of Her Majesty residing in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat be adjudicated bankrupt, the British consul shall

Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.

take possession of, recover, and realize all available property and assets of such bankrupt, to be dealt with and distributed according to the provisions of English bankruptcy law.

ARTICLE XVI.

Should a subject of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat resist or evade payment of the just and rightful claims of a British subject, the authorities of His Highness the Sultan shall afford to the British creditor every aid and facility in recovering the amount due to him. In like manner the British consul shall afford every aid and facility to subjects of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, in recovering debts justly due to them from a British subject.

ARTICLE XVII.

Should a British subject die within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, or dying elsewhere leave property therein, movable or immovable, the British consul shall be authorized to collect, realize, and take possession of the estate of the deceased, to be disposed of according to the provisions of English law.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The houses, dwellings, warehouses, and other premises of British subjects, or of persons actually in their regular service within the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat, shall not be entered, or searched under any pretext, by the officials of His Highness without the consent of the occupier, unless with the cognizance and assistance of the British consul or his substitute.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is hereby agreed between the two high contracting parties that, in the event of an agreement being hereafter arrived at between His Highness the Sultan of Muskat and the various powers with which His Highness shall be in treaty relations, including Great Britain, which must be a consenting party, whereby the residents of a district or town shall, without distinction of nationality, be made subject to the payment of local taxes, for municipal and sanitary purposes, the same to be fixed and administered by or under the control of a special board, nothing contained in this treaty shall be understood so as to exempt British residents from the payment of such taxes.

ARTICLE XX.

Subjects of the two high contracting parties, shall, within the dominions of each other, enjoy freedom of conscience and religious toleration, the free and public exercise of all forms of religion, and the right to build edifices for religious worship.

Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.

ARTICLE XXI.

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable to all the colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty so far as the laws permit, excepting to those hereinafter named, that is to say, except to:—

The Dominion of Canada.	Queensland,
Newfoundland.	Tasmania.
The Cape of Good Hope.	South Australia.
Natal.	Western Australia.
New South Wales.	New Zealand.
Victoria.	

Provided always that the stipulations of the present treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named colonies or foreign possessions, on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's representative in Muskat to His Highness the Sultan within two years from the date of exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

ARTICLE XXII.

The present treaty has been executed in quadruplicate, two copies being written in English and two in Arabic. These are understood to be of similar import and signification; in the event, however, of doubt hereafter arising as to the proper interpretation of the English or Arabic text of one or other of the treaty stipulations, the English text shall be considered decisive. The treaty shall come into operation within one month after the date when the ratification may take place.

ARTICLE XXIII.

After the lapse of twelve years from the date on which this treaty shall come into force, and on twelve months' notice given by either party, this treaty shall be subject to revision by plenipotentiaries appointed on both sides for this purpose, who shall be empowered to decide on and adopt such amendments as experience shall prove to be desirable.

In witness whereof Colonel Edward Charles Ross, C.S.I., on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, and His Highness Seyyid Feysal-bin-Turki, Sultan of Muskat, on his own behalf, have signed the same and affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Muskat, this 19th day of March, 1891, corresponding to the 8th Shaaban of the year 1308 Hijreea.

(Signed) EDWARD CHARLES ROSS, *Colonel,*
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(Signature in Arabic of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat.)

*Treaty between Great Britain and Muskat.**Protocol.*

The undersigned, in proceeding to the exchange of ratifications of the treaty signed at Muskat on the 19th March, 1891, between Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Highness Seyyid Feysal-bin-Turki, Sultan of Muskat, have agreed to the present protocol, which shall have the same force and validity as if it had been inserted in the body of the treaty itself.

It is agreed that under article xxiii. of the said treaty either of the high contracting parties shall be at liberty, after the expiration of twelve years from the date on which the treaty has come into force, to terminate the said treaty at any time on giving twelve months' notice.

In witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorized for the purpose, have signed the present protocol, in quadruplicate, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Muskat, on the 20th day of February, 1892.

[L.S.] (Signed) A. C. TALBOT, *Lieutenant-Colonel,*
Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

[L.S.] (Signature in Arabic of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat.)

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1504.

ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL

HAVING FORCE OF LAW



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1893

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

CANADA.

Department of Agriculture.

By Order in Council of the 26th of July, 1892, the importation of rags from France was prohibited.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 250.

By Order in Council of the 16th of August, 1892, under authority of section 2 of the "Act respecting Quarantine" (chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes of Canada), Belgium and Germany were added to the list of countries from which the importation of rags into Canada is prohibited.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 336.

By Order in Council of the 12th of September, 1892, under authority of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," the second paragraph of section 9 of the quarantine regulations established by Order in Council of 12th May, 1888, was altered to read as follows:—

"Vessels arriving at any maritime port in Canada from any infected port or place, or one supposed to be infected, and on board of which no pestilential disease shall have declared itself during the passage, may be kept under quarantine of observation for a period of twenty days or more, as directed by the Minister of Agriculture, during which time the passengers and crew thereof shall be subjected to a strict purification under the direction of the medical superintendent."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 467.

By Order in Council of the 12th of September, 1892, under the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, it was ordered that the importation of rags into Canada from Europe be prohibited.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 468.

By Order in Council of the 17th of September, 1892, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," the following regulations—the same to stand for quarantine regulations in virtue of the provisions of the said Act—were made, namely:—

1. Each collector of customs at any frontier port, in his quality of quarantine officer as provided in section 31 of chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, shall, by virtue of such office, be a justice of the peace under the authority and for the purposes of such Act.

2. Any collector of customs, in his quality of quarantine officer, shall, if he is informed of the presence of any infectious disease such as defined in

Department of Agriculture.

section 27, chapter 6 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, or if he has reason seriously to suspect the presence of such disease, forthwith order an inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat, or thing bringing such disease, by a medical man, who shall for such purpose be and is hereby constituted a quarantine medical officer to carry into effect the purposes of the said Act, with the powers specified in the extract from section 4 of the said Act above recited.

3. The fee payable to such medical man for such inspection shall not exceed the sum of four dollars for each visit, and in the event of infectious sickness being found such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such disease.

4. The customs collector, in his quality of quarantine officer, shall, on the report of such medical quarantine inspector cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such infectious disease until the requirements defined in section 33, chapter 6, Consolidated Orders in Council, are satisfied.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 508.

By Order in Council of the 17th of September, 1892, the reserve of two townships in width along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, for the purpose of serving as a quarantine ground along which animals in quarantine will be allowed to graze, was abolished, and the reservations hereinafter described were declared to be permanent reservations for quarantine purposes in lieu thereof, namely:—

1st. Townships 1, ranges 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, in part, being that section of the country lying between the north and south branches of the Milk River in township 1.

2nd. Townships 1, ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, townships 2, ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15, in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north, and the international boundary on the south, with Writing Stone Coulee on the east and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west.

3rd. Townships 1, ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, townships 2, ranges 4, 5 and 6 in part, being that section of country between Milk River on the west and south and the Many Berries Creek on the east, all within townships 1 and 2,—all the range numbers given being those officially known as being west of the fourth meridian.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 563.

By Order in Council of the 26th of October, 1892, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68 of the Revised Statutes, it was provided that the United Kingdom shall be excepted from the provisions of the Order in Council of the 12th September, 1892, prohibiting the importation of rags into Canada from Europe, and that rags collected in the United Kingdom may be admitted to be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 821.

Department of Agriculture.

By Order in Council of the 15th of October, 1892, under the authority of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act" (chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes), the special cattle quarantine regulations established by the Order in Council of the 23rd July, 1892, were cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 821.

By Order in Council of the 11th of January, 1893, the third paragraph of the Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1892, establishing permanent reservations for cattle quarantine purposes along the boundary line between Canada and the United States, from the western boundary of Manitoba to the Rocky Mountains, was cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"Townships 1, ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part; townships 2, ranges 12, 13, 14 and 15 in part, being that section of the country between the Milk River on the north and the international boundary on the south, with the most westerly of the two creeks or coulées situate in township 1, range 12, west of the 4th meridian, running north to its intersection with Milk River on the east, and the right of way of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company's line on the west."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1412.

By Order in Council of the 18th of February, 1893, under the provisions of "The Animals Contagious Diseases Act" (chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes), the cattle quarantine regulations, established by Order in Council in 1884 and 1887, and by the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada and applicable to that part of the Dominion west of the province of Ontario along the line of the international frontier westerly to the Pacific Ocean, were amended by eliminating the discretionary power which enables the Minister of Agriculture to allow settlers' cattle to enter without quarantine detention on the conditions therein stated, and by ordering that after the date hereof no neat cattle be allowed to enter except subject to quarantine detention of 90 days.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1597.

Department of Customs.

Department of Customs.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 30th of December, 1892, the operation of section one of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 21, was suspended with respect to the second item thereof for a period of two years from the said date, and it was provided that during such time the following shall be in force in lieu thereof:—

“2. All molasses n.o.p., all syrups n.o.p., all tank bottoms, all tank washings, all cane juice, all concentrated cane juice, all beet-root juice and all concentrated beet-root juice;

“(a.) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon;

“(b.) When testing less than forty degrees, a specific duty of one and one-half cent per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees.

“The packages (when of wood) in which imported to be in all cases exempt from duty.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1204.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 30th of December, 1892, the operation of section two of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 45, was suspended for a period of two years from the said date, and during such period the following was substituted in lieu thereof:—

“2. The duties of customs, if any, imposed by the said Acts on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

“All cane sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all beet-root sugar not above number fourteen Dutch standard in colour, all sugar sweepings, all sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, all melado, all concentrated melado, all molasses n.o.p., all concentrated molasses n.o.p., all cane juice n.o.p., all concentrated cane juice n.o.p., all beet-root juice n.o.p., all concentrated beet-root juice n.o.p., all tank bottoms n.o.p., and all concrete n.o.p.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1204.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 30th of December, 1892, the operation of section one of the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 45, was suspended with respect to the second item thereof for a period of two years from the said date.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1205.

Department of Inland Revenue.

Department of Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of the 6th of June, 1892, under authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and amendments thereof, the Order in Council of the 1st July, 1890, establishing regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint John River, between Edmundston, in the county of Madawaska, and province of New Brunswick, in the Dominion of Canada, and a point opposite in the state of Maine, one of the United States of America, was amended, so as to establish the limits of said ferry at two miles above and two miles below Edmundston, New Brunswick.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 202.

By Order in Council of the 26th of July, 1892, under authority of section 234 of "The Inland Revenue Act" (as amended by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 15, section 9), it was ordered as follows:—

1st. That where alcohol is used in a bonded manufactory in the manufacture of perfumed spirits, such alcohol shall, when delivered ex warehouse for use in such manufacture, be liable only to a duty of seventy-five cents per proof gallon.

2nd. That the use of such alcohol and the manufacture of such perfumed spirits shall be carried on under such regulations as the Department of Inland Revenue shall prescribe; such regulations, however, to provide that the actual cost of production of such perfumed spirits, in which alcohol at the above rate of duty is used, shall be not less than the selling price of duty-paid alcohol.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 202.

By Order in Council of the 27th of August, 1892, under authority of "The Inland Revenue Act," authority is granted to the Minister of Inland Revenue to determine the amount of security to be given by maltsters.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 424.

By Order in Council of the 12th of September, 1892, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes and Acts amending the same, the accompanying regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between the town of Niagara, in the county of Welland, in the province of Ontario, and Youngstown, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, were approved:—

REGULATIONS.

1st. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be bounded on the south side of the town of Niagara by Paradeso Grounds of the Government Ordnance lands, and on the west side of the town of Niagara at the westerly end of

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Queen's Street in said town, and a point in the town of Youngstown, in the state of New York, in the United States of America, to be fixed by the municipal authorities in that place.

2nd. *Landing places.*—The wharfs and docks shall be secured and at all times maintained by the lessee in a safe condition and available at all states of the river and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3rd. *The vessel.*—The boats used for the said ferry shall be not less than 24 feet long, 6 feet beam, 2 feet 6 inches in the hold.

The boats shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any boat which may at any time be placed on said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

4th. *Free passage.*—The lessee of the ferry, for the time being shall, at all times, during the continuance of the lease, carry across on said ferry, without fee, toll or reward, Her Majesty's mails, and upon requisition by the Postmaster-General of Canada, the mails of the United States of America.

5th. *Contraband.*—The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6th. *Customs laws.*—The lessee shall observe all customs and revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7th. *Number of trips.*—During the period commencing the 1st May, until the 1st November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of six o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross at intervals of every half hour successively thereafter until the hour of eight o'clock at night.

8th. That the charge for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say:—

For foot passengers, each way, adults, 15 cents.

do do children, half-price.

9th. Notices of the rates of fare and the rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put up and kept up, and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf.

10th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such notification as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof. •

11th. That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisos, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

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12th. That the said lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the state of New York, or the city of Buffalo, or Black Rock, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry, or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, state of New York, or the city of Buffalo, or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

13th. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the state of New York, or the city of Buffalo, or Black Rock, shall in any exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge, or damage in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation, or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14th. The ferry-boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

15th. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

16th. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned without the consent of the Governor in Council, but in the event of the death of the lessee, the lease shall inure to the benefit of the lessee's personal representatives, or as by his will he may direct.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXVI., p. 507.

By Order in Council of the 12th of September, 1892, under the provisions of chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Inland Revenue Act," the following regulations in respect of tobacco and cigars, and tobacco and cigar manufactories, were established:—

TOBACCO AND CIGAR REGULATIONS.

ARTICLE I.—RAW MATERIAL.

A.—*For dealing with raw leaf tobacco, scraps, cuttings, stems, liquorice or other materials, when brought into, produced or used in, or removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory.*

Section 1. So soon as any tobacco or other raw material is received at the manufactory, the quantity thereof shall be ascertained by the manufacturer, under the immediate supervision of the officer in charge, whose duty it shall be to test the accuracy of all weights, and when required so to do by the manufacturer, to ascertain the deduction to be made for moisture.

Sec. 2. Standard tobacco, as defined by the Act, means tobacco which contains 10 per cent of moisture, but it is not intended to notice the discrepancy of 1 or 2 per cent from this standard in either direction.

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Sec. 3. When, however, there is an evident excess of moisture beyond the proportion above mentioned, viz., 10 per cent, the manufacturer may, if he desires, have this excess ascertained, and if found to be as much as, or more than, 12 per cent, the excess over 10 per cent is to be deducted from the weight found; in other words, when an account is taken of excessive moisture at all, 10 per cent is to be understood as being the standard, and all over that is to be allowed.

Sec. 4. All samples taken for the purpose of ascertaining the percentage of moisture contained therein are to be furnished by the manufacturer or owner free of cost.

Sec. 5. It is not necessary that samples should be taken from each package; when two or more packages are, after careful examination, considered by the officer to be about the same as regards moisture, one sample can be taken to represent the lot. It is the desire of the department that the manufacturer should suffer as little loss as possible by taking his tobacco for the purpose of ascertaining the moisture, and whenever any manufacturer is satisfied that the raw leaf and other unmanufactured tobacco brought into his manufactory at any time is not above or below the standard, he may enter the actual weight upon his books, without submitting a sample to be tested, but in such case the weight shall be considered as standard, and no allowance made thereafter if the production in the manufactory should fall below the standard established by law.

Sec. 6. The certificate to be given to the collector of customs, under section 312 of "The Inland Revenue Act," is to be made out on the form No. 28. The collector shall see that this certificate is carefully filled up and attached (with gum) to the customs entry covering the raw leaf tobacco to which it relates.

Sec. 7. All stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste or other refuse of tobacco, when produced in, taken for use, removed from or destroyed at or from any tobacco or cigar manufactory, shall be entered in standard pounds.

Sec. 8. All raw leaf tobacco, stems, scraps, cuttings, clippings, waste and tobacco in process of manufacture at the time when stock is taken, shall be stated in standard pounds, and in all such cases care must be taken that samples for drying fairly represent the degree of moisture in each lot from which samples are taken.

Sec. 9. In all cases where it becomes necessary to take an account of the moisture, samples must be carefully taken in such a manner as to give a fair sample—as to moisture—of the whole; these samples should each be from one-quarter to one-half of one pound in weight, and must be carefully weighed immediately they are taken, and the samples are to be taken from the packages at the time of weighing thereof, and not at a date previous to or after such weighing; they are then to be carefully dried in the drying oven with which important offices have already been or will be supplied; the difference between the weight when put in and removed from the dryer will represent the moisture contained therein.

Sec. 10. The principal offices are supplied with scales specially constructed for the purpose, by means of which the percentage of moisture in excess of the standard can be read on the arm of the scale instead of having to resort to computations to ascertain it.

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This scale is so constructed that, by filling the counterpoise bucket at the end of the arm with shot sufficient to balance the oven tray on the platform, the weight as shown will be the net weight of the tobacco; by means of the adjustable weight on the arm the sample can be either one-quarter, one-half or one pound, and by placing this weight at 100 when weighing the tobacco for drying, and then reading after drying on the lower scale on the arm, the exact percentage of moisture to be deducted can be seen at a glance.

Sec. 11. The officer in charge of each tobacco or cigar manufactory shall keep a record of the weight of all packages of raw leaf tobacco or other raw material received into manufactory; the entry shall be made in a book provided by the department for that purpose.

Sec. 12. Where stemmed raw leaf tobacco is received at any cigar manufactory the entry thereof, when received and when subsequently taken for use, is to state its character as such, and the quantity so received and taken for use is to be likewise referred to by a foot-note on the manufacturer's monthly return (F 4), and on annual stock statement (G 15).

Sec. 13. All packages of raw material received into warehouse shall be consecutively numbered, beginning with number one, on the 1st day of July in each year.

Sec. 14. A ticket, or tag, shall be placed upon each package, showing the date when put in warehouse, the original and serial number of the package, the gross weight, the tare and the net actual weight of tobacco or other raw material contained therein, and in the case of raw leaf tobacco, scraps and cuttings, stems and other unmanufactured products of raw leaf tobacco, the pounds, percentage of moisture and pounds of standard tobacco contained therein. In order that there shall be uniformity of practice, the following is the form of ticket or tag to be used, until otherwise modified or altered by departmental regulations, which tag will be supplied by the department upon proper requisition being made therefor:—

No. 25. Excise.	WRITE IN PARTICULARS HERE.		Details when less than contents of whole package are taken.	
	Number of Packages.		Date.	Quantity, Lbs.
TAG FOR PACKAGES OF RAW LEAF TOBACCO, &c.	Original No. . . .	Serial No. . . .		
Manufacturer's name			
Date when warehoused 18			
Nature of contents			
Gross weight lbs.			
Tare lbs.			
Net weight lbs.			
Deduction for moisture lbs.			
Standard	per cent =			
Signature of officer in charge lbs.			
Continue details on back of tag.				

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In the case of liquorice, sugar, gum or other raw materials other than leaf tobacco, cuttings and other unmanufactured products of leaf tobacco, the last two lines will be left blank, as no deduction for moisture is to be made from these articles.

Sec. 15. All leaf tobacco and other materials are, as soon as received and an account of them taken, to be placed in the warehouse provided for that purpose and secured by crown lock, the key thereof being in the possession of the officer in charge.

Sec. 16. Raw leaf tobacco and other raw materials are to be delivered to tobacco and cigar manufacturers in such quantities as may be required for use; and as they will have access to the warehouse daily, if required, and can take tobacco from as many different packages as if it were under their sole control, it is not necessary that greater quantities should be taken than are required for each day's use; when taken for use by whole packages it must be entered *ex* warehouse at the weight marked on the packages when received:

(a.) If, in the opinion of the department, the conveniences afforded by any tobacco or cigar factory will not permit of the storing of all raw leaf tobacco and other raw material within the locked apartment designated for that purpose, without unduly harassing the manufacturer, then the collector may authorize such proportion as he may see fit to be stored in other parts of the factory; and in such case each such package so withdrawn, if not required for proximate use, shall have placed upon it by the manufacturer a red card of not less than four inches square, with the words "in bond" printed thereupon in letters of not less than one inch in height; and the removal of such card, or of any of the contents of such package, before the weight contained in such package has been entered to the debit of the "daily record" as "taken for use," shall be deemed to be an illegal abstraction of goods from warehouse, and shall subject the manufacturer to like penalty as by law provided;

(b.) When the contents of any package are taken for use at various times, the last entry from the package shall be made to balance the quantity originally warehoused and marked on such package;

(c.) A manufacturer will be permitted to take whole packages or such quantities as he may require for use, but if it is at any time evident that a manufacturer is entering for use quantities far in excess of what his business demands, the collector will apply to the department for specific instructions.

Sec. 17. All stems produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory must, unless used or intended for immediate use in the manufactory, or held by the manufacturer with a view to their exportation, be weighed up not less frequently than once a month and either destroyed or locked up as hereinafter provided.

All stems, scraps, cuttings and waste produced in any tobacco or cigar manufactory and charged back to stock and carried to debit of stock book No. 1, shall, unless immediately destroyed, removed or entered for use, be placed in raw leaf warehouse.

Sec. 18. The destruction shall be by burning, except when some other mode is specifically permitted. Collectors are authorized to deliver from time to time, to known gardeners, tobacco stems to be used for horticultural purposes only. The quantity furnished for such purposes and the security to

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be taken for the proper use of such stems to be within the discretion of the collector. Forms of bonds (A 8), and permits (Bb 13), can be had on requisition being made therefor to this department. Stems may also be delivered to reliable persons for fertilizing purposes in such quantities as the collector may, in his discretion, deem advisable. In this case, however, it is required that the stems should be mixed with manure in the presence and to the satisfaction of an officer of this department, which being done, no bond will be required. Either the manufacturer or the person receiving the stems, as may be mutually agreed upon, must bear the expense consequent upon the officer's attendance at the place where the stems are so destroyed. Stems delivered for either horticultural or fertilizing purposes will be included in the "monthly return of tobacco stems" (G 17).

Sec. 19. Stems, scraps, cuttings or waste must, before they can be entered for removal and destruction, be carried to debit of stock book No. 1.

Sec. 20. Raw leaf tobacco, after being charged in a tobacco or cigar manufacturer's daily record as taken for use, cannot thereafter be removed from factory in an unmanufactured state, unless by special permission, in each case obtained from the collector.

Sec. 21. Raw leaf tobacco and scraps and cuttings when removed from a tobacco or cigar manufactory or tobacco warehouse must, before removal, be reweighed and tested and deficiency (if any) ascertained, and the quantity shall be entered in standard pounds as thus determined, and must be consigned to the order of the collector of the division to which entered for removal. If any deficiency is found to have arisen on the tobacco or scraps and cuttings while in warehouse, application must be made to the department for authority to pass a free entry, or to be otherwise dealt with as the department may determine.

Sec. 22. Where tobacco and other raw materials are secured under crown lock, it is not necessary to weigh each package in the warehouse when taking stock; only a sufficient number to satisfy the officer that the packages remain as shown on tag: when not secured by crown lock, each package must be carefully weighed.

Sec. 23. As stems and waste do not enter into computation in arriving at the production in cigar manufactories, collectors are requested to see that all such produced are properly charged back to stock book No. 1, so that no balance of same will remain to be included as in process of manufacture at time of stock-taking.

Sec. 24. Flavourings received at a tobacco or cigar manufactory are not to be examined by the officer in charge, but the weights are to be recorded by the manufacturer, as in the case of other raw material.

B.—For sale of scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco in bulk, by one manufacturer to another.

Sec. 25. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco, in bulk and as material, to another manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, to be further manipulated or manufactured, he is hereby permitted to do so under the following rules and conditions, viz. :—

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(a.) The scraps and cuttings, stems and sweepings of tobacco must be put up in separate packages, and in no case mixed, nor must any raw leaf be added thereto to fill up the package. The different classes of tobacco must be kept separate and distinct;

(b.) The removal must be made in bond, and the goods consigned to the order of the collector of inland revenue of the division to which the goods are to be removed, in the same manner as provided for manufactured articles;

(c.) The packages containing the goods are to be consecutively numbered, and each to have marked thereon the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight, and also the standard weight of unmanufactured tobacco contained therein, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory, number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the inland revenue division;

(d.) No person other than manufacturers of tobacco or cigars will be allowed either to purchase or sell this description of tobacco unless it is packed, stamped, and the duty paid thereon, as provided by law.

Sec. 26. Whenever any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars desires to sell his refuse scraps, cuttings, stems, or sweepings of tobacco for export to a foreign country, he will enter the same for export in bond in the same manner and under the same regulations as govern the shipment and exportation of manufactured goods.

Sec. 27. Cigar manufacturers will not be permitted to put up small packages of cuttings for consumption.

C.—For removal of snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts, from one tobacco manufactory to another.

Sec. 28. Snuff-flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further process of sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another, under the following regulations:—

(a.) The snuff-flour shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight thereof, and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the factory from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, date, and number of the inland revenue division;

(b.) The snuff-flour shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond—the necessary warehouse and removal entries and removal bond being passed therefor, as in the case of other removals in bond.

Sec. 29. Fine-cut shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, may be sold in bulk, like scraps, cuttings, etc., by one manufacturer of tobacco to another; but when put up for sale and consumption, they must be packed in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-tenth, one-eighth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half or one pound each, and stamped like other small packages of tobacco: the law does not authorize the packing of fine-cut shorts in five-pound or ten-pound packages, the same as fine-cut chewing.

Sec. 30. Fine-cut shorts may be sold in bulk by one tobacco manufacturer to another, under the following regulations:—

(a.) They shall be put up in packages, and these packages consecutively numbered and marked with the gross weight, the tare, and the net weight

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thereof (the net weight being stated in apparent and also in standard pounds), and shall, in addition, have marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory where put up or from which removed, the number of the warehouse entry, the date and number of the inland revenue division ;

(b.) The fine-cut shorts, like snuff-flour, shall be removed from one manufactory to another in bond.

Sec. 31. Upon the receipt of the snuff-flour or fine-cut shorts at the manufactory to which it is consigned, it shall be placed in the raw leaf warehouse, and shall be delivered to the manufacturer in such quantities as he may require for treatment.

Sec. 32. In all books, snuff-flour and fine-cut shorts, shall, when entered for removal for further treatment at another licensed tobacco manufactory, be treated as raw material, and, as the transactions are not likely to be such as to render it necessary to encumber the books with special columns for these articles, they will be dealt with in the books in the following manner, when removed, viz. :—

(a.) The entries to be made in red ink ;

(b.) Enter in column No. 21 in daily record when produced, and in columns Nos. 10 and 26 in stock book No. 1, when “charged back to stock” and “removed from manufactory” respectively ;

(c.) At receiving manufactory enter in columns Nos. 9 and 25 in stock book No. 1, when “brought in” and “taken for use,” respectively, and in column No. 7 in daily record, when “taken for use” ;

(d.) Explanations to be made in columns Nos. 2 and 19 in stock book No. 1, and columns Nos. 2 and 15 in daily record ;

(e.) Totals of fine-cut shorts and snuff-flour to be also shown in red ink, and separate and distinct from the totals of scraps, cuttings and waste as shown in the columns referred to.

D.—Raw Leaf Tobacco Samples.

Sec. 33. The following regulations as to the manner of dealing with small quantities of raw leaf tobacco imported as sample, and on which the department has no authority to collect duty, are issued for the guidance of customs officers at the ports where such samples are imported :—

(a.) Such samples must be bonded in a customs warehouse in the same way as all other imported raw tobacco is bonded ;

(b.) The removal of such samples from customs warehouse in quantities not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds at any one time may be permitted on a removal bond being executed with the collector of customs by the parties who desire to remove the tobacco, and another surety who must be a resident householder, or some responsible person resident at or near the port at which the bond is given ; and each separate parcel or sample must be securely sealed and stamped, so that it may be identified ;

(c.) The removal entry shall accurately state the quantity, description and quality of the tobacco, as known to the trade, to be removed, which description shall also include particulars necessary for the identification of the several samples or parcels ;

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(d.) Each removal paper shall have endorsed on it, by the collector of customs, the date at which the removal bond will expire, and shall set forth that the holder of the paper is permitted to carry with him the tobacco therein described for the purpose of exhibiting it to his customers;

(e.) The conditions of the bond are to be that the tobacco shall, within a specified time, be delivered to and entered upon the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or that it shall be exported;

(f.) And the bond shall only be cancelled on the production of the certificate of an officer of excise that the tobacco has been entered on the books of a licensed tobacco or cigar manufacturer, or on the certificate of a customs officer, that the tobacco has been exported and within the time mentioned;

(g.) In addition to the above certificate, when the tobacco is exported all the warehouse regulations then in force in reference to the exportation of customs goods shall be complied with before the bond is cancelled;

(h.) Whenever the bond is not cancelled in the manner above stated, and within the time stated in the bond, it will be the duty of the collector of customs before whom it is taken, to call upon the parties for the immediate payment of the penalty inserted in the bond, which, in accordance with the 312th section of the Inland Revenue Act, will be for a sum equal to thirty cents per pound on the tobacco to which it relates;

(i.) When samples are sent out by the travelling agent of any person duly licensed to warehouse raw leaf tobacco under the Inland Revenue Act, an accurate account of such samples is to be taken by the proper officer of excise and entered on the warehouseman's books, and the same means adopted for their identification, as is directed with reference to samples just imported;

(j.) A bond will be taken with reference to such samples of the same nature as is directed with reference to samples just imported; but in lieu of making it an alternative that such samples shall be exported, the conditions shall be that they shall be returned to the warehouse of the licensed warehouseman, and by him entered on his books;

(k.) Whenever any importer desires to do so, he may pay the fee of thirty cents per pound on the raw leaf samples, and have them stamped with the special raw leaf tobacco sample stamp provided for that purpose, and may then bring in and exhibit his samples without any restrictions as to the giving a removal bond, procuring the certificate of officers of excise as to its being entered on a manufacturer's book, or for the exportation of the sample;

(l.) The special raw leaf tobacco sample stamps are to be destroyed when the tobacco is taken for use in any tobacco or cigar manufactory.

ARTICLE II.—STAMPS.

A.—Stamps for Tobacco.

Sec. 34. By virtue of the authority of the Inland Revenue Act, the following denominations of stamps for tobacco have been prepared, and their use is hereby prescribed, viz. :—

(a.) Small stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred for cigarettes; one-sixteenth of a pound for snuff, and one-tenth of a pound for cut tobacco;

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(b.) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for use on all legal packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco.

(c.) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denomination of five and ten pounds for pails, kegs or drums of fine-cut chewing tobacco;

(d.) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half and one pound, for packages of snuff, as well as on packages of cut and granulated tobacco, shorts, clippings, cuttings and sweepings as per clause (b) above.

(e.) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five and ten pounds, for packages holding snuff when containing not more than forty per cent of moisture;

(f.) Strip stamps, in sheets, of the denominations of five, ten and twenty pounds, for packages holding snuff, when containing more than forty per cent of moisture;

(g.) Coupon stamps, in books, of the denominations of one, five, ten, fifteen and twenty with one-half pound coupons; thirty-five, sixty, seventy and one hundred with one-pound coupons.

Sec. 35. No stamp of a denomination less than one-tenth of a pound is provided for tobacco solely the product of Canadian raw leaf.

Sec. 36. It is the duty of every officer in charge of any tobacco or cigar manufactory to see that no greater quantity of tobacco or cigars is contained in the packages to which the stamps are attached than the stamp is intended to cover, and the packages must in all cases be full, *i.e.*, a ten-pound stamp must not be placed upon a package capable of holding fifteen to twenty pounds, even if the package only contains ten pounds of tobacco. Should any package containing tobacco or cigars at any time be discovered with stamps thereon for a quantity less than the package contains, it is the duty of every officer to detain such packages as forfeited, and report the circumstances to this department through the collector of the division.

Sec. 37. Stamps for use on packages of tobacco or cigars shall be of such colour and description as the Department of Inland Revenue may provide.

B.—Stamps for Cigars.

Sec. 38. The Commissioner of Inland Revenue has caused to be prepared for the payment of duty on cigars, the following denominations of cigar stamps:—

(a.) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes or packages containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each;

(b.) Strip stamps issued in sheets, for sample boxes of cigars containing twenty-five cigars each;

(c.) Strip stamps, issued in sheets, for boxes of imported cigars (rate of duty being on the pound as heretofore);

(d.) Manufacturers must each time make requisition for a quantity of either three-cigar or six-cigar stamps not less than sufficient to cover 1,000 cigars.

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Sec. 39. Stamps for use on sample boxes of cigars are coloured yellow, with the letter "F" thereon when used on cigars the product of foreign leaf, and "C" thereon when used on cigars the product of Canadian leaf.

C.—Stamps for Canada Twist.

Sec. 40. Stamps for Canada twist are supplied of the denominations one-fourth, one-half and one pound each.

Sec. 41. Stamps of the above denominations will be supplied to postmasters or other persons throughout the country, who will keep a record of the names of the persons to whom they sell stamps, and of the license number and the number and denomination of stamps sold to each (selling them only to licensed persons), for which purpose a suitable book is supplied; the register of sales above referred to is to be open at all times for the inspection of officers of inland revenue.

Sec. 42. In regard to the sale of stamps for "Canada twist," the following regulations are to be observed:—

(a.) A return of the sales is to be made daily (or as often as they occur), as is done in the case of other collections. Form D 12 is to be used, and must show: (a.) The names of the purchasers; (b.) The denomination and consecutive numbers of the stamps; (c.) The total weight represented by the stamps; and (d.) The total amount of duty:

(b.) It is not necessary to make a separate entry paper for each sale when more than one sale is made in a day; but the sales to persons who are authorized to sell stamps on commission should not appear on the same entry with sales to other persons:

(c.) In the case of stamps sold on commission, the full amount of the duty chargeable upon the weight represented by the stamps is to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver-General, the collector taking the amount of the commission from his advance for contingencies:

(d.) At the end of each month (or oftener if necessary), the collector will forward to the department a statement of the amounts allowed for commission, quoting the number of each entry, the total amount of duty which it represents, and the amount of commission allowed thereon. The statement will be audited, and if found correct, a cheque for the amount will be issued:

(e.) If at any time stamps are used for "Canada twist" which has been seized, a separate entry paper must be used for them, or they may appear on the entry paper used to account for the proceeds of the seizure.

Sec. 43. Canada twist cannot be manufactured for sale by the cultivator unless he has taken out a license, paying therefor the sum of two dollars, and the law imposes a heavy penalty on any cultivator who shall manufacture for sale any Canada twist without taking out a license; collectors of inland revenue and others acting for this department will, therefore, take all the means in their power to acquaint cultivators with the necessity of taking out such license and stamping the Canada twist before offering it for sale.

Sec. 44. The stamps will be attached to the roll or coil by interlacing it through the coil when made and bringing the two ends of the stamp once around the coil and fastening securely by gum or paste. The stamp is to be attached in all cases by means of good strong gum, and every officer of this

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department is instructed, so far as it lies in his power, to impress upon cultivators who manufacture Canada twist for sale, that the firm adherence of the stamp to the tobacco is necessary in order to protect it from seizure, for if any packages are found anywhere except in the possession of the licensed cultivator, manufacturer, or in the premises of a licensed tobacco manufacturer of Canadian leaf tobacco only, without a stamp properly attached, they will certainly be seized and confiscated, in accordance with the law.

Sec. 45. The law also imposes heavy penalties on any person who shall open a package of tobacco without breaking the stamp thereon, or in whose possession a package unlawfully opened shall be found, or in whose possession any used stamps shall be found.

Every officer will, therefore, avail himself of every opportunity for bringing these matters under the notice of those concerned.

D.—Bonded Removal Permit Stamps.

Sec. 46. The bonded removal permit stamps to be used on packages of tobacco when ex warehoused for removal in bond, are of the following denominations, viz. :—

- (a.) For use on pails, kegs, drums or other packages of fine-cut chewing tobacco, weighing five and ten pounds each;
- (b.) For use on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff;
- (c.) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from five to twenty-five pounds;
- (d.) For use on packages of plug tobacco weighing from thirty-five to one hundred and ten pounds;

(e.) For use on packages of cigars.

Sec. 47. They are to be attached as follows :—

- (a.), (b.) and (e.) are to be attached to the package in such a manner as to be about equally attached to the cover and the body of the package;
- (c.) and (d.) are to be attached at the same place on caddy or box as reserved for regular duty-paid stamp, viz., “over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side.”

Sec. 48. Each package of tobacco or cigars removed in bond must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp, of a denomination provided for the class or package upon which it is placed, and is to be attached to the package and cancelled by the manufacturer or his agent; the cancellation will be by means of the roller stamp used for the first cancellation on the regular duty-paid stamps; if the manufacturer so desires it, the bonded removal permit stamps may be placed upon the packages intended for removal at the time the tobacco or cigars are put in the warehouse. As this is solely for the accommodation of the manufacturer, the understanding must be that he shall only ask for these stamps to attach to packages that he *knows* will be entered for removal or transfer in bond. If he cannot do this the stamps can only be furnished at the time of entry of goods for removal or transfer. Officers in charge of tobacco or cigar factories are required to see that these stamps are properly used.

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E.—Stamps for Customs.

Sec. 49. Arrangements have been made with the department of customs, that in future stamps for imported tobacco shall be supplied by this department, through the collectors of inland revenue. Collectors will therefore put themselves in communication with the collectors of customs, who may require to obtain supplies through the excise office, and request them to make requisitions on the collectors of inland revenue for such stamps as they are likely to require at their respective ports

Sec. 50. As it takes considerable time to obtain stamps, when not in stock at the time the requisition is received, the collector of inland revenue aforesaid will request the collectors of customs to make their requisitions as early as possible.

Sec. 51. The denominations of stamps for imported tobacco and cigars are the same as those for like articles manufactured in Canada, with the addition of a stamp for raw leaf tobacco samples, cigar stamps at rate of duty per pound instead of per M., and cigarette stamps of the denominations of one-fortieth and one-twentieth of a pound.

F.—Supply of Stamps.

Sec. 52. Stamps will be supplied by the department upon proper requisition being made therefor by the collector of inland revenue, who will make requisition sufficiently in advance to ensure having a supply always on hand equal to the probable demand for three months, as required by section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act; on receipt of a parcel of stamps the collector or other officer receiving them is immediately to count them, and if they are found to be in accordance with the receipt accompanying the parcel, he is to sign, date and return the receipt to the department by the next mail, and enter the stamps so received on the debit side of his "general record of tobacco stamps (K 21a)"; if they are not found to be correct, he must immediately advise the department of the error, and enter the exact number received by him to the debit of his stamp account; collectors and other officers must account for every stamp acknowledged to have been received by them.

Sec. 53. A separate account is to be opened for each denomination of stamp, and kept in the manner shown on first folio of stamp book, stating on the debit side the number received, and on the credit side the number issued. On opening the account the debit side is to commence with the number of stamps then on hand of the description to which it relates.

Sec. 54. Collectors are instructed to forward to the department, by mail, registered, on the first day of each month, all books containing marginal stubs and unused coupons, the last stamps from which were detached during the previous month. The covers thereof are to be neatly cut even with the stubs, and those portions of the covers so detached need not be returned to the department, and all books containing coupon stubs so returned must show on the blank space opposite each sheet of coupons the number of pounds represented thereby on that page; and that a statement be attached to the fly-leaf in front of each book, showing the number of pounds represented by

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the unused coupons on each page in detail and the total thereof. Collectors will take credit in their general record of tobacco stamps (K 21a) for the coupons so returned.

G.—Mode of affixing Tobacco and Cigar Stamps.

Sec. 55. Under the authority of section 280 of the Inland Revenue Act, it is hereby prescribed that stamps shall be affixed to packages of tobacco and cigars in the following manner, viz.:—All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff, containing five pounds and upwards, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein; for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five, and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be, and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps, when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used, without the coupons attached); when the weight of tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more of the coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required; half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards; all other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by the department, and one stamp only is to be used on each package.

Sec. 56. Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side; and on all such packages, when made of wood, a groove not less than one-thirty-second of an inch deep shall be made to admit the stamp, and prevent its being torn or rubbed off by transportation.

Sec. 57. Upon all kegs, drums, pails, or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine-cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp, being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package, and to effectually seal it.

Sec. 58. Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff, cigars or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package and render it impossible to open the same or remove its contents without destroying or breaking the stamps; stamps on cigar boxes must be placed at least three-fourths of an inch from the end of the box.

Sec. 59. The practice of putting up cigarettes in small parcels held together by a narrow band, and these parcels placed in a large package, which alone is stamped, will not be permitted. All cigarettes must be put up in packages as provided by the Act, and each package must bear the proper revenue stamp.

Sec. 60. The strip stamps for tobacco are made sufficiently long to pass over both ends of the package and turn the opposite angles, thus effectually seal-

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ing the package, and they must be so affixed; and when applied to bags which open only at one end, they must be affixed so as to effectually close that end.

Sec. 61. The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other packages, securely and permanently; after the stamps on wooden or metal packages of tobacco have become dry, and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished over thoroughly, but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impression upon the stamp.

Sec. 62. Tobacco or cigar stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste; the manufacturer must therefore either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 63. Manufacturers or importers of cigars will not be allowed to wrap the box or package containing cigars in an outer covering of paper or other material and attach the stamp to the outer covering; the stamp must be attached to each package proper, so as to remain thereon as an evidence of its being legally in the possession of the holder thereof.

Recipes.

Sec. 64. The following recipes for cheap and practical paste and varnish, which have been fully tested, are prescribed for use:—

For *paste*.—Dissolve one pound of gum arabic in one and three-fourths pints of boiling water; add from two to four ounces of acetic acid, and keep it corked when not in use; apply evenly to the stamp or notice and press it firmly upon the wood or other material of which the package is composed:

For *varnish*.—Place in a bottle of sufficient size one-half pound of bleached gum shellac, broken fine, and add strong alcohol; shake occasionally until entirely dissolved, and keep it corked to prevent evaporation; should the varnish at any time become too thick, add a small quantity of alcohol.

Sec. 65. Stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars are to be attached at the manufactory by the manufacturer or his agent, at the licensed bonding warehouse by the warehouseman or his agent, and at the customs bonding warehouse by the customs officer; although the responsibility of stamping tobacco ex warehoused from a merchant's excise bonding warehouse remains with the owner of the warehouse, the officer delivering the tobacco is expected to aid in the attaching and cancelling of the stamps, where this can be done immediately after the delivery of the goods from warehouse.

H.—Cancelling Dies and Stamps.

Sec. 66. By virtue of the authority conferred by section 281 of the Inland Revenue Act, the Commissioner of Inland Revenue will furnish steel dies for the cancellation of all stamps used on wooden packages, or packages made partly of wood and partly of other materials, containing tobacco; these dies will be forwarded to the several collectors of inland revenue, and they will be loaned by them to the manufacturer of tobacco or other person mentioned in their requisition therefor and to no other.

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Sec. 67. In effecting such cancellation, the die will be required to be applied twice to the stamp upon the package, once in the place on the stamp marked "cancellation by steel die," and a second time over and upon the vignette on the stamp.

Sec. 68. A steel cutting roller is also supplied for the cancellation of stamps on tin caddies or boxes of tobacco, which instrument is to be drawn across the stamp and on the metal of which the package is composed; this instrument should be so used as to sever the stamp and continue the line of separation on to the metal; it is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package, but is to be done in such a manner as not to disfigure the cancellation made by the rubber stamp.

Sec. 69. Collectors will keep an account of all steel dies and other instruments intrusted to them, and a record of the names of all persons to whom they are furnished (furnishing them only to the legally authorized tobacco manufacturers and others, as instructed by the department) and the date of their delivery: whenever any die shall have become broken or damaged in the hands of any manufacturer or other person, so as to be unfit for use, or whenever any person receiving such government die shall have no longer any legitimate use for the same, it must be returned to the collector, and held by him subject to departmental orders, and the person accredited therefor.

Sec. 70. The law makes it imperative upon every manufacturer of tobacco, putting up his tobacco in packages as heretofore described, and upon every person ex warehousing tobacco from an excise bonding warehouse, to use his die, and no stamps on such packages will be regarded as properly cancelled, and the packages and their contents will be liable to seizure, whenever found, unless the stamps are cancelled with a government die, and in the manner hereinafter named, viz., the stamp must be so cancelled that a portion of every stamp shall be *driven into and lodged within the wood* of the package, or when on metal, by severing the stamp, and continuing the line of separation on to the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 71. Roller stamps, for the cancellation of tobacco and cigar stamps, will also be supplied by the department, upon proper requisition being made therefor.

These roller cancellation stamps are as follows, viz. :—

(a.) For tobacco manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco;

(b.) For cigar manufacturers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes;

(c.) For the use of persons having licensed bonding warehouses, in cancelling (in addition to steel die or instrument) the stamps on packages of tobacco ex warehoused for duty from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where tobacco was made;

(d.) For collector's use in cancelling stamps on packages of tobacco and cigars removed in bond under the provisions of section 25 of warehousing regulations, and to cancel stamps on tobacco ex warehoused from an inland revenue bonding warehouse established under authority of section 65 of the Inland Revenue Act;

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(e.) For customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on imported tobacco put up in packages of paper, linen or other soft or yielding material, and for the first cancellation on all other stamps used on packages of tobacco.

(f.) For customs officers' use in cancelling strip stamps used on cigar boxes.

Sec. 72. In asking for these roller stamps the following formula should be used, for the sake of uniformity. Quote factory number or warehouse letter, division number; and name of applicant, thus:—

1.30. Tobacco Factory roller for J. E. Tuckett.

2.28. Cigar Factory roller for S. Myers.

A. 17. Tobacco Warehouse roller for D. C. Brosseau.

A. 17. Cigar do do do

30 Tobacco } General Excise Warehouse roller for the division of
30 Cigars } (*Hamilton*).

If required for customs use, the port should be named thus:—

Customs, Tobacco, Weymouth, N.S.

Customs, Cigars, Woodstock, N.B.

Sec. 73. The names of new applicants must be registered at department before the roller is supplied. When through ordinary wear and tear new rubber bands or repairs are required, a new stamp complete will be supplied on requisition, on receipt of which the old stamp will be returned to the department.

Sec. 74. Collectors must keep an account of all cancellation stamps intrusted to them, as in the case of the steel cancellation dies.

Sec. 75. The law requires that all stamps upon packages of tobacco and cigars shall be cancelled by a government stamp or die and it is now prescribed that when the stamps are upon other than wooden boxes and caddies of cavendish that the cancellation shall be by means of the roller stamp recognised by the department; the stamps on wooden packages of tobacco being cancelled in addition to the above, by the steel die, and those on metal packages by the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose.

I.—Mode of cancelling Tobacco and Cigar Stamps.

Sec. 76. All stamps are to be cancelled immediately after being placed upon the packages, but the cancellation by the roller stamp, except in the case of cigars, may be made by the manufacturer or other party, immediately before being placed thereon.

Sec. 77. Stamps for tobacco must be cancelled by imprinting upon each stamp, in the oblong blank space left for that purpose, the registered number of the manufactory, or letter of dealer's bonding warehouse, and the number of the inland revenue division. Rubber roller hand stamps will be furnished by the department for this purpose, but if any manufacturer desires to use a stamp applied by any other means, permission may be granted for this form of cancellation only.

Sec. 78. Stamps used on five or ten pound packages of fine-cut chewing, on five, ten and twenty pound packages of snuff, and on quarter caddies, half caddies, caddies and boxes of tobacco, when made of wood, must, in addition to the above, also be cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the

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package is composed—the die being applied to the stamp twice, once in the space reserved for this cancellation, and again on the vignette on the stamp ; the further cancellation of stamps on metal packages will be by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp, and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made ; the application being made to the stamp on each side of the package.

Sec. 79. Stamps on packages of imported tobacco shall be cancelled as follows, viz., stamps on packages composed of paper, cotton, tin-foil or other soft or yielding material, by means of a roller stamp, which shall imprint upon the stamp the name of the port where entered for duty, or this information may be written in on the stamps ; stamps on wooden packages of plug, fine-cut chewing, and packages of snuff shall be cancelled as above, but in addition thereto shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die ; stamps on packages made of metal, when imported, shall, in addition to the above, be cancelled by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 80. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex warehoused for consumption by a merchant or person other than a manufacturer and at the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled by the person ex warehousing the same by means of the roller stamps, which will imprint upon the stamp, in the oblong space reserved for that purpose, the letter of the warehouse, and the number of the inland revenue division. Stamps, when on wooden packages, shall be further cancelled by means of the steel die supplied for that purpose, which die drives a portion of the stamp into the wood of which the package is composed ; and when on metal packages, by means of the steel cutting roller provided for that purpose, which instrument severs the stamp and continues the lines of separation beyond the stamp and on the metal of which the package is made.

Sec. 81. Stamps on packages of tobacco ex warehoused from the manufactory where made or put up, shall be cancelled as described by sections seventy-nine (79) and eighty (80) of these regulations.

Sec. 82. The stamps on cigar boxes will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp supplied for that purpose, which stamp carries the impression beyond the duty-paid inland revenue stamps, and on to the wood of which the package is made ; in all cases the impression is to be made across the stamp continuously, the lettering being distinctly imprinted over space reserved for cancellation ; this cancellation stamp, so used, must imprint upon the stamp the registered number of the manufactory, and the number of the inland revenue division, as required on all other stamps.

Sec. 83. The cancellation of customs stamps upon packages of cigars will be by means of the roller stamp, as per the next preceding section, but the information to be imprinted upon the space reserved for cancellation will be the name of the port where ex warehoused for duty.

Sec. 84. In cancelling stamps by imprinting, as herein prescribed, where blank spaces are left on the stamps for that purpose, they must always be used.

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Sec. 85. The cancellation of tobacco or cigar stamps will be done by the following persons, viz. :—

- (a.) At a tobacco or cigar manufactory, by the manufacturer or his agent ;
- (b.) At a warehouse (other than the manufacturer's where tobacco or cigars were made), by the person who ex warehoused the tobacco or cigars ; and—
- (c.) Stamps on imported tobacco or cigars, by the customs officers at the port where the tobacco or cigars were ex warehoused for duty.

Sec. 86. The importance to be attached to the cancellation of all stamps has been shown by the severe fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall remove from any manufactory or place where tobacco or cigars are made, any such goods without stamps affixed and properly cancelled, and also the fines and penalties imposed upon any person who shall sell, or offer for sale, or have in his possession, any tobacco or cigars, the stamps upon which are *not properly cancelled* ; the interest of the Government and the safety and protection of all who deal in tobacco or cigars require that manufacturers and others shall properly affix and cancel all stamps.

J.—Destruction of the Stamps on packages of Tobacco and Cigars when emptied.

Sec. 87. Section 263 of the Inland Revenue Act makes it the duty of every person who empties any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or cigars, to destroy the stamp thereon ; and any person who neglects or refuses so to do, is liable to a penalty for each such offence not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 88. This provision of the law applies not only to retail dealers who empty legal packages by retailing their contents, but also to every person who purchases tobacco or cigars for his own use, and empties such packages, who must destroy the stamp thereon.

Sec. 89. Collectors and other officers are informed that while section 263 of the Act requires that the destruction of a stamp shall consist of the removal of every part thereof from the package the department for the present will not prosecute where the stamp is destroyed by disfiguring or destroying it in such a manner as to render it incapable of being used again. This may be done by the removal of portions of the stamp from different places on each of the sides of the package, the proportion so removed to be equal in the aggregate to at least one-fourth of the stamp.

K.—Caution Notices—Tobacco and Cigars.

Sec. 90. Upon every package of tobacco, weighing over one pound, whether put up in wooden packages or otherwise, the law requires that there shall be printed, or securely fixed by pasting thereon, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated, together with the following notice :—

“ Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

- 1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.
- 2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

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3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and
4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed."

Sec. 91. When used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other packages of tobacco, weighing more than one pound, the label on which the above notice is to be printed is required to be not less than four and not more than six inches long, and not less than two and one-half inches in width, and to contain, in addition to the caution notice, the following facts, printed in plain, open and legible letters, viz.: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the inland revenue division. These labels will be in the following form, viz.:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed."

Sec. 92. The law provides that "every manufacturer of cigars shall securely affix, by pasting on each box containing cigars manufactured by or for him, a label, on which shall be printed, besides the number of the manufactory, and the number of the division in which it is situated," a caution notice in the following form:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed;

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must be both destroyed."

Sec. 93. This label for all cigar boxes is to be not less than three inches in length and two inches in width; or, if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper and be of a size sufficient to contain, in addition to the caution notice prescribed in plain, open and legible letters, these facts: (1) the number of the manufactory, and (2) the number of the inland revenue division.

Sec. 94. The following form of caution notice is prescribed and must be used on outer packages containing cigarettes when put up in packages of ten (10) or twenty (20) cigarettes each, and cut tobacco and snuff in packages of one pound and under, the caution notice on each of the small packages constituting the contents, not being necessary:—

"Factory, No.....Inland Revenue Division, No....."

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Notice.—The manufacturer of the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use this package for packing cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) again, nor to use the stamp, nor the stamped wrappers upon the packages of cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.

The words "Factory No.," "Inland Revenue Division No.," and "manufacturer," should be omitted when the notice is attached to packages of imported cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) and "the name of the port where," and "the number of the entry under which the cigarettes (cut tobacco or snuff) are ex warehoused for duty," and the word "importer" respectively substituted therefor.

Sec. 95. The following form of "special caution notice" is to be used on packages of tobaccos or cigars that have been seized and confiscated and sold under authority of this department, and will be supplied upon requisition being made therefor:—

C. S.	TOBACCO OR CIGARS.	Seizure No.....
EXCISE.	<i>Special Caution Notice.</i>	
	Inland Revenue Division of.....	

Notice.—The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

- 1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp;
- 2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed;
- 3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and
- 4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed and in the case of cigars the package also.

The information required to be placed upon the packages by a manufacturer may, in this case, be stencilled, and in addition to this regular information, the seizure number will be placed thereon.

Sec. 96.—Cigars when put up in packages of three (3) and six (6) cigars each, will not require a caution notice attached to such small packages, but the outer package in which they are placed must bear the following form of caution notice: "NOTICE.—The manufacturer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned not to use again the stamped packages of cigars constituting the contents of this package, under the penalties provided by law in such cases."

If imported, the word "importer" is to be substituted for "manufacturer."

Sec. 97. Importers of tobacco and cigars are also required by law to place a caution notice on each package of tobacco weighing more than one pound and on each package of cigars when in packages containing ten cigars and upwards imported by or for them.

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Sec. 98. The affixing of this label or caution notice is made the duty of the manufacturer or importer: it is to be a printed label, or the necessary information may be imprinted on or impressed into the material of which the package is made. It is to be supplied and affixed by the manufacturer or importer, before the tobacco or cigars are to be removed from the places where they were made or at which imported. No person has a right or will be allowed in any case to tamper with this caution notice, to remove it from the box or package, to substitute another label for it, or to cover it up with a label either of his own or of any other person.

Sec. 99. This label or notice is to be distinctly and clearly the label required by law. The labels must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where they will not be broken in opening the packages and where they will be exposed as little as possible to be worn or rubbed off, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by them any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon them.

Sec. 100. The law imposes a penalty of \$50 on every manufacturer or importer of tobacco or cigars who neglects to affix such label to any package containing tobacco or cigars, made or imported by or for him, and on every person who removes any such label, so affixed, from any such package, such fine being for each package in respect to which such offence is committed.

If the manufacturer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark

ARTICLE III.—MANUFACTURED TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Special provisions for warehousing Tobacco and Cigars and for stamping same when ex warehoused for removal in bond, for consumption, or for branding same when for exportation.

In addition to the general warehousing regulations established by Order in Council, the following apply specifically to tobacco and cigars:—

Sec. 101. On all packages of tobacco and cigars, when placed in warehouse by the manufacturer thereof, all marks, numbers, weights and other information required by law, must be written or branded thereon before the warehouse entry can be accepted, which entry must be compared with the packages of tobacco or cigars, and certified correct by the officer in charge of the manufactory, before it will be accepted by the collector of inland revenue: collectors will therefore permit the principal manufacturers to use out-numbers in order that these instructions may be fully complied with.

Sec. 102. As all marks, numbers, weights, etc., are required to be placed upon the packages before the warehouse entry can be accepted by the officer for comparison and as no stamps are required prior to being placed in bond, the tobacco must be placed in warehouse immediately upon the receipt by the officer of the proper warrant; in large manufactories, where an exact compliance with this regulation is impossible, from the quantities involved, the collector may, at his discretion, extend the time for placing in the warehouse, —such extension not, at any time, to exceed three days.

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Sec. 103. The following are the only sized packages of tobacco that may be removed in bond, viz. :—

- (a.) Fine-cut chewing tobacco, in packages of five and ten pounds each ;
- (b.) Snuff, in packages of five, ten and twenty pounds each ;
- (c.) Cavendish, plug or twist, in packages of from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, or from thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive ; and—
- (d.) Cigars in packages of twenty-five and upwards.

Sec. 104. Tobacco in smaller packages than those above mentioned shall not be removed in bond, nor shall the product of Canadian leaf tobacco be so removed when in packages containing less than ten pounds.

Sec. 105. Packages of tobacco or cigars when ex warehoused at the manufactory for removal in bond to another division, or transferred to another person within the same division, shall be stamped by the manufacturer with the bonded removal permit stamp provided by the department for that purpose, denoting the class of such goods. Packages of tobacco or cigars which have been placed in warehouse prior to the coming into effect of the provisions of the Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883, and which may or may not be covered by the old red stamp, when ex warehoused from any warehouse for removal or transfer must be covered by a bonded removal permit stamp. If previously stamped, the old form of stamps must be scraped off the package and destroyed by the officer ex warehousing the goods; each package removed or transferred in bond must bear one of these bonded removal permit stamps, which must be cancelled by the manufacturer or other person ex warehousing the tobacco, by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose. Subsequent removals of same tobacco or cigars do not require additional stamping by bonded removal permit stamp.

Sec. 106. Tobacco and cigars when entered ex warehouse, whether for removal for transfer or for consumption, will require to be stamped with new form of stamps when so ex warehoused, even if previously stamped under the requirements of regulations in force prior to July 1, 1883.

Sec. 107. When ex warehoused for consumption the regular duty-paid stamp is to be attached to the package and cancelled in the manner herein provided: when tobacco or cigars are ex warehoused for consumption from a warehouse other than the manufacturer's where made—the packages then bearing a bonded removal permit stamp,—the duty-paid stamp is to be placed over the bonded removal permit stamp so as to cover it as much as possible and the cancellation is to be made through both. The stamps for packages entered for consumption either by the manufacturer or merchant will be supplied upon receipt of proper entry papers ex warehouse for consumption, the duty on the goods to be ex warehoused, the warrant properly filled up, and a requisition on the form prescribed and issued by the department, which requisition must show, for tobacco, the number of stamps at each weight required to cover the tobacco ex warehoused, and in the case of cigars the number of stamps of each denomination necessary to cover the cigars ex warehoused, the aggregate number of packages and pounds of tobacco, or packages and number of cigars, agreeing with the entry ex warehouse for consumption.

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Sec. 108. The stamps are in all cases to be attached and cancelled by the manufacturer or person ex warehousing the goods, and in accordance with regulations herein established.

Sec. 109. Packages of tobacco or cigars, when ex warehoused for exportation to a foreign country, shall be branded under the personal supervision of the officer in charge, with a brand of the following nature :—

EXPN

Tobacco—9-10-8-83.

For tobacco read *cigars* when used on cigar boxes,—the first numeral or set of numerals representing the factory number, the second the number of the inland revenue division, and the third and fourth numbers the month and year respectively : when ex warehoused from a warehouse other than that at the manufactory where tobacco and cigars were made, the factory number shall be omitted and letter or number of warehouse substituted therefor.

Sec. 110. This brand is to be placed upon all wooden packages by means of a hot iron and upon metal packages by means of steel dies, or by such other means as shall leave the necessary information legibly and indelibly impressed into the metal of which the package is made. On either wooden or metal packages the above brand is to be placed upon the side of the package. These dies must be furnished by the exporter, and the letters and figures thereon are not to be less than one-fourth of an inch in height.

Sec. 111. When the holder of tobacco or cigars in bond, which have already been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, desires to export such tobacco or cigars, the stamps on the packages are to be removed by the officer in charge of the manufactory or warehouse, in the presence of another officer specially detailed therefor by the collector of inland revenue : a record is to be kept by the aforesaid officers, giving the following information, which record is to be signed by them, and filed in the office of the collector of inland revenue, viz. :—

(a.) The number of each stamp removed and destroyed, and the weight of the tobacco or cigars covered thereby ; and, —

(b.) The license number of the manufactory where the tobacco or cigars were put up and the name of the division where stamp was issued :

The export papers cannot be finally accepted as complete until this has been done.

Sec. 112. When packages of tobacco weighing one pound and less, intended for exportation, are packed in large cases, it will only be required that the brand, as given in section one hundred and nine (109) of these regulations, be placed upon the outer cases,—which cases must be consecutively numbered and have marked on them the total number of packages, at each weight, and the total weight of tobacco contained therein.

Sec. 113. Tobacco and cigars, when exported, cannot be packed in the same case.

Sec. 114. All goods entered for exportation must be examined by the officer ex warehousing the same, and, in order to do so, packages must be opened to such extent as the collector of inland revenue may determine.

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Sec. 115. Scraps and cuttings, or stems, when put up for exportation must be packed under the personal supervision of an officer of inland revenue, and unless the whole case is packed at one time, the packing thereof shall be done in the raw leaf warehouse.

Sec. 116. Each case or package when filled shall be marked by the officer with his name, and date when packed, and in such a manner as to be distinctly and clearly seen and so that it can be identified by him and must be branded with the letters EXPN, as in the case of other tobacco for exportation.

ARTICLE IV.

For packing and stamping imported Tobacco and Cigars, cancelling the stamps thereon, and for removal of same in bond, from one customs port to another, before being packed in packages similar to those used for like articles manufactured in Canada.

Sec. 117. The Inland Revenue Act states that "all manufactured tobacco or cigars imported from foreign countries shall have the stamps affixed and cancelled while they are in the custody of the proper custom-house officers," and that "such tobacco and cigars shall not pass out of the custody of the said officers until the stamps have been so affixed and cancelled."

Sec. 118. The cancellation of the stamps on tobacco, when put up in packages of paper, linen, or other soft or yielding material, shall be by means of the roller stamp provided for that purpose.

Sec. 119. The cancellation of the stamps on wooden packages containing imported tobacco shall be by sinking into the wood of which the package is composed, a portion of the stamp by means of a steel die, which die shall be applied twice to every stamp, once in the place on the stamp reserved for cancellation and again on the vignette; and in addition to the cancellation by the steel die, they shall be further cancelled by means of the roller stamp supplied for that purpose,—the cancellation by roller stamp to be made in the space reserved on the stamps for that purpose, and it may be done immediately before the stamps are placed upon the packages if found more convenient; the cancellation of the stamps on metal packages containing tobacco, will be made by means of the steel cutting roller supplied for that purpose, which severs the stamp and continues the line of separation beyond the stamp and on to the metal of which the package is made; this instrument is to be applied to the stamp on each side of the package; the stamp is, in addition to this cancellation, to be further cancelled by means of the roller stamps used to cancel all stamps on packages containing tobacco.

Sec. 120. The stamps upon packages containing imported cigars will be cancelled by means of a roller stamp of the design furnished by the department; this cancelling stamp shall be so used that the imprint shall project beyond the stamp on to the wood of which the box is made; in all cases the impression is to be made across the cigar stamp.

Sec. 121. These cancellation dies and stamps will be furnished to the different collectors of customs upon requisition being made therefor; and no package containing tobacco or cigars, as defined by the Inland Revenue Act, shall be handed over to the importer or owner until the stamps on the same are cancelled, as herein directed.

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Sec. 122. The Inland Revenue Act further states that "imported tobacco and cigars shall be put up in packages as prescribed by law for like articles manufactured in Canada, before the stamps are affixed:" every collector of customs will, therefore, see that these regulations are fully complied with.

Sec. 123. The sizes of the different packages into which tobacco and cigars must be packed, as permitted by law, are as follows, viz. :—

(a.) All cavendish, plug and twist in rectangular wooden boxes containing from one to four pounds inclusive, five to twenty-five pounds inclusive, thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, or from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive.

(b.) All fine-cut chewing tobacco, and all other kinds of tobacco not otherwise provided for, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound, except that fine-cut chewing tobacco, when of a quality and description approved of by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue, may, at the option of the importer, be put up in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each ;

(c.) All cut and granulated tobacco, other than fine-cut chewing, all shorts, the refuse of fine-cut chewing tobacco, which has passed through a riddle of thirty-six meshes to the square inch, in packages containing one-twentieth, one-sixteenth, one-twelfth, one-tenth, one-ninth, one-eighth, one-sixth, one-fifth, one-fourth, one-half, or one pound each ;

(d.) All snuff in packages containing one-sixteenth, one-eighth, one-fourth, one-half, one pound, and in wooden packages containing five or ten pounds each,—except that snuff when containing more than forty per cent of moisture, may, in addition to the above, be put up in packages containing twenty pounds each, actual weight ;

(e.) All cigarettes in packages containing ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred cigarettes each ;

(f.) All cigars in boxes containing three, six, ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred and two hundred cigars each, except that Manilla cigars or cheroots, but not imitations thereof, may, when imported from abroad, be contained in addition to the above-named quantities, in original packages containing five hundred each.

Sec. 124. The stamps are to be put on or affixed to the packages in the following manner :—

(a.) All packages of tobacco, except fine-cut chewing and snuff containing five pounds and over, shall have affixed a registered coupon stamp of a denomination corresponding with the net weight of the tobacco contained therein ; for example, packages containing from ten to twenty-five pounds and from sixty to eighty pounds, can be and must be covered by a single stamp, by using coupons attached to stamps when the weight of the package is not precisely ten, fifteen, twenty, sixty or seventy pounds (in which case the stamp alone is used without the coupons attached) ; when the weight of the tobacco contained in the package ranges between ten and twenty-five pounds, and between sixty and eighty pounds, the coupons are used in connection with the stamp bearing such weight, so that with one or more coupons attached thereto it will correspond with the weight required ; half pounds will not be allowed on packages containing twenty-five pounds and upwards.

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(b.) All other packages of tobacco are to be covered by stamps of the denomination provided by law, and one stamp only is to be used on each package ;

(c.) Upon all descriptions of boxes and caddies of cavendish, plug, twist or other description of tobacco, the stamp shall be affixed over one corner or angle of the box or caddy, at equal distances from each end, attaching about equally to each side ;

(d.) Upon all kegs, drums, pails or other packages containing five and ten pounds of fine-cut chewing, and five, ten and twenty pounds of snuff, as permitted by law, the stamp being a strip stamp, shall be placed across the cover, so as to extend down each side of the package and to effectually seal it ;

(e.) Strip stamps, whether used for packages containing smoking tobacco, fine-cut chewing, snuff or cigarettes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package and render it impossible to open the same or remove the contents without destroying or breaking the stamp ;

(f.) Strip stamps, used for cigar boxes, must be so attached as to effectually seal the package ;

(g.) The stamps are to be affixed to the packages by using an adhesive material that will cause them to stick to the wood, paper or other package, securely and permanently, after the stamps on wooden packages have become dry and the cancellation has been made, as herein described, they must be varnished thoroughly but not so as to obscure or obliterate the impressions upon the stamps ;

(h.) Tobacco stamps will not adhere to tin-foil with ordinary gum or paste: the importer or owner of the goods must, therefore, either envelop the tin-foil in an outer wrapper of paper, or provide some kind of gum or paste by which the stamps may be so attached that they cannot be removed without destroying them.

Sec. 125. The Inland Revenue Act further provides that,—Every importer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to imported tobacco, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco, imported by or for him, a label on which shall be printed the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such tobacco is ex warehoused for duty, and these words :—

“ Notice.—The importer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada :—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. This package is not to be used for any other tobacco when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale ; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp must be destroyed.”

Sec. 126. Every importer of cigars is also required to affix to each package of cigars imported by or for him, a label showing, in addition to the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such cigars were ex warehoused for duty, these words :—

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“ Notice.—The importer of the cigars herein contained has complied with all the requirements of the law. The following caution is to be strictly observed under the penalties provided by the Statutes of Canada:—

1st. This package is to be opened in such a manner as to break the stamp.

2nd. The package is not to be used again when the present contents are removed.

3rd. The contents are not to be removed except for immediate sale; and

4th. When the package is empty the stamp and package must both be destroyed.”

Sec. 127. This caution notice, when used on boxes, caddies, kegs, pails, drums or other large packages of tobacco, is required to be not less than four nor more than six inches long, and not less than two and one-half inches in width, and must be affixed to the package in a conspicuous place, where it will be exposed as little as possible to be worn, or rubbed off, or broken, in opening the package, and in a manner so as not to be covered up or concealed by any other labels or marks, and so as not to conceal by it any other marks or brands required by law to be placed upon the package.

Sec. 128. The caution notice label, when used on boxes of cigars, is to be not less than three inches in length and two in width; or if made in circular or oval form, it shall cover not less than six square inches of paper, and is likewise to be affixed to the box or package, in a conspicuous place, and where it will not be covered up by the stamp, or otherwise obscured, or concealed, or broken, in opening the package.

Sec. 129. If the importer desires to do so, he may increase the size of the paper on which the caution notice is printed, so as to allow the printing, *separate and distinct from the label*, of his name and trade-mark.

Sec. 130. A separate and distinct label will not be required on packages of imported tobacco containing one pound and under, nor on packages containing ten or twenty cigarettes each, provided the importer shall cause to be printed on each outer package the caution notice as herein required, where it will not be covered up by the stamp or otherwise obscured or concealed: the name of the port and the number of the entry for duty may be written in on the label or imprinted with a rubber stamp. The packing and stamping must be done in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Revenue Act.

Sec. 131. The Inland Revenue Act also provides that “tobacco and cigars intended for removal in bond to another port or place within the Dominion of Canada may be removed to such other port, under regulations to be established by the Governor in Council,” which regulations are as follows:—

(a.) That the tobacco or cigars must be consigned to the order of the collector of customs at the port to which the goods are bonded;

(b.) A removal bond is to be taken from the owner or importer by the collector of customs for double the customs duty accruing on the goods so removed; and the bond shall be conditioned for the delivery of the goods into the possession of the collector of customs to whom consigned;

(c.) This bond will be cancelled by the certificate of the collector of customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, certifying that they

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have been received by him and rewarehoused, and that a bond has been duly executed and that the goods shall be repacked into packages similar to like articles when manufactured in Canada, and duly stamped or entered for exportation or destruction.

ARTICLE V.

For sale of manufactured Tobacco and Cigars—Size and form of packages, etc.

Sec. 132. The sale of tobacco can only be made by manufacturers in whole packages—each package bearing a stamp properly affixed and cancelled (or when entered for exportation, the packages containing the same, properly branded), and the package itself being according to the description and limitation prescribed in the Inland Revenue Act, and no other.

Sec. 133. Dealers in manufactured tobacco must also sell whole packages, each package bearing the properly cancelled stamp, except that retail dealers are permitted to sell plug tobacco at retail from half caddies, caddies, half boxes or boxes; fine-cut chewing tobacco from five and ten-pound packages; and snuff from five, ten and twenty-pound packages, legally stamped, marked and labelled and put up as prescribed by law; with the exception of snuff, which at times may require to be dampened, the dealers must not withdraw the goods from the stamped package until actually offered for sale.

Sec. 134. The stamp upon the package from which goods are being retailed is *primâ facie* evidence that the duty on such goods has been paid; the absence of such stamp is *primâ facie* evidence of the non-payment of the duty; dealers in manufactured tobacco will not be allowed to cut a package in two and to sell the divided portions of the package, nor to retail tobacco therefrom.

Sec. 135. The law provides that all cigars shall be packed in boxes not before used for that purpose, containing definite and limited numbers, and positively prohibits the sale in any other form, except by retail dealers; retail dealers are allowed to retail cigars from boxes packed, stamped and branded in the manner prescribed by law; but this provision does not authorize or warrant the practice of retailing cigars from show cases; sales can legally be made only from the stamped package in which originally put up and excised.

Sec. 136. Manufacturers of cigars shall only sell original and unbroken packages from their manufactory premises.

Sec. 137. Collectors of inland revenue are hereby instructed to divide their divisions into surveys, under the charge of such officers as they, or the inspecting officer of inland revenue may designate. It shall be the duty of these surveying officers to visit all places where manufactured tobacco or cigars are stored or kept, or where it is exposed for sale, and ascertain if the law is being strictly complied with in respect of the stamping, branding, cancelling and sale of tobacco and cigars, and to take such action as the law directs in case of discovery of any infraction of the law.

ARTICLE VI.

For using wood, metal, paper, or other material for packing Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 138. Any manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, wishing to avail himself of the privilege which the law authorizes, of substituting for the wooden box

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now used for packing cigars, or for packing fine-cut chewing, cavendish, plug, snuff or twist tobacco, packages made of other material, will be required to submit to the Commissioner of Inland Revenue samples of such packages, for his approval, and if the same are of such a character as to admit of the proper marks, brands, labels, &c., being applied to them, and the stamps to be securely and permanently attached, and properly cancelled, permission may be issued granting their use.

Sec. 139. All sample packages forwarded to the commissioner for his approval must be accompanied by a statement, setting forth the materials of which the packages are made, the description of goods intended to be packed therein, and the capacity of the package, in pounds, if intended for tobacco, and if intended for cigars, the number of cigars to be packed in each, and showing also, by samples, the mode in which the marks, brands, labels and stamps may be put upon the packages, and the law in those respects fully complied with.

ARTICLE VII.

A.—Stamping Tobacco or Cigars, abandoned, condemned or forfeited, when sold for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada.

Sec. 140. All tobacco and cigars, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sold by any officer of the Government for the benefit of the Dominion of Canada, must, before being delivered, have affixed to the packages containing the same, the proper inland revenue or customs stamps, denoting the duty thereon; and such stamps shall only be used for this purpose upon the whole circumstances of the intended sale being reported to the proper department, and the necessary permission being obtained to use the same.

Sec. 141. When abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars are offered for sale, if such goods will not bring a price equal to the duty thereon, that the law forbids the sale to be made for consumption in the Dominion of Canada; such goods may, however, be sold for immediate export to a foreign country, and be covered by the ordinary exportation brand.

B.—Destruction of abandoned, condemned or forfeited Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 142. Abandoned, condemned or forfeited tobacco or cigars may be destroyed by order of the commissioner, whenever they will not sell for an amount equal to the duty due and payable thereon.

Sec. 143. Collectors of inland revenue or customs having such goods in their custody which have been offered for sale, and upon which they have been unable to realize an amount equal to the duty thereon, and who may desire permission to destroy the same, will make application therefor to the commissioner.

Sec. 144. In making such application they will give a complete history of the goods, also the kind, quantity, their present condition, and what efforts have been made to sell them, and if it shall appear to the commissioner to be to the interest of the Government that the goods shall be destroyed, he will give an order for such destruction.

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ARTICLE VIII.

A.—For the reworking of Tobacco.

Sec. 145. Before any tobacco can be reworked, twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the collector of inland revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 146. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework tobacco, must give full particulars as to the quantity and description of the tobacco to be reworked, stating whether the tobacco is of his own manufacture or the product of another manufactory, and if the latter, the name of the manufacturer; he will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the tobacco in question.

Sec. 147. The tobacco, when taken for reworking, shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose, when taken from the bonding warehouse), and the quantity carried to debit of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured tobacco, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as tobacco the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 148. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of inland revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the collector with a certificate, showing the numbers on each stamp, the weight of tobacco contained in each package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the first day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 149. When the bonded tobacco to be reworked has been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty.

Sec. 150. The collector of inland revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the weights thereon, with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office; and if the stamps have been issued in another division, shall forward to the collector of that division a detailed statement of the number and weight on each stamp so destroyed, as well as the number of the manufactory where, (or the name of the manufacturer by whom) the tobacco was originally put up; the collector so receiving the same shall compare this statement with his register of stamps issued to such manufacturer or manufacturers as are mentioned therein, and shall at once return said statement to the collector from whom received, with a certificate as to its correctness or otherwise.

Sec. 151. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages, if they have been previously stamped or if the output of a factory other than that where the tobacco is to be reworked, are to be also destroyed, and the tobacco contained therein broken up and steamed or treated in such a way that it cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

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Sec. 152. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing tobacco have not been taken an account of, and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the collector by whom issued.

Sec. 153. When the tobacco to be reworked has paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less five cents per pound to cover cost of supervision, stamps, etc., on the quantity of tobacco entered for remanufacture, will be allowed to the manufacturer and will be paid by the department upon the receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer that the tobacco so taken has been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory, that the stamps, and where necessary, the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the tobacco was broken up and steamed or so treated that it could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the collector of the division.

Sec. 154. No fee for supervision will be charged for bonded tobacco reworked or where plug tobacco is merely taken from the caddy to rub or wipe the plugs. In the latter case, however, the operation must be carried on under the supervision of the officer in charge and to the satisfaction of the collector.

Sec. 155. (a.) The reworking of the product of Canadian raw leaf tobacco is permitted, but no rebate of duty shall be allowed thereon.

(b.) Imported tobacco shall only be reworked, duty paid.

B.—For the reworking of Cigars.

Sec. 156. Before any cigars can be reworked twenty-four hours' notice must be given by the manufacturer to, and special permission must be obtained therefor from, the collector of inland revenue of the division where the manufactory is situated.

Sec. 157. The manufacturer, in making application for permission to rework, must give full particulars as to the quantity of cigars to be reworked, stating that the cigars are of his own manufacture. He will also state the reason for desiring permission to rework the cigars in question.

Sec. 158. The cigars when taken for reworking shall be so credited on stock book No. 2 (and an entry ex warehouse passed on the form provided for that purpose when taken from the bonding warehouse), the cigars weighed and the quantity carried to debit of daily record, and treated as raw material, the product of which will be accounted for as manufactured cigars, in the usual manner, and stamped and treated as cigars, the original product of the leaf.

Sec. 159. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, the stamps upon the packages must be destroyed in the presence of two officers of inland revenue, one of whom shall be the officer in charge of the manufactory, and the other an officer detailed therefor by the collector of the division, and these officers shall keep a record of, and shall furnish the collector with a certificate showing the numbers on each stamp, the number of cigars contained in each

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package covered thereby, and the registered number of the manufactory (or, if manufactured prior to the first day of July, 1883, the name or license number of the manufacturer), where manufactured or put up.

Sec. 160. When the bonded cigars to be reworked have been stamped under the provisions of previous Acts, the stamps on the packages are to be removed and destroyed under the same regulations as are herein provided when the cigars to be reworked have paid duty.

Sec. 161. The collector of inland revenue will compare the numbers of these stamps and the denominations thereof with the record of stamps issued, kept in his office.

Sec. 162. So soon as the stamps have been taken account of and destroyed, the packages are to be also destroyed, and the wrappers removed from the cigars contained therein or the cigars treated in such a way that they cannot be removed from factory for sale without being reworked.

Sec. 163. No rebate will be allowed or paid when the stamps on the packages containing cigars have not been taken an account of and the said stamps destroyed in the presence of the officers herein mentioned, nor when the record of stamps destroyed does not accord with the stamp book of the collector by whom issued.

Sec. 164. When the cigars to be reworked have paid duty, a rebate of the duty paid, less seventy-five cents per thousand to cover cost of supervision, stamps, etc., on the quantity of cigars entered for manufacture, will be allowed the manufacturer, and will be paid by the department, upon receipt of a sworn statement from the manufacturer, that the cigars so taken have been reworked and entered to the debit of stock book No. 2 as produced, accompanied by the certificate of the officer in charge of the manufactory, that the stamps and the packages were destroyed in his presence, and that the cigars were so treated that they could not be removed from the manufactory for sale without being reworked, which certificate must be countersigned by the collector of the division.

Sec. 165. No fee for supervision will be charged when the bonded cigars reworked are the product of the manufactory where the operation is to be carried on.

Sec. 166. The reworking of the product of one manufacturer by another will not be permitted unless under special permission obtained from the department in each case.

Sec. 167. The blank forms used when tobacco is taken for remanufacture may also be used for cigars, the necessary alterations being made thereon.

ARTICLE IX.

A.—Marking or branding Cigar Boxes.

Sec. 168. (a.) The law provides that there shall be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box containing cigars, in a legible and durable manner, the registered number of the factory, the number of the inland revenue division in which the factory is situated and the number of cigars contained in each box; the number of cigars contained in each box may, however, if desired, be stencilled on the surface of the wood or other material of which

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the package is made; but the registered number of the factory, and the number of the inland revenue division, must be burned, stamped, indented or impressed into every box, as required by law:

(b.) Empty cigar boxes which may have become broken or otherwise rendered unfit for use, may be destroyed in the presence of the officer in charge of the manufactory and credit taken therefor in the daily record.

B.—Cull Cigars.

Sec. 169. As in some cigar factories manufacturers have more or less cigars made, which are unfit for packing, collectors are hereby instructed that manufacturers may, upon application on the form C 3, supplied by the department, be permitted to take credit for such cigars when they are counted and broken up in the presence of the officer in charge. The credit entry will be made in column 9 of daily record, the entries being totalled to date and the proper deduction made. Every such entry must be initialled by the officer as an evidence of its correctness.

C.—Cigar Samples.

Sec. 170. In addition to the provisions of the Act in respect of sample boxes of cigars, the following regulations are hereby prescribed:—

(a.) A manufacturer of cigars may be permitted to take from the warehouse, under permit from the collector in each case, one package containing not more than one hundred cigars of each brand manufactured by him—these packages to remain on the factory premises unstamped, for the sole purpose of exhibiting the contents to his customers, and, when required for consumption, the regular ex warehouse entry to be passed therefor, the duty paid and the packages stamped, as if just taken from the warehouse;

(b.) A manufacturer removing any of these packages without the ex warehouse entry being passed, the duty paid, and the packages regularly stamped, branded and labelled, will be deemed to have illegally abstracted the same from warehouse, and will render himself liable to the penalties imposed in the Act for such offence; the goods although in the possession of the manufacturer, will be considered as still in the warehouse and treated as such until the ex warehouse entry is passed; the officer delivering such packages of cigars on permit, will keep a record of the number and capacity of packages of cigars so delivered and will mark such packages so that they can afterwards be identified by him;

(c.) Should any cigar manufacturer abuse the privilege hereby granted to him, by taking from the warehouse a greater number of packages than are deemed necessary by the inspector of tobacco, the department reserves the right to withdraw from such manufacturer the privilege now granted to all.

Sec. 171. Duty-paid boxes of cigars may be permitted to remain open in any licensed cigar factory, upon the following,—and only upon the following conditions:—

(a.) That the number of boxes thus remaining open in any factory premises shall not at any time exceed three;

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(b.) That the stamps thereon shall be cut or broken in the presence of an officer of inland revenue, unless the packages are taken from those which may have been brought in with cut stamps and placed in bonding warehouse as hereinafter provided ;

(c.) That the officer shall forthwith so mark the package by writing date when opened and placing his signature thereon, that it can be hereafter identified by him ;

(d.) Immediately every such package is emptied the manufacturer shall inform the officer of the fact, when said empty package and the stamp thereon shall be completely destroyed in the presence of said officer and a credit entry made in stock book No. 2 for the original contents thereof.

D.—As to return of packages with cut Stamps.

Sec. 172. The stamps on cigar boxes which may have been cut after being removed from the manufactory, and which the manufacturer may in the course of business desire to have returned thereto, may be brought into the manufactory under the following conditions :—

(a.) That they be brought into the manufactory only after notice in writing, of his intention to do so, has been served by the manufacturer on the collector and at a time when an officer of inland revenue is present to take an account of the same ;

(b.) That the packages with cut stamps be at once placed in the bonding “cigar” or “raw leaf” warehouse and kept separate from all other goods therein, and that they shall remain in said warehouse until such time as the manufacturer may desire them for immediate removal from the manufactory or for use, as per sections 168, 169 and 170 of these regulations ;

(c.) That the regular entries be made in stock book No. 2, when the packages are brought into or removed from manufactory, in the same manner as for other duty-paid cigars ; and,—

(d.) That any packages with cut stamps brought into manufactory without due notice being given, an account taken of them by an officer of this department, and the packages and contents secured in bonding warehouse, or which may be found in any manufactory premises with stamps cut otherwise than as herein provided, shall render the manufacturer so offending liable to all penalties prescribed therefor under the Inland Revenue Act.

E.—Warehousing and ex warehousing of Cigars.

Sec. 173. The following provisions made by the Department of Inland Revenue in respect of the warehousing and ex warehousing of cigars, are hereby established and confirmed, viz. :—

(a.) Packages containing cigars when entered for warehouse need not be marked with the number of the entry under which warehoused, but only with the number of the month and year in addition to the specific information required by section 261 of “The Inland Revenue Act.”

(b.) When ex warehousing cigars, the manufacturer may take the cigars from any lot in warehouse, provided the number of packages and denominations are the same as those upon which he has paid duty.

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(c.) Cigars when placed in warehouse, shall be stowed and arranged in lots according to denomination of packages.

(d.) Under this system it will not be necessary for collectors to open an account with each warehouse entry, but only a general account with each individual. On the entry papers it will be unnecessary to show marks and numbers.

(e.) The above instructions are subject to the provisions of section 54 of "The Inland Revenue Act."

ARTICLE X.

Cutting Machines.

Sec. 174. (a.) No person not having a license to manufacture tobacco or cigars shall be permitted to use, nor (without having notified the collector of inland revenue thereof in writing) to have in possession any machine for the purpose of cutting tobacco; except that persons dealing in manufactured tobacco at retail may, upon signing a declaration that such machine will be used solely for cutting duty-paid "plug" or "cavendish" tobacco for immediate sale thereof to their customers, receive a permit to use the same during the pleasure of the Minister of Inland Revenue; but the said dealers will not be allowed to keep on hand any tobacco so cut, the cutting machine only to be used for cutting tobacco at the request of a customer, and for immediate delivery to him.

(b.) All persons (other than those hereinbefore excepted) having in their possession any tobacco-cutting machines, are required to notify the collector of inland revenue of the same, and it shall be the duty of the said collector to cause the same to be so fastened or sealed as to render it incapable of being used without removal of the said seal, and any such machine found unsealed, whether such machine has been sealed by an officer of inland revenue or not, shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown.

(c.) All tobacco-cutting machines found in possession of any person other than those hereinbefore mentioned, or in the possession of other than a private individual not dealing in tobacco, and using the same for cutting tobacco for his own use, (which machine must not be a rotary cutting machine,) are forfeited and may be seized and removed by any officer of inland revenue.

ARTICLE XI.—ASSESSMENT FOR DEFICIENCIES.

Tobacco.

Sec. 175. Section 268 of the Inland Revenue Act provides that the deficiency in any tobacco manufactory shall not, at any time, exceed six per cent.

Cigars.

Sec. 176. Section 269 of said Act directs that "there shall be produced from each and every twenty-five pounds of unsteamed raw leaf scraps, cuttings or other material taken for use in a cigar manufactory at least one thousand cigars, but if at any time the Department of Inland Revenue determines

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that the standard herein established exceeds or falls short of what is hereafter ascertained to be the true standard, the Governor in Council may amend or alter such standard by regulation to the extent of three pounds."

(a.) Under such direction the standard for the production of 1,000 cigars is reduced from 25 lbs. of raw leaf tobacco to 22 lbs., and such standard is made applicable to all transactions subsequent to the 1st day of July, 1884;

(b.) Allowance will be made for leaf tobacco sold or returned, or for cuttings or clippings when they are of such a character that they may be made into cigars, or are sold or removed for that purpose. Officers are, however, to understand that the scraps and cuttings, if to be credited against the production account, must be free from dust, sand and tobacco-dust. No allowance will be made for stems, or for ordinary scraps and waste incidental to the business. In the making of finer grades of cigars, particularly of Havana tobacco, manufacturers often use only the best portion of the leaf and sell the balance to be used as filling for a lower or cheaper grade of cigars; in such cases an allowance will be made for such stock when sold or removed;

(c.) The annual stock statements have been prepared so that officers can readily understand the mode upon which the production is ascertained;

(d.) The Commissioner of Inland Revenue is empowered by section 273 of the said Act to make an assessment, and to order the collection from the manufacturer of the duty at the highest rate chargeable on the tobacco or cigars produced in the manufactory where the deficiency is found to exist.

ARTICLE XII.

Additional Forfeiture.

Sec. 177. Any tobacco or cigars not made by the manufacturer whose name or factory number is marked or branded on the package in which contained; and any tobacco or cigars not of the brand represented by the manufacturer's label on the package in which contained, shall be seized and remain forfeited to the Crown.

ARTICLE XIII.

Stock Statements.

Sec. 178. In preparing statement B of annual stock statement (G 15) all stemmed raw leaf tobacco taken for use, and all stemmed raw leaf tobacco in process of manufacture at beginning and end of period, is to be treated as if resulting from raw leaf tobacco which contained twenty-five per cent of stems, *i.e.*, one-third is to be added to the weight of stemmed leaf. This does not apply to scraps and cuttings.

Sec. 179. All unpacked cigars on hand at time of stock-taking are to be computed at a uniform rate of twenty-two (22) pounds per thousand.

Sec. 180. The collector will attach to each cigar manufacturer's stock statement the certificate of the officer in charge as to any deficiency or surplus that may be found in the unpacked cigar account. When the account comes out correct, the officer's certificate must state so. All possible care must be used in stock-taking.

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Sec. 181. Collectors, unless otherwise advised, will collect from the tobacco and cigar manufacturers of their respective divisions the duty upon the quantity of tobacco or cigars deficient of the standard established by law and also the duty on the quantity of cigars found deficient in unpacked cigar account, as shown by stock statements each year.

Sec. 182. The manufacturer may then take credit in column 9 of his daily record for the quantity so deficient in unpacked cigar account in order to bring that book in accord with stock.

Sec. 183. When a surplus is found it should be at once charged up in the same column.

Sec. 184. The duties under the foregoing instructions will be accounted for on the form D 11, which must contain full explanations of the source from which they are derived.

Sec. 185. All tobacco and cigar stock statements are to be forwarded to the department in duplicate, one copy for the inspector of tobacco factories and the other for the department.

ARTICLE XIV.

Reward for information in regard to illicit manufacture and sale of Tobacco or Cigars.

Sec. 186 (a.) For such information as will lead to the discovery and seizure of an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, or any illicit tobacco or cigars, one-half of the appraised value of the articles seized.

(b.) For such information as will lead to the conviction of the parties owning or working an illicit tobacco or cigar manufactory, one-half the amount of the penalties recovered, not exceeding \$200.

(c.) If the parties convicted are unable to pay the penalties imposed, and are committed to jail for non-payment, the department will make good to the informer one-fourth of the penalties imposed.

(d.) The names of the parties giving the information are not to be made known, unless by their own desire or consent.

ARTICLE XV.

Drawback.

Sec. 187. In accordance with the provisions of section 259 of the Inland Revenue Act, as to drawback on cut tobacco and cigarettes in certain cases, the Department of Inland Revenue is authorized to pay over such drawback upon receiving the certificates of the collectors of inland revenue, setting forth the number of stamps, of denominations applicable to packages mentioned in section 259 aforesaid, delivered and paid for during the currency of each month, and entered upon the monthly return of the manufacturer, such payments to be treated as "refunds of excise revenue."

(a.) It is provided by subsection added by section 7 of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 23, to section 259 of "The Inland Revenue Act," that "a drawback of five per cent on the value of the stamps used shall be allowed to manufacturers of foreign leaf tobacco licensed under the Act in respect

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“ of uncut plug or cavendish tobacco manufactured by them and put up in packages containing four pounds or less, which drawback shall be paid under such regulations as the Governor in Council establishes in that behalf.”

(b.) In virtue of such provisions the following regulations are hereby established, namely :—

1st. That the application for the drawback be made quarterly, and be accompanied by a statement showing the number of packages of tobacco at each weight, the aggregate quantity of tobacco, the aggregate duty and the amount of drawback claimed.

2nd. The statement attached to the application must bear the certificate of the officer in charge of the factory as to its correctness, and also the certificate of the collector of the division—that the quantity of tobacco referred to was covered by stamps of a denomination of four pounds or under, and that it was entered for consumption, and the duty paid by the manufacturer in whose factory it was produced.

ARTICLE XVI.

Ports of Entry for Raw Leaf Tobacco.

Sec. 188. The following are constituted ports of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada, in addition to those mentioned in section 307 of “ The Inland Revenue Act ” :—

Yarmouth, in the province of Nova Scotia.

O.C. March 5, 1877.

The village of Percé, in the province of Quebec.

O.C. September 18, 1879.

The city of Three Rivers, in the province of Quebec.

O.C. April 19, 1884.

The town of Goderich, in the province of Ontario.

O.C. July 10, 1884.

The town of Galt, in the province of Ontario.

O.C. March 23, 1885.

The city of Ottawa, in the province of Ontario.

O.C. June 30, 1885.

The town of Listowel, in the province of Ontario.

O.C. April 27, 1886.

The town of Tilsonburg, in the province of Ontario.

O.C. July 27, 1887.

The town of Walkerton, in the province of Ontario.

O.C. January 9, 1889.

Granby, in the province of Quebec.

O.C. January 21, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 509.

By Order in Council of the 30th of December, 1892, under the authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “ An Act respecting Ferries ” and amendments thereof, the following regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between a point at or near the village of

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Chippewa, county of Welland, province of Ontario, and a point known as Schlosser's Landing, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, were established :—

REGULATIONS.

1st. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be between a point at or near the village of Chippewa, in the county of Welland, in the province of Ontario, on the Niagara or Welland rivers (otherwise known as Chippewa Creek) and a point known as Schlosser's Landing, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America.

2nd. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing wharfs or docks shall be constructed and at all times maintained at some point within the said limits, which must be safe and available at all times and subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3rd. *Vessels.*—The vessels used shall be substantial, seaworthy steamers, capable of carrying one hundred passengers, having an engine of sufficient effective horse-power, high pressure, to ensure a rate of not less than 10 miles per hour, and shall be, as well as the vessel generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion inspector of steam-boats. The vessel shall be supplied with life-preservers and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander, and the Controller of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may at any time be placed upon the said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe, or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

4th. The lessee of the ferry for the time being shall, at all times during the continuance of the lease, carry across the said ferry, without fee, toll or reward Her Majesty's mails, and upon requisition by the Postmaster-General of Canada, the mails of the United States of America.

5th. The lessee shall not at any time carry or convey, or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.

6th. *Customs and Revenue Laws.*—The lessee shall observe all customs and revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States.

7th. During the period commencing on the 15th day of May and ending the first day of November in each and every year, the said ferry shall make at least five round trips each day between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and ten o'clock at night, unless such trips are rendered impracticable by stress of weather.

8th. The charges for fares and tolls to be made on the said ferry shall not at any time exceed the following, that is to say :—

	\$	cts.
For foot passengers, each way, adults.....	0	15
do round trip, same day, adults...	0	25
do each way, children.....	0	10
do round trip, same day, children.	0	15
Horse and rider, each way.....	0	25
do and driver and vehicle, each way.....	0	35

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	\$	cts.
Each additional horse and passenger.....	0	10
do head of horned cattle, each way.....	0	15
do hog, each way.....	0	05
do 100 lbs. baggage, etc., each way.....	0	10
Commutation tickets, 20 single tickets.....	1	00

9th. Notices of the rates of fares and rates of tolls on the said ferry shall be put up and kept up and exhibited at all times in a conspicuous place on or near the said dock or wharf, and also on the steamer employed from time to time on the said ferry.

10th. The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to modify and alter the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after such modifications as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

11th. The Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time in which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or other of the said provisions, restrictions or conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, as if the said lease had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

12th. The lessee shall not at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws, or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the state of New York, in reference to ferriage, which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of either of them, the United States of America or state of New York, or suffer or permit the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

13th. Provided always that if the United States of America, or the state of New York, shall, in the exercise of any authority in any of them existing at any time during the existence of the said lease, prevent or hinder ferriage at or upon the said ferry, or such portion as may be within the jurisdiction of such one of them, or put the lessee to any loss, expense, charge or damage, or in respect to the same, no claim or demand for compensation or any right or title thereto shall be made upon or against the Dominion of Canada.

14th. The said ferry shall commence operations and the ferry-boat shall be placed upon the route not later than the first day of June, 1893.

15th. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years from the first day of May, 1893.

16th. The lessee will be required to give sureties resident in the Dominion of Canada, who must be satisfactory to the Controller of Inland Revenue and who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

17th. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1360.

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By Order in Council of the 9th of July, 1892, under the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," subsection (a) of section 51 of the regulations for the disposal of coal lands, established by the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, was cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof, namely:—

"51 (a.) All the arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and they shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owners or occupants of such lands, according to their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 114.

By Order in Council of the 15th of July, 1892, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, the north half of the north-east quarter of section 2, township 7, range 25, west of the 4th meridian, which by Order in Council of the 12th October, 1889, was reserved as a watering place for stock, and as an approach to water, was withdrawn from such reserve.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 160.

By Order in Council of the 26th of July, 1892, lots Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 20 in block 7, town of Golden, British Columbia, were set apart for the use of the province of British Columbia, for the purpose of erecting a court-house thereon.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 202.

By Order in Council of the 26th of July, 1892, under the provisions of section 8 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, the road allowance on Goose Island, in Lake Winnipeg, which lies in township 25, ranges 5 and 6, was cancelled and its area thrown into section 30, township 25, range 6, east of the principal meridian.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 202 and erratum on p. 294.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of July, 1892, under the provisions of clause 78 of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, the lands surrounding Lake Louise, in the district of Alberta, were reserved for the Forest Park, viz. :—

Commencing at the intersection of the south bank of the Bow River with the east boundary of township 28, range 16, west of the fifth meridian; thence southerly along the east boundary of townships 28 and 27, range 16,

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west of the fifth meridian, to the south-east corner of section 25, in said township 27; thence westerly along the south boundary of sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, in said township 27, and sections 25 and 26, in township 27, range 17, west of the fifth meridian, to the intersection of the said south boundary of the last mentioned section 26 with the line of continental watershed of the Rocky Mountains dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing to Hudson Bay; thence northerly along the said line of watershed to its intersection with the south limit of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence easterly along said south limit of right of way to its intersection with the south bank of Bath Creek; thence in a south-easterly direction along said south bank of Bath Creek to its junction with the Bow River; thence in a south-easterly direction along the south bank of Bow River to the point of commencement, containing an area of fifty-one square miles, be the same more or less.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 202.

By Order in Council of the 16th of August, 1892, under authority of section 108 of chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the North-west Territories," that portion of the public travelled road or trail from Morley to Banff, which has been surveyed from Canmore to the boundary of the Rocky Mountain Park, was transferred to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories, for the public uses of the territories, subject to any rights acquired under patents for lands crossed thereby.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 468.

By Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1892, all sales of land which may have been made or which may hereafter be made without the authority of the Government of Canada or without title from the Government of Canada within twenty miles of either side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are illegal and void.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 768.

By Order in Council of the 12th of October, 1892, under the provisions of section 5 of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 15, the following regulations were made to govern the issue of licenses of occupation for the working of mines and minerals within the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada:—

1. Licenses to mine coal from lands within the park shall be disposed of by public competition only, and the Minister of the Interior shall, from time to time, as he may find expedient in the public interest, survey, lay out, and offer for disposal by auction or by tender, locations for the mining of coal under such licenses.

2. The duration of such licenses shall be twenty years, unless sooner terminated by consent of the Crown and the licensee, or cancelled for non-fulfilment of conditions, and such licenses shall be renewable in the discretion of the Governor in Council for further periods of twenty years each and not exceeding in all sixty years, on such terms and conditions as may at the time of renewal be agreed upon by the Government and licensee.

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3. The ground rent shall be \$1.20 per acre, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

4. A royalty of ten cents per ton shall be paid by the licensee on all coal taken out of the mine. Returns under oath shall be furnished quarterly to the Minister of the Interior by the licensee, showing the quantity of coal taken out, and the royalty shall be paid at the time of making such returns. If the royalty which is due for one half-year equals the rental paid for that half-year then the amount paid for rent shall be credited to such royalty.

5. The area to be licensed to one person shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres, and the licensee shall not make any transfer or assignment of his license without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior.

6. The boundaries beneath the surface of a location shall be the vertical planes or lines in which their surface boundaries lie.

7. The license shall be subject to the general regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, dated the 30th June, 1890, and to such further and other regulations as may be made from time to time in that behalf by the Governor in Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 820.

By Order in Council of the 19th of October, 1892, consent is given to the closing up of a certain road allowance in the municipality of Deloraine and province of Manitoba, described in by-law No. 63 of the municipality of Deloraine.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1077.

By Order in Council of the 26th of October, 1892, the lands at the disposal of the Government of Canada in the parish lots between West Lynne and Winnipeg required for right of way and station ground purposes of the Red River Valley Railway, according to the descriptions annexed, were vested in Her Majesty for the uses and purposes of the province of Manitoba, the lots from which the grant is to be made for the purpose mentioned being as follows:—

Lots 160, 163, 445, 449, 453, 457, 461, 473 (northerly 3 chains), 479, 503, 511, 513 and 525, in the parish of Sainte-Agathe, and lots 3, 5 and 10, in the parish of St. Norbert.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1077.

By Order in Council of the 11th of October, 1888, under the provisions of the 78th section of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, known and cited as the "Dominion Lands Act," certain reservations for Mountain Parks made by the Orders in Council of the 10th of October, 1886, and the 8th of December, 1887, were defined more accurately and declared to consist of the sections or parts of sections of Dominion lands in British Columbia, in the schedule of lands comprised within the Mountain Parks attached hereto.

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SCHEDULE OF LANDS COMPRISED WITHIN THE MOUNTAIN PARKS.

Park Reserve at Griffin Lake.

- Township 22, range 4, west of 6th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 34 and 35.
 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 36.
 N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 26 and 27.
- Township 23, range 4, west of 6th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 2, 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 19 and 20.
 West $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 1 and 11.
 South $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 15 and 21.
 N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 4 and 8.
 N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 15 and 21.
 N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 18.

Park Reserve at Mount Stephen.

- Township 28, range 18, west of 5th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 7, 8, 16, 17, 22 and 26.
 N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 21 and 27.
 S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 20.
 S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 21, 27 and 35.
 N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 23.
 S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36.
 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 36.
 N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of sections 15 and 25.
 W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25.
- Township 28, range 19, west of 5th initial meridian :
 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 12.

Park Reserve at Glacier.

- Township 27, range 26, west of 5th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 1, 12, 13 and 24.
 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 2, 11, 14 and 23.
 S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of section 25.
 S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 26.
- Township 27, range 25, west of 5th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.
 S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 28, 29 and 30.
- Township 26, range 26, west of 5th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36.
 E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sections 27 and 34.
- Township 26, range 25, west of 5th initial meridian :
 Whole of sections 29, 30, 31 and 32.
- Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1161.*

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 13th of November, 1890, under the authority of chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting certain public lands in British Columbia," the following amended form of affidavit is prescribed as the affidavit which is required to be made in support of a claim for homestead entry by any person who has not previously obtained homestead entry:—

AFFIDAVIT in support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has not previously obtained homestead entry.

I, A.B., do solemnly swear (or affirm, *as the case may be*) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is surveyed agricultural land; it is not chiefly valuable for its timber or for hay land, nor is there upon it any stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value; there is not upon it any water power which may serve to drive machinery, nor is it specially valuable by reason of its position, such as being the shore of an important harbour, bridge site or canal site, or being either an actual or prospective railway terminus or station; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and that I have not heretofore obtained a homestead on Dominion lands, nor do I hold or own, by pre-emption record or otherwise, under the laws of British Columbia more than 160 acres within the tract known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia.

Subscribed and sworn to, this
18 , before me.

day of }

(Signature).

Local Agent.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1311.

By Order in Council of the 12th of December, 1891, under the provisions of chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the public lands in British Columbia," subsection (f) of section 24 of the Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, was amended so as to read as follows:—

"(f.) Proof of the residence and improvements required by this section and the two sections which immediately precede it, shall be made by the claimant by affidavit, and shall be corroborated by the evidence on oath of two disinterested witnesses resident in the vicinity of the land affected by their evidence, and accepted as sufficient by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or, in his absence, by a member of the Land Board; such affidavit shall be sworn and such testimony given before the local agent or, in his absence, the senior clerk performing his duties or some other person named for that purpose by the Minister of the Interior."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1311.

By Order in Council of the 9th of February, 1893, under authority of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes, certain

Department of the Interior, &c.

Dominion lands situated at Morris Creek, B.C., as shown, coloured green, on a plan of record in the Privy Council Office, were reserved from sale and settlement, and vested in the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the purpose of building thereon a reservoir and other works to further the artificial breeding of salmon in that province; which lands may be more particularly described as follows, that is to say:—

Fractional legal subdivision 4, all of 5 and 12; and fractional legal subdivision 13, lying east of Creek, all in section 17; fractional legal subdivision 1, lying east of Creek, including island; fractional legal subdivisions 8 and 9, east of Creek, including island, all in section 18; fractional legal subdivision 4, east of Creek; and all of fractional legal subdivisions 2, 3, 6 and 7, all in section 20. The above described lands all being in township 4, range 29, west of the 6th meridian.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1649.

Department of Justice.

By Order in Council of the 31st of October, 1892, under authority of "The North-west Territories Act," chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the Ordinance passed by the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, and assented to by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 25th January, 1892, numbered 21, and intituled "An Ordinance for protecting the public interest in rivers, creeks and streams," was disallowed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 866.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 2nd of August, 1892, the Act intituled "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act" (55-56 Victoria, chapter 19) was brought into force throughout Canada, upon, from and after the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 247.

By a Proclamation dated the 2nd of August, 1892, under authority of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, intituled "An Act to further amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act," the said Act was brought into force on the 15th day of August, 1892, with respect to boats, life-preservers, and other

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life-saving appliances to be carried by steam-boats or by other vessels mentioned in the said Act.

And under authority of the 4th and 5th sections of the said Act the following regulations were prescribed by an Order in Council dated the 2nd day of August, 1892; such regulations to be in force and take effect on and after the day succeeding the day fixed by the aforesaid proclamation as the day upon which the said Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 19, shall come into force in Canada :—

RULES AND REGULATIONS respecting the inspection of boats, life-preservers and other life-saving appliances to be carried on steam-boats or other vessels, under the authority of the Steam-boat Inspection Act and amendments thereto.

Boats.

Sec. 1. The following provisions shall be observed with respect to boats to be carried on steam-boats :—

(a.) No steam-boat with passengers on board shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron or Georgian Bay, Simcoe or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the District of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steam-boat, more than one mile broad ;

(b.) Unless there are on board thereof, or attached to such steam-boat, good, suitable, sufficient and properly equipped boats in good condition, each having not less than seventeen feet length of keel, and at least six oars and other necessary tackle, and sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve adult persons, exclusive of the crew of such boat.

Which boats shall be in the following proportion to the registered tonnage of such steam-boat, that is to say :—

At least one boat for every steam-boat of less than fifty tons ;

At least two boats for every steam-boat of fifty tons and upwards, but less than (300) three hundred tons ;

At least three boats for every steam-boat of three hundred tons and upwards ; and

(c.) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of one hundred tons or upwards to (300) three hundred tons, unless, in addition to the boats hereinbefore required, there is on board thereof or attached thereto,—

One good and sufficient life-boat capable of sustaining inside thirty persons, which life-boat may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, twenty-two feet ; breadth of beam outside, five feet six inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale at bottom of rowlock, two feet nine inches ; or

Two good and sufficient life-boats, each capable of sustaining inside twenty persons, which life-boats may be considered of sufficient capacity if made of the following dimensions : Length of keel, eighteen feet ; breadth outside, five feet two inches ; depth from top of keel to top of gunwale, two feet two inches.

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(d.) If such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of (300) three hundred tons or upwards to six hundred tons or upwards (when the life-boats may be increased to the satisfaction of the inspector), unless in addition to the boats hereinbefore required there is on board or attached thereto,—

Two good and sufficient life-boats, capable of each sustaining inside thirty persons, or four good and sufficient life-boats capable of each sustaining inside twenty persons, each to be at least of the dimensions described in (c.)

Sec. 2. Every life-boat shall be made of suitable metal, in thickness not less than No. 18 wire gauge, or of wood, and built whale-boat fashion, with a shear of about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 1 foot length from midships, rising equally to the stem and stern, with sufficient air-tight compartments in the ends and sides made of suitable metal or of wood, and so constructed as to be air-tight and serviceable, the air-tight compartments to have a capacity in cubic feet of one-tenth the capacity of the life-boat, which is found by multiplying the length and breadth outside and the depth inside from bottom of rowlocks or top of gunwale in feet, and by 6, the result equals the cubic feet required in the inside and outside compartments, about one-half of which should be on the outside; and dividing by 10, gives the number of persons the life-boat shall be deemed fit to carry. Solid cork may be used instead of air-tight compartments on the outside, 1.25 cubic feet of cork being considered equal to 1 cubic foot of air case.

(a.) Zinc shall not be used in the construction of a life-boat or of her air-tight compartments, which must be of a metal approved by the board of steam-boat inspection, or by the chairman.

(b.) The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability; whether a part of the air-tight buoyancy apparatus should be under the thwarts, or whether it should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the maker or owner, but the inspector must be satisfied that the life-boat is efficient.

(c.) Spaces filled with or containing any material are not to be deemed air spaces.

(d.) A square stern boat is not to be passed as a life-boat.

(e.) Suitable life-lines with sustaining buoys shall be securely attached to the sides or gunwales of the life-boats.

Sec. 3. The life-boats must be provided with the full complement of oars, one for each rowlock, and two spare oars, all securely lashed inside ready for use.

(a.) With two plugs for each plug hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one and one-half sets of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by lanyards and ready to slip in place.

(b.) With a sea anchor, a rudder and tiller, or yoke and yoke lines, a painter of sufficient length to reach from the davits to the boat when in the water and to tow her, a bailer, a hatchet in each end of boat, and a boat-hook, each attached to the boat with a good sound lanyard.

(c.) If the steam-boat is plying at sea (on salt water) a vessel must be kept in each boat filled with fresh water, (and at least one life-boat must be fitted with a mast or masts, and sail or sails and proper gear for each), and an

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efficient compass and one gallon of vegetable or animal oil, and a vessel or apparatus of approved pattern for distributing it on the water in rough weather, and with a lantern trimmed with oil in its receiver sufficient to burn eight hours.

(d.) Means for detaching quickly the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davits must be provided, an ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed, the boat's davits must be strong enough and so spaced that the boat can be swung out readily, so that the boat's chocks can be readily removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list, and that the whole of the tackling, davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts and apparatus are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement of crew and apparatus on board.

Sec. 4. Every boat shall be kept in good condition, water-tight and ready for immediate use; when wood is used as fuel for heating the boilers of high-pressure (non-condensing) steam-boats, the covers of such boats shall be made of wood covered with zinc; and every boat shall have the name of the steam-boat to which it belongs, and the name of her port of registry, legibly painted on her bows and stern.

Sec. 5. Every such steam-boat shall be provided with sufficient means for lowering from on board safely and expeditiously the boats hereinbefore required to be on board of or attached to such steam-boat; and masters of steam-boats shall detail their crews and exercise them in lowering and handling the said boats, and life-boats at least once a week, alternately.

Sec. 6. Every such boat shall be hung in separate davits, with lowering apparatus complete and ready for instant lowering; provided, that in any case where any such steam-boat carries two life-boats, one of the other boats may be carried on the hurricane deck without davits.

Sec. 7. No steam-boat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than twenty-five passengers, shall be required to have on board or attached to such steam-boat more than two boats in addition to a life-boat.

Sec. 8. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize the use in individual, specified cases, of a greater or less number of boats, or of different dimensions from those hereinbefore specified, and upon such authorization being granted, it shall be sufficient for any such steam-boat to carry and be provided with boats of the dimensions specified in such authorization.

Sec. 9. Steam-boats confined to the navigation of the River St. John above Fredericton, the waters in the district of Muskoka, the county of Victoria, and the county of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, and the waters of the Ottawa River and its tributaries above the city of Ottawa, or of lakes or rivers not exceeding one mile in width at any point on the route of such steam-boat, and which are employed in the carriage of passengers, shall carry at least one good boat provided with four oars, and of sufficient capacity to carry not less than twelve persons besides the crew:

Sec. 10. Every steam-boat employed in the carriage of passengers, and used only in the navigation of rivers or inland waters, other than the rivers and inland waters hereinbefore provided for, shall, if such steam-boat exceeds one hundred and fifty tons registered tonnage, carry at least two good boats

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provided with four oars each, and of sufficient capacity to carry with safety at least twelve persons besides the crew ; and if such steam-boat does not exceed one hundred and fifty tons and is not less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall not be required to carry more than one such boat ; and if such steam-boat is less than fifty tons registered tonnage, she shall carry one good boat of the size and description, and provided in the manner approved of in each case by the inspector.

Sec. 11. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the foregoing provisions of this section do not apply, shall at all times, when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with and have on board or attached to such steam-boat in some convenient place a good, suitable and sufficient boat, or good, suitable and sufficient boats, in good condition and properly equipped, and provided with oars in sufficient number and other necessary tackle, and of sufficient capacity to carry all the crew of such steam-boat, and with sufficient means for lowering such boat or boats from on board safely and expeditiously.

Sec. 12. The carrying capacity in the number of persons of boats shall be determined by multiplying the length of keel by the breadth outside, and by the depth from top of keel to bottom of rowlock in feet, and divide by 10, the quotient being the number of persons allowed to each boat.

Life-Rafts and Life-Buoys.

Sec. 13. Life-rafts must be approved by the board of steam-boat inspection before the number of persons they may be allowed to carry can be determined, provided that not less than three cubic feet of strong serviceable inclosed air-tight compartments, constructed so that water cannot find its way into them, shall be the amount of air space to each person carried on the raft.

Sec. 14. Approved buoyant apparatus must not require to be inflated before use, shall be of approved construction and marked in such a way as to plainly indicate the number of adult persons it can carry.

The buoyancy of such apparatus for the number of persons to be carried may be ascertained by dividing the number of pounds of iron it is capable of supporting in fresh water by 32.

Sec. 15. An approved life-buoy may be built of solid cork capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it ; or—

(a.) A strong life-buoy of any other approved pattern and material, provided that it is capable of floating in the water for at least 24 hours with 32 pounds of iron suspended from it, and provided that it is not stuffed with rushes, cork shavings, or other shavings, or loose granulated cork or other loose material, and does not require inflation before use. There must not be a less number than two life-buoys on each passenger steam-boat carrying by law two boats, with good line of suitable length attached to each buoy and kept at all times ready for instant use.

(b.) The air-cases for life-rafts are not to exceed the length approved by the board (four feet), with hooked, hammered and soldered joints, or riveted, and if made of iron to be galvanized, to be substantially inclosed with wood to be close-jointed.

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The covering of the air cases in boats should be fastened with brass screws so they can be readily taken off to examine the air cases.

Collapsible boats may be used if approved by an inspector, with the consent of the chairman.

Sec. 16. No new pattern of or material in life-boats, life-rafts or life-buoys is to be passed unless approved by the board of steam-boat inspection.

Life-Preservers.

Sec. 17. No steam-boat carrying passengers shall proceed to sea from any port or place in Canada, or depart from any port or place, or ply on any of the Lakes St. John, Memphremagog, Ontario, Erie, Huron, Georgian Bay, Simcoe, or Superior, or on the River St. Lawrence, or on the Rivers Ottawa or St. John, or on any lake or river in Manitoba, British Columbia, or the North-west Territories, or the district of Keewatin, which is, at any point on the route of such steamer, more than one mile broad, or shall navigate in a bay or arm of the sea in Canada, unless she is provided with and carries on board thereof on every such voyage,—

(a.) Two hundred life-preservers (life-belts), if such steam-boat is of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards; or (b) three life-preservers for every five tons, if such steam-boat is of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage.

Sec. 18. Every steam-boat carrying passengers on rivers or inland waters other than the lakes and rivers provided for in the next preceding section, if of the registered tonnage of two hundred tons and upwards, shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage, not less than one hundred life-preservers, and if of less than two hundred tons registered tonnage, such steam-boat shall be provided with and shall carry on board thereof on every voyage fifty life-preservers.

Sec. 19. Provided always that the maximum number of such life-preservers required on any steam-boat shall not exceed two hundred; but in any steam-boat, as to which the boat capacity, and the number of life-preservers together, fall short of the number of passengers she is allowed to carry by her certificate of inspection, such deficiency shall be supplied by a number of wooden floats, each equal in buoyancy to one cubic foot of seasoned white pine, equal to the number of passengers and crew not provided for in the boats, together with the life-preservers.

Sec. 20. No steam-boat employed chiefly in the carriage of freight, when carrying not more than sixty passengers, shall be required to be provided with or carry on board on any voyage, more than one life-preserver for each passenger, and one life-preserver for each of the crew then on board of such steam-boat.

Sec. 21. Every steam-boat not employed in the carriage of passengers, and every steam-boat to which the preceding sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, do not apply, shall, at all times when the crew thereof is on board, be provided with a life-preserver for each one of the crew.

Sec. 22. Each of such life-preservers (life-belts) shall be capable of floating in fresh water for 24 hours with 15 pounds of iron suspended from it. It should be cut out 2 inches under the arm-pits, and fitted and secured so as to

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remain securely in its place when put on, with shoulder straps and waist belt, or by other means approved by the inspector. When any other material than solid cork is used for buoyancy it must first be specially approved by the board of steam-boat inspection, and the life-preservers (life-belts) shall at all times be kept in convenient and accessible places in the state-rooms or on the deck of such steam-boat, under cover and in readiness for immediate use.

Sec. 23. A cork jacket with shoulder straps and waist lines for fastening the same around the body, or such other description of life-preserver as the Governor in Council may approve, shall be the form of life-preserver to be used on passenger steam-boats.

Passenger Barges, towed.

Sec. 24. Any barge, boat, bateau, scow or undecked vessel having passengers on board, towed by a tug, before being granted a certificate of inspection, must be equipped with a boat or boats, life-preservers, life-buoys, and life-rafts, or any or all of the equipment named in section 9 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled "An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act," and assented to on the 10th May, 1892, to the satisfaction of the steam-boat inspector who inspects her, who shall require her to be equipped with suitable life-saving equipment for the waters on which she is to ply, as well as suitable private conveniences or closets for the use of passengers.

(a.) The boats and boat equipment required must not be less than specified in section 1 (b.) of these rules, and in order to have the capacity required to carry twelve adult persons with the crew, or seventeen persons in all, on 17 feet length of keel must be 5 feet beam, by 2 feet depth, the capacity being found by multiplying length, breadth and depth, and dividing by 10.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 250.

By Order in Council of the 16th of August, 1892, under authority of chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the inspection of steam-boats, and the examination and licensing of engineers employed on them," and the amendments thereto, the following amendments to the regulations with respect to the inspection of boilers and compasses of steam-boats, and the new regulations relating to the inspection of steam-boat shafts, and the testing of new engines of passenger steam-boats, which have been passed by the board of steam-boat inspectors, were approved:—

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF BOILERS OF STEAM-BOATS.

Boilers.

1. Sec. 40, part I., and sec. 74, part II., are hereby amended by adding ten per cent to the result of the formula (b):—

$$\frac{90,000 \times T^2}{(L + I) + D} = \text{Working pressure, where}$$

T = Thickness of plate in inches.

D = Diameter of flue outside in inches.

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L = Length of flue or furnace in feet, or the length between the rings in feet, if it is strengthened by suitable rings or Adamson joints.

2. Sec. 36 (r) and sec. 41 (a), part I., and sec. 75 (a), part II., are hereby amended by using 14,000 instead of 12,500 in the formula :—

$$\frac{12,500 \times \text{thickness in inches}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

3. Sec. 30, part I., and sec. 68, part II., are hereby amended by adding thereto as follows :—

“ When a superheater is constructed with a tube subject to external pressure, the working pressure should be ascertained by the rules given for circular iron furnaces, but the constants should be reduced as thirty is to forty-seven :

“ If steel is proposed to be used in superheaters, the particulars should be submitted to the board of steam-boat inspection or to the chairman, if the board is not sitting, for consideration, but in all cases it should be discouraged for this purpose; this applies to the unshielded uptakes of all boilers, including ordinary vertical donkey boilers.”

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF COMPASSES ON BOARD STEAM-BOATS.

Compasses.

Sec. 22, part VII., is hereby amended by substituting for the word “inspector” in the fifth line, the words “competent person,” and adding thereto the words “of inspection,” after the word “certificate” in the last line.

RULES RELATING TO THE INSPECTION OF STEAM-BOAT SHAFTS.

Shafts.

Main, tunnel, propeller and paddle shafts should not be passed if less in diameter than that found by the following formulæ, without previously submitting the case to the chairman of the board of steam-boat inspection.

For compound condensing engines with two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{f \left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2} \right)}}$$

$$P = \frac{f \times S^3}{C \times D^2} \left(2 + \frac{D^2}{d^2} \right)$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

Where d^2 = square of diameter of high pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more high pressure cylinders.

Where D^2 = square of diameter of low pressure cylinder in inches or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more low pressure cylinders.

Where P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure plus 15 lbs.

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Where C = length of crank in inches.

Where f = constant from following table.

NOTE.—Intermediate pressure cylinders do not appear in the formulæ.

For ordinary condensing engines, with one, two or more cylinders, when the cranks are not overhung :—

$$S = \sqrt[3]{\frac{C \times P \times D^2}{3 \times f}}$$

$$P = \frac{3 \times f \times S^3}{C \times D^2}$$

Where S = diameter of shaft in inches.

D² = square of diameter of cylinder in inches, or sum of squares of diameters, when there are two or more cylinders.

P = absolute pressure in lbs. per square inch, that is boiler pressure *plus* 15 lbs.

C = length of crank in inches.

f = constant from following table :—

TABLE.

For two Cranks. Angle between Cranks.	For Crank and Propeller Shafts. f.	For Tunnel Shafts. f.
90°	1,047	1,221
100°	996	1,128
110°	904	1,055
120°	855	997
130°	817	953
140°	788	919
150°	766	894
160°	751	877
170°	743	867
180°	740	864
For three Cranks		
120°	1,110	1,295

NOTE.—When there is only one crank the constants applicable are those in the table opposite 180°.

RULES RELATING TO THE TESTING OF NEW ENGINES ON PASSENGER STEAM-BOATS.

In the case of new engines on passenger steam-boats, inspectors should see them tested while under way, with full steam, in order to assure as far as possible that no flaws in the several parts of the engine have escaped the examination made by the inspector, as provided by section 15 of the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 78.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 379.

By Order in Council of the 20th day of August, 1892, under the provisions of the "Bounty Act of 1891," 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42, the following regulations governing the payment of fishing bounties were approved :—

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REGULATIONS governing the payment of fishing bounties, as provided by section 6 of the Bounty Act of 1891, 54-55 Victoria, chapter 42.

1. Fishermen who have been engaged in deep-sea fishing, for fish other than shell-fish, salmon and shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, for at least three months, and have caught not less than 2,500 pounds of sea-fish, shall be entitled to a bounty, provided always that no bounty shall be paid to men fishing in boats measuring less than thirteen feet keel, and not more than three men (the owner included) will be allowed as claimants in boats under twenty feet.

2. Only one claim will be allowed in one season, even though the claimant may have fished in two vessels, or in a vessel and a boat, or in two boats.

3. The owners of boats measuring not less than thirteen feet keel which have been engaged during a period of not less than three months in deep-sea fishing for fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty on each such boat.

4. Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) which have been *exclusively* engaged during a period of not less than *three months* in the catch of sea-fish other than shell-fish, salmon or shad, or fish taken in rivers or mouths of rivers, shall be entitled to a bounty to be calculated on the registered tonnage, one-half of which bounty shall be payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew, except in cases where one or more of the crew shall have failed to comply with the regulations, then such share or shares shall not be paid.

5. Owners or masters of vessels intending to fish and claim bounty on their vessels, must, before proceeding on a fishing voyage, procure a license from the nearest collector of customs, or fishery overseer, said license to be attached to the claim when sent in for payment.

6. Dates and localities of fishing must be stated in the claim, as well as the quantity and kinds of sea-fish caught.

7. Ages of men must be given. Boys under 14 years of age are not eligible as claimants.

8. Claims must be sworn to as true and correct in all their particulars.

9. Claims must be filed on or before the 30th November in each year.

10. Officers authorized to receive claims will supply the requisite blanks, free of charge, and after certifying the same will transmit them to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

11. No claim in which an error has been made by the claimant or claimants shall be amended after it has been signed and sworn to as correct.

12. Any person or persons detected in making returns that are false or fraudulent in any particular, will be debarred from any future participation in the bounty, and be prosecuted according to the utmost rigour of the law.

13. The amount of the bounty to be paid to fishermen and owners of boats and vessels will be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 379.

By Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1892, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, fishing for

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

bass in any manner whatever, in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, as well as in the waters of Miramichi Bay, and all waters emptying therein in the province of New Brunswick, was prohibited during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1892.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 820.

By Order in Council of the 7th of December, 1892, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1892, prohibiting fishing for bass in the waters of the Miramichi River and its tributaries, for a period of three years from the 1st December, 1892, was cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1116.

By Order in Council of the 16th of December, 1892, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 1st of September, 1891, setting apart certain waters in the harbour of Shediac for purposes of oyster-culture, was rescinded, and the following was substituted in lieu thereof as the waters to be set apart for oyster-culture, namely:—

"All the waters of Shediac harbour extending from a line drawn south, 67° west (due west magnetic) from Mr. Petitpas's house on Shediac Island, to Mr. Wilbur's tannery, on the north side of Wilbur's Cove, southwardly to a line drawn from the south extremity of Snake Point, 50° 7' 30" west (west by south $\frac{1}{2}$ south magnetic) to the corner of Moncton road, the points where the boundary lines above described cut the high water on shore being marked in each case by a square cedar post, inscribed O. R., and the whole including below low water mark an area of 980 acres, be the same more or less."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., page 1311.

By Order in Council of the 13th of March, 1893, under the provisions of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, seining for smelts from the 1st October until the close of navigation in each year was authorized under special permits from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on that part of the coast of the county of Saguenay which extends from Bersimis to Natashquan.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1767.

*Department of Railways and Canals.***Department of Railways and Canals.**

By Order in Council of the 14th of October, 1892, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," the following scale of charges was prescribed for vessels wintering on the Ottawa River canals and locks:—

In Carillon Canal—	
Steamers, per season.....	\$ 8 00
Barges do	4 00
Grenville Canal—	
Steamers, per season	8 00
Barges do	4 00
Inside locks, Ste. Anne, Carillon and Grenville Canals—	
Steamers, per season	25 00
Inside locks, Culbute Canal, per season	15 00

Such security against damage by fire to be taken by way of bond, as in the opinion of the Minister of Railways and Canals, may seem desirable.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 866.

By Order in Council of the 13th of February, 1893, under authority of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," the following amendments were made to the tariff of tolls in force on the canals of the Dominion, viz. :—

For the season of 1893, the canal tolls for the passage of the following food products: wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley, rye, oats, flax seed and buck-wheat, for passage eastward through the Welland Canal to be ten cents per ton; and for passage eastward through the St. Lawrence Canals only, ten cents per ton; payment of the said toll of ten cents per ton for passage through the Welland Canal to entitle these products to free passage through the St. Lawrence Canals.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1553.

*Department of the Secretary of State.***Department of the Secretary of State.**

Letters patent have been issued, as dated below, incorporating the following companies, and notices thereof published respectively in volume xxvi. of the *Canada Gazette*, at the pages stated, viz. :—

	PAGE.
Adirondack and St. Lawrence Rapids Tourist Line ; capital \$20,000 ; 2nd August, 1892.....	204
Ahearn Electric Heating and Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; 4th January, 1893.....	1312
Anderson Trading Co. ; capital increased to \$72,000 ; 22nd June, 1892.....	119
Auer Incandescent Light Co. ; capital \$500,000 ; 8th October, 1892.....	718
do do supplementary ; 17th January, 1893.....	1415
Boutell Towing and Wrecking Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; 16th August, 1892.....	383
Calgary Brewing and Malting Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; 20th June, 1892.....	73
Canada Axe and Harvest Tool Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; 27th August, 1892.....	384
Canada National Publishing Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; 18th April, 1892....	36
Canada Switch Manufacturing Co. ; capital increased to \$100,000 ; 10th December, 1892.....	1122
Canada and Newfoundland Steam-ship Co. ; supplementary ; 9th Feb- ruary, 1893.....	1554
Canadian Canoe Co. ; capital \$5,000 ; 18th February, 1893.....	1607
Canadian General Electric Co. ; capital \$1,000,000 ; 15th July, 1892....	74
do do capital increased to \$2,000,000 ; 14th October, 1892.....	769
Canadian Oiled Clothing Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; 29th October, 1892.....	870
Central Electric Light Co. of Montreal ; capital \$500,000 ; 24th No- vember, 1892.....	1040
Central Electric Co. of Montreal ; capital \$500,000 ; *24th November, 1892.....	1607
Chaudière Electric Light and Power Co. ; capital increased to \$1,000,000 ; 9th February, 1893.....	1509
Crawford Tug Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; 19th January, 1893.....	1415
David Moore Lumber Co. ; capital \$300,000 ; 16th December, 1892....	1211
Dominion Blanket and Fibre Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; 31st December, 1892.....	1313
Dominion Construction Co. ; capital \$500,000 ; 26th July, 1892.....	254
Dominion Electric Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; 26th July, 1892.....	205
Dominion Embroidery Co. of Toronto ; capital \$40,000 ; 12th October, 1892.....	769
Dominion Rolled Plate Co. ; capital \$75,000 ; 16th December, 1892....	1211
Dr. Joseph D. Davis Remedies Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; 2nd August, 1892.....	300
Edmonton Milling Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; 9th August, 1892.....	341
Erie Glass Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; 26th September, 1892.....	580

Department of the Secretary of State.

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Federal Telephone Co. ; capital reduced to \$37,500 ; 9th August, 1892	340
Gurney Foundry Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; 14th February, 1893.....	1607
Hugh Can Shipping Co. ; capital \$11,100 ; 14th February, 1893.....	1607
Isaac Watt Wrecking Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; 20th October, 1892.....	824
James Morrison Brass Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$300,000 ; 11th January, 1893.....	1369
James Robertson Co. ; capital \$750,000 ; 31st December, 1892.....	1313
J. B. Pace Tobacco Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; 9th August, 1892.....	429
Lang Tanning Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; 26th December, 1892.....	1211
Lyman Brothers & Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; 8th October, 1892.....	719
Mason and Risch Piano Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; 16th August, 1892.....	340
Mason and Risch Vocalion Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; 16th August, 1892.	383
Micmac Steam-ship Co. ; capital \$90,000 ; 4th January, 1893.....	1313
Montreal Auer Incandescent Light Co. ; capital \$1,000,000 ; 17th January, 1893.....	1416
Montreal Silk Mills Co. ; capital \$75,000 ; 10th December, 1892.....	1122
National Oil Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; 15th July, 1892.....	254
National Automatic Vending Machine Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; 28th January, 1893.....	1509
Packard Lamp Co. ; capital \$6,000 ; 28th June, 1892.....	73
Park, Blackwell & Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; 8th October, 1892.....	718
Penman Manufacturing Co. ; capital increased to \$1,000,000 ; 20th January, 1893.....	1415
Port Arthur and Duluth Steam Packet Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; 25th June, 1892.....	73
Real Estate Loan Co. ; capital reduced to \$1,600,000 ; 20th June, 1892.	74
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"Sun" Printing Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; 15th July, 1892.....	166
Standard Drain Pipe Co. ; capital increased to \$500,000 ; 12th January, 1893.....	1369
Street Railway Construction Co. ; capital \$80,000 ; 16th August, 1892	340
Symes Hay Cap Co. ; capital \$15,000 ; 13th January, 1893.....	1416
Verity Plow Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; 8th October, 1892.....	719
Weather and Water-proof Paint Co. ; capital \$5,000 ; 10th December, 1892	1122

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

By a Proclamation under date the 3rd of December, 1892, the Act 50 and 51 Victoria, chapter 10, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce" came into force and effect upon the 3rd day of December, 1892.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1076.

By a Proclamation under date the 3rd of December, 1892, the Act 50 and 51 Victoria, chapter 11, and intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue," came into force and effect upon the third day of December, 1892.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1076.

By Order in Council of the 13th of March, 1893, metallic copper, the exclusive product of Canadian ores shipped out of Canada by the producers thereof for the purpose of being smelted, such product being returned to Canada direct to the producers of the ores from which smelted, may, until 1st July, 1894, be admitted into Canada, under such regulations as the Honourable the Minister of Trade and Commerce may prescribe, on payment of duty on the cost and charges to the producers of the ores for the smelting thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxvi., p. 1807.

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ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
FIFTY-SIXTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA

BEING THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Twenty-sixth day of January, and closed
by Prorogation on the First day of April, 1893*



HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON
GOVERNOR-GENERAL

VOL. I
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1893



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. I.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1893, and the 30th June, 1894, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by Messages from His Excellency Preamble. the Right Honourable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the same, that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial years ending respectively the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, and for other purposes connected with the public service; May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

1. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole one million four hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-eight cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of Canada, from the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in schedule A to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned. Sum granted for financial year 1892-93, \$1,471,976.58.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding Sum granted for financial year 1893-94, \$25,183,646.03

exceeding in the whole twenty-five million one hundred and eighty-three thousand six hundred and forty-six dollars and three cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of Canada, from the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in schedule B to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

Special provision as to N.-W. T.

3. The amounts granted by this Act for the government of the North-west Territories shall not be deemed to have lapsed if not expended within the year for which they are granted.

Account to be rendered in detail.

4. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

Declaratory as to certain loans authorized but not raised.

5. And whereas there remained on the thirty-first day of December last, unborrowed and negotiable, of the loans authorized by Parliament for the several works hereinafter mentioned, and for general purposes, the sums opposite to each, respectively, that is to say:—

For Intercolonial Railway.....	\$2,433,333 33
For opening communication and administration of the Government in the North-west Territories.....	1,460,000 00
For improvement of the River St. Lawrence ...	3,042,405 00
do do Quebec harbour.....	3,975,000 00
For the Quebec graving dock.....	910,000 00
For the Harbour of Three Rivers.....	82,000 00
For the Pacific Railway and Canadian canals ...	3,893,333 32
For general purposes, balance 30th June, 1892.....	\$18,365,141 07
For savings bank withdrawals to 31st December, 1892.....	4,450,683 70
For four per cent funded debt redeemed to 31st December, 1892.....	918,764 33
For Dominion stock redeemed to 31st December, 1892.....	62,517 87
	<hr/>
	\$23,797,106 97
Deduct :—Savings bank deposits to 31st December, 1892.....	4,707,958 75
	<hr/>
	19,089,148 22
	<hr/>
	34,885,219 87

Therefore

Therefore it is declared and enacted, that the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of the several sums above mentioned, as they are required for the purposes aforesaid, respectively, under the provisions of *The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, out of which like sums shall be applicable to the several purposes aforesaid, under the Acts and provisions thereunto relating respectively.

Such sums may be raised under R.S.C., c. 29.

Application of such sums.

SCHEDULE A.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1893, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
To pay Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., $\frac{1}{2}$ of one per cent commission on amount of bonds and stock inscribed for the sinking funds of the Guaranteed Loans from 1868 to 31st December, 1892...	44,274 01	
To pay for services and disbursements in connection with the transfer of the financial agency in London.....	2,000 00	46,274 01
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
Department of the Secretary of State—To pay salary of C. T. DeLanaudière as a Second Class Clerk from 1st July, 1892.....	1,112 50	
Office of the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police—To provide for the statutory increase for three months to the salary of R. S. Bishop.....	12 50	
Department of Trade and Commerce—To provide for the salary of the Deputy-Minister from January, 1893.....	\$ 1,600 00	
To provide for the salary of 1 2nd Class Clerk from 1st January, 1893.....	550 00	
To provide for the salary of 1 3rd Class Clerk (stenographer).....	300 00	
do 1 Messenger.....	250 00	
do Allowance to Private Secretary from 7th December, 1892.....	340 32	
Contingencies.....	2,500 00	5,540 32
<p>Provided, that in case of the transfer to this department of any officers or clerks whose salaries have been provided for in the estimates of any other department—whether inside or outside service—the amount so provided shall be available for the payment of the said salaries by this department.</p>		
Department of Justice—To pay statutory increase to G. L. Foster, from 1st October, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.....	\$ 37 50	
Allowance for Private Secretary to Solicitor-General, from 1st January to 30th June, 1893, at \$600 per annum. (This sum may be paid to any member of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary).....	300 00	337 50
Inland Revenue Department—To provide for the payment of Chas. F. Winter, Private Secretary to the Controller of Inland Revenue, from 15th December, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.....	325 00	
Carried forward.....	7,327 82	46,274 01

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	7,327 82	46,274 01
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
Privy Council Office—To pay the following clerks their salaries from the 1st to the 31st January, 1893, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act:—		
D. Burke, 31 days at \$3 per day.....	\$ 93 00	
W. C. DeBrisay, from 1st to 25th January, at \$2.50 per day.....	62 50	
F. Chadwick, 31 days at \$2.50 per day.....	77 50	
J. R. Fraser, 31 days at \$2 per day.....	62 00	
W. Strachey, 30 days at \$2 per day.....	60 00	
	355 00	
Customs Department—To provide for amount omitted in main Estimates to cover statutory increase to W. H. Grafton.....	\$ 37 50	
To provide for the payment of J. R. K. Bristol, Private Secretary to the Controller of Customs, from 8th December, 1892, to 30th June, 1893.....	338 71	
	376 21	
Auditor-General's Office—Further amount required for contingencies.....	250 00	
Department of Agriculture—To pay the following clerks their salaries from the 1st to the 31st January, 1893, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act:—		
John Thomson.....	\$ 50 00	
R. E. Armstrong.....	38 75	
T. H. Morgan.....	50 00	
T. B. Bassett.....	46 50	
	\$ 185 25	
Amount required in consequence of the transfer of the salaries of several clerks from specific votes to Contingencies.....	2,000 00	
	2,185 25	10,494 28
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
<i>Exchequer Court.</i>		
To provide for salary of a 3rd Class Clerk from 1st January to 30th June, 1893..	200 00	
Additional sum required to meet contingencies occasioned by necessary publication of new Admiralty Rules, and otherwise.....	1,500 00	
To provide for the increase of the Registrar's salary by an increment of \$50 for this year.....	25 00	
		1,725 00
DOMINION POLICE.		
Retiring allowance to constable Martin Murphy.....		752 55
PENITENTIARIES.		
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—To provide for the salary of a carriage maker instructor, omitted from general Estimates.....	600 00	
Dorchester Penitentiary—To provide for the salary of a baker instructor from 11th November, 1892, to 30th June, 1893, at \$600 per annum.....	\$ 378 34	
To compensate ex-guard Willard Hutchison for superintending construction of the fence around the penitentiary.....	200 00	
	578 34	1,178 34
LEGISLATION.		
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
To cover amount expended for French translation between the 9th July, 1892, and 25th January, 1893.....	\$2,600 00	
To cover amount expended in completion of the Official Debates of session of 1892.....	15,000 00	
To pay two extra clerks for session of 1893, at \$300 each.....	600 00	
	18,200 00	60,424 18

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$18,200 00	60,424 18
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Concluded.		
To provide additional amount required for sessional messengers for session of 1893.....	2,039 50	
To pay for a leather trunk for each new member elected since last session.....	375 00	
	20,614 50	
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.		
Contingencies—To provide for the payment of extra indemnity, granted by Order in Council of the 7th July last, to the following sessional messengers, for services during the session of 1892, viz. :—		
Joseph Lafontaine.....	\$ 90 00	
Thomas W. Hodgins.....	90 00	
	\$ 180 00	
To provide funds for the payment of the salaries (during one hundred days) of two extra sessional messengers, for services during the session of 1893, at \$2.50 each per day.....	500 00	
Printing, binding and distribution of the Criminal Code.....	680 00	
Further amount required for printing, printing paper and binding.....	2,600 00	
	75,000 00	
FRANCHISE ACT.		
Further amount required for printing voters' lists.....	\$ 18,000 00	
To reimburse Judge Wilkinson, revising officer for Northumberland County, N.B., for posting lists.....	124 05	
	18,124 05	117,018 55
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
Further amount required for census and statistics.....	2,652 00	
For advances to be made from time to time on dairy products at experimental stations—to be refunded from sales of such products.....	6,000 00	
To pay the Intercolonial Railway freight charges on seed barley.....	145 31	
For completion of census.....	13,500 00	
	22,297 31	
QUARANTINE.		
Quarantine service and Public Health—Additional amount required for maintenance, inspection, etc., including \$6,200 to recoup Unforeseen Expenses..	15,200 00	
Cattle Quarantines, additional amount required.....	8,000 00	
To settle claims for rags imported, which were burnt or damaged by exposure from detention at the Grosse Isle Quarantine, as a precaution against Asiatic cholera.....	2,900 00	
To pay the widow of the late George Henry, quarantine steward, Charlottetown, a gratuity equal to two months' pay of her late husband.....	50 00	
	26,150 00	
SUPERANNUATION.		
To pay Mrs. H. James, a gratuity of one month's salary for each year of her husband's service.....		1,250 00
MILITIA.		
Ammunition and cartridge factory at Quebec.....	30,000 00	
Military stores.....	30,000 00	
Annual drill and training of the militia.....	4,000 00	
Carried forward.....	64,000 00	227,140 04

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	64,000 00	227,140 04
<i>MILITIA—Concluded.</i>		
Contingencies—Gratuity to Lt.-Col. W. N. Alger, late district paymaster, Military District No. 2, at Toronto, on retirement, 31st October, 1892 : 2 years' pay.	\$ 1,200 00	
Compensation Claims—Accidents and injuries at militia drill.	1,500 00	
	2,700 00	
To complete rifle range at Sussex, N.B.	400 00	
To provide for payment of Annual Drill, to be performed in camps of instruction in the month of June, anterior to the period when the grant for the financial year 1893-94 will be available.	100,000 00	
Care of Military Properties—To pay claim of the city of Ottawa, taxes from 1880 to 1892, inclusive, on the unused land, rifle range at Ottawa, leased by Government	3,693 22	
Repairs to Military Properties	575 00	
		171,368 22
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.</i>		
To pay the Intercolonial Railway for unsettled freight accounts for transportation of construction materials for the Oxford and New Glasgow Branch.	3,000 00	
<i>Annapolis and Digby Railway.</i>		
Construction	2,200 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
Towards construction of Wellington-street Bridge	51,000 00	
<i>Sault Ste. Marie Canal.</i>		
Construction.	161,000 00	
		217,200 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS.		
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
To complete bridge at Merrickville.	\$ 2,000 00	
To complete repairs to dam at Hog's Back and to build ice-breakers	2,000 00	
		4,000 00
<i>Ste. Anne's Lock, etc.</i>		
To repair old lock gates	\$ 4,000 00	
To settle with contractor for strengthening old pier below lock.	1,116 00	
		5,116 00
<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.</i>		
Towards strengthening and staunching Carillon Dam.	10,000 00	
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
For rebuilding retaining walls at St. Gabriel Basins, Nos. 1 and 2.	\$ 10,800 00	
Towards repairing a leak which has recently developed in the north bank at St. Gabriel Locks.	4,000 00	
Repairs to north bank at St. Gabriel Locks	7,000 00	
		21,800 00
Carried forward.	40,916 00	615,708 26

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	40,916 00	615,708 26
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Concluded.		
CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
To complete purchase and installation of electric motor and wire to run machinery in workshops and purchase of belt.....\$	700 00	
To take down and rebuild east chamber of Lock 5.....	1,500 00	
To build coffer dam at Lock 9, lower entrance, for rebuilding lower sill and bottom of lock.....	1,000 00	
Towards rebuilding lock walls.....	4,500 00	
To pay legal expenses <i>in re</i> The Queen vs. Black.....	20 00	
	7,720 00	
<i>Trent Valley Canal.</i>		
To make final payments for completing swing bridge at Bobcaygeon.....	200 00	
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Removing a shoal at mouth of Chippewa River—To pay balance due on final estimate.....	200 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
To pay Marcus Smith, C.E., a gratuity equal to six months' salary, and gratuities equal to two months' salary to extra clerks on leaving the service....	5,533 00	
	54,569 00	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Cape Tormentine Harbour—To complete payments on contract		13,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
St. John custom-house.....	25,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Toronto drill hall—The City of Toronto having provided a plot of land as agreed upon.....	53,000 00	
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Brandon Public Building—Balance due Superintending Architect..\$	796 51	
Carried forward.....	796 51	78,000 00 683,277 26

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$ 796 51	78,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
<i>North-west Territories—Concluded.</i>		
Lieutenant-Governor's residence, Regina—To pay outstanding accounts for indispensable works performed, and furniture, fittings, etc., supplied to render the new residence ready for occupation	3,913 47	
Medicine Hat Immigration Building—To provide court-house and police accommodation	600 00	
	5,309 98	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Victoria drill hall—Locality furnishing site free		21,000 00
<i>Quarantine Stations.</i>		
Halifax, N.S., Lawlor's Island—To provide for new hospital and additional accommodation, and to recoup appropriation, repairs, furniture, etc.	\$ 27,500 00	
St. John, N.B., Partridge Island—To provide for additional accommodation, and to recoup appropriation, repairs, furniture, etc.	4,137 83	
Grosse Isle, P. Q.—To complete equipment of station	50,656 00	
William's Head, B. C.—To provide for new accommodation	62,000 00	
Minor stations—To provide for additional accommodation, and to recoup appropriation, repairs, furniture, etc.	1,846 42	
	146,140 25	
<i>Repairs, Furniture, &c.</i>		
Repairs, furniture, etc.—Additional amount required	\$ 35,000 00	
For lighting Library of Parliament and Privy Council Office by electricity	5,600 00	
	40,600 00	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Halifax, Lawlor's Island—Quarantine wharf	\$ 10,000 00	
West Chezzetcook—To complete payments on contract	300 00	
Devil's Island Breakwater do do	350 00	
Sydney Quarantine Station, Keating Point—Addition to wharf	1,200 00	
	11,850 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
St. John Quarantine Station, Partridge Island Wharf		6,000 00
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Rainy River, Improvement of Long Sault Rapids—To pay balance due, work being completed.		2,900 00
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
William's Head—Quarantine wharf		35,000 00
DREDGING.		
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick—Additional amount required	\$ 5,000 00	
Quebec and Ontario—Additional amount required	14,000 00	
New dredging plant—Additional amount required	10,900 00	
	29,900 00	
Carried forward		683,277 26
	376,700 23	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	376,700 23	683,277 26
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Concluded.		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridge over Belly River at Lethbridge, N.W.T.—To pay balance due for work done in 1891-92, omitted in last year's Estimates.....	1,383 38	
TELEGRAPHS.		
North-west Territories—Prince Albert line, between Saskatoon and Batoche, St. Laurent and Prince Albert.....	400 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Repairs to Wascana dam, Regina, on condition that what is required in addition to put the dam in a state of thorough repair be contributed by the other parties interested, and that hereafter it be taken over and maintained at the cost of the municipality—Additional amount required.....	1,500 00	379,983 61
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
DOMINION STEAMERS.		
To meet unforeseen expenses in connection with repairs for steamers "Lansdowne," "Newfield" and "Quadra".....		30,000 00
FISHERIES.		
Further amount required for the maintenance and repairs of Fishery Protection steamers and vessels.....	9,000 00	
To pay the following persons for services in compiling and forwarding daily reports in connection with Fisheries Intelligence Bureau during the season of 1892 :—		
The following persons to be paid \$15 each, viz. : J. P. Brennan, R. Benoit, C. P. Le Lacheur, A. J. Clark, T. Aucoire, J. M. Viets, R. McLean, Chas. Owen, E. A. Calder, J. C. Bourinot, J. Dunlap, George Stalker, P. O'Toole, Louis McKeen, M. A. Dunn, J. M. McNutt, Geo. Rowlings, A. G. Hamilton, P. F. Fougere, E. D. Tremaine, J. N. Taylor, E. E. Letson, J. A. D'Entremont, R. L. Bolman, D. McAuley, D. Urquhart and David Murray, \$405; James A. Russell, \$10; T. C. Cocke, 5; Wm. Brymer, \$2.50...	422 50	
To pay James W. Watson for services as extra clerk from 1st July, 1892, to 18th September at \$2 per diem.....	160 00	
To pay E. W. Gilbert for services as extra clerk from 1st July, 1892, to September, 1892, at \$1.50.....	120 00	
To pay Isaac Newton for loss sustained in defending a suit brought against him by an American company.....	379 26	
Expenses in connection with the Behring sea arbitration.....	15,000 00	
To provide for expenses in connection with International Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada.....	1,000 00	26,081 76
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
To pay J. Johnston for services in connection with the preparation of the maps which accompanied the report of the Commissioner of the North-west Mounted Police for the year 1891, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....		85 00
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Amount required for the working expenses of well-boring machines, piping, etc.	2,500 00	
Further amount required to meet expenditure connected with Lieutenant-Governor's office.....	3,700 00	6,200 00
Carried forward.....		1,125,627 63

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,125,627 63
INDIANS.		
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		
Grant to assist the following overdrawn accounts under the authority of the Order in Council of 20th Sept., 1892—		
Indian Land Management Fund; Province of Quebec		
Indian Fund; Indian School Fund	\$ 19,000 00	
To provide for the expenditure over and above amounts appropriated in previous years, and to close the following accounts to 30th June, 1892—		
Surveys	\$ 19 09	
Relief of distress, Ontario	14 83	
Purchase blankets, Ontario and Quebec	177 82	
Seed grain and relief, Quebec	1,297 54	
Indian schools	51 13	
	1,560 41	
To provide for the payment to W. A. Mott of the amount of his account for legal services in connection with prosecutions for sale of liquor to Indians of Restigouche, Quebec, these Indians having no funds of their own.....	100 00	
To pay moiety of the cost of erecting a bridge over the Goulais River, in the Batchewana District.....	2,261 41	
	22,921 82	
NOVA SCOTIA.		
To provide an additional amount for medical attendance		1,200 00
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
To complete hospital on Blood Reserve	\$ 600 00	
Furniture	200 00	
	\$ 800 00	
To complete the Red Deer Industrial School, and to provide barns, fences and outbuildings.	6,000 00	
To complete the additions to the St. Paul Industrial School, to provide heating apparatus and furniture.....	2,500 00	
	9,300 00	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
To provide a further sum to assist in the erection of buildings for the Indian Industrial School, under the auspices of the Methodist Church, at Chilliwack.....	\$ 2,500 00	
To cover quarantine and other expenses incurred to prevent an epidemic of small-pox during the summer of 1892.....	3,000 00	
Additional amounts required:—		
Travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	
Medicines	3,000 00	
	9,500 00	
		42,921 82
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Towards the expenses of the International Mining Convention.....	1,000 00	
Cost of litigation.....	10,000 00	
Towards the expenses of determining the boundary line in Passamaquoddy Bay, between the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island and the 141st meridian of west longitude.....	2,000 00	
Toward the expenses of determining the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America.....	32,000 00	
To pay Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmcken for service of papers on one Constant Durand, performed at the request of the Belgian Consul-General....	21 00	
Carried forward.....	45,021 00	1,168,549 45

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	45,021 00	1,168,549 45
<i>MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.</i>		
To pay A. N. Montpetit for translation of the Report of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Civil Service; reading and correcting proofs and preparing index of the same.	1,102 75	
Gratuity to Mr. Mowat who was seriously injured by the explosion of a barrel of varnish at Campbellton Station.	1,000 00	
Fire at St. John's, Nfld.	10,000 00	
Further amount required for Prohibition Commission.	15,000 00	
To pay for portrait of Lord Lansdowne.	1,022 00	
To cover claims of the Imperial Government for relief to distressed Canadians.	500 00	
		73,645 75
<i>COLLECTION OF REVENUE.</i>		
<i>CUSTOMS.</i>		
Miscellaneous—To reimburse Department of Marine and Fisheries amount expended for pay of crew, fuel, provisions and running expenses of Government cruiser "Constance," from 1st April to 31st December, 1892.	\$ 10,112 43	
Amount required to pay damages, as found by judgment and taxed costs, in the case of Allen vs. Attwood, re seizure of the ship "Bridgewater"	6,558 12	
To pay T. J. Galbraith, landing waiter in Her Majesty's Customs at Dunnville, Ont., in addition to his salary, for services as acting Sub-Collector, from 1st March, 1892, to 28th February, 1893	300 00	
		16,970 55
<i>EXCISE.</i>		
Contingencies—Further amount required.	\$ 2,000 00	
Commission to Customs officers—Further amount required.	500 00	
To pay John Cochrane, Customs officer, Intercolonial Railway freight depot, St. John, N.B., for services for this Department, 1st January to 30th June, 1893.	75 00	
		2,575 00
<i>WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.</i>		
To increase the salary of M. Kelly, Assistant Inspector for Quebec Division, from 1st January to 30th June, 1893		50 00
<i>RAILWAYS AND CANALS.</i>		
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
To repair wharfs between locks Nos. 1 and 2	\$ 750 00	
To repair lock gate valves and painting locks Nos. 2 and 3.	1,450 00	
To repairs and renewals of weir sluices and readjusting two stone piers in weirs at St. Gabriel and at Lachine.	1,500 00	
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
To provide 5 electric lights at Ottawa.	375 00	
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>		
To pay salaries of 2 electricians and 1 ferryman.	1,346 00	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
To pay salaries and contingencies.	1,650 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
To pay a gratuity of 2 months' salary to the widow of the late H. H. Killaly, engineer in charge of Rapide Plat Canal	416 66	
	7,487 66	
Carried forward	27,083 21	1,242,195 20

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	27,083 21	1,242,195 20
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—<i>Concluded.</i>		
PUBLIC WORKS.		
To pay a gratuity equal to 2 months' salary to the widow of the late F. N. Gisborne, Superintendent of Telegraphs	500 00	
ORDNANCE LANDS.		
Amount required for completion of bridge on ordnance lands at Grand Falls, N.B.	400 00	
POST OFFICE.		
Amount required to increase the salary of W. W. McLeod, Inspector of the Manitoba Postal Division, from \$2,200 to \$2,400, he having completed ten years' service as inspector on 1st March, 1892	266 67	28,249 88
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
Further amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, etc		40,000 00
TERRITORIAL ACCOUNT.		
Militia expenses—Rebellion, N.W.T., 1885	3,000 00	
do do	284 00	3,284 00
UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1891-92.		
Amount required to cover Unprovided Items as per Auditor-General's Report, pages A 20 and 21.....		158,247 50
Total		1,471,976 58

SCHEDULE B.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1894, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Inspector.....	1,700 00	
Office of the Asst. Receiver-General, Toronto.....	7,100 00	
do do Montreal.....	5,600 00	
do do Halifax.....	8,300 00	
do do St. John.....	6,600 00	
do do Winnipeg.....	6,600 00	
do do Victoria.....	4,000 00	
do do Charlottetown.....	4,600 00	
Country Savings Banks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island—		
Salaries.....	11,650 00	
Contingencies.....	1,750 00	
Commission for payment of Interest on Public Debt, purchase of Sinking Funds and transfer of Stock.....	30,350 00	
Brokerage on purchases for Sinking Funds.....	5,100 00	
English Bill Stamps, Postage, Telegrams, etc.....	3,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion Notes—irrespective of the provisions of the Civil Service Act.....	5,000 00	
Printing Dominion Notes.....	45,000 00	
Printing, advertising, inspection, expressage and miscellaneous charges, including commutation of stamp duty.....	12,500 00	
		158,850 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
The Governor-General's Secretary's Office.....	\$ 10,662 50	
The Office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, including the salaries of D. Burke and W. Loux at \$1,100 each, H. A. Bliss at \$650, and J. M. Plunkett at \$600, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	29,325 00	
The Department of Justice.....	22,870 00	
do do Penitentiary Branch.....	6,475 00	
do do Militia and Defence.....	45,462 50	
do do Secretary of State.....	42,285 00	
do do Printing and Stationery, including the salaries of A. T. Snow and M. Lefebvre at \$936 each, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	25,574 50	
do do Interior.....	101,146 50	
The Office of the Comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police.....	9,742 50	
The Department of Indian Affairs.....	50,952 50	
The Office of the Auditor-General.....	26,917 50	
The Department of Finance and Treasury Board.....	50,500 00	
do do Customs, including \$600 allowance for the Private Secretary of the Controller of Customs, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	35,137 50	
do do Inland Revenue, including \$600 allowance for the Private Secretary of the Controller of Inland Revenue, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	39,750 00	
The Post Office Department.....	206,710 00	
The Department of Agriculture.....	51,950 00	
do do Marine and Fisheries.....	50,005 00	
do do Public Works.....	50,555 00	
do do Railways and Canals.....	49,662 50	
Carried forward.....	905,683 50	158,850 00

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$905,683 50	158,850 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.		
The Department of Geological Survey, including \$50 of an increase to each of the nineteen technical officers now in the employ of the Department.....	50,732 50	
do Trade and Commerce. Provided, that in case of the transfer to this department of any officers or clerks whose salaries have been provided for in the estimates of any other department—whether inside or outside service—the amount so provided shall be available for the payment of the said salaries by this department.....	6,000 00	
The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada:—		
Salaries.....	8,200 00	
Contingencies, rent and insurance on office, income tax, fuel, light, stationery, &c., and amount—\$2,000—required towards the contingent expenses (water, light, fuel, carriage hire, cabs and railway fare) of the High Commissioner, and \$1,200, for contingencies, rates, taxes, insurance, ground rent, etc., of the official residence, including income tax.....	10,700 00	
Post Office Department—Amount required to pay those officers of the Savings Bank Branch, engaged in balancing of and computing interest on depositors' accounts to 30th June, 1893.....	2,600 00	
Amount required for salaries of Board of Examiners and other expenses under the Civil Service Act.....	4,000 00	
Department of the Secretary of State—To provide for the difference between the salary of M. F. Walsh (Private Secretary to the Secretary of State) transferred from the Department of Inland Revenue, and that of John Burns transferred to that department in Mr. Walsh's place.....	212 50	
For the compilation of the Civil Service List, 1892, in English and French.....	240 00	
Department of Agriculture—To provide for the salary of A. Rose, as a third class clerk, from the 1st July, 1893.....	400 00	
To increase the salary of A. L. Jarvis to \$1,800, from 1st July, 1893.....	325 00	
Department of Indian Affairs—To provide for the transfer of Wm. McGirr, from the Outside to the Inside Service (notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary).....	1,800 00	
Department of Public Printing and Stationery—To increase the salary of J. Foran, caretaker at the Bureau.....	100 00	
Department of Justice—To pay J. W. Hughes for his services from the 1st to the 31st January, 1893.....	77 50	
Allowance for Private Secretary to the Solicitor-General. (This sum may be paid to any member of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary)....	600 00	
To pay H. B. S. Lane, in addition to his salary, for acting as Accountant of Penitentiaries, during a period of one year and eight months.....	150 00	
Customs Department—To provide for amount omitted in main estimates to cover statutory increase to W. H. Grafton.....	37 50	
To provide for an increase in the salary of S. L. T. Frost, from \$525 to \$625 per annum.....	100 00	
To provide for amount omitted in main estimates, to cover statutory increase to R. R. Farrow, three months.....	12 50	
Carried forward.....	991,971 00	158,850 00

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$991,971 00	158,850 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
Department of Railways and Canals—To increase the salary of F. Beard, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	200 00	
Post Office Department—Short estimated for a 2nd class clerk, in main estimates for 1893-94.....	1,150 00	
Short estimated for a 3rd class clerk, in main estimates for 1893-94.....	1,000 00	
To provide for the promotion of E. F. Jarvis to a second class clerkship.....	100 00	
	994,421 00	
CONTINGENCIES.		
The Governor-General's Secretary's Office.....	\$ 13,500 00	
The Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	10,540 00	
The Department of Justice.....	9,000 00	
do do Penitentiaries Branch.....	8,000 00	
do Militia and Defence.....	7,000 00	
do Secretary of State.....	6,000 00	
do Printing and Stationery.....	18,000 00	
do Interior.....	8,000 00	
do Indian Affairs.....	3,500 00	
The Office of the Auditor-General.....	7,500 00	
The Department of Finance and Treasury Board.....	6,000 00	
do Customs.....	6,000 00	
do Inland Revenue.....	7,000 00	
do Public Works.....	40,000 00	
The Post Office Department.....		
The Department of Agriculture, including \$912.50 each to Messrs. Skead and Dewhurst, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	21,100 00	
The Department of Marine and Fisheries.....	10,000 00	
do Railways and Canals.....	8,000 00	
do Trade and Commerce.....	5,000 00	
Care and cleaning of Departmental buildings, including amount, \$100, required to pay for firing the noon gun, which amount may be paid to a member of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	29,000 00	
Printing Bureau, cleaning, etc.....	1,500 00	
	224,640 00	1,219,061 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Miscellaneous expenditure, including North-west Territories.....	37,000 00	
Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-west Territories.....	4,000 00	
Circuit allowances, British Columbia.....	7,000 00	
Travelling allowances, Court of Queen's Bench and County Court Judges, Manitoba.....	2,500 00	
Circuit allowances to Judges <i>ad hoc</i>	500 00	
To pay 2 Official Arbitrators, \$1,000 each.....	2,000 00	
Travelling expenses of Official Arbitrators.....	500 00	
Expenditure under Cap. 181, R.S.C.....	700 00	
To assist in publishing decisions of the Admiralty Court of New Brunswick.....	500 00	
To provide for the salaries of two Circuit Judges of the district of Montreal.....	6,000 00	
<i>Supreme Court of Canada.</i>		
The Reporter.....	2,400 00	
The Assistant Reporter, 1st class clerk.....	1,450 00	
Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 3rd class clerk.....	1,000 00	
Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 3rd class clerk.....	600 00	
	66,150 00	1,377,911 00
Carried forward.....		

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	66,150 00	1,377,911 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Concluded.		
<i>Supreme Court of Canada—Concluded.</i>		
Librarian.....	1,000 00	
Caretaker.....	700 00	
3 Messengers, at \$500 each.....	1,500 00	
Contingencies and disbursements, Judges' travelling expenses; also salaries of officers (Sheriff, Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Reports, Usher, etc.), and \$150 for books for Judges.....	3,500 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the Supreme Court Reports.....	2,750 00	
For the purchase of Law Reports and Text Books for the Supreme Court Library.....	2,500 00	
<i>The Exchequer Court of Canada.</i>		
2nd class clerk.....	1,300 00	
3rd class clerk.....	950 00	
Messenger.....	337 50	
Contingencies, Judge's and Registrar's travelling expenses, salary of Sheriffs, printing, stationery, etc., and \$50 for Judge's books.....	4,000 00	
Printing, binding and distributing Exchequer Court Reports.....	1,000 00	
Additional to Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Reports.....	300 00	
To pay increase of salary to L. A. Audette, from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.....	100 00	
Salary of Registrar in Admiralty, Quebec.....	666 66	
do Marshal do do.....	333 34	
To provide accommodation when necessary for Exchequer Court in Admiralty.....	300 00	
Travelling allowance for Local Judges and other officers.....	500 00	
To provide for the salary of a 3rd class clerk.....	400 00	
		88,287 50
POLICE.		
Dominion Police.....		22,000 00
PENITENTIARIES.		
Kingston.....		190,443 66
To provide for the salary of an Assistant Electrician.....	\$ 500 00	
do do Assistant Blacksmith.....	500 00	
For construction of a Female Prison and a Criminal Asylum—materials.....	10,000 00	
Supernumerary Guard.....	500 00	
To provide wire screening for Asylum Ward.....	300 00	
To provide a reserve armature for dynamo in electric room.....	550 00	
Salary for Binder Twine Foreman.....	1,500 00	
To purchase manilla fibre for manufacture of binder twine.....	25,000 00	
To provide power plant for running binder twine machinery.....	3,000 00	
		41,850 00
St. Vincent de Paul.....		102,331 29
Repairs necessary to the dome of Central Hall.....		1,200 00
Dorchester.....		46,400 00
Manitoba.....		47,446 00
To increase Guard Addison's salary as Farmer Instructor.....	\$100 00	
One additional guard.....	500 00	
		600 00
British Columbia.....		49,449 15
Regina Jail.....		14,528 70
		494,249 10
LEGISLATION.		
SENATE.		
Salaries and expenses of the Senate.....	61,488 00	
Carried forward.....	61,488 00	1,982,447 60

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	61,488 00	1,982,447 60
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
Salary of the Deputy-Speaker.....	2,000 00	
Salaries.....	70,662 50	
Expenses of committees, sessional and extra clerks, &c.....	13,600 00	
Contingencies.....	23,100 00	
Publishing Debates.....	40,000 00	
Estimate of Serjeant-at-Arms.....	33,732 50	
To provide for allowance to E. P. Hartney as examiner of private bills— formerly paid out of private bill fees.....	200 00	
Third class clerk (omitted in main Estimates).....	750 00	
Contingent expenses, etc., in connection with voters' lists.....	2,500 00	
To pay the sessional indemnities of the late D. W. Gordon and J. Armstrong to their respective widows.....	2,000 00	
To pay to C. F. Ferguson the amount of his sessional indemnity, he being absent on account of illness.....	1,000 00	
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.		
Salaries of the officers of the Library.....	17,042 50	
Books for the General Library.....	10,000 00	
do Library of American History.....	1,000 00	
Contingencies.....	2,800 00	
Binding newspapers, etc.....	2,000 00	
GENERAL.		
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws.....	6,000 00	
Printing, printing paper and binding.....	70,000 00	
Further amount required for printing, printing paper and binding.....	30,000 00	
Amount required to purchase 325 copies of the new edition of Todd on Parlia- mentary Government in the Colonies.....	2,000 00	
		391,875 50
ARTS AND STATISTICS.		
Archives.....	6,000 00	
Patent Record.....	8,000 00	
Collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics.....	1,800 00	
Statistics.....	2,000 00	
World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago.....	25,000 00	
World's Columbian Exposition—Additional amount required.....	70,000 00	
		112,800 00
AGRICULTURE.		
Experimental Farms, maintenance.....	75,000 00	
Dairying interests of Canada in affiliation with Experimental Farms.....	25,000 00	
Aid to Agricultural Societies, North-west Territories.....	7,000 00	
The Haras National, for the use of six stallions for the Experimental Farms....	6,000 00	
To enable the Dairy Commissioner to make purchases of cheese and butter at the several experimental stations, the proceeds of the sales of such purchases to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.....	36,000 00	
		149,000 00
QUARANTINE.		
Salaries and contingencies for Organized Districts.....	40,500 00	
To meet possible expenses in connection with Public Health and with cholera and other infectious diseases.....	31,000 00	
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	4,600 00	
Winnipeg and St. Boniface hospitals.....	4,000 00	
Cattle Quarantine.....	20,000 00	
Additional amount required.....	2,000 00	
		102,100 00
Carried forward.....		2,738,223 10

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		2,738,223 10
IMMIGRATION.		
Salaries of agents and employees in Canada	22,000 00	
Contingencies, Canadian agencies	10,500 00	
Salaries of agents and employees in Great Britain and Ireland	9,350 00	
Contingencies of agencies in Great Britain and Ireland	7,150 00	
Women's Protective Immigration Society, Montreal	1,000 00	
Immigration expenses	150,000 00	
		200,000 00
PENSIONS.		
For amount of annuity to—		
Lady Cartier	1,200 00	
Mrs. Delaney	400 00	
Mrs. Gowanlock	400 00	
Miss Harriet Fraser	250 00	
Mr. Roderick Fraser	150 00	
Pensions payable on account of Fenian Raid	3,147 50	
To meet probable amount required for Veterans of War of 1812	360 00	
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land	418 38	
Pensions payable to Militiamen on account of Rebellion of 1885	23,000 00	
Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts, on account of Rebellion of 1885	3,867 28	
		33,193 16
SUPERANNUATION.		
Extra allowance to W. Wallace, ex-postmaster at Victoria, B.C.		240 00
MILITIA.		
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances	575,782 00	
Salaries and wages of civil employees	50,000 00	
Military properties, works and buildings	91,000 00	
Warlike and other stores	66,700 00	
Clothing and necessaries	62,000 00	
Provisions, supplies and remounts	179,600 00	
Transport and freight	68,500 00	
Grants in aid of artillery and rifle associations and bands ..	35,800 00	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies	15,000 00	
Royal Military College of Canada	70,000 00	
Dominion cartridge factory	40,000 00	
Monuments for battlefields of Canada	2,000 00	
Purchase of land for a permanent camp at Sussex, N.B.	7,000 00	
Drill pay, Active Militia	10,000 00	
Military Institute, Toronto—Government grant	100 00	
Dominion Artillery Association—Government grant	900 00	
Gratuities to officers of the Active Militia staff who are to be placed on the retired list	17,212 73	
Provision for purchase of modern firearms	16,500 00	
Defence of Esquimalt, B.C.—		
Dominion contributions towards capital expenditure for works and buildings	\$ 70,000 00	
Pay of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engineers	35,000 00	
	105,000 00	
Ammunition, Cartridge Factory—To provide for the free issue of ammunition to rifle leagues	4,000 00	
		1,417,094 73
Carried forward		4,888,750 99

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		4,388,750 99
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Canadian Pacific Railway.</i>		
Construction.....	2,000 00	
To pay the award of arbitrators, and balance of expenses of arbitration and the expense of engineer and staff on expenditure.....	150,000 00	
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>		
Increased accommodation at Halifax.....	150,000 00	
Rolling stock.....	20,000 00	
Construction, original.....	2,000 00	
St. Charles Branch.....	17,000 00	
Indiantown do.....	5,500 00	
Increased accommodation at Moncton—Machinery.....	2,700 00	
Extension along front of city of St. John.....	25,000 00	
To purchase two powerful locomotives to haul combined Intercolonial and Pacific Railway trains between Halifax and Moncton.....	24,000 00	
<i>Cape Breton Railway.</i>		
Cape Breton Railway.....	157,073 00	
do Extension of the North Sydney Branch to deep-water terminus.....	20,000 00	
<i>Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.</i>		
Construction.....	3,000 00	
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	114,968 90	
CANALS.		
Soulanges.....	1,000,000 00	
Cornwall.....	530,000 00	
Rapide Plat.....	275,000 00	
Galops.....	250,000 00	
St. Lawrence River and Canals.....	250,000 00	
Welland.....	10,000 00	
do Land damages, Grand River.....	3,700 00	
Murray.....	30,000 00	
Trent.....	73,000 00	
St. Peter's.....	2,500 00	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,906,000 00	
Lachine Canal.....	50,000 00	
Grenville Canal.....	7,000 00	
		5,080,441 90
Carried forward.....		9,469,192 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		9,469,192 89
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS.		
<i>Lachine.</i>		
Building pier above lock No. 4, Côte St. Paul	13,500 00	
Rebuilding wharfs, etc.	6,000 00	
Rebuilding spare gates for new locks Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	6,000 00	
<i>Welland.</i>		
Overhauling the superstructure of the piers at Port Dalhousie, and removal of shoal; also construction of piers for bridge at Thorold	10,000 00	
To repair about 500 feet of the canal bank damaged by a slide on the 24th August, 1891	4,000 00	
Cleaning and deepening the back ditch on the north side of the feeder	1,500 00	
Bridge over old Lock No. 2, and road	3,500 00	
<i>Chambly.</i>		
Building fence along canal from Langelier's bridge to Sheridan's house, fronting Main street in town of St. John's	1,000 00	
Gravel on tow-path from mile 1½ to 6 to complete	4,200 00	
Rebuilding bridge seats of bridges Nos. 4 and 6	3,000 00	
To pay for land flooded by canal, damages, etc., and for the services and expenses of valuers	2,000 00	
<i>St. Anne's Lock.</i>		
Repairing south channel piers	2,500 00	
To provide one set of stop-logs and shed for same	1,000 00	
<i>Carillon and Grenville.</i>		
Towards strengthening and repairing portion of Carillon Dam	10,000 00	
To pay land and damages, and services of valuers	1,000 00	
Rebuilding bulkheads in old locks at new locks Nos. 5 and 6, Grenville Canal ..	900 00	
Renewing face of pier alongside lock No. 2, Carillon Canal	900 00	
Towards renewing portion of puddle wall and repairing pier on north side of upper entrance to the Grenville Canal	2,000 00	
<i>Trent Valley.</i>		
Bobcaygeon, glance booms and piers, upper entrance to canal	500 00	
Scugog River—Forming new entrance channel, at mouth of river, into Sturgeon Lake	4,000 00	
Towards building a swing bridge at Fenelon Falls	3,000 00	
<i>Beauharnois.</i>		
Building new swing bridge, lock No. 12	1,000 00	
To provide a small electric plant for operating lock gates	2,000 00	
Improving drainage at Valleyfield	3,000 00	
<i>St. Peter's.</i>		
Towards reconstructing whole of west wall	4,000 00	
<i>Culbute.</i>		
Towards settlement of claims and removal of obstructions	10,000 00	
Carried forward	102,500 00	9,469,192 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	102,500 00	9,469,192 89
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.</i>		
CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>Lakefield.</i>		
Enlarging sluice-ways in dam	4,000 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Miscellaneous works not provided for.....	5,000 00	
Arbitrations and awards.....	4,000 00	
Surveys and inspections—Canals.....	3,000 00	
Surveys and inspections—Railways.....	5,000 00	
Railway statistics.....	1,600 00	
To provide for salaries of extra clerks and copyists.....	2,000 00	
To provide for salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and extra clerks.....	17,080 00	
Reporting evidence before the Railway Committee of the Privy Council and before Minister.....	500 00	
		144,680 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Cape Tormentine harbour.....	6,500 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Ship channel between Quebec and Montreal	10,000 00	
River St. Lawrence—Ship channel.....	80,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
River Kaministiquia—Turning basin, etc.	5,000 00	
		101,500 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Dartmouth post office—To complete.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Halifax drill hall, including purchase of site.....	65,000 00	
Lunenburg post office, custom-house, etc.—To complete.....	15,000 00	
Pictou post office—To complete.....	14,000 00	
Sydney—Quarantine station, Keating Point.....	4,000 00	
Dartmouth (additional).....	5,000 00	
Halifax, Lawlor's Island—Quarantine station.....	12,500 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Chatham post office, custom-house, etc.....	15,000 00	
St. John custom-house, etc.....	75,000 00	
Tracadie—Erection of building for lepers.....	15,000 00	
St. John—Partridge Island quarantine station.....	3,500 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces generally.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals and heavy repairs.....	20,000 00	
Carried forward.....	249,000 00	9,715,372 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$249,000 00	9,715,372 89
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
St. Henri post office, etc.—To complete	13,000 00	
St. Hyacinthe post office, custom-house, etc.—To complete	2,250 00	
St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary	32,000 00	
Richmond post office, customs and inland revenue offices	4,000 00	
West Farnham post office, customs and inland revenue offices—To complete	5,000 00	
Quebec post office—New wing	10,000 00	
Montreal post office—Alterations and improvements	12,000 00	
Dominion public buildings—Renewals and heavy repairs	12,000 00	
Public buildings, Montreal—Additions, repairs	10,000 00	
St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary—Repairs to tramway and bridge	1,240 00	
Grosse Isle quarantine station—Furniture, needle and shower baths, and additional amount for detention building	14,600 00	
Quarantine buildings—Disinfecting appliances, etc., on Princess Louise embankment	10,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Orillia public building—The town contributing the Wheeler lot free of cost—To complete	1,600 00	
Port Arthur post office, custom-house, etc.—To complete	4,600 00	
Toronto drill hall—The city of Toronto having provided a plot of land as agreed upon—To complete	90,000 00	
Smith's Falls post office, custom-house, etc	18,500 00	
Picton post office, custom-house, etc.—To complete	11,000 00	
Kingston Royal Military college—Model shed	1,500 00	
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals and heavy repairs	25,000 00	
Brantford drill hall	10,000 00	
Ottawa public buildings—To extend electric light	5,000 00	
Ottawa printing bureau—To pay to the heirs of the late H. Lepine for the removal of a cottage from Nepean Point	250 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Winnipeg military buildings	20,000 00	
Dominion public buildings generally—Renewals and heavy repairs	6,000 00	
Fort Osborne—Repairs to barracks, hospital, officers' quarters and drill shed—Heating apparatus, etc.	8,769 35	
Winnipeg—Erection of a military store building	12,500 00	
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Edmonton registry office and Crown lands and timber agents' office—To complete	1,200 00	
Prince Albert Crown lands and timber agents' offices—To complete	2,000 00	
Regina court-house, land office and registry office	20,000 00	
Lethbridge custom-house and court-house, site being furnished	7,000 00	
Calgary post office, custom-house and inland revenue, Dominion lands and Crown timber offices	25,000 00	
Court-house and lock-up and police accommodation	7,500 00	
North-west Mounted Police buildings	20,000 00	
Dominion public buildings—Renewals and heavy repairs	1,500 00	
Wolseley—New court-house	5,000 00	
Carried forward	679,099 35	9,715,372 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$679,009 35	9,715,372 89
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Vancouver post office, custom-house, etc.—To complete.....	13,000 00	
Victoria drill hall—Locality furnishing site free of cost—To complete	5,500 00	
Victoria military buildings, including Macaulay Point battery—To complete.....	9,750 00	
Dominion public buildings—Renewals and heavy repairs.....	5,000 00	
William's Head quarantine station—Furniture, etc.....	2,500 00	
do do Detention buildings.....	15,000 00	
Victoria—New post office.....	100,000 00	
Agassiz experimental farm—superintendent's residence, water supply, etc.....	2,200 00	
<i>Experimental Farms.</i>		
Improvements, renewals, repairs, etc., in connection with buildings, fences, etc.....	6,000 00	
<i>Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.</i>		
Repairs, Ottawa buildings—Furniture, etc.....	110,000 00	
Rents—Dominion public buildings.....	12,500 00	
Rideau Hall.....	15,000 00	
Furniture for outside buildings.....	5,000 00	
Grounds, public buildings, Ottawa.....	6,000 00	
Removal of snow, public buildings, Ottawa.....	2,500 00	
Heating public buildings, Ottawa, including salaries of engineers, firemen, and elevator attendants.....	66,000 00	
Gas and electric light, public buildings, Ottawa, including roads and bridges.....	26,500 00	
Water, public buildings, Ottawa.....	16,500 00	
Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall.....	8,000 00	
Telephone service, public buildings, Ottawa.....	3,500 00	
Major's Hill Park—Ottawa.....	4,000 00	
Salaries of engineers, firemen, caretakers, etc., of Dominion public buildings.....	66,000 00	
Heating, Dominion public buildings, fuel, etc.....	50,000 00	
Lighting do do.....	38,500 00	
Water for do do.....	15,500 00	
Sundry supplies for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc., Dominion buildings.....	5,000 00	
Dominion immigration buildings, repairs, furniture, etc.....	3,000 00	
Materials for repairs, etc., in connection with ventilation and lighting public buildings, Ottawa.....	4,000 00	
Quarantine buildings, repairs and maintenance.....	3,000 00	
	1,298,459 35	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
L'Ardoise—Breakwater.....	\$ 2,500 00	
French River—Repairs to pier.....	700 00	
West Chezzetcook.....	4,400 00	
Digby—Pier.....	19,000 00	
Mabou—Repairs to pier—To complete.....	2,500 00	
Broad Cove Marsh—Repairs to pier—To complete.....	300 00	
Nyanza—Wharf.....	1,800 00	
Carried forward.....	31,200 00	1,298,459 35
		9,715,372 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$31,200 00	1,398,459 35 9,715,372 89
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded.</i>		
Pictou Island wharfs.....	1,500 00	
Bayfield new wharf.....	19,000 00	
Bayfield breakwater—Repairs.....	5,000 00	
Boularderie Island—Wharf on south side.....	1,600 00	
Cape Sable Island—Breakwater on its southern side.....	1,400 00	
D'Escousse wharf.....	4,280 00	
Babbins Cove.....	1,000 00	
Ingonish (South) pier—To complete.....	2,000 00	
Fox Island—Beach protection.....	600 00	
Meteghan Cove—Repairs to pier.....	2,700 00	
Maitland—Repairs to wharf.....	600 00	
Blue Rock breakwater—Repairs.....	1,000 00	
McNair's Cove pier—Heavy repairs, dredging, etc.....	3,700 00	
Yarmouth harbour.....	8,000 00	
Grand Etang.....	5,000 00	
Mabou coal mines—Wharf at Coal Mine Point; the residents contributing in labour to the amount of \$2,000.....	2,000 00	
Boularderie Island—Wharf on south side—To complete.....	1,400 00	
Boularderie—Ross ferry.....	3,200 00	
Pickett's Wharf—Repairs.....	800 00	
Maitland—To pay balance due contractor.....	274 00	
La Have Island to West Dublin shore, <i>via</i> Crooked Channel—Boat passage.....	1,000 00	
New Haven.....	1,200 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Repairs to piers and breakwaters.....	6,000 00	
Miminegash.....	1,000 00	
Port Selkirk pier—Repairs.....	800 00	
St. Peter's Bay—Repairs to breakwater at inner end.....	1,000 00	
Bay Fortune Harbour.....	1,000 00	
Nine-Mile Creek—Repairs to pier.....	800 00	
Souris—Reconstruction of breakwater.....	20,000 00	
Sturgeon—Heavy repairs to wharf.....	1,400 00	
Cape Traverse—Dredging.....	4,000 00	
Wood Islands—Repairs to breakwaters, dredging, etc.....	6,000 00	
North Rustico—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Lower Neguac—Wharf.....	4,000 00	
Shippegan breakwater—Repairs, etc.....	2,500 00	
Negro Point breakwater, St. John Harbour.....	5,900 00	
Tracadie—Wharf.....	2,500 00	
River St. John, including tributaries.....	10,000 00	
Shediac Harbour—New breakwater for protection of Intercolonial Railway wharf at Pointe du Chêne.....	30,000 00	
Campbellton—Improvements to ferry landing.....	1,000 00	
Fort Dufferin—Repairs to protection work.....	1,250 00	
Quaco—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,000 00	
Gardner's Creek—New wharf.....	7,000 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works.....	10,000 00	
Carried forward	215,704 00	1,298,459 35 9,715,372 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$215,704 00	1,298,459 35 9,715,372 89
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Anse à l'Eau, or Tadousac pier	2,500 00	
Rimouski pier—Repairs	2,000 00	
Cacouna pier	1,000 00	
Etang du Nord—Repairs	1,500 00	
Isle Verte pier	1,000 00	
Murray Bay—Renewals and Repairs	5,700 00	
Lake Megantic piers—Repairs	300 00	
Laprairie—Works in connection with ice piers	2,500 00	
River Ottawa—Improvement of channel at Mille Iles	1,000 00	
River St. Maurice—Improvement of channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque	3,500 00	
Ile aux Coudres—Repairs to pier	1,200 00	
Roberval pier, Lake St. John	5,000 00	
Les Eboulements—Repairs to wharf	1,000 00	
Baie St. Paul—Extension of wharf at Cap aux Corbeaux	9,000 00	
Matane—Extension of wharf—To complete	700 00	
Chicoutimi wharf—Repairs	2,000 00	
St. Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs to pier	500 00	
St. Laurent, Island of Orleans—Renewals	600 00	
Longueuil pier—Enlargement and repairs—To complete	3,000 00	
Yamachiche pier	1,500 00	
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works and bridges	10,000 00	
Madawaska River	1,200 00	
Saguenay River—Dredging below Chicoutimi	6,000 00	
St. Zotique—Heavy repairs to wharf and ice piers	2,500 00	
River du Lièvre—Removal of boulders at Long Rapids	1,500 00	
St. Anicet—To pay for work done and complete repairs	1,500 00	
St. Jean, Ile d'Orléans—Heavy repairs to wharf	2,000 00	
St. François—Heavy repairs to wharf	2,000 00	
Grande Rivière—To complete harbour of refuge	6,000 00	
St. Alphonse du Saguenay—Urgent repairs to wharf	1,200 00	
Grand Pabos—Towards completion of pier	2,000 00	
Crane Island—Compensation for land taken for wharf	200 00	
St. Irénée—Extension of wharf	2,000 00	
Philipsburg—Construction of a pier—The municipality furnishing an equal amount	4,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Kingston harbour, Lake Ontario	8,000 00	
Port Hope—Repairs to pier	2,500 00	
River Ottawa—Improvements of steam-boat channel through Narrows at Petewawa, above Pembroke	1,000 00	
Southampton—Repairs to breakwaters	1,000 00	
Meaford harbour works—The town having contributed \$3,000	1,900 00	
Thornbury	3,900 00	
Hamilton harbour—Dredging	1,000 00	
Trenton harbour—Dredging; locality providing \$2,000	3,000 00	
Toronto harbour—Works at eastern and western entrances, etc., the city of Toronto having contributed \$100,000	75,000 00	
Port Albert—Dredging	13,000 00	
Goderich harbour—Extension of piers	15,000 00	
Port Rowan—Wharf	4,000 00	
Midland harbour—Dredging	2,500 00	
Port Arthur—Dredging	5,000 00	
Carried forward	440,104 00	1,298,459 35 9,715,372 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$44,104 00	1,298,459 35 9,715,372 89
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works ; also to bridges	5,000 00	
Colpo's Bay—Extension of public wharf—The municipality furnishing an equal amount.....	600 00	
Port Rowan—Wharf under contract—To complete.....	3,300 00	
Port Stanley—Extension to piers and repairs.....	12,000 00	
Burlington Channel—New ferry scow.....	1,500 00	
River St. Lawrence above Brockville—Removal of rock.....	1,200 00	
Owen Sound—Towards completion of channel.....	5,000 00	
Belleville—Local authorities having furnished \$2,000.....	3,000 00	
Goderich harbour—Additional amount required.....	10,000 00	
Hamilton—Dredging.....	6,000 00	
Midland—Dredging—Additional amount required.....	2,500 00	
Cobourg—Repairs to breakwaters.....	1,000 00	
Beaverton—To pay contractor amount claimed for additional work due to extraordinary settlement.....	560 00	
Dyer's Bay—Extension to wharf.....	350 00	
Nation River—North Branch—For purchase of existing riparian rights and removal of dam, parties interested furnishing an equal amount.....	2,500 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works and to bridges	1,000 00	
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works and to bridges	5,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Victoria harbour—Dredging in inner harbour.....	10,000 00	
Victoria harbour—Dredging in outer harbour.....	12,000 00	
Fraser River—Improvement of channel, at mouth.....	30,000 00	
Columbia River—Improvements above Golden.....	4,500 00	
Columbia River—Improvements between Revelstoke and Arrow Lakes.....	1,500 00	
Skeena River.....	3,000 00	
Fraser River—Protection works at Garry Bush.....	12,000 00	
Fraser River—Improvement of navigable channel, and protection of south bank of river at Miller's Landing and Sumas.....	7,500 00	
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works.....	3,000 00	
Columbia River below Kootenay—Improvements.....	1,200 00	
Somas River—Removal of snags.....	500 00	
Fraser River—Hydrographic survey.....	1,000 00	
Okanagan River—Improvements.....	1,500 00	
<i>Harbours and Rivers Generally.</i>		
Harbours and rivers generally.....	5,000 00	
	593,314 00	
Carried forward.....	1,891,773 35	9,715,372 89

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,891,773 35	9,715,372 89
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Concluded.		
DREDGING.		
New dredging plant	\$ 50,800 00	
Dredge vessels—Repairs	30,000 00	
Dredging—Nova Scotia	40,000 00	
do Prince Edward Island	40,000 00	
do New Brunswick	15,000 00	
do Quebec and Ontario	15,000 00	
do Manitoba	6,000 00	
do British Columbia	28,000 00	
do General service	15,000 00	
New dredge for British Columbia		
Dredge, Maritime Provinces		
	239,800 00	
SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
Slides and booms	\$ 5,000 00	
Ottawa district—River Petewawa	10,000 00	
Ottawa district—River Petewawa	4,000 00	
	19,000 00	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges, Ottawa City, over the Ottawa River, the slides, the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto	\$ 6,500 00	
Traffic bridges built by Government throughout the Dominion—Repairs	5,000 00	
To pay balance due Kennedy & Heney, on account of Battle River bridge	525 00	
	12,025 00	
TELEGRAPH LINES.		
Land and cable telegraph lines for the sea-coasts and the islands of the Lower River and the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces:—		
Land line on the north shore of St. Lawrence—To improve roadway, repair line, and increase operating facilities between Pointe des Monts and Pointe aux Esquimaux	\$ 1,500 00	
For aid to telephone line from Lethbridge to Cardston and extensions, 70 miles, at the rate of \$30 per mile, on condition that Government messages shall be sent free	2,100 00	
Telegraph lines, British Columbia—Telegraphic connection of Lillooet with the Ashcroft-Barkerville line	3,500 00	
Telegraph connection from French Creek to Alberni Canal	1,400 00	
	8,500 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Surveys and inspections	\$ 15,700 00	
National Art Gallery	1,000 00	
To provide for salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks, Chief Engineer's office	54,000 00	
To provide for salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks, Chief Architect's office	28,500 00	
To provide for salaries of staff, telegraph service	2,230 00	
To provide for temporary clerical and other assistance—inclusive of all services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act	30,000 00	
Monument to the late Sir John A. Macdonald	9,000 00	
Compensation to R. Steckel, civil engineer, for special services in connection with measurements, etc., called for by the Department of Justice <i>re</i> the suit of the Queen <i>vs.</i> Larkin, Connolly & Co., contractors, Quebec harbour work	500 00	
	140,930 00	
Carried forward		2,312,028 35
		12,027,401 24

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		12,927,401 24
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAM-SHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
Subsidy to a line of steamers to run between London, G.B., and St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., a port in the Dominion to be the terminal port.....	25,000 00	
Steam communication with the Magdalen Islands.....	9,000 00	
Steam communication between Grand Manan, N.B., and mainland.....	4,000 00	
Subsidy to steamer between Campbellton and Gaspé, and intermediate ports...	12,500 00	
Steam communication between Port Mulgrave or Pictou Railway terminus and Cheticamp, touching at Port Hood, Mabou, Broad Cove, Margaree and Cheticamp, the Local Government having granted a similar amount conditionally on a Dominion vote for the same service.....	2,000 00	
Steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.....	6,000 00	
Steam communication between St. John and ports in Basin of Minas.....	3,000 00	
Steam communication between Canso, Arichat and Port Hood and such other places between above limits as may be agreed upon, touching daily at Port Mulgrave; and also to provide for continuance of service during winter, on the Port Mulgrave and Canso section.....	4,000 00	
Steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland <i>via</i> Cape Breton, at \$200 per trip, not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	
Steam service between San Francisco and Victoria, B.C.....	17,640 00	
Steam communication between St. John, Digby and Annapolis.....	11,500 00	
For three lines of steamers running between the ports of Halifax and St. John, N.B., or either, and the West Indies and South America.....	103,000 00	
Steam communication between Halifax and St. John, <i>via</i> Yarmouth.....	5,000 00	
Bras d'Or steam-ship communication between Baddeck, Grand Narrows and Iona, daily; St. Peter's and Port Mulgrave, daily; Irish Cove, East Bay and Grand Narrows, twice a week; and St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Grand Narrows, twice a week.....	7,000 00	
Steam-ship service between Pictou, Murray Harbour, Georgetown and Montague Bridge.....	1,200 00	
Steam-ship service between Nanaimo and Victoria, tri-weekly, and between Comox and Valdez Island, twice per week, stopping at intermediate stations.....	6,000 00	
For steam service between St. John, Yarmouth and Halifax.....	2,000 00	
		220,840 00
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
Purchase of a new steamer.....	50,000 00	
Maintenance and repairs of government steamers.....	122,400 00	
To provide for examination of masters and mates.....	5,000 00	
Rewards for saving life and life-boat service.....	8,000 00	
To provide for investigation into wrecks, and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping.....	1,000 00	
Canadian registration of shipping.....	500 00	
Tidal observations.....	10,000 00	
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers.....	5,000 00	
Winter mail service, P.E.I.....	5,000 00	
To provide for gratuities for the following members of the River Police, Quebec, based on their length of service, on account of disbandment of force, viz. :—		
John Battle, 1 year's pay or 214 days.....	406 60	
Henry Wilson do.....	406 60	
Patrick Stephens do.....	406 60	
John Mullins do.....	406 60	
Henry Quinn do.....	353 10	
Joseph Deegan do.....	321 00	
Peter Waite do.....	321 00	
Pierre Kirouac do.....	321 00	
Samuel Pepin, ½ year's pay or 107 days.....	160 50	
		210,003 00
Carried forward.....		12,458,244 24

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		12,458,244 24
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
Salaries and allowances, etc., of lighthouse keepers.....	200,600 00	
Agencies, rents and contingencies.....	17,510 00	
Maintenance and repairs to lights, fog-whistles, buoys and beacons and humane establishments.....	265,000 00	
Completion and construction of lighthouses and fog-alarms.....	40,000 00	
Signal service.....	6,000 00	
Repairs to wharfs.....	5,000 00	
To increase the salaries of the undermentioned officers—		
L. A. Blanchet.....	50 00	
G. D. O'Farrell.....	60 00	
A. Hamel.....	50 00	
J. F. Harding.....	50 00	
A. D. B. Tremaine.....	50 00	
		534,370 00
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.		
Observatory, Toronto.....	5,250 00	
do Kingston.....	500 00	
do Montreal.....	500 00	
Meteorological service.....	62,900 00	
Hydrographic surveys, including Georgian Bay survey, re-survey of Island of Anticosti.....	19,000 00	
To pay the salaries of the following officers employed on the staff of the Chief Engineer of the Marine and Fisheries Department:—		
W. J. Stewart, hydrographic engineer.....	1,650 00	
One assistant.....	1,000 00	
Frederick Anderson, assistant on hydrographic work.....	650 00	
C. F. Cox, assistant engineer.....	1,300 00	
B. H. Fraser, draughtsman.....	800 00	
L. J. Burpee, stenographer and type-writer.....	600 00	
		94,150 00
MARINE HOSPITALS.		
St. Catharines hospital.....	500 00	
Kingston do.....	500 00	
Marine hospitals in the provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.....	30,000 00	
Shipwrecked and distressed seamen.....	3,000 00	
Further amount required for Marine Hospitals in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.....	5,000 00	
To provide for the gratuity of one year's salary to the following officers, on account of closing up the Marine Hospitals in St. John, N.B., and Victoria, B.C., viz.:—		
Dr. James Christie, St. John, N.B.....	560 00	
W. A. Barnes, keeper do.....	300 00	
Rev. Jas. Spencer, chaplain, St. John, N.B.....	100 00	
Dr. J. C. Davie, Victoria, B.C.....	300 00	
George W. Unwin, keeper, Victoria, B.C.....	500 00	
		40,760 00
STEAM-BOAT INSPECTION.		
To provide for expenses of Steam-boat Inspection.....		26,000 00
Carried forward		13,153,524 24

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		13,153,524 24
FISHERIES.		
SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS, ETC.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	12,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	6,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	3,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	10,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	4,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	1,500 00	
Miscellaneous.....	500 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	9,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	5,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	13,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors, overseers and wardens.....	6,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	2,500 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,000 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	3,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	700 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	200 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	2,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	1,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	500 00	
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	1,500 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	1,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	1,000 00	
Miscellaneous.....	500 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Salaries, inspectors and overseers.....	3,000 00	
Disbursements, inspectors and overseers.....	2,000 00	
Wages and expenses of special guardians.....	3,500 00	
Miscellaneous.....	1,500 00	
FISH-BREEDING.		
Building and maintenance of fish-breeding establishments and lobster hatcheries, including salary of Mr. Prince.....	48,000 00	
Fish hatchery for Manitoba and North-west Territories.....	3,000 00	
Carried forward.....	155,900 00	13,153,524 24

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	155,900 00	13,153,524 24
FISHERIES—Concluded.		
FISHERY PROTECTION VESSELS.		
To provide for the cost, maintenance and repairs of fishery protection steamers and vessels.....	100,000 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Building fishways and clearing rivers.....	5,000 00	
To provide for legal and incidental expenses.....	2,000 00	
Canadian fishery exhibit.....	1,000 00	
To pay for services performed by Customs and Fisheries Departments, and other expenses in connection with the distribution of the fishing bounty and collection of statistics.....	5,000 00	
Oyster beds and oyster culture, including salary and travelling expenses of the Superintendent of Oyster Culture.....	7,500 00	
To provide for the payment to collectors of customs for services in connection with the issuing of <i>Modus vivendi</i> licenses, during the season of 1891.....	670 50	
Expenses in connection with Behring Sea matters.....	10,000 00	
To provide for expenses—International Fisheries Commission, United States and Canada.....	2,000 00	
To provide for payment to J. M. McNutt, Customs officer at Malpeque, P. E. I., for services performed as a reporter in connection with the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, during the season of 1890.....	15 00	
To provide for blasting of rock at Loch Lomond, Grand River, Richmond County, Nova Scotia, to enable salmon and other fish to reach the spawning beds, into the lake above.....	1,000 00	
		290,085 50
SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSURANCE.		
To meet expenses in connection with this service, including \$800, salary of R. Henderson.....		7,000 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Amount required for Geological Survey and Museum.....	60,000 00	
To provide for the payment of a gratuity equal to two months' salary to the widow of the late W. H. Smith, whose early death was aggravated by exposure while in the execution of his official duty.....	182 50	
		60,182 50
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
<i>Ontario and Quebec.</i>		
Relief of distress and seed grain, province of Quebec.....	4,500 00	
Relief of distress and medical attendance, Ontario.....	800 00	
Blankets for Indians, Ontario and Quebec.....	1,600 00	
Schools, Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.....	27,450 00	
Salaries, Chiefs Decaire and McGregor.....	100 00	
Removal Lake of Two Mountains Indians.....	1,000 00	
Payment of Robinson Treaty annuities.....	16,806 00	
Survey of Indian reserves.....	500 00	
To provide for the following overdrawn accounts:—Indian Land Management Fund, Province of Quebec Indian Fund, Indian School Fund.....	15,200 00	
To provide a grant to assist the Agricultural Society of the Munceys of the Thames.....	90 00	
To provide an amount sufficient to cover the cost of the enlarging the school room for the Indian girls at Caughnawaga.....	100 00	
To provide necessary outbuildings for the Indian school at Salmon River, N.S.....	30 00	
To make a drain at the Indian school, St. Mary's, N. B., and to renew the floors which are falling into a state of decay.....	60 00	
Carried forward.....	68,236 00	13,510,792 24

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	68,236 00	13,510,792 24
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.		
<i>Ontario and Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
To provide the grant fixed by agreement for School No. 11, Six Nations Reserve, for three years to 30th June, 1894, at \$50 per annum.....	150 00	
To provide an amount sufficient to pay the teacher of the Lower Muncey Mission school.....	150 00	
To assist the Indians of Golden Lake, Ontario, to build a school-house upon their reserve.....	200 00	
To provide payment for services as approved by the Department of Justice, in connection with proof of title to the land purchased from T. J. Lamontagne for an Indian reserve at Escoumains, county of Saguenay, Que.....	55 50	
To provide a sum sufficient to erect a house for A. M. Ironside, clerk and interpreter at Manitowaning.....	650 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Salaries.....	1,200 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	3,045 00	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,400 00	
Miscellaneous.....	75 00	
To provide for the erection of a school-house on the Indian reserve, Shubenacadie.....	300 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Salaries.....	1,705 00	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,295 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	2,700 00	
Miscellaneous.....	300 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Salaries and travelling expenses.....	300 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	1,125 00	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	350 00	
Office and miscellaneous.....	75 00	
To complete the house recently erected for the teacher of the Lennox Island Indian school.....	150 00	
<i>Manitoba and North-west Territories.</i>		
Annuities.....	130,460 00	
Implements and tools.....	12,143 00	
Seed grain.....	1,700 00	
Live stock.....	12,951 00	
Supplies for destitute Indians.....	218,200 00	
Triennial clothing.....	3,040 00	
Day, boarding and industrial schools.....	210,600 00	
Surveys.....	4,000 00	
Farm wages.....	24,000 00	
Supplies for farmers.....	11,667 00	
Sioux.....	5,393 00	
Agency and farm buildings.....	10,897 00	
General expenses.....	129,066 00	
Grist and saw mills.....	3,154 00	
To provide funds for the establishment of a boarding school at Duck Lake, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church: Building, \$2,000; furnishing, \$1,000; maintenance of pupils, first year, \$1,000.....	4,000 00	
To grant aid to the following Indian schools in the Moosonee district: Moose Fort, York Factory, Albany, Rupert's House, Port George, Martin's Falls, \$200 each.....	1,200 00	
Carried forward.....	865,932 50	13,510,792 24

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	865,932 50	13,510,792 24
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded.		
<i>Manitoba and North-west Territories—Concluded.</i>		
To aid in the erection of a bridge across the Bow River on the Stony Indian reserve.....	500 00	
To aid in establishing a ferry on the South Saskatchewan for the Duck Lake agency.....	100 00	
For new additions, \$5,000, and furnishing, \$1,000, for the St. Boniface Indian industrial school.....	6,000 00	
For erecting the Brandon industrial school.....	10,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Salaries.....	19,720 00	
Relief of distress.....	3,000 00	
Seed grain, implements and tools.....	1,200 00	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	5,000 00	
Day schools.....	8,300 00	
Industrial and boarding schools.....	29,890 00	
Travelling expenses.....	4,500 00	
Office and miscellaneous.....	3,000 00	
Steamer "Vigilant".....	2,000 00	
Surveys.....	9,672 00	
Reserve commission.....	8,000 00	
To provide the balance of a sum sufficient to grant \$60 per annum for forty pupils at the St. Mary's Mission School, Lower Fraser.....	1,400 00	
To provide the annual grant to aid in the maintenance of hospitals for Indians at Metlakatla and Fort Simpson, \$500 each.....	1,000 00	
To increase the grant at present allowed the Home for Indian girls at Fort Simpson, from ten to twenty pupils at \$60 each.....	600 00	
Towards providing for the maintenance of pupils at and furnishing the Alert Bay Industrial School.....	3,850 00	
<i>General.</i>		
To provide for the salary of J. A. MacRae, inspector of Indian agencies and reserves.....	1,400 00	
To provide for the salary of G. L. Chitty as inspector of timber limits.....	1,000 00	
		986,064 50
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
Pay of force.....	300,000 00	
Subsistence.....	75,000 00	
Forage.....	70,000 00	
Fuel and light.....	35,000 00	
Clothing.....	45,000 00	
Repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition.....	40,000 00	
Medicines, medical comforts and hospital expenses.....	3,000 00	
Books, stationery and printed forms.....	4,000 00	
Scouts, guides, billeting charges, travelling allowances, transport of men and horses.....	45,000 00	
Contingencies.....	8,000 00	
To compensate Donald McLeod for breach of contract for the transport of Mounted Police stores from Calgary to Edmonton, during the season of 1877.....	2,000 00	
To pay the Bow River Ferry Co. for a ferry scow and appliances purchased for the use of the Mounted Police at Medicine Hat, in the spring of 1884.....	300 00	
		627,300 00
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Expenditure connected with Lieutenant-Governor's office.....	8,650 00	
Schools in unorganized districts.....	5,000 00	
Carried forward.....	13,650 00	15,124,156 74

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	13,650 00	15,124,156 74
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Concluded.		
Incidental justice, etc.....	7,040 00	
Addition to salary of Clerk of Legislative Assembly.....	400 00	
Legal adviser.....	1,200 00	
Registrars.....	18,160 00	
Insane patients, Manitoba.....	18,000 00	
Schools, clerical assistance, printing, etc.....	199,200 00	
Further amount required.....	1,334 00	
		258,984 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
"Canada Gazette".....	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing.....	25,000 00	
Expenses in connection with distribution of parliamentary documents.....	1,000 00	
Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next session.....	20,000 00	
Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy.....	2 000 00	
For the expenses of the Government in the District of Keewatin.....	2,000 00	
Maintenance of Keewatin and other lunatics chargeable to Keewatin.....	4,000 00	
To meet expenditure in connection with the Canada Temperance Act.....	1,500 00	
To compensate members of the North-west Mounted Police for injuries received in the discharge of duty.....	2,000 00	
To provide for the payment of Mr. Fabre's salary and contingencies of his office.....	3,500 00	
To meet cost of litigated matters (Justice).....	20,000 00	
To cover expenses of taking evidence concerning the Public Accounts, and reporting the same to the Auditor-General of Canada, under authority of section 57 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act; and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor-General, and assistance to him in estimating the value of printing for the returning officers and others.....	500 00	
To meet payments to extra clerks, for services rendered in preparation of Returns ordered by Parliament.....	5,000 00	
Survey, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Springs Reservation, near Banff Station, North-west Territories.....	7,000 00	
Academy of Arts.....	2,000 00	
To assist in the publication of the Proceedings of the Royal Society.....	5,000 00	
Further amount required for plant for Printing Bureau.....	5,000 00	
To meet cost of arbitration respecting the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (Payments on account of services rendered may be made to members of the Civil Service notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.).....	10,000 00	
Towards the expenses of survey of bed of Straits of Northumberland.....	6,600 00	
Towards the expenses of determining the boundary line between Canada and the United States of America between the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island and the 141st meridian of west longitude.....	60,000 00	
Towards the expenses of determining the boundary line in Passamaquoddy Bay.....	6,500 00	
Expenses of litigation.....	7,800 00	
To pay O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case McLean vs. the Queen.....	2,000 00	
To pay O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case Clark and Barber vs. the Queen.....	400 00	
To pay O'Connor & Hogg, legal expenses in the case Woodburn vs. the Queen.....	500 00	
To pay for compilation of index (3) for Civil Service and Superannuation Acts and names of Civil Service employees.....	60 00	
Classification of old Records of Canada in Office of the Privy Council.....	1,000 00	
To pay judgment in the case of Barber et al. vs. the Queen, amount of award of Exchequer Court with interest.....	42,800 00	
		249,160 00
Carried forward.....		15,632,300 74

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		15,632,300 74
COLLECTION OF REVENUE.		
CUSTOMS.		
Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports—		
In the province of Nova Scotia	\$115,720 00	
do New Brunswick	90,260 00	
do Prince Edward Island	19,475 00	
do Quebec	210,345 00	
do Ontario	303,080 00	
do Manitoba	33,300 00	
do North-west Territories	5,200 00	
do British Columbia	59,495 00	
Provinces generally—To cover any unforeseen changes it may appear necessary to make in staff	5,000 00	
Salary and travelling expenses of inspectors of ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection	20,350 00	
Board of Customs and outside Detective Service—To meet expenditure in connection therewith, including \$400, salary of Commissioner of Customs as chairman of the Board	26,150 00	
Customs Laboratory—To meet expenditure in connection with the testing of sugars, etc., including pay of officers appointed or employed for that purpose	5,150 00	
Miscellaneous—Contingencies of head office—Covering newspapers, advertising, telegraphing, locks, instruments, etc., for the several ports of entry	15,000 00	
To provide for expenses of maintenance, alterations and repairs of Government str. "Constance," for preventive service on Lower St. Lawrence	15,000 00	
For purchase of a steam launch for use of str. "Constance," and to be carried on board the said vessel	1,000 00	
	924,525 00	
EXCISE.		
Salaries of officers and inspectors of excise, and to provide for increases depending upon the result of excise examinations	\$305,232 50	
To provide for extension of inland revenue supervision in the North-west Territories	1,000 00	
To provide for extra duty-pay of officers at large distilleries, and other factories	6,000 00	
To provide for duty-pay to officers serving long hours at other than special surveys	1,000 00	
Preventive service	15,800 00	
Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc.	47,500 00	
Ditto for the North-west	20,000 00	
Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco	4,500 00	
To pay collectors of customs allowance on duties collected by them ..	100 00	
Commission to sellers of stamps for Canada twist tobacco	79,515 00	
To enable the department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by manufacturers to whom they are supplied :—		
Rent	\$ 400 00	
Heating	500 00	
Light and power	200 00	
Salaries	2,900 00	
Stationery	15 00	
Sundries	500 00	
Purchase of alcohol and wood naphtha	75,000 00	
	80 00	
To increase the salary of H. H. Grant, collector of inland revenue, Halifax, to \$1,680, the grade of the division having been raised by Order in Council of the 8th June, 1892, in accordance with the Inland Revenue Regulations	480,727 50	
Carried forward	924,525 00	15,632,300 74

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$480,727 50	924,525 00 15,632,300 74
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—Continued.		
<i>Excise—Concluded.</i>		
To increase the salary of R. M. King, deputy collector, Halifax, to \$1,260, for the same reasons.....	60 00	
Contingencies—To pay John Cochran, Customs Officer, Intercolonial Ry. freight depot, St. John, N.B., for services to this department, during the year.....	150 00	
To enable department to pay medical expenses for attending Mr. Beckle, of Cobourg (deputy collector), who was severely injured while in the discharge of his official duties.....	105 00	
	481,042 50	
CULLING TIMBER.		
Montreal—Deputy supervisor.....	\$ 900 00	
Quebec—Salaries.....	6,750 00	
Three Rivers—Deputy supervisor.....	300 00	
do Clerk.....	500 00	
Contingencies.....	6,000 00	
Pay of cullers.....	8,300 00	
Superannuated cullers.....	7,500 00	
	30,250 00	
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.		
Salaries of officers, inspectors and assistant inspectors of Weights and Measures, including extension of the service in the Northwest or elsewhere.....	\$ 57,150 00	
Salaries of inspectors of Gas.....	14,350 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc., for Weights and Measures.....	15,950 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc., for Gas...	8,000 00	
To pay W. W. Russell, assistant inspector of Weights and Measures at Port Arthur, amount which was erroneously deducted from his salary, for 28 days in excess of the time of his absence on leave without salary, during the year 1891-92.....	39 36	
To increase the salaries of the following:—		
R. H. Laidman, assistant inspector, Hamilton.....	100 00	
F. X. Chabot, assistant inspector, Quebec.....	100 00	
A. Marsan, caretaker, increase of salary.....	50 00	
	95,739 36	
INSPECTION OF STAPLES.		
For the purchase and distribution of standards of flour, etc., and other expenditure under the Act.....		3,000 00
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.		
To meet expenses under the Act.....		25,000 00
MINOR REVENUES.		
Inland revenue.....	\$ 800 00	
Ordnance lands.....	3,305 00	
To repurchase from P. Johnstone, certain ordnance lands in the vicinity of the Quebec drill shed.....	2,203 18	
	6,308 18	
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>Railways.</i>		
Intercolonial Railway.....	\$3,200,000 00	
Windsor Branch Railway.....	30,000 00	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	250,000 00	
Carried forward.....	3,480,000 00	1,565,865 04 15,632,300 74

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$3,480,000 00	1,565,865 04 15,632,300 74
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—Concluded.		
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>Canals.</i>		
Repairs and working expenses	522,800 00	
Salaries and contingencies of canal officers	43,000 00	
Additional pay to persons permanently employed "in the public service," and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for or in connection with passing vessels through the canals of the Government of Canada from midnight on Saturdays to midnight on Sundays, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary	15,000 00	
To pay Hermidas Martial compensation for injuries received while working on Chambly Canal	500 00	
	4,061,300 00	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Collection of slide and boom dues	\$ 4,000 00	
Repairs and working expenses, harbours, docks and slides	105,900 00	
To provide for paying the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company the authorized allowance for management, etc., in connection with logs passed through the Cheneaux boom, Ottawa River, during fiscal year, 1893-94	1,600 00	
Telegraph lines between Prince Edward Island and the mainland ..	2,000 00	
Land and cable telegraph lines of the sea-coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including cost of working steamer "Newfield" or other vessels when required for cable service	28,000 00	
Telegraph lines, North-west Territories	22,000 00	
Telegraph lines, British Columbia	10,000 00	
Telegraph and signal service generally	2,700 00	
Public Works agency, British Columbia	2,500 00	
	178,700 00	
POST OFFICE.		
Mail service	\$2,046,842 00	
Salaries and allowances	1,185,420 00	
Miscellaneous	206,120 00	
Amount required to enable the Postmaster-General to pay J. H. Bartlett, in addition to his present salary as 2nd class clerk, the sum of \$60 for attending to the clock in the Ottawa Post Office	60 00	
Amount required to increase the salary of J. A. Gouin, postmaster of Ottawa, from \$2,600 to \$3,000 a year	400 00	
Amount required to increase the salary of E. B. Bates, assistant postmaster of Ottawa, from \$1,400 to \$1,700 a year	300 00	
Amount required to increase the salary of A. McGillis, 1st class clerk in the Winnipeg post office inspector's office, from \$1,300 to \$1,400 a year	100 00	
To provide for six additional letter carriers in the St. John, N.B., post office, at \$360 each	2,160 00	
To provide for three additional railway mail clerks in the Nova Scotia division, at \$480 each	1,440 00	
Amount required to increase the salary of F. Hawken, post office inspector of the Ottawa division, from \$2,000 to \$2,200 a year, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act	200 00	
Further amount required as provisional allowance on ordinary salaries to meet the exceptional cost of living in British Columbia ..	500 00	
	3,443,542 00	
Carried forward	9,249,407 04	15,632,300 74

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,249,407 04	15,632,300 74
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—<i>Concluded.</i>		
DOMINION LANDS.		
Commissioner's salary	\$5,000 00	
Superintendent of mines' salary	3,200 00	
Inspector of agencies' salary	2,200 00	
Secretary's salary	2,000 00	
Assistant secretary's salary	1,500 00	
Homestead inspectors' salaries	8,400 00	
Dominion lands agents' salaries	20,400 00	
Dominion lands agent, New Westminster	1,500 00	
Crown timber agent do	1,800 00	
Salaries of clerks in outside service, forest rangers and intelligence officers	43,726 25	
Travelling expenses of inspector of agencies, homestead inspectors and superintendent of mines, contingencies of superintendent of mines, land board, Dominion lands and Crown timber agents and at head office, removal expenses, etc., stationery and printing and Half-breed Claims Commission expenses	40,180 00	
To pay members of the Board of examiners of Dominion land surveyors. (The authority required by the Civil Service Act is hereby given for paying out of this vote such sums as may be required to pay for services of members of the board who are also members of the Civil Service)	1,000 00	
Stationery, rent of rooms and contingent expenditure of Board of examiners of Dominion land surveyors	200 00	
To pay salaries of extra clerks at head office, Ottawa; advertising, copying, etc.	6,000 00	
To provide for the salary of one carpenter	732 00	
	137,838 25	9,387,245 29
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
To provide for the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, including remuneration to Trade and Commerce and Customs officers	3,500 00	
To meet proportion of expenditure in connection with the International Customs Bureau at Brussels	600 00	
Commercial agencies	10,000 00	
		14,100 00
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital).</i>		
To provide for the amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.		150,000 00
Total		25,183,646

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 2.

An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of Railway therein mentioned.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. The Governor in Council may grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned to the railway companies, and towards the construction of the railways also hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :— Subsidies authorized.

To the Great Eastern Railway Company, for 20 miles of their railway, from the east end of the line subsidized by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, at St. Grégoire, towards the Chaudière Junction station on the Intercolonial Railway, in the province of Quebec, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... \$64,000 00

To the United Counties Railway Company, for 32 miles of their railway, from a point at or near the town of Iberville to St. Hyacinthe, and thence towards Sorel, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 5, for a railway from St. John's to Ste. Rosalie, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 102,400 00

To the Ontario, Belmont and Northern Railway Company, for 10 miles of their railway, divided into two sections : first, from the Belmont Iron Mines to Marmora village ; second, from Marmora village to the junction with the Ontario Central Railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 5, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 32,000 00

To the Central Ontario Railway Company, for 20 miles of their railway, from Coe Hill or Gilmore, or some point between Coe Hill and Gilmore, to Bancroft, <i>via</i> L'Amable, or as near thereto as practicable, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 59, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 64,000 00
To the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from Lake St. John towards Chicoutimi, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding in the whole.....	81,040 00
To the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company, for 50 miles of their railway, from the Victoria branch of the Midland Railway to the village of Bancroft, in the county of Hastings, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and again granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding in the whole.....	145,000 00
To the Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from Ste. Martine towards St. Anicet, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, not exceeding in the whole.....	3,500 00
To the St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company, for 3½ miles of their railway, from the town of St. Stephen to the town of Milltown, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	11,200 00
To the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from the east bank of the River St. Charles, to or near to Cape Tourmente, in the province of Quebec, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding in the whole.....	30,400 00
To the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Company, for 62 miles of their railway, from Hull station towards Le Désert, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding in the whole.....	89,248 00
To the Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway, from the village of Tara, or some point between Tara and Hepworth, to the town of Owen Sound, in the province of Ontario, in	

<p>lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...</p>	\$ 48,000 00
<p>To the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, (or to such person or persons or company as in the opinion of the Minister or acting Minister of Justice are entitled to the same) for 80 miles of their railway, from Lunenburg, on the east coast of Nova Scotia, westward to a point in the district of New Germany, together with a spur about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long to Bridgewater railway wharf, and from a point $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lunenburg and running to Middleton on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, of unpaid subsidies granted by the Acts 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, and 51 Victoria, chapter 3, an amount not exceeding in the whole.....</p>	4,500 00
<p>To the Great Northern Railway Company, for 18 miles of their railway, from a point at or near New Glasgow or St. Lin, to or near to Montcalm, in the province of Quebec, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 8, not exceeding in the whole.....</p>	25,600 00
<p>To the Great Northern Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway, from, at or near Montcalm to the Canadian Pacific Railway between Joliette and St. Félix de Valois, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...</p>	48,000 00
<p>To the Montfort Colonization Railway Company, for 21 miles of their three-feet gauge railway from Lachute, St. Jérôme, or a point at or near St. Sauveur, on the line of the Montreal and Western Railway, to Montfort and westward, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 55-56 Victoria, chapter 5, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....</p>	67,200 00
<p>To the Maskinongé and Nipissing Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway, from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Maskinongé or Louiseville, towards the parish of St. Michel des Saints, on the river Mattawa, in the province of Quebec, and for 15 miles of their railway from the north end of the 15 miles above referred to, towards the parish of St. Michel des Saints on the river Mattawa, in the province of Quebec, in lieu of the subsidies granted by the Acts 52 Victoria, chapter 3, and 53 Victoria, chapter 2, a sub-</p>	

sidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 96,000 00
To the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company, for 40 miles of their railway, from the village of Parry Sound to the village of Sundridge, or some other point on the Northern Pacific Junction Railway, in the province of Ontario, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, not exceeding in the whole.....	97,600 00
To the Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, for extending and completing their railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, a subsidy of.....	20,000 00
To the Oshawa Railway Company, for seven miles of their railway, and branches as follows: from Port Oshawa to a point at or near Edmondson's mill site, near Mill Street, in the town of Oshawa, (this portion being known as the "Lake" section of the said railway); thence to a point at or near the town hall in the town of Oshawa, and thence to the Oshawa station of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, (this portion being known as the "Town" or "Northern" section of the said railway)—in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 8, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	22,400 00

On what conditions subsidies may be granted.

2. All the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted, unless they are already commenced, shall be commenced within two years from the first day of August next, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years, to be fixed by Order in Council, and shall also be constructed according to descriptions and specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and specified in an agreement to be made in each case by the company with the Government, which agreement the Government is hereby empowered to make; the location also of every such line of railway shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.

As to running powers.

2. The granting of such subsidies respectively shall be subject to such conditions for securing such running powers or traffic arrangements and other rights as will afford all reasonable facilities and equal mileage rates to all railways connecting with those so subsidized, as the Governor in Council determines.

How payable.

3. All the said subsidies respectively shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, by instalments, on the completion of each section of the railway of

not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken, to be established by the report of the said Minister, or upon the completion of the work subsidized,—except as Exceptions. follows:—

(a.) The subsidy to the Ontario, Belmont and Ottawa Railway Company, which shall be paid as follows: on the completion of the first section, an instalment proportionate to the value of the said section in comparison with that of the ten miles hereby subsidized, to be established as aforesaid, and the balance of the said subsidy on the completion of the second section;

(b.) The subsidy to the Oshawa Railway Company, which shall be paid as follows: on the completion of the “Town” or “Northern” section, an instalment proportionate to the value of the said section in comparison with that of the seven miles hereby subsidized, to be established as aforesaid, and the balance of the said subsidy, on the completion of the “Lake” section of the said railway.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act to make further provision respecting Grants of Land to members of the Militia Force on active service in the North-west.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding any limits of time prescribed in chapter seventy-three of the Statutes of 1885, or in chapter twenty-nine of the Statutes of 1886, or in chapter thirteen of the Statutes of 1891, or in chapter six of the Statutes of 1892, the Governor in Council may grant a free homestead or scrip, as therein provided, to any person who is entitled thereto under the said Acts, or any of them, but has not already been granted such homestead or scrip; Provided that such person complies within one year after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, with the conditions required, by the said Acts or any of them, to be complied with on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six: Provided also, that the provisions of the said Acts shall, so far as applicable, apply to grants of land or scrip under the authority of this Act.

Grants of land authorized.

48-49 V., c. 73,
49 V., c. 29,
54-55 V., c. 13,
55-56 V., c. 6.

Proviso: as to limit of time for compliance with conditions.

Proviso: previous Acts to apply.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 4.

An Act relating to the granting of subsidies in land to Railway Companies.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Dominion Lands Act*, the Governor in Council in all cases where authorized by any Act of Parliament to grant a subsidy in land to a railway corporation is hereby empowered to grant such subsidy wholly or in part in tracts, each comprising a township or a fractional part of a township; but no such grant shall include any land reserved under the said Act for the Hudson's Bay Company unless and until the said Company have consented thereto, nor shall any such land include any lands reserved under the said Act as school lands, unless and until other public lands of equal extent and value as nearly as may be, have been set apart in lieu thereof:

R.S.C., c. 54.

Land subsidies may be granted in tracts.

Hudson's Bay Co. lands and school lands.
2. Where any such grant includes lands reserved for the Hudson's Bay Company, the Governor in Council may grant to the said Company other lands equal in extent and value as nearly as may be in lieu thereof.

Other lands may be granted to Hudson's Bay Co.
2. Section one of chapter twelve of the Statutes of 1886, and section four of chapter twenty-three of the Statutes of 1887, are hereby repealed.

1886, c. 12, s. 1 and 1887, c. 23, s. 4, repealed.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 5.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Ocean Steam-ship Subsidies.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section one of chapter two of the Statutes of 1889, intitled *An Act relating to Ocean Steam-ship Subsidies*, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

1889, c. 2, s. 1, repealed.

“1. The Governor in Council may grant to any individual or company a subsidy not exceeding the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds sterling per annum, to assist in establishing an effective monthly or more frequent steam-ship service between British Columbia and the Australian Colonies and New Zealand,—such subsidy to be granted for such term of years, not exceeding ten, and on such conditions as the Governor in Council considers expedient.”

Subsidy for steam-ship service to Australia and New Zealand.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 6.

An Act to confirm the sale of the Carleton, City of Saint John, Branch Railroad.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

WHEREAS, pursuant to the provisions of chapter fifteen of the Statutes of 1891, intituled *An Act to authorize the sale of the Carleton, City of Saint John, Branch Railroad*, and subject to the approval of Parliament, the Government of Canada has sold to the city of Saint John, the Carleton, City of Saint John, Branch Railroad, as set forth in the indenture a copy of which is set out in the schedule hereto, and the parties to the said indenture have entered into the agreements therein contained; and whereas it is expedient to approve and confirm the said indenture: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.
1891, c. 15.

21. The indenture a copy of which is set out in the schedule to this Act is hereby approved and confirmed and declared to be binding in all respects on the parties thereto; and the said parties may do whatever is required to give effect to the agreements contained in the said indenture.

Agreement confirmed.

SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two:

Between Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honourable John Graham Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, hereinafter called the "Minister," of the first part; the city of St. John, in the province of New Brunswick, hereinafter called the "City," of the second part; and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called the "Company," of the third part;

Whereas, by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session thereof held in the fifty-fourth and fifty-fifth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifteen, and intituled *An Act*

to authorize the sale of the Carleton, City of Saint John, Branch Railroad, it was in effect enacted that the Government of Canada might enter into an agreement with the said City for the sale to the said City of the Carleton, City of Saint John, Branch Railroad, and of such of the appurtenances thereof as are mentioned in such agreement, for and in consideration of the sum of forty thousand dollars, and the said Government was empowered to sell and convey the said railroad and appurtenances to the said City according to such agreement;

And whereas, by certain articles of agreement made the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, between Her Majesty, represented by the Minister, of the first part, and the New Brunswick Railway Company, of the second part, which were to remain in force for seven years from the date thereof, and thence from year to year until terminated by notice in the manner therein provided, running powers over the said branch railroad were granted by Her Majesty to the said New Brunswick Railway Company, which company by the same agreement granted to Her Majesty in respect of the Intercolonial Railway, and agreed to grant to Her Majesty thereafter whenever required to do so in respect of the railway known as the Short Line Railway, running powers over the section of its line between the Saint John cantilever bridge and Fairville, a distance of about forty-three one-hundredths of a mile;

And whereas, by a certain indenture bearing date the first day of July, A.D. 1890, and made between the said New Brunswick Railway Company, of the one part, and the Company, of the other part, it was witnessed that the said the New Brunswick Railway Company, for and in consideration of the rents, covenants and conditions in said last mentioned indenture contained, did demise and lease unto the Company the lines of railway in the province of New Brunswick, operated by the said New Brunswick Railway Company, for a term of nine hundred and ninety years, from the first day of July, then last past, fully to be complete and ended, as by reference to the said indenture will more fully and at large appear;

And whereas, by an indenture bearing date the 20th day of December, A.D. 1890, and made between the City, of the one part, and the Company, of the other part, after reciting as is therein recited, it was witnessed amongst other things in effect that the City did covenant with the Company that on demand, at any time after Her Majesty should transfer the same to the City, the City would execute an indenture of lease by which it would demise and lease unto the Company the said branch railroad and appurtenances for the term of nine hundred and ninety years, at an annual rent of one dollar, and the Company did covenant with the City to enter into the said lease;

And whereas, by the said last mentioned indenture, it was further agreed that such lease should contain certain covenants on the part of the said City, and on the part of the Company, respectively, as upon reference thereto will more fully and at large appear, and also provisos to the effect that if the Company, its successors or assigns, should fail or neglect continuously and in good faith to operate, work, or use the said branch railroad, and to run trains thereon according to the true intent and meaning of the said last mentioned indenture for a period of twelve months at a time during the continuance of such demise, then and in such case the said lease and the demise therein contained should become void, and the said City might forthwith, without any demand, take possession of the said branch railroad and the wharfs, lots and parcels of land and all the property therewith to be demised, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and if the Company should fail or neglect to keep and perform the several covenants, conditions and agreements in the said last mentioned lease to be contained, on its part and behalf to be kept, performed and fulfilled, according to the true intent and meaning of such last mentioned indenture, then and in such case it should be lawful for the City to determine such demise and to re-enter upon and take possession of the said branch railroad, lands, and every part and parcel thereof;

And whereas, in and by the said last mentioned indenture the Company undertook to arrange with the Minister with respect to the said agreement already existing between Her Majesty and the New Brunswick Railway Company relating to the said running powers :

Now this indenture witnesseth that, in consideration of the premises and of the sum of forty thousand dollars to the Minister paid by the City, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, Her Majesty doth hereby grant, transfer and set over unto the City, its successors and assigns, the said branch railroad, with all tracks, ways, road-beds, ties, sleepers and rails of the said branch extending from Fairville to the harbour of Saint John at or near Sand Point, and all sidings, tracks and branches thereof, together with the harbour frontage, town lots and all other property, lots and parcels of land, and all rights and powers formerly belonging to and vested in the Carleton, City of Saint John, Branch Railroad Company, with the appurtenances as the same were covered by the transfer to the Dominion Government ; to have and to hold the same unto the City, its successors and assigns for ever.

And the City, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth hereby covenant with Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, her successors and assigns, that it will perform, keep and abide by all the covenants, provisos and conditions in the said indenture of the twentieth day of December, A.D. 1890, expressed and contained, and on its part to be performed, kept and abided by.

And the Company, for itself, its successors and assigns, doth hereby covenant with Her Majesty, represented as aforesaid, that it will perform, keep and abide by all the covenants, provisos and conditions in the said last mentioned indenture expressed and contained, and on its part to be performed, kept and abided by, and especially that it will perform and carry out the covenants, provisos and conditions expressed and contained in the said agreement between Her Majesty and the New Brunswick Railway Company and on the part of the latter Company to be performed and carried out.

Provided always, and it is hereby agreed, that these presents are not to have any force or effect until confirmed by the Parliament of Canada.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have executed these presents the day and year first above mentioned.

[L.S.]

THOMAS W. PETERS,
Mayor.

Signed, sealed and
delivered in the
presence of
CLARENCE WARD.

By order of the Common Council,
HERBERT E. WARDROPER,
Common Clerk.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
COMPANY.

T. G. SHAUGHNESSEY,
Vice-President.

C. DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

[L.S.]

Signed, sealed and
delivered by the
Minister and the
Secretary of Rail-
ways and Canals
in presence of
H. A. FISSIAULT.

JOHN HAGGART,
Minister of Railways and Canals.
JNO. H. BALDERSON,
Secretary.
[L.S.]



56' VICTORIA.

CHAP. 7.

An Act respecting the appointment of Commissioners to the World's Columbian Exposition.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. The Governor in Council may appoint a member of the Senate and a member of the House of Commons as commissioners to represent Canada at the World's Columbian Exposition, to be held at the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and may determine the sum to be paid, out of the moneys voted by Parliament in connection with the said exposition, to the said commissioners for their expenses; and, notwithstanding the *Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*, chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, the said commissioners shall not thereby be disqualified to sit or vote in the said Houses.

Commissioners to Chicago Exposition.

R.S.C., c. 11.

OTTAWA : Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 8.

An Act respecting the disposal of moneys paid in connection with proceedings before Parliament.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. All moneys now held or hereafter received by any officer, clerk or employee of the Senate or House of Commons of Canada as fees or sums in any way payable in connection with any proceedings before Parliament, or any Bills presented to, or Acts passed by Parliament, or any copies of any such proceedings, Bills or Acts, shall forthwith be deposited by the accountant of either House to the credit of the account of the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, in such bank as he from time to time designates; and the moneys so deposited shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Disposal of moneys paid in connection with Bills, etc.

2. Refunds, in whole or in part, of any moneys received and deposited as aforesaid, and payments in connection with the said proceedings, Bills or Acts, directed to be made by the Senate and the House of Commons, or made in accordance with the rules and standing orders of either House, shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Refunds, etc.

OTTAWA : Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 9.

An Act to amend the Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The paragraph lettered (*m*) of subsection two of section 1892, c. 11, s. two of the *Act to readjust the Representation in the House of Commons*, being chapter eleven of the Statutes of 1892, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“(m.) The electoral district of Nipissing shall consist of the townships of Airey, Appleby, Awrey, Badgerow, Ballantyne, Biggar, Bishop, Blezard, Bonfield, Boulter, Bower, Boyd, Broder, Butt, Caldwell, Calvin, Cameron, Canisbay, Chisholm, Clara, Deacon, Devine, Dill, Dryden, Dunnet, Ferris, Field, Finlayson, Fitzgerald, French, Freswick, Grant, Hagar, Hawley, Head, Hugel, Hunter, Kirkpatrick, Launder, Lister, Lorrain, Lyell, Maria, Mattawan, McCraney, McKim, McLaughlin, Merrick, Mulock, Murchison, Neelon, Olig, Osler, Papineau, Paxton, Peck, Pentland, Phelps, Ratter, Robinson, Sabine, Springer, Widdifield and Wilkes, together with any other territory included within the following description:— Commencing at the water's edge of Georgian Bay, near the most westerly mouth of French River, in the production southerly of the east limit of the township of Humboldt; thence due north along a line formed by the said produced limit, the east limit of the said township of Humboldt, the limit between timber berths numbered 59 and 67, 60 and 68 and 61 and 69, and along the east limits of the townships of Waters, Snider and Rayside, and continuing due north to the shore of that part of Hudson's Bay commonly known as James's Bay; thence south-easterly along the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike it; thence due south along the said line, and southerly and south-easterly along the boundary between Ontario and Quebec to the north-west corner

Electoral district of Nipissing.

of the township of Rolph ; thence southerly along the westerly boundaries of the townships of Rolph, Wylie, McKay and Fraser to the north-east corner of the township of Richards ; thence westerly along the northerly boundaries of the townships of Richards and Burns to the north-west corner of the said township of Burns ; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of the township of Burns to the north-east corner of the township of Jones ; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of the township of Jones to the north-east corner of the township of Lyell ; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of the township of Lyell to the south-east corner of the said township ; thence westerly along the southerly boundaries of the townships of Lyell and Sabine to the easterly boundary of the township of Clyde ; thence northerly along the easterly boundaries of the townships of Clyde and Nightingale to the north-east corner of the township of Nightingale ; thence westerly along the northerly boundaries of the townships of Nightingale, Lawrence, Livingstone and McClintock to the easterly boundary of the township of Sinclair ; thence northerly along the easterly boundary of the township of Sinclair to the southerly boundary of the township of Bethune ; thence easterly to the south-east corner of the township of Bethune ; thence northerly along the easterly boundaries of the townships of Bethune, Proudfoot, Joly and Laurier to the south boundary of the township of Himsworth ; thence along the southerly and easterly boundaries of the township of Himsworth to the north-east corner of the township of Himsworth ; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of the township of Himsworth to Lake Nipissing ; thence westerly along the main channel of the said lake and along the main channel of French River, and along the channel which runs north of the more northerly of the two islands on which the town plot of Coponaning has been laid out, to a point where the waters divide into the North channel and the Bad River channel ; thence to the northern shore of the North channel ; thence along the said northern shore and the water's edge of Georgian Bay to the place of beginning ; and the said electoral district of Nipissing shall also include that part of the district of Algoma bounded by a line running along the western boundary of the townships of Long and McGiverin, thence northerly by a line in extension of the said western boundary to a point intersecting the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Ridout station, thence to the northern boundary of the province of Ontario."

Ottawa City.

2. The paragraph lettered (p) of the said subsection two of section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"(p.) The electoral district of the city of Ottawa shall consist of the city of Ottawa, except that part thereof known as New Edinburgh, and shall return two members."

3. The paragraph lettered (*b*) of subsection three of the said section two is hereby amended by substituting the word "east" for the word "west" in the tenth line thereof. Labelle.

4. The paragraph lettered (*g*) of the said subsection three of section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Hochelaga.

"(*g.*) The electoral district of Hochelaga shall consist of the towns of Ste. Cunégonde, St. Henri and Côte St. Antoine, and of St. Gabriel ward in the city of Montreal ;"

5. The paragraph lettered (*r*) of the said subsection three of section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Rouville.

"(*r.*) The electoral district of Rouville shall consist of the villages of St. Césaire, Marieville, Richelieu and Canrobert, and the parishes of St. Pie, St. Paul, L'Ange Gardien, St. Césaire, Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, St. Michel de Rougemont, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Hilaire, Ste. Angèle, Ste. Marie de Monnoir and St. Mathias ;"

6. The paragraph lettered (*s*) of the said subsection three of section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Chambly and Verchères.

"(*s.*) The electoral district of Chambly and Verchères shall consist of the town of Longueuil, the villages of Verchères, Boucherville, Chambly Basin, Chambly Canton and Varennes, the municipality of St. Lambert, and the parishes of Boucherville, Chambly, Longueuil, St. Basile le Grand, St. Bruno, St. Hubert, Varennes, Ste. Julie, Verchères, Contrecoeur, Ste. Théodosie, St. Antoine, St. Marc and Belœil."

7. The paragraph lettered (*t*) of the said subsection three of section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Bagot.

"(*t.*) The electoral district of Bagot shall consist of the town of Acton, the village of Upton, and the parishes of St. André d'Acton, St. Ephrem d'Upton, Ste. Hélène, St. Hugues, St. Liboire, Ste. Rosalie, St. Simon, St. Théodore d'Acton, St. Marcel and St. Dominique, and those parts of the parishes of St. Nazaire and Ste. Christine which are included in the township of Acton ;"

8. The paragraph lettered (*u*) of the said subsection three of section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Richelieu.

"(*u.*) The electoral district of Richelieu shall consist of the city of Sorel, the town of St. Ours, and the parishes of St. Roch, St. Joseph de Sorel, St. Ours, St. Louis de Bonsecours, St. Pierre de Sorel, St. Robert, Ste. Victoire, St. Aimé and Ste. Anne de Sorel."

St. Hyacinthe. **9.** The said subsection three of section two is hereby further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto :—

“(w.) The electoral district of St. Hyacinthe shall consist of the city of St. Hyacinthe, and the parishes of St. Hyacinthe le Confesseur, Notre-Dame de St. Hyacinthe, St. Damase, La Présentation, St. Barnabé, St. Jude, St. Charles, St. Denis and Ste. Marie Madeleine.”

Provencher. **10.** The paragraph lettered (g) of subsection seven of the said section two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“(g.) The electoral district of Provencher, which shall comprise the rural municipalities of Franklin, Montcalm, Morris, DeSalaberry, Hanover, La Broquerie, Taché, St. Boniface and Ritchot, and the towns of Emerson, St. Boniface and Morris, together with all the unorganized territory lying east of the eastern boundaries of the municipalities of Franklin, La Broquerie and Taché, south of the line between townships ten and nine, and extending to the eastern boundary of the province.”

OTTAWA : Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 10.

An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1893.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. It shall not be necessary that any revision of the lists of voters prepared in accordance with the provisions of *The Electoral Franchise Act* shall be proceeded with during the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, but the lists of voters in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue in force until they are finally revised, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Lists of voters need not be revised in 1893.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. II.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. For the present session of Parliament, the deduction of eight dollars per day mentioned in section twenty-six of the *Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*, being chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, shall not be made for six days in the case of a member who has been absent from a sitting of the House of which he is a member, or of some committee thereof, during such number of days; but this provision shall not operate to extend the maximum amount mentioned in section twenty-five of the said Act, nor in the case of a member elected since the commencement of the present session shall it apply to days prior to his election.

Days of absence during present session.

Proviso.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 12.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Superannuation Amendment Act, 1893.* Short title.

2. Notwithstanding anything therein or in any other Act contained, the provisions of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*, chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes, shall not apply to any person who is appointed to any branch of the Civil Service of Canada after the passing of this Act, and whose age at the time of such appointment exceeds forty-five years. R.S.C., c. 18, not to apply to future appointees over forty-five years of age.

3. Instead of the deduction provided for by section six of the said Act, a deduction shall be made from the salary of every person who shall be hereafter appointed and to whom the said Civil Service Superannuation Act shall be applicable, at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum on such salary, if it is six hundred dollars or upwards, and of three per cent per annum thereon, if it is less than six hundred dollars, such deduction to be carried to the credit of a fund called the Civil Service Superannuation Fund, No. 2, to which shall be added by the Government annually such a sum as may be sufficient to make the amount thereof equal to the value of the prospective annuities payable therefrom, as hereinafter mentioned, to the several contributors thereto, upon an estimate or valuation thereof based upon the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and a rate of interest of six per cent per annum. Rate of deduction increased. Special fund

4. The superannuation allowance to which all persons to whom this Act is applicable become entitled shall be chargeable upon and payable out of the said fund. Payment of allowances.

Return to
Parliament.

5. The Minister of Finance and Receiver-General shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session thereof, a statement showing the condition of the said fund at the thirtieth day of June previous.

OTTAWA: Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

An Act respecting Government Civil Service Insurance.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]'

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Civil Service Insurance Act*. Short title.
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General. defined.
3. The Minister may contract with any person to whom *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* applies, or who may be hereafter appointed to a permanent position in any branch of the Public Service of Canada, for the payment of a certain sum of money to be made upon the death of such person. Insurance contracts authorized.
2. Any such contract is hereinafter called the "insurance contract"; the person so contracting with the Minister is hereinafter called the "insured"; and the amount so contracted to be paid is hereinafter called "insurance money." Interpretation.
4. When the insured is a married man or a widower with children, the insurance contract shall be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or of his wife and some one or more of his children, or of his children only, or of some one or more of them; and when the insurance contract is effected for the benefit of more than one, the insured may apportion the insurance money among them as he deems proper. Apportioning of insurance in case of married man or widower with children.
5. When the insured is an unmarried man, the insurance contract shall be for the benefit of his future wife, or of his future wife and children, and the insured may apportion the insurance money among them in such manner as he sees fit; but if, at the maturity of the contract, he is still unmarried, or is a widower without children, the insurance money shall fall into and become part of his estate. Apportionment in case of unmarried man.

Form of apportionment.

6. Any apportionment under the next two preceding sections may be made in the insurance contract, or by a declaration endorsed thereon or annexed thereto and signed by the insured.

"Children" defined.

7. When it is stated in the insurance contract, or in a declaration endorsed thereon or attached thereto that the insurance contract is for the benefit of the wife and children generally, or of the children generally, of the insured, without specifying their names, then the word "children" shall mean all the children of the insured living at the time of his death whether by the same wife or by different wives.

Share of person dying before the insured.

8. Where an apportionment has been made as hereinbefore provided and one or more of the persons in whose favour the apportionment has been made die in the lifetime of the insured, the insured may, by an instrument in writing endorsed on or attached to the insurance contract, declare that the shares formerly apportioned to the persons so dying shall be for the benefit of the wife and children of the insured, or of one or more of them, as he sees fit; and in default of such declaration, the shares of the persons so dying shall be for the benefit of the survivor, or of the survivors of such persons in equal shares if more than one; and if all the persons so entitled die in the lifetime of the insured, the insurance money shall fall into and become part of the estate of the insured.

If there is no apportionment.

9. When no apportionment is made of the insurance money as hereinbefore provided, all persons interested shall be held to share equally therein.

Minister may decline to contract.

10. The Minister may decline to enter into an insurance contract in any case where there are, in his opinion, sufficient grounds for his declining to do so.

Tables to be prepared.

11. The Minister shall cause tables to be constructed fixing the premiums to be paid by the insured to the Minister as the consideration for such insurance contracts, and also all other tables necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Basis of tables.

2. All such tables shall be based on the H. M. Mortality Table of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and on a rate of interest of six per cent per annum, no allowance being made for expenses.

Premium, how payable.

3. Such tables shall be framed so that the premium to obtain an insurance contract may be paid in one sum, or in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly instalments, and either during the life of the insured or during a limited period.

Amount of insurance limited.

12. The minimum and maximum amounts payable at death which may be contracted for under this Act shall be one thousand dollars and two thousand dollars respectively.

13. Every applicant for insurance shall furnish with his application a medical certificate in such form as is prescribed by the Minister. Medical certificate.

14. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for the following purposes under this Act :— Regulations by Governor in Council.

- (a.) For regulating the mode and form of making contracts ;
- (b.) For prescribing the mode of proving the age and identity, and the existence or death of persons ;
- (c.) For prescribing the mode of paying sums of money in connection with insurance contracts ;
- (d.) For dispensing with the production of probate of a will or letters of administration, either generally or in any particular class of cases ;
- (e.) For prescribing the accounts to be kept and their management ;
- (f.) For determining beforehand the cases or classes of cases in which insurance contracts may be surrendered and a cash surrender value paid therefor, or a free or paid-up insurance contract issued instead thereof, and for prescribing the manner in which such cash surrender value or amount of paid-up insurance shall be determined ;
- (g.) For any other purpose for which it is deemed expedient to make regulations in order to carry this Act into effect.

15. In the event of any person to whom *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* now applies taking advantage of the provisions of this Act, a deduction at the rate of three per cent per annum shall be made from the salary of such person towards making good the superannuation allowance provided for by the said Act, such deduction to be instead of the deduction now payable under section six of the said Act. Additional payment if insured now comes under R.S.C., c. 18.

16. The provisions of this Act shall be carried out by the staff of the Finance Department, under the direction and supervision of the Superintendent of Insurance. Superintendent of insurance.

17. The said superintendent shall, within three months after the thirtieth day of June in each year, prepare for the Minister a statement showing the amount received for premiums during the twelve months ending on the said thirtieth day of June for all insurance contracts entered into previous to the said date, and the amount of all sums paid in connection therewith during the said period, the number of new contracts entered into since the previous statement and the gross amount thereof, with such further details and particulars as are deemed advisable. Annual report.

2. The Minister shall lay the said statement before Parliament within thirty days after the commencement of the session thereof next after the date of the said statement. To be laid before Parliament.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 14.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting Public Officers.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section one of the *Act respecting Public Officers*, chapter R.S.C., c. 19, nineteen of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the s. 1 repealed. following substituted therefor :—

“1. The Governor in Council may make regulations declar- Issue of com-
ing and determining what persons, dignitaries, officers or missions.
classes of officers in the Public Service of the Dominion of
Canada, now or hereafter to be appointed under Orders in
Council, shall receive commissions under the Great Seal or
under the Privy Seal respectively, and what fee shall be paid
thereon ; and such commissions may be issued to the persons,
dignitaries, and officers who have not received and are declared
entitled to receive them ; but nothing done under the provisions Saving.
of this section shall affect any commission issued before the
commencement of this Act.”

OTTAWA : Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 15.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes respecting the Department of Public Printing and Stationery.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Subsection one of section five of chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended by adding thereto the following words:—

“Provided that nothing in this Act shall be held to require that the printing for the purposes of the Intercolonial Railway or the Prince Edward Island Railway shall be done in the said establishment in any case where such printing may be more conveniently done elsewhere at a cost not exceeding that which would be charged for such printing at the said establishment.”

R.S.C., c. 27,
s. 5, subsection
1, amend-
ed.

Printing for
Intercolonial
and P. E. I.
Railways may
be done else-
where.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 16.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Item 184 of section ten of chapter twenty of the Statutes 1890, c. 20, of 1890, intituled *An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs*, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“ 184.	{	Twine for harvest binders, of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, twelve and one-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i>12½ p. c.
		Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>10 p. c.”

2. Item 291 of section eleven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Section 11 amended.

“ 291. Mining machinery imported prior to the sixteenth day of May, 1896, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.”

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 17.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Royal Military College.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section three of the *Act respecting the Royal Military College*, chapter forty-two of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor :—

“3. The salary of the Commandant shall not exceed three thousand two hundred dollars a year; the salary of the staff adjutant shall not exceed fourteen hundred dollars a year; and the salaries of the professors, instructors and assistant instructors shall not exceed the total sum of twenty-six thousand dollars annually. Salaries.”

“2. The Governor in Council may from time to time readjust the number and duties and, within the limit above mentioned, the salaries of the staff.”

“3. The details of such salaries shall appear in the annual report laid before Parliament by the Minister of Militia and Defence.”

2. Section four of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor :— Section 4 repealed.

“4. There shall be a subordinate military staff, which shall be subject to such laws, orders and regulations as govern the corps enlisted for permanent service under section twenty-eight of *The Militia Act*; and there shall be a subordinate civilian staff of such strength as the Governor in Council deems necessary; and the details of these subordinate staffs shall appear in the annual report laid before Parliament by the Minister of Militia and Defence.” Subordinate staffs.

3. Section eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor :— Section 8 repealed.

Admission of
cadets.

“**8.** The number of cadets in attendance at any one time shall not exceed one hundred and twenty ; the term for which they shall be admitted shall not exceed four years ; and they shall be selected by the Governor in Council from the list of names forwarded by the board of examiners, in the order of merit in which they pass their preliminary examination.”

Section 9
repealed.

4. Section nine of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Section 11
amended.

5. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby amended by omitting, in the second line, the words “mattress and bedding.”

Section 13
repealed.

6. Section thirteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Cadets to be
subject to
Army Act, etc.

“**13.** Every person who enters upon a course of instruction in the college shall sign a roll of entry, and be thenceforward, for the period of his pupilage, subject to the Queen’s Rules and Regulations, the Army Act, and such other rules and regulations as Her Majesty’s troops are subject to.”

Government
of college.

7. The college shall be governed and its affairs administered under and according to regulations made from time to time, and approved by the Governor in Council and published in the *Canada Gazette* ; and after such publication, they shall have the force of law, as fully as if they were contained in the Act hereby amended or in this Act, of which Acts they shall be deemed to form part ; and all regulations which have been so published shall be deemed to have been lawfully made, and all appointments which have been so published are hereby confirmed, and the holders of such appointments shall continue to enjoy the salaries and emoluments which they now are in receipt of.

Regulations
and appoint-
ments con-
firmed.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 18.

An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

WHEREAS, by clause twenty-three of *The Dominion Lands Act*, sections eleven and twenty-nine in every surveyed township throughout the extent of the Dominion lands are set apart as an endowment for purposes of education and designated as school lands, and are withdrawn from the operation of the clauses of the said Act relating to the sale of Dominion lands and to homestead rights therein; and whereas it is expedient in the public interest that the claims of certain persons, hereinafter mentioned, who in good faith and in ignorance of the law settled prior to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, upon certain school lands hereinafter described, should be recognized: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter fifty-four of the Revised Statutes, or in the several amendments thereto, the Minister of the Interior, under the direction of the Governor in Council, may grant to the several persons hereinafter mentioned homestead entry for the lands set opposite their respective names, upon proof to the satisfaction of the said Minister that the said persons were in *bonâ fide* occupation of the said lands prior to the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and that they have continued to occupy and cultivate them since that date, in accordance with the requirements of the provisions of the said Act relating to homestead entry, that is to say:

Alexander McMillan for the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 13, range 1, east of the 1st principal meridian;

John Cathcart for the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 13, range 1, east of the 1st principal meridian;

Henry Welsh for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 13, range 1, east of the 1st principal meridian;

Preamble.

R. S. C., c. 54.

Grant of lands authorized.

George Williams for the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 13, range 2, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 J. W. Walker for the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 13, range 2, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 George Walker for the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 13, range 2, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 James Walker for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 13, range 2, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 Andrew Hunter for the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 14, range 2, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 Robert Fisher for the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 25, township 11, range 5, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 Archie McFee for the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 13, range 5, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 Thomas Guthrie, for the N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 14, range 1, west of the 1st principal meridian ;
 Angus Campbell for the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 14, range 1, west of the 1st principal meridian ;
 John Campbell for the S. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 11, township 14, range 1, west of the 1st principal meridian ;
 W. J. Lundy for the S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 2, range 3, east of the 1st principal meridian ;
 James Simpson for the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 29, township 5, range 5, west of the 1st principal meridian.

Other lands
 may be set
 apart in their
 stead.

2. The said Minister may cause to be selected in lieu of the school lands described in the next preceding section, for which homestead entries are to be granted, an equal area of vacant and unreserved Dominion lands within the province of Manitoba for the purposes of school endowment, and withdraw them from the operation of the clauses of *The Dominion Lands Act* relating to sale and homestead entry, and set them apart as school lands by a notice to that effect in the *Canada Gazette*.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 19.

An Act to amend the Homestead Exemption Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section three of *The Homestead Exemption Act*, chapter R. S. C., c. fifty-two of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by striking<sup>52, s. 3 amend-
ed.</sup> out the word “eighty” in the fourth line and substituting therefor the words “one hundred and sixty.”

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 20.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Harbour and River Police of the Province of Quebec.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Chapter eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes, intituled *An Act respecting the Harbour and River Police of the Province of Quebec*, is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:—

R.S.C., c. 89,
amended.

“**11.** The tonnage duty payable under this Act shall no longer be levied when the harbour and river police force mentioned in section two ceases to be maintained under the authority of this Act.”

No tonnage
duty when
river police is
abolished.

OTTAWA : Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 21.

An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. For the removal of doubts as to the borrowing powers of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, it is hereby declared and enacted that it was and is lawful for the said Harbour Commissioners to borrow, subject to the provisions of the Acts relating to the said Harbour Commissioners with respect to moneys thereby authorized to be borrowed by them, such sums of money as are necessary for the purpose of redeeming debentures issued by them for moneys borrowed under the said Acts: Provided, that the sums so borrowed shall not in any case exceed the amount of the debentures to be redeemed, and shall not be applied to any other purpose. Declaratory as to borrowing powers.

2. Section eight of chapter sixty-one of the Statutes of 1873, and section two of chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1874, as amended by section four of chapter fifty-three of the Statutes of 1891, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal shall consist of eleven members, six of whom shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, one of whom shall be the mayor of Montreal, *ex officio*, during his term of office, and the remaining four of whom shall be elected—one by each of the following bodies:—The Montreal Board of Trade, the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, *la Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal*, and the shipping interest of the harbour of Montreal. Repeal. Constitution of corporation.

2. The rotation shall continue to be every four years. Rotation.

3. Section ten of chapter sixty-one of the Statutes of 1873, as amended by section one of chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1874, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 1873, c. 61, s. 10 repealed.

Elections of
commissioners

“10. The Board of Trade, the Corn Exchange Association, and *la Chambre de Commerce du district de Montréal* shall severally, at a meeting to be held at their respective chambers or usual places of meeting, in the city of Montreal, at noon, on the first Monday of August (or if that day should be a legal holiday, then the next day not being such holiday) in each year, elect each one person to fill the office of harbour commissioner; and the person having the majority of votes of those personally present at each of the said several meetings, shall be held to be duly elected, and the secretary shall give him a certificate of his election, and shall also certify the same to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.”

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 22.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, with respect to load lines.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

WHEREAS by section five hundred and forty-seven of the Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom known as *The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854*, it is enacted that the legislative authority of any British possession shall have power by any Act or ordinance confirmed by Her Majesty in Council to repeal, wholly or in part, any provisions of the said Act relating to ships registered in such possession; and whereas by the Act of the said Parliament known as *The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876*,—which, as is provided by section two thereof, is to be construed as one with *The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854*, and the Acts amending the same,—certain provisions are made in sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight thereof, with respect to the marking of load lines upon British ships; and whereas by sections one and two of the Act of the said Parliament known as *The Merchant Shipping Act, 1890*, the provisions of the said sections twenty-six and twenty-seven are amended in certain particulars; and whereas it is not desirable that the said sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, as so amended, or the regulations which have been or may be made by the Board of Trade thereunder, or the provisions of the said section twenty-eight, should apply to ships registered in Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven and twenty-eight of *The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876*, and sections one and two of *The Merchant Shipping Act, 1890*, of the United Kingdom, are hereby repealed so far as they relate to or affect ships registered in Canada.

2. This Act shall not come into force until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been signified by proclamation in the

Canada Gazette, nor until a proclamation of the Governor in Council bringing it into effect has also been published in the said Gazette.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 23.

An Act to amend the Wrecks and Salvage Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Sections seven and eight of the *Wrecks and Salvage Act*, chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

R.S.C., c. 81,
sections 7 and
8 repealed.

“7. Upon the conclusion of any such inquiry the officer or person who made it shall send to the Minister a report containing a full statement of the case, and of his opinion thereon, accompanied by such report of or extracts from the evidence and such observations as he thinks fit.”

Report to the
Minister.

“8. If it appears to the Minister in any such case as aforesaid, either upon or without any such preliminary inquiry as aforesaid, or in any case of a charge of misconduct or incapacity brought by any person against any master or mate of any ship, that a formal investigation is requisite or expedient, the Minister may appoint any officer or officers of the Government of Canada or any body corporate, commissioner or commissioners, constituted for any public purpose subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, by his, its or their name or names or title or titles of office, or any other competent person or persons, to be a court or tribunal for the purpose of such investigation.”

Formal in-
vestigations in
certain cases.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 24.

An Act to amend the Inland Waters Seamen's Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. *The Inland Waters Seamen's Act*, chapter seventy-five of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto immediately after section thirty-five :—

“**35A.** The master of any ship subject to the provisions of this Act shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens and remedies for the recovery of his wages, and for the recovery of disbursements properly made by him on account of the ship, and for liabilities properly incurred by him on account of the ship, as by this Act or by any law or custom any seaman, not being a master, has for the recovery of his wages; and if, in any proceeding in any court possessing admiralty jurisdiction in any of the said provinces touching the claim of a master to wages, any right of set-off or counter claim is set up, such court may enter into and adjudicate upon all questions and settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and may direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.”

Master to have same remedies for wages as seamen.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 25.

An Act further to amend the Steam-boat Inspection Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Section forty-three of *The Steam-boat Inspection Act*, chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

R.S.C., c. 78,
s. 43 repealed.

“**43.** No person shall employ another as engineer, and no person shall serve as engineer on any passenger steam-boat, of whatever tonnage, or on any freight steam-boat of over one hundred and fifty tons gross, unless the person employed or serving as engineer holds a certificate from the Minister for the grade in which he is to be employed ; and every person who offends against this section shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars : Provided however, that if a steam-boat leaves a port with a complement of engineers, and on her voyage is deprived of their services, or the services of any of them, without the consent, fault or collusion of the master, owner or any one interested in the steam-boat, the deficiency may be temporarily supplied until engineers holding such certificates can be obtained.”

Engineers on certain boats must hold certificates.

Penalty for contravention.

Proviso : when vessel is deprived of engineer.

2. Subsection one of section sixty-one of the said Act, as amended by section five of chapter twenty-three of the Statutes of 1889, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 61 amended.

“**61.** All penalties incurred under this Act may, when no other provision is made in the case, be recovered with costs in a summary manner under the *Act respecting Summary Proceedings before Justices of the Peace*, in the name of Her Majesty, by any inspector or any person aggrieved by any act, neglect or omission, on the evidence of one credible witness who may be the prosecuting inspector himself, before any judge of a county court, judge of the sessions of the peace, stipendiary or police magistrate, or two justices of the peace ;

Recovery of penalties.

Payment to
informer.

and in default of immediate payment of such penalty, such judge, magistrate or justices may commit the offender to jail for any term not exceeding three months, unless such penalty is sooner paid; and all penalties recovered under this Act shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, and shall be by him placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; provided, that the Governor in Council may, if he sees fit, authorize the payment of a portion of any such penalty to the informer, if he is not an inspector.”

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 26.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies to construct works to facilitate the transmission of Timber down Rivers and Streams.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The section substituted by section one of chapter nine of the Statutes of 1880 for section fifty-nine of *An Act respecting Joint Stock Companies to construct works to facilitate the transmission of Timber down Rivers and Streams*, chapter sixty-eight of the Consolidated Statutes of the late province of Canada, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

1880, c. 9, s. 1,
and C.S.C.,
c. 68, s. 59,
amended.

“59. The tolls to be collected upon different kinds of timber shall bear to each other the following proportions, viz.:

Proportionate rates of toll.

	Cents.
Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per thousand cubic feet....	15
Oak, elm or other hardwood, square or flatted, or waney board, per thousand cubic feet.....	22½
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under in length, per thousand feet, board measure.....	1
Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per thousand feet, board measure.....	1½
Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per thousand feet, board measure.....	1½
Sawed lumber, per thousand feet, board measure.....	3
Staves, per thousand feet, board measure.....	15
Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet.....	2
Spars, per piece.....	3
Masts, per piece.....	5
Railway ties, other than cedar, in 8 or 16 feet lengths, per length of 8 feet.....	¼
	Cedar,

	Cents.
Cedar, round or flatted, 8 feet long, or under, per piece.....	$\frac{1}{32}$
Cedar, round or flatted, over 8 feet and under 17 feet long, per piece.....	$\frac{1}{16}$
Cedar, round or flatted, 17 feet and under 25 feet long, per piece.....	$\frac{3}{32}$
Cedar, round or flatted, 25 feet and under 35 feet long, per piece.....	$\frac{1}{6}$
Cedar, round or flatted, 35 feet and upwards in length, per piece.....	$\frac{1}{4}$

Mode of computation.

“2. The mode of computation with regard to such timber shall be that known as ‘Scribner’s rule.’”

C.S.C., c. 68, s. 61 amended.

2. Section sixty-one of the said chapter sixty-eight is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Company may demand specification of timber.

“61. Every such company may demand from the owner of any timber intended to be passed through any portion of the works of the company, or from the person in charge of the same, a detailed specification of each kind of timber and of the destination of the same, and of the sections of the works through which it is intended to pass; and if no such specification is given when required or a false specification is given, the whole of such timber or such part of it as has been omitted by a false specification shall be liable to double toll.”

Double toll for false specification.

3. This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, A.D. 1894.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 27.

An Act further to amend the Railway Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. Section five of chapter twenty-seven of the Statutes of 1892, is hereby repealed and the following section substituted for section one hundred and seventy-three of *The Railway Act*, chapter twenty-nine of the Statutes of 1888:—

Chapter 27, 1892, section 5 repealed, and c. 29, 1888, section 173 further amended.

“173. The railway of any company shall not be crossed, intersected, joined or united by or with any other railway, nor shall any railway be intersected or crossed by any street railway, electric railway or tramway, whether constructed under Dominion or provincial or municipal authority or otherwise, unless the place and mode of the proposed crossing, intersection, or junction or union, are first approved by the Railway Committee, on application therefor,—of which application ten clear days’ notice in writing shall be given by the party or company desiring the approval, such notice to be sent by mail addressed to the president, general manager, managing director, secretary, or superintendent of the company whose railway is to be so crossed, intersected, joined or united; and in the case of crossing by street railways, electric railways or tramways respectively, the Railway Committee shall have the same powers in all respects as to the protection of such crossing and otherwise as are given the Railway Committee by this Act in regard to one railway crossing another.”

Crossing subject to approval of Railway Committee.

Notice.

Crossings by street railways, etc.

2. Sections two hundred and fifty-seven and two hundred and fifty-eight of *The Railway Act*, chapter twenty-nine of the Statutes of 1888, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Chapter 29, 1888, ss. 257 and 258 amended.

“257. A person shall be stationed at every point where two main lines of railway cross each other at rail level, and no train shall proceed over such crossing until signal has been made to the conductor or engineer thereof that the way is clear;

Person to be stationed at crossing.

Electric rail-
way crossings.

clear; provided always, that in the case of an electric street railway car crossing an electric street railway track, it shall be the duty of the conductor before crossing to go forward and see that the track to be crossed is clear, before giving the signal to the motor man that the way is clear and to proceed.

Interpretation
and applica-
tion.

“ 2. Every main track of a branch line is a main line within the meaning of this section, which shall apply whether the said lines be owned by different companies or by the same company.

Trains to stop
at crossing.

“ 258. Every locomotive or railway engine, or train of cars, on any railway, shall, before it proceeds over any such crossing as in the next preceding section mentioned, be stopped for the space of at least one minute; but whenever there is in use at any such crossing an interlocking switch and signal system, or other device which, in the opinion of the Railway Committee, renders it safe to permit engines and trains to pass over such crossing without being brought to a stop, the Railway Committee may, by an order in writing, give permission for engines and trains to pass over such crossing without stopping, under such regulations as to speed and other matters as the Railway Committee deems proper.”

Exception.

Subsections
306 and 307 of
c. 29, 1888,
not to apply
to a certain
electric rail-
way.

3. The electric railway for the construction and operation of which power was given to the Niagara Falls Park and River Railway Company by the Act of the Legislature of Ontario, fifty-fifth Victoria, chapter ninety-six, is hereby declared not to be affected by sections three hundred and six and three hundred and seven of *The Railway Act*, so long as the said railway is operated by electricity; and it is hereby further declared and enacted that the said electric railway shall not be deemed to be affected by any Act respecting railways hereafter passed, unless such Act is in express terms declared to extend thereto.

Nor any
future Act re-
specting rail-
ways.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 28.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the Bank Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In correction of a clerical error in the French version of section four of *The Bank Act*, chapter thirty-one of the Statutes of 1890, the words "*mil neuf cent un*" are hereby substituted for the words "*mil huit cent quatre-vingt-onze*" in the seventh and eighth lines and in the twelfth line of the said section. 53 V., c. 31, s. 4, French version corrected.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 29.

An Act further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. Paragraph (b) of section twenty-nine of *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act*, chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by substituting for the words “or such like,” in the third line thereof, the words “and other.” R.S.C., c. 135, section 29 amended.

2. The subsection substituted for subsection two of section twenty-nine of the said Act by section three of chapter twenty-five of the Statutes of 1891, is hereby amended by substituting for the words “such like,” in the fourth line thereof, the word “other.” Section 29 further amended.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 30.

An Act to amend the law relating to Holidays.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. The Annunciation, Corpus Christi and the Festival of St. Peter and St. Paul shall not henceforth be holidays; and paragraph (26) of section seven of *The Interpretation Act*, and paragraph (b) of section fourteen of *The Bills of Exchange Act*, 1890, are hereby amended by striking out thereof the names of the said holidays.

Certain holidays abolished.

R.S.C., c. 1, and 53 V., c. 33 amended.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 31.

An Act respecting Witnesses and Evidence.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Evidence Act*, Short title. 1893.

2. This Act shall apply to all criminal proceedings, and to all civil proceedings and other matters whatsoever respecting which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction in this behalf. Application.

WITNESSES.

3. A person shall not be incompetent to give evidence by reason of interest or crime. No incompetency from crime or interest.

4. Every person charged with an offence, and the wife or husband, as the case may be, of the person so charged, shall be a competent witness, whether the person so charged is charged solely or jointly with any other person. Provided, however, that no husband shall be competent to disclose any communication made to him by his wife during their marriage, and no wife shall be competent to disclose any communication made to her by her husband during their marriage. Competency of accused and of wife and husband. Proviso: as to communications during marriage.

2. The failure of the person charged, or of the wife or husband of such person, to testify, shall not be made the subject of comment by the judge or by counsel for the prosecution in addressing the jury.

5. No person shall be excused from answering any question upon the ground that the answer to such question may tend to criminate him, or may tend to establish his liability to a civil proceeding at the instance of the Crown or of any other person: Provided, however, that no evidence so given shall be used or receivable in evidence against such person in any Incriminating answers.

criminal proceeding thereafter instituted against him other than a prosecution for perjury in giving such evidence.

Evidence of mute.

6. A witness who is unable to speak, may give his evidence in any other manner in which he can make it intelligible.

Judicial notice to be taken of Imperial statutes, etc.

7. Judicial notice shall be taken of all Acts of the Imperial Parliament, of all ordinances made by the Governor in Council, or the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province or colony which, or some portion of which, now forms or hereafter may form part of Canada, and of all the Acts of the legislature of any such province or colony, whether enacted before or after the passing of *The British North America Act, 1867*.

Proof of proclamations etc., of Governor-General, etc.

8. Evidence of any proclamation, order, regulation or appointment, made or issued by the Governor-General or by the Governor in Council, or by or under the authority of any minister or head of any department of the Government of Canada, may be given in all or any of the modes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Canada Gazette, etc.

(a.) By the production of a copy of the *Canada Gazette* or a volume of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada purporting to contain a copy of such proclamation, order, regulation, or appointment or a notice thereof;

Copy printed by Queen's Printer.

(b.) By the production of a copy of such proclamation, order, regulation or appointment, purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer for Canada; and—

Copy or extract duly certified.

(c.) By the production, in the case of any proclamation, order, regulation or appointment made or issued by the Governor-General or by the Governor in Council, of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the clerk, or assistant or acting clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada,—and in the case of any order, regulation or appointment made or issued by or under the authority of any such minister or head of a department, by the production of a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the minister, or by his deputy or acting deputy, or by the secretary or acting secretary of the department over which he presides.

Proof of proclamations, etc., of Lieutenant-Governor, etc.

9. Evidence of any proclamation, order, regulation or appointment made or issued by a Lieutenant-Governor or Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province, or by or under the authority of any member of the Executive Council, being the head of any department of the Government of the province, may be given in all or any of the modes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Official Gazette, etc.

(a.) By the production of a copy of the Official Gazette for the province, purporting to contain a copy of such proclamation, order, regulation or appointment or a notice thereof;

Copy printed by Government Printer.

(b.) By the production of a copy of such proclamation, order, regulation or appointment, purporting to be printed by the Government or Queen's Printer for the province;

(c.) By the production of a copy or extract of such proclamation, order, regulation or appointment, purporting to be certified to be true by the clerk or assistant or acting clerk of the Executive Council, or by the head of any department of the Government of a province, or by his deputy or acting deputy, as the case may be.

Copy of extract duly certified.

10. Evidence of any proceeding or record whatsoever of, in, or before any court in the United Kingdom, or the Supreme or Exchequer Courts of Canada, or any court, or before any justice of the peace or any coroner, in any province of Canada, or any court in any British colony or possession, or any court of record of the United States of America, or of any state of the United States of America, or of any other foreign country, may be made in any action or proceeding by an exemplification or certified copy thereof, purporting to be under the seal of such court, or under the hand or seal of such justice or coroner, as the case may be, without any proof of the authenticity of such seal or of the signature of such justice or coroner, or other proof whatever; and if any such court, justice or coroner, has no seal, or so certifies, then by a copy purporting to be certified under the signature of a judge or presiding magistrate of such court or of such justice or coroner, without any proof of the authenticity of such signature or other proof whatsoever.

Proof of judicial proceedings, etc.

11. Imperial proclamations, Orders in Council, treaties, orders, warrants, licenses, certificates, rules, regulations, or other Imperial official records, acts or documents may be proved (a) in the same manner as the same may from time to time be provable in any court in England, or (b) by the production of a copy of the *Canada Gazette*, or a volume of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada purporting to contain a copy of the same or a notice thereof, or (c) by the production of a copy thereof, purporting to be printed by the Queen's Printer for Canada.

Proof of Imperial Acts, etc.

12. In every case in which the original record could be received in evidence, a copy of any official or public document of Canada or of any province, purporting to be certified under the hand of the proper officer or person in whose custody such official or public document is placed, or a copy of a document, by-law, rule, regulation or proceeding, or a copy of any entry in any register or other book of any municipal or other corporation, created by charter or statute of Canada or any province, purporting to be certified under the seal of the corporation, and the hand of the presiding officer, clerk or secretary thereof, shall be receivable in evidence without proof of the seal of the corporation, or of the signature or of the official character of the person or persons appearing to have signed the same, and without further proof thereof.

Proof of official or public documents.

Copies of public books or documents admissible in evidence.

13. Where a book or other document is of so public a nature as to be admissible in evidence on its mere production from the proper custody, and no other statute exists which renders its contents provable by means of a copy, a copy thereof or extract therefrom shall be admissible in evidence in any court of justice, or before a person having, by law or by consent of parties, authority to hear, receive and examine evidence, provided it is proved that it is a copy or extract purporting to be certified to be true by the officer to whose custody the original has been entrusted.

Proof of handwriting, etc., not requisite.

14. No proof shall be required of the handwriting or official position of any person certifying, in pursuance of this Act, to the truth of any copy of or extract from any proclamation, order, regulation, appointment, book or other document ; and any such copy or extract may be in print or in writing, or partly in print, and partly in writing.

Order signed by Secretary of State.

15. Any order in writing, signed by the Secretary of State of Canada, and purporting to be written by command of the Governor-General, shall be received in evidence as the order of the Governor-General.

Copies of notices, etc., in *Canada Gazette*.

16. All copies of official and other notices, advertisements and documents printed in the *Canada Gazette* shall be *prima facie* evidence of the originals, and of the contents thereof.

Copies of entries in books of Government departments.

17. A copy of any entry in any book kept in any department of the Government of Canada, shall be received as evidence of such entry and of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded, if it is proved by the oath or affidavit of an officer of such department that such book was, at the time of the making of the entry, one of the ordinary books kept in such department, that the entry was made in the usual and ordinary course of business of such department, and that such copy is a true copy thereof.

Proof of notarial acts in Quebec.

18. Any document purporting to be a copy of a notarial act or instrument made, filed or enregistered in the province of Quebec, and to be certified by a notary or prothonotary to be a true copy of the original in his possession as such notary or prothonotary, shall be received in evidence in the place and stead of the original, and shall have the same force and effect as the original would have if produced and proved : Provided, that it may be proved in rebuttal that there is no such original, or that the copy is not a true copy of the original in some material particular, or that the original is not an instrument of such nature as may by the law of the province of Quebec be taken before a notary or be filed, enrolled or enregistered by a notary in the said province.

19. No copy of any book or other document as provided in sections ten, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, seventeen and eighteen of this Act, shall be received in evidence upon any trial unless the party intending to produce the same has before the trial given to the party against whom it is intended to be produced reasonable notice of such intention. The reasonableness of the notice shall be determined by the court or judge, but the notice shall not in any case be less than ten days.

Notice to be given to adverse party.

20. The provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers of proving documents given by any existing statute or existing at law.

Construction of this Act.

21. In all proceedings over which the Parliament of Canada has legislative authority, the laws of evidence in force in the province in which such proceedings are taken, including the laws of proof of service of any warrant, summons, subpoena or other document, shall, subject to the provisions of this and other Acts of the Parliament of Canada, apply to such proceedings.

Application of provincial laws of evidence.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

22. Every court and judge, and every person having, by law or consent of parties, authority to hear and receive evidence, shall have power to administer an oath to every witness who is legally called to give evidence before that court, judge or person.

Who may administer oaths.

23. If a person called or desiring to give evidence, objects, on grounds of conscientious scruples, to take an oath or is objected to as incompetent to take an oath, such person may make the following affirmation:—

Affirmation of witness instead of oath.

“I solemnly affirm that the evidence to be given by me shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.”

And upon the person making such solemn affirmation, his evidence shall be taken and have the same effect as if taken under oath.

24. If a person required or desiring to make an affidavit or deposition in a proceeding or on an occasion whereon or touching a matter respecting which an oath is required or is lawful, whether on taking office or otherwise, refuses or is unwilling to be sworn, on grounds of conscientious scruples, the court or judge, or other officer or person qualified to take affidavits or depositions, shall permit such person instead of being sworn, to make his solemn affirmation in the words following, viz.: “I, A. B., do solemnly affirm,” &c.; which solemn affirmation shall be of the same force and effect as if such person had taken an oath in the usual form.

Affirmation instead of oath.

SCHEDULE B.

Acts repealed.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
R.S.C., c. 139.....	An Act respecting Evidence.....	The whole Act.
R.S.C., c. 141.....	An Act respecting Extra-judicial Oaths.....	The whole Act.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 32.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code, 1892.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

1. *The Criminal Code, 1892*, is hereby amended in the manner set forth in the following schedule :— Criminal Code, 1892, amended.

SCHEDULE.

Section 3, para. k	By striking out the word "such" before "thing" in the third line from the end of the paragraph.
Section 133.	By inserting before the word "offence" in the first line the word "indictable."
Section 181.	By substituting the word "or" for the word "and" in the second line.
Section 215.	By adding at the end thereof the words "unless the offence amounts to culpable homicide."
Section 254.	So that paragraph (a) shall begin with the word "who" in the second line instead of with the word "any" in the fourth line as at present.
Section 256.	By striking out (a) in the third line.
Section 260.	By substituting the word "ten" for the word "seven" in the second line, and the word "intent" for the word "attempt" in the third line.
Section 266.	By transferring the clause now forming subsection 3 to Part I (Preliminary), and making the same, section 4 A.
Page 165.	By adding the following section after section 507 :— "507A. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, who wilfully and without the permission of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries (the burden of proving which permission shall lie on the accused) removes any stone, wood, earth or other material forming a natural bar necessary to the existence of a public harbour, or forming a natural protection to such bar."
Section 539.	By inserting between the words "general" and "quarter" in the first line, the word "or."
Section 546.	By substituting the following section therefor :— "546. No person shall be prosecuted for any offence under section two hundred and fifty-six or two hundred and fifty-seven without the consent of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries."

- Section 613. By inserting as paragraph (h) :—
“(h) Or in cases where the consent of any person, official or authority is required before a prosecution can be instituted, that it does not state that such consent has been obtained.”
- Section 634. By substituting for the word “appears” in the seventh line, the word “bears.”
- Section 684. By substituting for the numeral “xii” in the eighth line, the numeral “xiii.”
- Section 705. By substituting therefor the following section :—
“705. In any criminal proceeding commenced or prosecuted for publishing any extract from, or abstract of, any paper containing defamatory matter and which has been published by or under the authority of the Senate, House of Commons or any Legislative Council, Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly, such paper may be given in evidence, and it may be shown that such extract or abstract was published in good faith and without ill-will to the person defamed, and if such is the opinion of the jury, a verdict of not guilty shall be entered for the defendant.”
- Section 735. By striking out the words “ writ of error or ” in the seventh line.
- Section 838. By substituting for the words “three hundred and eighteen or three hundred and sixty-one” in the fifth and sixth lines of subsection four, the words “three hundred and twenty or three hundred and sixty-three.”
- Section 853. By inserting after the word “sixty” in the twelfth line, the word “three.”
- Section 909. By inserting after the word “Peace” in the second line the word “recorder.”
- Section 951. By substituting for the word “seven” in the third line the word “five.”
- Section 958. By adding at the end thereof the following words :—
“In which case the sentence may direct that in default of payment of his fine the person so convicted shall be imprisoned until such fine is paid or for a period not exceeding five years, to commence at the end of the term of imprisonment awarded by the sentence or forthwith as the case may require.”
- Section 959. By striking out the words “under this part” in the second line and inserting after the word “offence” in the same line the words “triable under Part LVIII,” and by substituting for the words “of this part” in the first line of subsection three the words “of Part LVIII.”
- Section 981. By striking out subsection two thereof, and substituting the following :—
“2. The provisions of this Act which relate to procedure shall apply to all prosecutions commenced on or after the day upon which this Act comes into force, in relation to any offence whensoever committed. The proceedings in respect of any prosecution commenced before the said date otherwise than under the Summary Convictions Act, shall, up to the time of committal for trial, be continued as if this Act had not been passed, and after committal for trial shall be subject to all the provisions of this Act relating to procedure so far as the same are applicable thereto. The proceedings in respect of any prosecutions commenced before the said day, under the Summary Convictions Act, shall be continued and carried on as if this Act had not been passed.”
- Schedule 2. By excepting from the repeal of R. S. C., chap. 157, sec. 8, subsec. 4 thereof, and from the repeal of 51 Vic., chap. 41, secs. 16 and 23 thereof.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 33.

An Act relating to the custody of juvenile offenders
in the Province of New Brunswick.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act shall apply only to the province of New Brunswick. Application.

2. As soon as a proclamation has been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, declaring that an industrial home for boys has been established in the said province and made ready for the confinement of prisoners, the provisions of this Act shall go into force and apply to the said province. Commencement of Act.

3. If any boy, who, at the time of his trial, appears to the court to be under the age of sixteen years, is convicted of any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment for a period of three months or longer may be imposed upon an adult convicted of the like offence, and the court before whom such boy is convicted is satisfied that a due regard for the material and moral welfare of the boy manifestly requires that he should be committed to the said industrial home, then such court may sentence the boy to be imprisoned in such home for such term as the court thinks fit, not being greater than the term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult for the like offence; and may further sentence such boy to be kept in such industrial home for an indefinite time after the expiration of such fixed term: Provided, that the whole period of confinement in such industrial home shall not exceed five years from the commencement of his imprisonment. What boys may be sentenced to industrial home. Term of confinement limited.

4. If any boy, apparently under the age of sixteen years, is convicted of an offence punishable by law on summary conviction, and thereupon is sentenced and committed to prison in any common jail for a period of fourteen days at least, any judge In certain cases boys summarily convicted may be sent to industrial home.

judge of the supreme court or of a county court, in any case occurring within the county or counties for which he is such judge, may examine and inquire into the circumstances of such case and conviction, and when he considers that the material and moral welfare of the boy requires such sentence, he may, as an additional sentence for such offence, sentence such boy to be sent, either forthwith, or at the expiration of his imprisonment in such jail, to such industrial home, to be there detained for the purpose of his industrial and moral education for an indefinite period, not exceeding in the whole five years from the commencement of his imprisonment in the common jail.

Detention for purposes of reform.

5. Every boy so sentenced shall be detained in such industrial home until the expiration of the fixed term, if any, of his sentence, unless sooner discharged by lawful authority, and thereafter shall, subject to the provisions hereof and to any regulations made as hereinafter provided, be detained in such industrial home for a period not to exceed five years from the commencement of his imprisonment, for the purpose of his industrial and moral education.

Visiting clergymen.

2. The clergymen of all religious denominations shall at all convenient hours and subject to the rules or regulations governing such industrial home be admitted therein for the purpose of giving spiritual advice and instruction to the inmates therein of their respective denominations.

Commitment of boy to jail until conveyed to industrial home.

6. A copy of the sentence of the court, duly certified by the proper officer, or the warrant or order of the judge or magistrate by whom any boy is sentenced to confinement in such industrial home, shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, constable or other officer who is directed verbally or otherwise so to do, to convey such boy to the common jail of the county where such sentence is pronounced, and for the jailer of such jail to receive such boy and to detain him until there is presented to such jailer a warrant from the chairman of the governing board of the said industrial home, (which warrant such chairman is hereby authorized to issue under his official seal,) requiring the sheriff or a constable, or other officer, to deliver such boy to the superintendent of the said industrial home.

Conveyance of boy to industrial home; power of officers.

7. The sheriff, constable or other officer, on the receipt by him of the warrant provided for in the last preceding section, may secure and convey such boy through any county or counties in the said province through which he has to pass in order to deliver such boy to the said superintendent; and until he has delivered such boy to the said superintendent, such sheriff, constable or other officer shall, in all counties of the said province through which it may be necessary to convey such boy, have the same authority and power over and with regard to such boy, and to command the assistance of any person in preventing

venting his escape, or in recapturing him in case of an escape, as the sheriff of the county in which he was convicted would himself have in conveying him from one part of that county to another.

8. If any boy sentenced to confinement in such industrial home is in such a weak state of health that he cannot safely or conveniently be removed to the said industrial home, he may be detained in the common jail or other place of confinement in which he is, until he is sufficiently recovered to be safely and conveniently removed to the industrial home. If boy is in bad health.

9. No boy shall be discharged from such industrial home at the termination of his term of confinement, if then labouring under any contagious or infectious illness; but he shall be permitted to remain in such industrial home until he recovers from such disease or illness; provided that any boy remaining in such industrial home for any such cause shall be under the same discipline and control as if his term was still unexpired. Sick boy not to be discharged. Proviso.

10. Whenever the time of any offender's sentence in such industrial home, under any law within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, expires on a Sunday, such offender shall be discharged on the previous Saturday, unless such offender desires to remain until the Monday following. If term expires on Sunday.

11. If any respectable or trustworthy person is willing to undertake the charge of any boy committed to the said industrial home, when such boy is over the age of twelve years, as an apprentice to the trade or calling of such person, and such boy is confined to the said industrial home by virtue of a sentence or order pronounced under the authority of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, the superintendent of the said industrial home may, with the consent of the parent or guardian of the boy, and in the name of the governing board of the said industrial home, bind the said boy to such person for any term not to extend, without his consent, beyond a term of five years from the commencement of his imprisonment; and the said governing board shall thereupon order that such boy shall be discharged from the said industrial home on probation, to remain so discharged, provided his conduct during the residue of the term of five years, from the commencement of his imprisonment, continues good, and such boy shall be discharged accordingly: Provided, that any wages reserved in any indenture of apprenticeship made under this section shall be payable to such boy, or to some other person for his benefit. Apprenticeship of boy. Discharge on probation in such case. As to wages.

12. No boy shall be discharged under the next preceding section until after the fixed term of his sentence has elapsed, unless by the authority of the Governor-General. Sanction of Governor-General.

Regulations
as to dis-
charge.

13. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers advisable for the discharge, after the expiration of the fixed time of sentence, of prisoners confined in such industrial home under any Act of the Parliament of Canada, and such discharge may be either absolute or upon probation, subject to such conditions as are imposed under the authority of the said regulations.

Recommit-
ment for viola-
tion of condi-
tions of dis-
charge.

14. The judge of any county court or police magistrate may, upon satisfactory proof that any boy who was sentenced under the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, and who has been discharged on probation, has violated the conditions of his discharge, order such boy to be recommitted to such industrial home, and thereupon such boy shall be detained therein under his original sentence as if he had never been discharged.

Interpreta-
tion.

15. The word "warden" in section forty-nine of chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes as therein applied to the reformatory prisons shall include the superintendent of the said industrial home.

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 34.

An Act further to amend the Patent Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section twelve of *The Patent Act*, chapter sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 61,
s. 12 repealed.

“12. The applicant shall, in his petition for a patent, insert the title or name of the invention, and shall, with the petition, send in a specification in duplicate of the invention and an additional or third copy of the claim or claims.”

Requirements
with regard to
application.

2. Subsection one of section twenty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 21 re-
pealed.

“21. Every patent shall be issued under the seal of the Patent Office and the signature of the Commissioner or of the Deputy-Commissioner, and when duly registered shall be good, and shall avail the grantee and his legal representatives for the term mentioned in the patent.”

Form of issue
of patent.

3. Subsection two of the section substituted for section twenty-two of the said Act by section five of chapter twenty-four of the Statutes of 1892, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 22
amended.

“2. If a partial fee only is paid, the proportion of the fee paid shall be stated in the patent, and the patent shall, notwithstanding anything therein or in this Act contained, cease at the end of the term for which the partial fee has been paid, unless before the expiration of the said term the holder of the patent pays the fee required for the further term of six or twelve years, and obtains from the Patent Office a certificate of such payment in the form which is, from time to time, adopted, which certificate shall be attached to and refer to the patent, and shall be under the signature of the Commissioner or of the Deputy-Commissioner.”

If partial fee
only is paid.

Section 39
amended.

4. The section substituted for section thirty-nine of the said Act by section seven of chapter twenty-four of the Statutes of 1892 is hereby amended by adding after the word "patent" in the thirteenth line, the following words: "and for each and every patent mentioned in the notice given under section eight of this Act."

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 35.

An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows :—

1. The section, numbered one hundred and ten, added to *The General Inspection Act*, chapter ninety-nine of the Revised Statutes, by section seven of chapter twenty-three of the Statutes of 1892, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“110. No. 1 inspected Canadian apples shall consist of well-grown specimens of one variety, of nearly uniform size, of good colour, sound, free from scab, worm-holes and bruises, and properly packed. Qualities of apples.”

“2. No. 2 inspected Canadian apples shall consist of specimens of one variety, reasonably free from the defects mentioned in class No. 1, but which, on account of inequality of size, lack of colour, or other defects, could not be included in that class.”

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56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 36.

An Act further to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act.

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The paragraph lettered (a.) of section two of *The Petroleum Inspection Act*, chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 102, s. 2 amended.

“(a.) The expression ‘package’ means and includes any cask, can, jar or bottle into which any fluid referred to in this Act is put for the purpose of being stored, or of being removed from one place to another, or for delivery to any purchaser or consumer.”

“Package.”

2. The paragraphs lettered (g.) and (h.) of the said section two of the said Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 2 further amended.

“(g.) The expression ‘inspector’ or ‘inspecting officer’ means any officer of Inland Revenue, and any person appointed by the Governor in Council as inspector of such articles, who is directed by the Department of Inland Revenue to inspect petroleum or naphtha.”

“Inspector.”

“(h.) The expression ‘departmental regulations’ means and includes all regulations and rules promulgated and duly authenticated by the Department of Inland Revenue.”

“Departmental regulations.”

3. The paragraph lettered (a.) of section three of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word “five” in the first line thereof.

Section 3 amended.

4. Section four of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 4 repealed.

“4. Petroleum designated and known as ‘high test petroleum’ may be sold for use in Canada, for illuminating purposes, when it weighs not more than eight pounds and forty-

High test petroleum may be sold on certain conditions.

three-hundredths of a pound, and not less than eight pounds and fourteen-hundredths of a pound, per gallon, if it will stand a fire test of two hundred degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, or if when heated in an open cup to a temperature of one hundred and eighty degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer it does not emit a vapour that will flash.

Packages to be branded.

"2. Packages containing high test petroleum shall be branded as such and shall have marked on them the actual weight per gallon and the flash test or the fire test of the petroleum contained therein."

Section 7 amended.

5. The paragraphs lettered (a.) to (f.), inclusive, of subsection two of section seven of the said Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Marks on packages.

"(a.) The flash test ;
 "(b.) The weight per gallon in pounds and decimal parts thereof ;
 "(c.) The gross weight in pounds ;
 "(d.) The tare of package in pounds ;
 "(e.) The net weight of oil in pounds ;
 "(f.) The number of gallons contained in the package ;
 "(g.) The word 'inspected' and the date of inspection ;
 "(h.) The name of the inspector and the name of his port or district."

Section 10 amended.

6. Section ten of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting the word "Canadian" before the word "petroleum" in the first line thereof.

Section 11 repealed.

7. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Inspection, by whom.

"11. The inspection of petroleum and naphtha under this Act shall be performed by officers of the Inland Revenue duly authorized thereto under departmental regulations, or by such other persons as are appointed for that purpose by the Governor in Council.

Instruments.

"2. Such instruments shall be used and process adopted in making the inspection as are directed by departmental regulations."

Section 15 repealed.

8. Section fifteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Inspection of petroleum and naphtha made in Canada.

"15. All petroleum and naphtha made in Canada, except such as is to be exported under the provisions of this Act, shall, after it has been put into packages, marked as herein required, and before it leaves the premises of the refiner or manufacturer, be inspected by a duly authorized inspector.

Importation of petroleum and naphtha.

"2. All petroleum and naphtha imported into Canada shall, except as hereinafter provided, be in packages containing not more than fifty gallons each, and shall be entered only at such customs ports as are determined by the Governor in Council, and shall be inspected and the packages marked, as herein

Inspection.

required, at such ports, and before such petroleum or naphtha is entered for consumption; and, except in the case of lubricating oils, any petroleum so imported which does not conform to the requirements of this Act, shall be branded with the word 'rejected', and shall, within ten days after the inspection, be exported from Canada,—and if not so exported within the prescribed time, it and the packages in which it is contained shall be seized and forfeited to Her Majesty and shall be disposed of under regulations made by the Governor in Council.

In case of rejection.

"3. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the Governor in Council may designate places at which petroleum for illuminating purposes may be imported in tank cars, under departmental regulations; but all petroleum so imported shall be put into packages, inspected and marked in accordance with the requirements of section seven of this Act."

Importation in tank cars.

9. Section twenty of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 20 repealed.

"20. The following fees shall be levied and collected for the inspection of petroleum and naphtha; and such fees shall be paid to the inspector or the collector of Inland Revenue, as the case may be, at the time the inspection is made, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada:—

Fees for inspection.

- For every package of petroleum or naphtha containing more than ten, but not more than fifty gallons..... 10 cents.
- For every package of petroleum or naphtha containing more than five and not more than ten gallons..... 5 cents.
- For every package of petroleum or naphtha containing not more than five gallons..... 2½ cents."

10. Section twenty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 22 repealed.

"22. Every person who keeps or offers for sale for use in Canada, any petroleum or naphtha which is not in packages marked as herein required, or which has not been entered for consumption through one of the ports or places duly authorized by the Governor in Council, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and for a first offence shall incur a penalty of twenty dollars for every package in his possession not so marked, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of forty dollars for every package in his possession not so marked; and the petroleum and naphtha so unlawfully kept or offered for sale shall be seized by any revenue officer or inspector having a knowledge thereof, and forfeited to Her Majesty."

Penalty for keeping petroleum or naphtha in unmarked packages or unlawfully entered.

11. Oils intended solely for use as lubricants and unfit, owing to the properties thereof, for illuminating purposes shall be exempt from the provisions of *The Petroleum Inspection Act*, as regards inspection,—provided the packages containing

Exemption of oils not for illuminating, if properly branded.

such oils have conspicuously marked or branded thereon the word "non-illuminating," otherwise the exemption herein provided shall not apply.

1891, c. 49
repealed.

12. Chapter forty-nine of the Statutes of 1891 is hereby repealed.

Commence-
ment of Act.

13. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

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most Excellent Majesty.



56 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 37.

An Act to prevent the manufacture and sale of filled or imitation cheese, and to provide for the branding of dairy products

[Assented to 1st April, 1893.]

HER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Dairy Products Act, 1893*. Short title.

2. No person shall manufacture, or shall knowingly buy, sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk, to which there has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk. Imitation cheese prohibited.

2. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid. Penalty.

3. No person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese manufactured from or by the use of milk commonly known as "skimmed-milk," or milk from which cream has been removed, or milk to which skimmed milk has been added, unless the words "skim-milk cheese" are branded, marked or stamped in a legible manner upon the side of every cheese, and also upon the outside of every box or package which contains the same, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch high and three-quarters of an inch wide. Skim-milk cheese to be marked.

2. No person, with intent to misrepresent or to defraud, shall remove, or in any way efface, obliterate or alter the words "skim-milk cheese" on such cheese, or on any box or package which contains the same. Mark not to be removed.

Penalty.

3. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars for every such cheese, or box or package which is sold, offered, exposed or had in his possession for sale, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

“Canadian”
as a brand.

4. No person shall apply any brand, stamp or mark of the word “Canadian,” “Canadien” or “Canada” as a descriptive term, mark or brand, upon any cheese or upon any box or package which contains cheese or butter, unless such cheese and butter have been produced in Canada.

Sale of cheese
so branded
falsely.

2. No person shall knowingly sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter upon which or upon any box or package which contains the same, the word “Canadian,” “Canadien” or “Canada” is applied as a descriptive term, mark or brand, unless such cheese and butter have been produced in Canada.

Penalty.

3. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of this section, shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than five dollars for every such cheese or box or package, which is sold, offered, exposed or had in his possession for sale, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

Name of country
where produced
to be
marked.

5. No person shall sell, offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter which is produced in any foreign country, unless the name of the country where such cheese or butter was produced, is branded, stamped or marked in a legible manner upon the outside of every box or package which contains the same, in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch high and one-quarter of an inch wide.

Penalty.

2. Every person who, by himself or by any other person to his knowledge, violates the provisions of this section shall, for each offence, upon conviction thereof before any justice or justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars and not less than two dollars for every such cheese, or box or package of butter, which is sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a

term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

6. The person on whose behalf any cheese or butter is manufactured, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of the foregoing sections of this Act, shall be *primâ facie* liable for the violation of any of the provisions of this Act. Who shall be liable.

7. In any complaint, information or conviction under this Act, the matter complained of may be declared, and shall be held to have arisen, within the meaning of *The Summary Convictions Act*, at the place where the cheese or butter complained of was manufactured, sold, offered, exposed or had in possession for sale. Procedure.

8. No appeal shall lie from any conviction under this Act except to a superior, county, circuit or district court, or the court of the sessions of the peace, having jurisdiction where the conviction was had; and such appeal shall be brought, notice of appeal in writing given, recognizance entered into or deposit made within ten days after the date of conviction; and such appeal shall be heard, tried, adjudicated upon and decided, without the intervention of a jury, at such time and place as the court or judge hearing the same appoints, within thirty days from the date of conviction, unless the said court or judge extends the time for hearing and decision beyond such thirty days; and in all other respects not provided for in this Act the procedure under *The Summary Convictions Act*, so far as applicable, shall apply. Appeal.

9. It shall be lawful for any person who may be charged with the enforcement of this Act to enter upon the premises of any person suspected of violating the provisions of this Act, and make an examination of cheese or butter; and any such suspected person, who obstructs or refuses to permit the making of any such examination, shall, upon conviction thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such penalty and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, unless the said penalty and the costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid. Right to make examination of cheese or butter.

10. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to Her Majesty. Application of penalties.

11. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient operation of this Act; and the regulations so made shall be in force Governor in Council may make regulations.

from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

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