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ACTS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PASSED IN THE SESSIONS HELD IN THE

58-59TH AND 59TH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA

BEING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH PARLIAMENT AND
THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON

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

ANNO DOMINI 1896



58-59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to provide for prohibiting the Catching of Seals at certain periods in Behring Sea and other parts of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Behring Sea, and for regulating the Seal Fisheries in those Seas.

[27th June, 1895.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893, and to re-enact it with amendments: 56 & 57 Vict. c. 23.

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1.**—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, prohibit, during the period specified in the Order, the catching of seals by British ships in such parts of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order. Power to prohibit by Order in Council the hunting of seals in Behring Sea and adjacent parts of the Pacific Ocean
- (2.) While an Order in Council under this Act is in force—
- (a.) a person belonging to a British ship shall not kill, take, or hunt, or attempt to kill or take, any seal during the period and within the seas specified in the Order; and
- (b.) a British ship shall not, nor shall any of the equipment or crew thereof, be used or employed in such killing, taking, hunting, or attempt.
- (3.) If there is any contravention of this section, any person committing, procuring, aiding or abetting such contravention shall be guilty of a misdemeanour within the meaning of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the ship and her equipment and everything on board thereof shall be subject to forfeiture to Her Majesty. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 60.

- 2.**—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council make, as respects such parts of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order, regulations— Power to regulate seal fishing.
- (a.) for entering in the official log of a ship particulars respecting the hunting, killing, and taking of seals, and
- (b.) for regulating the hunting and taking of seals, with power to prohibit or restrict the use therein of any particular kind of vessels, methods, or implements.

Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

(2.) If there is any contravention of any such regulation any person who committed, procured, aided or abetted such contravention shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(3.) If the regulations under this section provide for the entry of particulars in the official log of a ship, the provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, with reference to official logs (including the penal provisions), shall apply to every ship engaged in seal fishing within such of the seas to which this Act applies as are specified in the Order.

57 & 58 Vict.
c. 60.

Procedure for
enforcing Act.

3.—(1.) Any offence or fine under this Act may be prosecuted or recovered in like manner as if it were an offence or fine under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

(2.) For the purpose of the forfeiture of any ship under this Act, section seventy-six of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall apply.

(3.) Where any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen has reasonable cause to believe that, during the period and in the seas specified in an Order in Council under this Act, any British ship has been used or employed in contravention of this Act, or of any regulation made thereunder, he may stop and examine her, and detain her or any portion of her equipment or any of her crew, and may seize the ship's certificate of registry.

(4.) For carrying into effect an arrangement with any foreign State, an Order in Council under this Act may provide that the powers under this Act of such commissioned officer may, subject to any limitations, conditions, modifications and exceptions specified in the Order, be exercised in relation to a British ship and the equipment, crew and certificate thereof by such officers of the said foreign State as are specified in the Order, or in relation to a ship of the said foreign State and the equipment crew and papers thereof by such British officers as are specified in the Order.

Provision as
to ship's
papers.

4.—(1.) Where an officer has power under this Act to seize a ship's certificate of registry, he may, subject to the directions of an Order in Council under this Act, either retain the certificate and give a provisional certificate in lieu thereof, or return the certificate with an endorsement of the grounds on which it was seized; and in either case may, if the ship appears to him to be liable to forfeiture, direct the ship, by an addition to the provisional certificate or to the endorsement, to proceed forthwith to a specified port, being a port where there is a British court having authority to adjudicate in the matter, and if this direction is not complied with, the owner and master of the

Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

ship shall, without prejudice to any other liability, each be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds.

(2.) Where in pursuance of this section a provisional certificate is given to a ship, or the ship's certificate is endorsed, any officer of customs in Her Majesty's dominions or British consular officer may detain the ship, until satisfactory security is given for her appearance in any legal proceedings which may be taken against her in pursuance of this Act.

5.—(1.) A statement in writing, purporting to be signed by an officer having power in pursuance of this Act to stop and examine a ship, as to the circumstances under which or grounds on which he stopped and examined the ship, shall be admissible in any proceedings, civil or criminal, as evidence of the facts or matters therein stated. Evidence.

(2.) If evidence contained in any such statement was taken on oath in the presence of the person charged in the evidence, and that person had an opportunity of cross-examining the person giving the evidence and of making his reply to the evidence, the officer making the statement may certify that the evidence was so taken, and that there was such opportunity as aforesaid.

6.—(1.) Her Majesty the Queen in Council may make, revoke, and alter Orders for the purpose of this Act, and every such Order shall be forthwith laid before both Houses of Parliament and published in the *London Gazette*. Orders in Council.

(2.) Any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, modifications, and exceptions, which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of this Act.

7.—(1.) This Act shall apply to the animal known as the fur seal, and to any marine animal specified in that behalf by an Order in Council under this Act, and the expression "seal" in this Act shall be construed accordingly. Application, construction, short title, and duration of Act and repeal.

(2.) This Act shall apply to the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring's Sea, and within such other parts of the Pacific Ocean as are north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude, and shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the provisions of the Behring Sea Award Act, 1894. 57 & 58 Vict. c. 2.

(3.) The expression "equipment" in this Act includes any boat, tackle, fishing or shooting instruments, and other things belonging to a ship.

(4.) This Act may be cited as the Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.

56 & 57 Vict.
c. 23.

(5.) The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Act, 1893, is hereby repealed as from the passing of this Act, but shall be deemed until that passing to have continued in force, and any Order in Council in force under that Act shall continue as if it had been made in pursuance of this Act.

(6.) This Act shall remain in force until the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and no longer unless continued by Parliament.

OTTAWA: Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer (for Canada) to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



58-59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 43.

An Act to amend the Naturalization Act, 1870, so far as respects Children of Naturalized British Subjects in the service of the Crown resident out of the United Kingdom.

[6th July, 1895.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) The residence of a child of a naturalized British subject with his father while in the service of the Crown out of the United Kingdom, shall have, and be deemed always to have had, the same effect, for the purpose of subsection five of section ten of the Naturalization Act, 1870, as residence with such father in the United Kingdom.

Amendment of 33 & 34 Vict. c. 14, s. 10 as respects children of naturalized British subjects resident abroad.

(2.) Subsection five of section ten of the Naturalization Act, 1870, shall have effect as if the words "or with such father while in the service of the Crown out of the United Kingdom" had been inserted therein after the words "part of the United Kingdom," and every copy of the Naturalization Act, 1870, hereafter printed may be printed accordingly.

2. This Act may be cited as the Naturalization Act, 1895. Short title.

OTTAWA: Printed by SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON, Law Printer (for Canada) to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.



58-59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 44.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

[6th July, 1895.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1.) If any person being or having been chief justice or a judge of the Supreme Court of the Dominion of Canada, or of a Superior Court in any province of Canada, of any of the Australasian colonies mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or of either of the South African colonies mentioned in the said schedule, or of any other Superior Court in Her Majesty's dominions named in that behalf by Her Majesty in Council, is a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, he shall be a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Provision as to persons being or having been Colonial Chief Justices or Judges.

(2.) The number of persons being members of the Judicial Committee by reason of this Act shall not exceed five at any one time.

(3.) The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and shall not affect, any other enactment for the appointment of or relating to members of the Judicial Committee.

2. This Act may be cited as the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895.

Short title.

SCHEDULE.

Australasian Colonies.

New South Wales.	Tasmania.
New Zealand.	Victoria.
Queensland.	Western Australia.
South Australia.	

South African Colonies.

Cape of Good Hope.	Natal.
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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act for removing Doubts as to the Validity of an Act passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy-Speaker of the Senate.

[5th September, 1895.]

WHEREAS the Parliament of Canada have passed an Act intituled "An Act respecting the Speaker of the Senate," and providing for the appointment of a deputy during the illness or absence of the Speaker of the Senate, and containing a suspending clause to the effect that the Act should not come into force until Her Majesty's pleasure thereon has been signified by proclamation in the *Canada Gazette* :

And whereas doubts have arisen as to the power of the Parliament of Canada to pass that Act, and it is expedient to remove those doubts :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1. The Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the session held in the fifty-seventh and fifty-eighth years of Her Majesty's reign, entitled "An Act respecting the Speaker of the Senate," shall be deemed to be valid, and to have been valid, as from the date at which the royal assent was given thereto by the Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Confirmation of Canadian Act with respect to Speaker of Senate.

2. This Act may be cited as the Canadian Speaker (Appointment of Deputy) Act, 1895, Session 2.

Short title.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL
OF THE
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT
TOGETHER WITH
TREATIES NEGOTIATED
BETWEEN
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
FOREIGN POWERS



OTTAWA
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LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1896

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES.

Mr. Chamberlain to the Earl of Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, 7th August, 1895.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit for the information of your ministers copies of the “Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895.”

In framing this Act Her Majesty’s Government endeavoured as far as possible to meet the objections urged by your ministers to the Act of 1893, which were conveniently summarized in the draft bill which accompanied the Minute of Council of the 21st of February.

You will observe that the Act continues in force for the present the Order in Council of 1894 issued under the Act of 1893, but a new Order in Council embodying the necessary changes is under consideration and copies will be forwarded to you as soon as it has been passed.

I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

Governor General,

&c., &c., &c.

For Act see p. iii., Imperial Statutes, *ante*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 541.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE
24TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1895.

Present :

THE QUEEN’S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Marquess of Salisbury. Earl of Coventry. Lord Arthur Hill.

WHEREAS by “The Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895,” it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen may by Order in Council prohibit, during the period specified by the Order, the catching of seals by British ships in such parts of the seas to which that Act applies as are specified by the Order; and that for carrying into effect an arrangement with any foreign State an Order in Council may provide that the powers under the Act of any commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty the Queen may, subject to any limitations, conditions, modifications, and exceptions specified in the Order, be exercised in relation to a British ship, and the equipment, crew, and certificate thereof, by such officers of the said foreign State as are specified in the Order, and that any such Order may contain any limitations, conditions, modifications, and exceptions which appear to Her Majesty in Council expedient for carrying into effect the object of that Act;

Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1895.

And whereas the said Act applies to the seas within that part of the Pacific Ocean known as Behring Sea, and within such other parts of the North Pacific Ocean as are north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude ;

And whereas an arrangement has been made between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia whereby British ships engaged in hunting seals within such parts of the said seas as are hereinafter specified may be seized by Russian cruisers :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in her by the said recited Act, and of all other powers enabling her in that behalf, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows :—

1. From and after the date of the present Order, until Her Majesty in Council shall otherwise direct, the catching of seals by British ships is hereby prohibited within such parts of the seas to which the recited Act applies as are comprised within the following zones (in this Order referred to as “the prohibited zones”), that is to say :—

- (1.) A zone of ten marine miles on all the Russian coasts of Behring Sea and the North Pacific Ocean ; and
- (2.) A zone of thirty marine miles around the Kormandorsky Islands and Tulénew (Robben Island).

2. The powers under the recited Act of a commissioned officer on full pay in the naval service of Her Majesty may be exercised in relation to a British ship, and the equipment, crew, and certificate thereof, by the captain or other officer in command of any war vessel of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia (hereinafter referred to as an “authorized Russian officer”), but subject to the limitations, conditions, modifications, and exceptions following, that is to say :—

- (1.) The said powers shall not be exercised by an authorized Russian officer, except in relation to British ships engaged in hunting seals within either of the prohibited zones.
- (2.) A British ship shall not be liable to seizure or detention by an authorized Russian officer by reason of the contravention of any regulations made under section 2 of the recited Act.
- (3.) The powers under section 3 of the recited Act of detaining any portion of the equipment or any of the crew, and the powers under section 4 of giving a provisional certificate in lieu of the ship’s certificate which is seized and retained, or of endorsing on a certificate the grounds on which it was seized, and of directing the ship to proceed forthwith to a specified port, shall not be exercised in relation to a British ship by an authorized Russian officer.
- (4.) Where an authorized Russian officer in exercise of the said powers stops and examines and detains a British ship or her certificate of registry, he shall as soon as possible hand over the ship, or deliver or transmit the certificate, as the case may be, either to the commanding officer of a British cruiser or to the nearest British authority, as defined by this Order, and shall then, or within a reasonable time thereafter, satisfy such officer or authority that there were reasonable grounds for the detention or seizure, and that the case is

Powers of Naval Officers in cases of Emergency.

proper to be adjudicated in a British court, and also furnish to such officer or authority the evidence sufficient, in the opinion of such officer or authority, for such adjudication; and if the said Russian officer fails to satisfy such officer or authority, or to furnish to such officer or authority such sufficient evidence as aforesaid, the said officer or authority may release the ship.

3.—(1.) Where the commanding officer of a British cruiser receives a British ship from an authorized Russian officer, and is satisfied that there were reasonable grounds for the detention or seizure, and that the case is proper to be adjudicated in a British court, he may exercise the powers conferred by section 4 of the recited Act as if he had himself stopped and examined and detained the ship, and that section shall apply accordingly.

(2.) Where the commanding officer of a British cruiser, or a British authority, receives a British ship from an authorized Russian officer, and sends the case for adjudication in a British court, he shall for the purposes of section 76 of "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1894," be deemed to have himself seized or detained the said ship.

4. For the purposes of this Order, the expression "British authority" means any officer of customs in Her Majesty's dominions, and any British consular officer having authority as such in any port or place.

5. "The Seal Fishery (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1894," is hereby revoked, without prejudice to anything done or suffered under that Order.

6. This Order may be cited as "The Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1895."

And the Most Honourable the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., and the Right Honourable Joseph Chamberlain, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty are to give the necessary directions herein as to them respectively appertain.

And whereas the immediate operation of this Order is urgent, this Order shall come into operation forthwith, and shall be a *Provisional Order* within the meaning of the Rules Publication Act, 1893.

C. L. PEEL.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 631.

(Circular.)

Mr. Chamberlain to the Earl of Aberdeen.

DOWNING STREET, 4th November, 1895.

MY LORD,—My attention has been called to a doubt expressed in a recent correspondence whether in cases of an apprehended breach of the Foreign Enlistment Act, within the waters of a British colony, it is desirable that the naval officers in those waters should act at once on their own authority, or wait for a requisition from the colonial government.

2. I have considered the question in conjunction with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and

Powers of Naval Officers in cases of Emergency.

I have to inform you that, as a rule, in cases of suspicion of an intention to commit a breach of the Act, it is necessary for the civil authorities to take action first by moving the naval authority by written request.

3. There may, however, be cases of extreme urgency in which it is desirable that the naval officers should have discretion to act without waiting for the requisition of the civil authorities. Under clause 14 of article 462 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, naval officers can only act without such requisition in case of a breach of section 7 of the Act, but the Board of Admiralty have thought it desirable to extend this power to breaches of the other sections of the Act if the cases are of extreme urgency admitting of no delay, and have accordingly decided to amend article 462, clause 14, as shown in the circular which is about to be issued to Her Majesty's fleet, a copy of which is inclosed for your information and guidance.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
humble servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

To His Excellency
The Governor General of Canada.

Circular letter.)

ADMIRALTY.

SIR,—My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having had under their consideration article 462—clause 14 of the Queen's Regulations and Admiralty Instructions, which relates to breaches of "The Foreign Enlistment Act" and provides that a naval officer shall not exercise authority over any ship without a written requisition from the civil authorities except in a case of emergency, admitting of no delay, of a breach of section 7, have decided that it is desirable to extend naval officers' powers of acting without requisitions from the civil authorities, to breaches of the other sections of the Act if the cases are of *extreme urgency*, admitting of no delay; article 462, clause 14, is therefore to be amended as shown below.

This alteration will be embodied in the Addenda, 1896, but in the meantime it is to be circulated among Her Majesty's ships under your command.

I am, etc.

To all Commanders-in-chief, Captains, Commanders, and Commanding Officers of H.M. Ships and Vessels.

M. 8066, 1894.

ARTICLE 462.

14. The commander-in-chief or senior officer present will not exercise authority over any ship unless he shall have received a written requisition or warrant to do so from the civil authorities, except in cases of extreme urgency, admitting of no delay.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 1015.

United States of America Shipping—Tonnage Measurement.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 3RD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated 30th July, 1868, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon her by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the merchant ships of the United States of America, the measurement whereof should after the 1st January, 1865, have been ascertained and denoted on the registers and other national papers of such ships, testified by the dates thereof, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers or other national papers, in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purpose, in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships, after making therefrom the same deductions in respect of crew space and engine-room, as would, if such ships were British, be made from their gross tonnage under the laws relating to British ships ;

And whereas by another Order in Council, dated 19th March, 1883, made in exercise of the aforesaid powers, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships :—That merchant sailing ships of the United States of America, the measurement whereof after the 5th August, 1882, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.

2. As regards steamships :—That merchant ships belonging to the United States of America, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 5th day of August, 1882, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships : Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such American steamship desires the deduction for engine-room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships, instead of under the American rule, the engine-room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

United States of America Shipping—Tonnage Measurement.

And whereas by section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council, that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty in Council that the tonnage regulations of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the United States of America, and such regulations are now in force there, having come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1895 ;

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the United States of America to which the hereinbefore recited Orders of the 30th July, 1868, and the 19th March, 1883, may respectively apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Orders remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so respectively apply ;

And whereas the provisions of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned, is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the merchant ships of the United States of America the measurement whereof shall, after the 1st day of April, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

C. L. PEEL.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1061.

Danish Shipping—Tonnage Measurement.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council dated the 29th day of February, 1868, made by Her Majesty in exercise of the powers conferred upon her by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the ships of Denmark the certificates of Danish nationality and registry of which were dated on and after the 1st October, 1867, should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry ;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 30th day of December, 1878, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as regards Danish steamships that if the owner or master of any merchant ship belonging to the Kingdom of Denmark and measured after the 1st day of October, 1878, which is propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room, should desire the allowance for engine-room in his ship to be estimated under the rules for engine-room measurement and allowance applicable to British ships instead of under the Danish rule, the engine-room should be measured and the allowance calculated according to the British rules ;

And whereas by another Order in Council dated the 20th day of April, 1883, Her Majesty was further pleased to direct that in the event of the net registered tonnage of merchant ships belonging to the said Kingdom of Denmark, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine-room estimated under the British rules, being denoted in the said certificates of Danish nationality and registry issued on or after the 1st day of September, 1882, such ships should be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted in the said certificates ;

And whereas by section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of that country shall without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage regulations of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, have been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the King of Denmark, and that such regulations are now in force in that country having come into operation on the 1st day of April, 1895 ;

Danish Shipping—Tonnage Measurement.

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the King of Denmark to which the hereinbefore recited Orders of the 29th February, 1868, the 30th December, 1878, and the 20th April, 1883, may respectively apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Orders remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so respectively apply ;

And whereas the provisions of section one of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty (in pursuance and exercise of the powers hereinbefore mentioned) is hereby pleased by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to decree that the merchant ships of the Kingdom of Denmark, the measurement whereof shall on or after the 1st day of April, 1895, have been ascertained and denoted in the certificates of registry or other national papers of such ships, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship.

C. L. PEEL.

Vide Canada Gazette vol. xxix., p. 1385.

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 1896

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Department of Agriculture.

By Order in Council of the 17th of January, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," the importation into Canada of bulbs and growing plants in earth, from the infected cholera districts of Japan, was prohibited. It was further ordered that the present Order should be a Quarantine regulation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1386.

By Order in Council of the 24th of January, 1896, the regulations relating to the quarantine and transit of United States cattle through Canada were amended in such way as to allow shipment of United States cattle from the port of St. John, in New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the regulations relating to the inspection and isolation of United States cattle passing through Canada in transit, from one United States port to another, be made applicable to cattle shipped from the port of St. John.

2. That such cattle not having pratique in Canada but simply passing through in bond be shipped as United States and not Canadian cattle.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1442.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

By Order in Council of the 13th of July, 1895, under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act," an area laid down upon an accompanying plan, and situate in unsurveyed territory, was set apart and reserved for the purposes of an Indian reserve, to be known as No. 65 C, Swan Lake.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 198.

By Order in Council of the 13th of November, 1895, under the 76th section of "The Indian Act," chapter 43 of the Revised Statutes, certain specified regulations made by the Chief of the Eel Ground Band of Indians were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 974.

By Order in Council of the 2nd of December, 1895, certain specified regulations passed by the Council of the Saugeen Band of Indians under section 76 of "The Indian Act" were confirmed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1114.

By Order in Council of the 29th of January, 1896, certain specified regulations passed under section 76 of "The Indian Act" by the Gibson Band of Indians whose reserve is situated in the district of Muskoka, for the purpose of providing for the repairs and maintenance of roads on the reserve, were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1489.

Department of Inland Revenue.

Department of Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of the 20th of July, 1895, under the authority of "The General Inspection Act," chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, section 6 of the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 44 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, was amended by adding thereto, after the words "the City of Winnipeg," the words "the City of Brandon."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 147.

By Order in Council of the 12th of July, 1895, a certain self-measuring pump, patented by S. F. Bowser on 25th October, 1887, under No. 372250, was ordered to be admitted to verification as a liquid measure of capacity when found to work correctly and when due provision was made for sealing the said pump by the officer verifying the same, as in the case of the specimen deposited with the Department of Inland Revenue, and that the fee for verification of such instruments be seventy-five cents.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 147.

By Order in Council of the 27th of July, 1895, under section 37 of the Act 57-58 Victoria, chapter 39, intituled: "The Electric Light Inspection Act," the following additional regulations were established respecting the inspection of electric light:

All electric light supply meters in use at the time of the passing of "The Electric Light Inspection Act" shall be presented for verification as follows:—

One-third before 1st December, 1895;

" " 1st March, 1896;

" " 1st July, 1896.

For every unverified meter found in use after the first day of July, 1896, the owner thereof shall incur a penalty of twenty-five dollars.

For every failure or neglect to comply with the provisions of section 22 of the Act, in relation to affording the department testing facilities, the contractors shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars.

For every failure to procure a certificate of registration as required by section 35, and the payment of the fee established therefor, within thirty days after the first day of July in each year, the contractor shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than fifty dollars.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 198.

Department of Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of the 8th of August, 1895, under the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," the following regulations were made for the governance of the ferry across the Niagara River, between Bridgeburgh, in the county of Welland, in the province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and Black Rock, in the state of New York, one of the United States of America.

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall extend along the Niagara River, in front of lots Nos. 6, or 8, in the 1st Concession of the township of Bertie, in the county of Welland, north to Frenchman's Creek, and south to Gilmour Road, and a point in North Buffalo or Black Rock to be fixed by the municipal authority of one or the other of those places.

2. Suitable landing wharfs or docks shall be secured, and at all times maintained by the lessee, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. The vessel used shall be a substantial seaworthy steamer of not less capacity or power than that of the steamer "Niagara," now running between Fort Erie and Buffalo, and having projecting guards so as to afford sufficient spaces for horses and carriages.

4. The engine shall be, as well as the vessel generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion inspector of steamboats. The vessel shall be supplied with life-preservers, and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander; and the Department 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 docks or wharf, should it be considered that they, or any of them respectively, are unsuitable to the service, or unsafe, or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

5. That the lessee of the ferry, for the time being, shall at all times during the continuance of the lease, carry across on 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.

6. That 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 article whatever.

7. That the lessee shall observe all customs and revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada, and of the United States of America.

8. That during the period commencing on the first day of May, and ending on the thirty-first day of October, in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of seven o'clock in the morning, Sundays excepted, and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of thirty minutes successively thereafter, until the hour of eight o'clock at night.

Department of Inland Revenue.

9. That 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:—

	Cents.
Foot passengers, each way.....	5
Children under 12 years, each way.....	3
Horse and rider, each way.....	10
Each head of cattle.....	10
One-horse vehicle and driver, for pleasure, each way...	15
Each additional passenger.....	5
Two-horse vehicle and driver, for pleasure, each way....	25
Each additional passenger.....	5
Double teams loaded two tons and under.....	40
Double teams loaded over 2 tons and under 2½ tons....	50
Double teams loaded over 2½ tons and under 3 tons....	60
Double teams loaded over 3 tons and under 3½ tons....	75
Single rigs, other than for pleasure, each way.....	25
Vehicles without horse.....	10
Sheep and swine.....	3
Freight, under 100 pounds.....	5
Freight, per 100 pounds.....	5

10. 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.

11. 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 interest, 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.

12. 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 or 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.

13. 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 of 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 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.

14. 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 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

Department of Inland Revenue.

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.

15. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route on the first day of May, 1896.

16. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, at an annual rental of fifty dollars (\$50) payable in advance. The lessee shall 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 one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee, with the terms of the lease.

17. The lease shall not be sub-let 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. XXIX., p. 291.

By Order in Council of the 14th of October, 1895, under the authority of section 15 of "The General Inspection Act," chapter 99, Revised Statutes, an Order in Council of the 29th August, 1895, respecting the classification of grain, was cancelled and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"44. The grades of grain shall be as follows:—

SPRING WHEAT.

No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories of Canada, and shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard red Fyfe wheat. No wheat which has been subjected to scouring or brushing for the removal of smut or other fungoid growth, shall be included in this grade.

No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories of Canada, and shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least two-thirds of hard red Fyfe wheat.

No. 1 hard white Fyfe wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories of Canada, and shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of not less than sixty per cent of hard white Fyfe wheat, and shall not contain more than twenty-five per cent of soft wheat.

No. 1 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories of Canada, and shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent of hard red Fyfe wheat.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories of Canada and shall be sound and

Department of Inland Revenue.

reasonably clean, of good milling qualities, and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent of hard red Fyfe wheat.

No. 1 spring wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, not good enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel.

Rejected spring wheat shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3.

Goose wheat No. 1 shall be plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

Goose wheat No. 2 shall be plump and reasonably well cleaned, weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

Goose wheat No. 3 shall comprise such as is not good enough to be graded as No. 2, reasonably clean and weighing not less than fifty-five pounds to the bushel.

WINTER WHEAT.

Extra white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, choice in colour, sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-two pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 white winter wheat shall be pure white winter wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 white winter wheat shall be white winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 red winter wheat shall be pure red winter wheat, sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-two pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 red winter wheat shall be red winter wheat, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel.

No. 1 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-two pounds to the bushel.

No. 2 mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound, plump and well cleaned, weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 winter wheat shall include winter wheat not clean and plump enough to be graded as No. 2, weighing not less than fifty-seven pounds to the bushel.

Rejected winter wheat shall include winter wheat damp, musty, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit to be graded as No. 3.

All good wheat that is slightly damp shall be reported and entered on the inspector's books as "no grade," with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition.

All wheat that is in a heating condition or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain

Department of Inland Revenue.

or seed, or is badly bin-burnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered on the inspector's books as "condemned," with the inspector's notations as to the quality and condition.

Any material admixture of "rice wheat," otherwise known as "goose" or "California" wheat, or of red chaff wheat with other descriptions of wheat shall exclude the parcel from inspection.

All wheat shall be weighed, and the weight per bushel entered on the inspection book.

INDIAN CORN.

No. 1 white corn shall be white, and in all other respects No. 1 corn ;

No. 1 yellow corn shall be yellow, and in all other respects No. 1 corn ;

No. 1 corn shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, white and yellow ;

No. 2 corn shall be dry, reasonably clean, but not plump enough to be graded as No. 1 ;

All damp, dirty or otherwise badly damaged corn, shall be graded as "rejected."

OATS.

No. 1 oats shall be sound, plump, clean and free from other grain ;

No. 2 oats shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain ;

No. 3 oats shall be sound but not clean enough to be graded as No. 2 ;

Rejected oats shall include such as are damp, unsound, dirty, or from any other cause unfit to be graded as No. 2.

RYE.

No. 1 rye shall be sound, plump and well cleaned ;

No. 2 shall be sound, reasonably clean, and reasonably free from other grain ;

All rye which is damp, musty or dirty, or which is from any cause unfit to be graded as No. 2 rye, shall be graded as "rejected."

BARLEY.

No. 1 barley shall be plump, bright, sound, clean and free from other grain ;

No. 2 barley shall be reasonably clean and sound, but not bright and plump enough to be graded as No. 1, and shall be reasonably free from other grain, and weigh not less than forty-eight pounds to the bushel.

No. 3 extra barley shall be in all respects the same as No. 2 barley, except in colour, weighing not less than forty-seven pounds to the bushel ;

No. 3 barley shall include shrunken or otherwise slightly damaged barley, weighing not less than forty-five pounds to the bushel ;

No. 4 barley shall include all barley equal to No. 3, weighing less than forty-five pounds to the bushel ;

Department of Inland Revenue.

All barley which is damp, musty or from any cause badly damaged or largely mixed with other grain, shall be graded as "rejected."

PEASE.

No. 1 pease shall be white, clean, sound and not worm-eaten ;

No. 2 Quebec pease shall be moderately clean and scoured and grown in the province of Quebec ;

No. 3 pease shall be moderately clean and sound ;

No. 4 pease shall be such as are too dirty to be graded as No. 3, or are worm-eaten ;

All pease which are damp, wormy or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 4 peas, shall be graded as "rejected."

PROVISIONS AS TO ALL GRAINS.

In the inspection of grain, inspectors are to be governed in their interpretation of the foregoing classification by the standard samples selected by the board appointed for that purpose. If, however, they are called upon to grade any wheat, which, as to weight, is not equal to the weight of such standard sample, they are not, if they deem it otherwise equal to the standard sample, to reduce the grade, provided the weight is equal to that required by the legal definition hereinbefore given.

Neither shall the inspectors decline to grade any wheat, other than No. 1 Manitoba hard, because it differs in its constituent parts from the standard sample, provided it is, in respect of soundness, cleanliness and the proportion of hard wheat contained therein and its general milling qualities equal to the standard placed in their hands for their governance.

Nor shall the restrictions mentioned in grade one as to scoured or brushed wheat apply to any of the other grades fixed hereby.

No grain that is warm or in a heating condition shall be graded.

No grain that has been subjected to treatment by use of lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 3.

All inspectors shall make their reasons for grading grain, when necessary, fully known by notation, on their books.

Samples furnished to inspectors shall be made to conform, as strictly as possible, to the conditions and terms specified in foregoing classification.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 686.

By Order in Council of the 2nd of December, 1895, the following regulations for the governance of official weighers appointed under the Act 54-55 Victoria, chapter 47 were approved :—

REGULATIONS.

1. Every person appointed as official weigher under the provisions of the said Act shall have sole control of the scales and weights at any elevator for which he is authorized to act and may require the said scales and weights to be tested and inspected whenever he may have reason to doubt their accuracy.

Department of Inland Revenue.

2. He may appoint such assistant weighers, subject to confirmation by the Department of Inland Revenue, as may be required, for whose official acts he shall be responsible as if done by himself.

3. On every car-load he is required to weigh he may collect a fee of twenty-five cents.

4. He shall be subject to the same penalties in respect of incorrect weighing as are imposed upon inspectors of grain under the Inspection Act.

5. Before entering upon his duties as official weigher he shall give such bonds for the proper performance of his duties and that of his assistants as may be required by the Department of Inland Revenue.

6. He shall, before entering upon his duties, take, before a notary or justice of the peace, the following oath, viz. :

I, _____, solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and honestly, to the best of my skill and understanding, execute the office and perform the duties of official weigher and that I will not, directly or indirectly or by means of any other person or persons on my behalf, receive any fee, reward or gratuity whatever (except such as are allowed me by law) by reason of any function of my office as official weigher.

7. For each weighing he shall issue a certificate in the following form—or such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue:—

CERTIFICATE.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE OFFICIAL WEIGHER

Inspection Division of

Car No.	Initial.	Place Weighed.	Date.	Contents.	Weight in lbs.	Remarks.

(Sd.)

*Official Weigher.**Vide Canada Gazette*, vol. xxix., p. 1115.

By Order in Council of the 31st of December, 1895, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of the Inland Revenue Act chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, Granby, in the province of Quebec, was made a port of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1288.

Department of Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the regulations respecting weights and measures established by the Order in Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, was cancelled; inasmuch as an error of one point of decimal was made therein in the grain weights, and the following corrected regulations were established in lieu thereof:—

The form of all measures of capacity must be cylindrical or conical; when of the latter form they shall not be verified unless they are capable of containing, when filled to the narrowest parts of the neck, the respective weights of distilled water as set forth below:—

For every gallon.....	10 lbs. av.
do $\frac{1}{2}$ do	5 do
do quart.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ do
do $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.....	4375 grains troy.
do gill.....	2187 do
do $\frac{1}{2}$ gill.....	1093 do

to be weighed in air against brass weights at a temperature of 62° F. and with the barometer at 30°.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2370.

By Order in Council of the 21st of February, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the second section of the General Inspection Act and of the Acts in amendment thereof, the Order in Council dated the 12th of April, 1886, establishing the county of Hochelaga a division for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of the said Act in connection with the inspection of leather and raw hides, was cancelled, and the said county of Hochelaga, in the province of Quebec, was added to the city of Montreal for the purpose of the inspection of leather and hides under the said Act.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1650.

By Order in Council of the 14th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of the Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, the town of Kaslo, in the county of Yale and province of British Columbia, was declared to be a port of entry for the importation of raw leaf tobacco.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1777.

By Order in Council of the 14th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of the Inland Revenue Act, chapter 34 of the Revised Statutes, the town of Nelson, in the county of Yale and province of British Columbia, was declared to be a port of entry for the importation of raw leaf tobacco.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1777.

Department of Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of the 19th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23 amending the same, the following regulations were made for the governance of a ferry across the Ottawa River between Montebello, in the parish of Notre-Dame of Bonsecours, in the county of Ottawa and province of Quebec, and McGovern's Point, in the township of Alfred, in the county of Prescott and province of Ontario :

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and three miles below Montebello wharf, in the parish of Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, in the county of Ottawa, in the province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below McGovern's Point, in the township of Alfred, in the county of Prescott, in the province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharfs serviceable at all states of the water in the river must be constructed and maintained on both sides of the river, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by horse-power, which shall not be less than fifty feet in length, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch. Scows propelled by oars may also be used for the ferriage of passengers, all of which shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee shall be required to produce a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the proper authority for said horse scows.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of charges.—From Montebello to McGovern's Point.*

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way.....	\$0 40
For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day.....	0 50
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way.....	0 20
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, go and return same day.....	0 30
For one horse, each way.....	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	0 05
For each sheep or swine, each way.....	0 05
For each passenger, each way.....	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight.....	0 01

*Department of Inland Revenue.**From Montebello to St. Thomas d'Alfred.*

For a two-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way.....	\$0 40
For a one-horse cart or conveyance with driver, each way.....	0 25
For one horse, each way.....	0 10
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	0 10
For each sheep or swine, each way.....	0 05
For each passenger, each way.....	0 10
For every hundred pounds of freight.....	0 05

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of \$200 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them, should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. The lessee of the ferry shall at all times during the continuance of the lease carry over and across the ferry without fee, toll or reward, militiamen, soldiers or sailors when provided with proper passports or under the charge of their proper officer or officers, and it shall be lawful for the said lessee to commute the rate of passenger fees.

11. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferriage shall be put in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides of the river, and also on board the ferry boat employed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 1778.

By Order in Council of the 19th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Act, chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, the following regulations were made for the governance of the ferry across the Ottawa River, between Buckingham, in the province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the province of Ontario:

REGULATIONS.

1. *Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above and one mile below Buckingham Wharf, in the county of Ottawa, in

Department of Inland Revenue.

the province of Quebec, and to a similar distance above and below Cumberland Wharf, in the county of Russell, in the province of Ontario.

2. *Landing Stages.*—Suitable landing stages or wharfs, serviceable at all states of the water in the river, must be constructed and maintained by the lessee on both sides, subject to the approval of the Controller of Inland Revenue.

3. *Ferry Boat.*—On the opening of navigation the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled by steam, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch, such vessel to be not less than 70 feet in length, and 20 feet beam, and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee will obtain therefor and produce when required a certificate from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4. *Number of Trips.*—During the season of navigation, the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross thereafter as often as may be found necessary for the convenience of the public, the number of such crossings to be determined from time to time by the Department of Inland Revenue. Until otherwise determined, the lessee shall provide convenient and sufficient means of signalling and shall cross from side to side, whenever signalled to do so.

5. *Tariff of Charges.*

For two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way.....	\$0 30
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way.....	0 25
For one horse.....	0 20
For each additional horse being the property of the same person.....	0 10
For each head of horned cattle.....	0 20
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party.....	0 10
For each head of sheep or swine.....	0 15
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same party.....	0 05
For each passenger with baggage not exceeding 50 lbs.....	0 10
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than above) under 100 lbs.....	0 05
Lots of freight weighing over 100 lbs. and under 1,000 lbs. (per hundred).....	0 05
Lots of freight over 1,000 lbs. (per hundred).....	0 03

6. The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st day of May, 1896.

7. The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1896.

Department of Inland Revenue.

8. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally in the sum of \$400 for the full compliance by the lessee with the terms of the lease.

9. The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages or either of them should any of them be deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff, should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

10. A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferriage shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides, and also on board the ferry boat employed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1778.

By Order in Council of the 31st of March, 1896, section 1 of the tariff of fees for the culling of timber established by the Order in Council of the 9th day of January, 1889, chapter 4th of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, was cancelled and the following substituted therefor:—

SECTION 1.—*For Measuring of Timber.*

	Per ton, cents.
White pine, basswood or butternut.....	6½
Red pine.....	8½
Hardwood.....	8½
Waney timber, string measure.....	9¾
Hemlock.....	4¾

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1923.

By Order in Council of the 27th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the General Inspection Act, chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 25th September, 1895, respecting the reduction of fees for the inspection of grain and the regulations established for the governance of inspectors in accounting for the same was cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2095.

Department of the Interior.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of February, 1895, under subsection 4, of section 13, of the North-west Irrigation Act, the construction of the works of the Calgary Irrigation Company, as shown by the memorial, plans and profiles submitted by them with their application, was authorized, and in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the North-west Irrigation Act, notice was given that the Calgary Irrigation Company are given ten years from the 23rd of July, 1894, to complete their works.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 97.

By Order in Council of the 11th of July, 1895, under the provisions of chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes intituled "An Act respecting certain public lands in British Columbia," the provisions of the regulations at present in force in regard to homesteading throughout the remainder of the railway belt in the province of British Columbia were made to apply to the New Westminster Land District :—

Sec. 13. Any person, male or female, who is the sole head of a family, or any male who has attained the age of eighteen years, who has not heretofore had a homestead on Dominion lands in British Columbia, Manitoba or the North-west Territories, or does not hold or own by pre-emption record or otherwise, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, more than one hundred and sixty acres of land within the railway belt in the said province, shall, on making application in the form A in the schedule to these regulations, be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter-section and being of the class of land open under the provisions of these regulations to homestead entry :

(a.) The entry for a homestead shall entitle the recipient to take, occupy and cultivate the land entered for, and hold possession of the same to the exclusion of any other person or persons whomsoever, and to bring and maintain actions for trespass committed on the said land the same as if a patent therefor had issued in his favour; the title to the land shall remain in the Crown until the issue of the patent therefor and the said land shall not be liable to be taken in execution before the issue of the patent :

(b.) The privilege of homestead entry shall only apply to surveyed agricultural lands; no person shall be entitled to such entry for land valuable for its timber, or for hay land, or for land on which there is a stone or marble quarry, or coal or other mineral having commercial value, or whereon there is any water power which may serve to drive machinery, or for land which, 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, it will be in the public interest to withhold from such entry.

Department of the Interior.

Homestead Entries and Sales affecting Timbered Lands.

Sec. 14. All merchantable timber growing or being upon any land entered or sold within the limits of Dominion lands in British Columbia, and all gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, petroleum, coal or other mines or minerals shall be considered as reserved from the said land, and shall be the property of Her Majesty; except that the homesteader or purchaser, or those claiming under him, may cut and use such merchantable timber as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing or road-making, on the land so entered or sold, and may also, under the authority of the Crown timber agent, cut and dispose of all timber required to be removed in the actual clearing of the said land for cultivation; but no merchantable timber (except for the necessary building, fencing or road-making as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing; and all merchantable timber cut in the process of clearing, and disposed of, shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber.

Sec. 15. The patents for all lands, hereafter entered or sold as aforesaid, shall contain a reservation of all merchantable timber growing or being on the said lands, which merchantable timber shall continue to be the property of Her Majesty; and any person or persons now or hereafter holding a license to cut timber on such land may, at all times during the continuance of such license, enter upon the uncleared portion of such lands, and cut and remove such timber, and make all necessary roads or waterways for that purpose, and for the purpose of hauling in supplies, doing no unnecessary damage thereby; but the patentees or those claiming under them may cut and use such timber as may be necessary for the purpose of building, fencing or road-making on the lands so patented, and may also, under the authority of the Crown timber agent, cut and dispose of such timber required to be removed in actually clearing the said land for cultivation, but no merchantable timber (except for the necessary building, fencing or road making as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing; and all merchantable timber so cut and disposed of shall be subject to the payment of the same dues as are at the time payable by the holders of licenses to cut timber.

Sec. 16. Holders of timber licenses, their servants and agents shall have the right to haul their timber over the uncleared portion of any land entered as a homestead or purchased as hereinbefore provided, and to make such roads or waterways thereon as may be necessary for that purpose, doing no unnecessary damage, and to use all slides, portages, roads, waterways, or other works previously constructed or existing on any land so entered, sold or leased, and the right of access to, and free use of all streams and lakes heretofore used, or that may be necessary for the passage of timber; and all land necessary for such work is hereby reserved.

Sec. 17. All merchantable timber growing or being upon any land hereafter entered as a homestead or sold under these regulations shall be subject to any timber license in force at the time of such entry or sale, and may, at any time during the currency of any such license, or of any license which may be subsequently issued, be cut and removed under the authority thereof.

Department of the Interior.

Sec. 18. Whenever the survey of any township has been finally confirmed and such township opened for homestead entry, any person who has *bonâ fide* settled and made improvements before such confirmed survey on land in such township, shall have a prior right to obtain homestead entry for the land so settled on, provided such right be exercised within three months after the land is opened for settlement; and provided that such land has not been reserved or the right to homestead entry is not excepted under the provisions of these regulations; no homestead entry shall be granted to any other person in respect of such land until three months after notice in writing shall have been given by the local agent to such *bonâ fide* settler that such land is open for settlement.

Sec. 19. Every person applying for homestead entry shall appear and make affidavit before the local agent or, in his absence, the senior clerk performing his duties, according to the form B, C or D in the schedule to these regulations, as the circumstances require; and upon filing such affidavit with the said local agent or senior clerk, and on payment to him of an office fee of ten dollars, such person shall receive a receipt from the said local agent or senior clerk according to the form J in the schedule to the regulations; and such receipt shall be a certificate of entry, and shall be authority to the person obtaining it to take possession of the land described in it:

(a.) The Minister of the Interior or the Dominion Lands Board, upon requisition, may authorize any person named therein to make a homestead entry on behalf of any person signing such requisition and desiring to obtain such entry:

(b.) The person so authorized shall, in order to obtain such entry, make application in the form E in the schedule to these regulations, on behalf of each of those whom he represents, and shall make an affidavit before the local agent, or, in his absence, the senior clerk performing his duties, according to form F, G or H, in the schedule to these regulations, as the circumstances of the case require, and shall pay for each homestead entry the office fee of ten dollars hereinbefore prescribed for such entry, and shall receive for each fee so paid a receipt in the form J in the schedule hereto:

(c.) Persons occupying land owned by them may obtain homestead entry for any contiguous land open to the same; but the whole extent of land, including that previously owned and occupied, must not exceed one quarter-section:

(d.) A person applying for such entry for contiguous land must, when making the affidavit prescribed for homestead entry, also describe therein the tract he owns and lives upon; and his residence upon and cultivation of the whole shall thereafter be of the kind and for the term required by the provisions of these regulations in the case of ordinary homestead entry before he shall be entitled to patent for the part so entered for: Provided, that such residence and cultivation may be upon either the land originally occupied by him or that for which homestead entry has been obtained, or both.

Sec. 20. In case a dispute arises between persons claiming the right to homestead entry for the same land the local agent or senior clerk, or any person thereto authorized by the Minister of the Interior, shall make investigation and obtain evidence respecting the facts, and his report thereon, together with the evidence taken, shall be referred to the Minister of the Interior for decision, or to the Dominion Lands Board, Commissioner of Dominion

Department of the Interior.

Lands, or such person as may be appointed by the Governor in Council to consider and decide in cases of such disputes:

(a.) Provided that when two or more persons have settled upon and seek to obtain homestead entry for the same land, the one who settled first thereon and has continued to reside upon and cultivate the land for which homestead entry is sought shall be entitled to such entry if the land be of the class open to homestead entry, and if it be not, in the opinion of the Minister of the Interior, otherwise inexpedient in the public interest to entertain any application therefor:

(b.) Provided further, that where contending parties have valuable improvements on the lands in dispute the Minister of the Interior, if the application to acquire the land by homestead entry is entertained by him, may order a division thereof in such a manner as shall preserve to each of them, as far as practicable, his improvements; and the minister may, at his discretion, direct that what the land so allotted to each of them may be deficient of a quarter-section shall be made up from unoccupied land adjoining, if there be any such of the class open to homestead entry.

Sec. 21. Any person who has obtained a homestead entry shall be allowed a period of six months from its date within which to perfect the entry, by taking in his own person possession of the land and beginning continuous residence thereon and cultivation thereof; and if the entry be not perfected within that period it shall be void, and the land shall be open to entry by another person, or to other disposition under these regulations by the Minister of the Interior:

Provided further, that in the case of immigrants from elsewhere than the North American continent, the Governor in Council may extend the time for the perfecting of entry to twelve months from the date thereof.

Sec. 22. (a.) At the expiration of three years from the date of his perfecting his homestead entry, the settler, or in case of his death, his legal representatives, upon proving to the satisfaction of the local agent that he, or they, or some of them, have resided upon and cultivated the land during the said term of three years, shall be entitled to a patent for the land; provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or in his absence by a member of the Land Board, and on payment of one dollar per acre for the land; provided also, that the patent therefor shall not issue to any person not then a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization:

(b.) Provided, that in case of a settler who may have obtained homestead entry for land occupied by him previous to survey thereof, in manner hereinbefore mentioned, residence upon and cultivation of the land for three years next preceding the application for patent shall, for the purpose of the issue of patent, be held to be equivalent to that prescribed in the foregoing sub-clause of this section, if such residence and cultivation be otherwise in conformity with the provisions of these regulations.

Sec. 23. Any person proving that he has resided on the land for which he has homestead entry for twelve months from the date of his perfecting his entry therefor, and that he has brought under cultivation at least thirty acres thereof, may, before the expiration of three years defined in subsection (b) of section 22, obtain a patent by paying two dollars and fifty cents per acre for the land.

Department of the Interior.

Sec. 24. Any person claiming a patent under a homestead entry shall also be entitled thereto upon making payment therefor at the rate of one dollar per acre and proving to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands or the Dominion Lands Board :—

(a.) That he perfected his homestead entry by commencing the cultivation of the homestead within six months from the date of his homestead entry :

(b.) That within the first year after the date of his homestead entry he broke and prepared for crop not less than five acres of his homestead quarter-section ; or if the land affected by his homestead entry be timber land, then in lieu of breaking and preparing for crop five acres he may substitute therefor the clearing and fencing of three acres :

(c.) That within the second year he cropped the said five acres, and broke and prepared for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all ; or if the land affected by his homestead entry be timber land, in lieu of cropping five acres and breaking and preparing for crop ten acres additional, he may substitute therefor cropping the three acres broken the previous year and clearing and fencing five acres in addition, making in all eight acres cleared and fenced, three of which shall also be cropped :

(d.) That he has erected a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after his homestead entry and has *bonâ fide* resided therein and has cultivated the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for his patent :

(e.) That at the commencement of the third year after the date of his homestead entry, or previously, he commenced the residence on his homestead required by the next preceding paragraph of this section :

(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.

Sec. 25. Every person who has obtained a homestead entry, and who proposes to apply for a patent for such homestead, shall give six months' notice in writing to the agent of Dominion lands of his intention to make such application, and shall produce evidence to the officer who is authorized to receive the application that such notice has been duly given.

Sec. 26. (a.) In case it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that a settler has not resided upon and cultivated his homestead, except as herein provided, for at least six months in any one year, or has failed to cultivate and crop the said land during the first two years after obtaining entry therefor ; or to erect a habitable house before the expiration of the second year after such entry, and to *bonâ fide* reside therein and cultivate the land for three years next prior to the date of his application for patent, or has made any false statement in the affidavit in support of his application for entry, or if

Department of the Interior.

he fails, within the time provided for in these regulations to apply for patent for his homestead, and to pay for the said homestead the price specified in these regulations, the right to the land shall be forfeited and the entry therefor shall be cancelled, and the settler so forfeiting his entry shall not be eligible to obtain another entry, except in special cases in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior :

(b.) Provided, that in any case of illness, vouched for by sufficient evidence, or in the case of immigrants requiring to return to their native land to bring out their families to their homesteads, or in other special cases, the Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, grant an extension of time, during which a settler may be absent from his homestead without prejudice to his right therein ; but the extension of time so granted shall not count as residence.

Sec. 27. A homestead, the entry of which has been cancelled, may, at the discretion of the minister, be held for homestead entry by another person, on such terms and conditions as the Minister of the Interior may prescribe, or for sale of the land with the improvements, if any, or of the improvements alone in connection with homestead entry thereof, to another person.

Sec. 28. Any assignment or transfer of homestead right or any part thereof, and any agreement to assign or transfer any homestead right or any part thereof after patent shall have been obtained, made or entered into before the issue of the patent, shall be null and void ; and the person so assigning or transferring, or making an agreement to assign or transfer, shall forfeit his homestead rights and shall not be permitted to make another homestead entry : Provided, that a person whose homestead may have been recommended for patent by the local agent or senior clerk a certificate to that effect in the form K, in the schedule to these regulations, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or in his absence by any member of the Dominion Lands Board, may legally dispose of and convey, assign or transfer his right and title therein.

Fruit Culture.

Sec. 29. Any person eligible under these regulations to obtain a homestead entry may, for fruit growing purposes, upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, and upon making application therefor to the local agent in the form L in the schedule hereto, obtain entry for any area not in excess of one quarter-section of Dominion lands of the class open for homestead entry under these regulations, upon the following terms and conditions :—

(a.) For each legal subdivision included in the land entered the applicant shall, during the first year after the date of entry, clear at least four acres and plant the same in fruit trees, bushes, plants or vines, to the number prescribed in these regulations :

(b.) During the second year he shall clear and plant three acres additional, and any trees, plants or vines planted the preceding year which may have died shall be replaced :

(c.) During the third year he shall clear three acres additional, planting the same as in the first and second years, and replacing any trees, shrubs, plants or vines planted during the first and second years which may have died :

Department of the Interior.

(d.) At the end of the third year he shall have ten acres cleared and planted with fruit trees, bushes or vines :

(e.) Provided, that the clearing and planting herein provided for may be made upon any portion of the land entered for :

(f.) The fruit trees, bushes or vines to be planted by the applicant, as herein provided, shall be in the proportion set forth in the following table, according to the variety or varieties planted :—

Kind.	Distance Apart.	Number per Acre.
Apple trees, standards.....	33 feet.	40
Pear.....	20 “	110
Peach.....	15 “	200
Plum.....	15 “	200
Cherry.....	20 “	110
Currant bushes.....	4 “ x 6 feet	1,815
Gooseberry bushes.....	4 “ x 6 “	1,815
Grapes.....	10 “ x 12 “	364
Raspberries.....	3 “ x 6 “	2,425
Strawberries.....	1 “ x 4 “	10,900

(g.) At the expiration of five years from the date of his entry, the applicant, or in case of his death his legal representative, upon proving to the satisfaction of the local agent, or in his absence the senior clerk performing his duties, that there are then growing upon the land and in healthy condition the number of trees, bushes, plants or vines, as the case may be, prescribed by these regulations, shall be entitled to a patent for the land upon payment therefor at the rate of one dollar per acre, provided such proof is accepted by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or in his absence by a member of the Land Board ; but such patent shall not issue to any person who is not a subject of Her Majesty by birth or naturalization :

(h.) If any person having an entry for land for purposes of fruit culture fails to comply with any of the conditions in respect thereof prescribed by these regulations, his entry therefor shall be forfeited and cancelled, and he shall have no claim to the land whatever, except in special cases in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 98.

By Order in Council of the 13th of July, 1895, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to issue leases for grazing purposes of school lands in Manitoba upon the following terms and conditions:—

1. The lease shall be for a term not exceeding five years and shall be revocable at any time during the currency thereof whenever it may be deemed advisable by the Minister of the Interior to offer the land so leased for sale by public auction, or for any other reason. The lessee in such case shall receive one year's notice of the intention of the minister to terminate the lease, but shall not be entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him on the lands so leased.

Department of the Interior.

2. The rental shall be at the rate of six cents per acre per annum, except where there is more than one applicant for any one lease, in which case the lease shall be put up for tender at the upset rental of six cents per acre per annum.

3. The lessee shall not break up or cultivate the land included in the lease, and shall not place upon it any structures other than such fences or corrals as may be required for keeping his cattle, or temporary stables for their shelter.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 147.

By Order in Council of the 25th of July, 1895, in virtue of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada intituled "The Dominion Lands Act," the Indian Reserve No. 65D, at Steep Rock Point, Dawson's Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, in the province of Manitoba, was withdrawn from the operation of "The Dominion Lands Act," subject to existing rights as defined or created thereunder.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 198.

By Order in Council of the 2nd of October, 1895, the whole of the unorganized and unnamed districts of the North-west Territories were divided into four provisional districts, to be named Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon. The boundaries of such districts were defined as follows:—

1. *Ungava*.—The district of Ungava, of indefinite extent, to be bounded as follows:—

On the north by Hudson's Strait; on the west by the east coast of Hudson's Bay and James's Bay; on the south by the province of Quebec; on the east by the boundary between Canada and the dependency of Newfoundland, on the coast of Labrador.

And with regard to the islands in Hudson's Strait, Hudson's Bay and James's Bay, it is to be understood that only those islands which lie within a distance of three sea miles from the coast are to be included in the district; all outside of this limit are to be under the control of the Dominion Government.

2. *Franklin*.—The district of Franklin of indefinite extent, to be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at Cape Best, at the entrance to Hudson's Strait from the Atlantic; thence westerly through said Strait, Fox Channel, Gulf of Boothia, Franklin Strait, Ross Strait, Simpson Strait, Victoria Strait, Dease Strait, Coronation Gulf, and Dolphin and Union Strait, to a point in the Arctic Sea, in longitude about 125° 30' west, and latitude about 71° north; thence northerly including Baring Land, Prince Patrick Island, and the Polynea Islands; thence north-easterly to the "farthest of Commander Markham's and Lieutenant Parr's sledge journey" in 1876, in longitude about 63½° west, and latitude about 83¼° north; thence southerly through Robeson Channel, Kennedy Channel, Smith Sound, Baffin's Bay, and Davis's Strait to the place of beginning.

Department of the Interior.

3. *Mackenzie*.—The district of Mackenzie, about 538,600 square miles in extent, to be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the mouth of the most westerly channel of the Delta of Mackenzie River, at the Arctic Sea, in longitude about $136^{\circ} 22'$ west (from Greenwich) and latitude $68^{\circ} 54'$ north; thence southerly, along the eastern boundary of the district of Yukon to the 60th parallel of north latitude; thence due east on said parallel, for a distance of about 17 miles, to its intersection with the 120th meridian; thence due east, on the 32nd correction line of the Dominion lands system of township surveys (very nearly on the 60th parallel) for a distance of about 790 miles, to its intersection with the 100th meridian; thence due north, on said meridian, for a distance of about 530 miles, to the Arctic coast and termination of the mainland of the continent (in latitude about $67^{\circ} 48'$ north); thence westerly following the windings and sinuosities of said coast, and including all islands within a distance of three geographical miles, to the place of beginning.

4. *Yukon*.—The district of Yukon, about 225,000 square miles in extent, to be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the intersection of the 141st meridian of west longitude from Greenwich with a point on the coast of the Arctic Sea, which is approximate north latitude $69^{\circ} 39'$, and named on the Admiralty charts "Demarcation Point"; thence due south on said meridian (which is also the boundary line between Canada and Alaska) for a distance of about 650 miles, to a point in latitude about $60^{\circ} 10'$ north, at which it will intersect the disputed boundary between Canada and the United States, on the North Pacific coast; thence in an easterly direction, along the said undetermined boundary, for a distance of about 55 miles (in a straight line to its intersection with the 60th parallel of north latitude; thence due east along the parallel of latitude (which is also the north boundary of British Columbia), for a distance of about 550 miles, to the Liard River, in approximate longitude $123^{\circ} 30'$ west; thence northerly, along the middle line of said river, for a distance of about 10 miles till opposite the highest part of the range of mountains which abuts upon the river near the mouth of Black River; thence to follow the summit of said range in a north-westerly direction to the southernmost source of the Peel River; thence to follow northward the summit of the main range of mountains which runs approximately parallel to Peel River, on the west, as far as the intersection of the said range with the 136th meridian; thereafter to run due north to the Arctic Ocean, or to the westernmost channel of the Mackenzie Delta, and along that channel to the Arctic Ocean; thence north-westerly, following the windings of the Arctic coast (termination of the mainland of the continent) including Herschel Island, and all other islands which may be situated within three geographical miles, to the place of beginning.

Provided that in respect to that part of the line between the Liard River and the southernmost source of the Peel River, the summit to be followed is the watershed summit separating streams entering the Liard River below Black River, or flowing directly into the Mackenzie further north, from streams flowing westward either to the Yukon or to upper branches of the Liard River.

Provided that in respect to the part of the boundary described as following northward the main range of mountains on the west side of Peel River, the

Department of the Interior.

line shall run along the watershed between streams flowing eastwardly to the Peel River, and those flowing westwardly to branches of the Yukon, Porcupine, &c., except where such watershed shall be more than 20 miles distant from the main stream of the Peel, when the highest range within that distance shall be the boundary.

It was further ordered that there be added to the district of Athabaska, the territory coloured yellow on a map annexed to said Order (about 143,500 square miles in extent) making the total area about 265,000 square miles; and that the district be bounded as follows:—

On the west by the province of British Columbia; on the south by the districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan; on the east by the 100th meridian of west longitude; on the north by the 32nd correction line of the Dominion lands township system of survey, which is very nearly on the 60th parallel of north latitude.

It was moreover recommended in said Order that at the next session of Parliament a bill be introduced having for its object the addition to the district of Keewatin, of the territory, containing about 470,000 square miles, bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba and the western shore of Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly along the western shore of said lake and of Nelson River, to the point where the latter is intersected by the 18th correction line of the Dominion lands survey system; thence due west along the said correction line to a point at which it will intersect the 100th meridian of west longitude; thence due north, on said meridian, to the termination of the mainland of the continent, on the coast of the Arctic Sea, in latitude about 67° 50' north; thence northerly and southerly following the said coast to the mouth of Great Fish River, at Lake Franklin; thence northerly to Franklin Strait; thence south-easterly, following the west shores of the Gulf of Boothia to Rae's Isthmus; thence north-easterly, along the shore of said Gulf to Cape Inglefield; thence along the southerly shore of Fury and Hecla Strait to the head of Fox Channel; thence southerly and westerly, along the shores of said channel, to site of "Fort Hope," at the west end of Repulse Bay; thence south-westerly, following the windings and sinuosities of the coast of Hudson's Bay, to the mouth of Seal River; thence easterly and southerly to "York Factory" at Port Nelson; thence north-easterly and south-easterly to Cape Henrietta Maria; thence southerly along the west shore of James's Bay to the mouth of the Albany River; thence westerly along the middle or deep water channel of said river, which is the northern boundary of the province of Ontario, defined by the Imperial Boundary Act of 12th August, 1889, to Lake St. Joseph; thence westerly, by a middle line through said lake, to its source on the Height of Land; thence westerly across said Height of Land to the east end of Lac Seul or Lonely Lake; thence westerly, by a middle line through said lake, to English River; thence westerly, by a middle line through said river and its lake-like expansions, to its junction with the Winnipeg River; thence along the middle line of said river to the east boundary of the province of Manitoba; thence due north, along said east boundary, to the point at which it intersects the north boundary of said province; thence due west, on said northern boundary, to the place of beginning.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 685.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 4th of October, 1895, a revised schedule of such of the lands included in the schedule of the Commissioners for Swamp Lands as are available, comprising an area of 50,602·72 acres, was adopted and said lands were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba, under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

SCHEDULE showing lands selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, Swamp Lands Commissioners, during the season of 1894, under the provisions of the Order in Council of 19th June, 1886, all being found vacant in the books of this department.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in Acres.
15	1	East 1st	10	9, 10, 15, 16.	160·00
15	2	"	2	9, 16	80·00
15	2	"	12	1 to 8 inclusive	320·00
15	2	"	36	9, 10, 15, 16	160·00
15	5	"	25	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	5	"	27	1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 16 and parts 5, 12, 13 and 14, E. of Red River.	527·50
15	5	"	30	1 to 6, and 12, 13	320·00
15	5	"	34	9, 10, 15, 16 (fr.)	124·50
15	5	"	35	1 to 8, and 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	520·00
15	5	"	36	3, 4, 5, 6	160·00
15	6	"	1	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16	320·00
15	6	"	5	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16	480·00
15	6	"	9	1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13	360·00
15	6	"	13	1, 2, and 5 to 16 inclusive	560·00
15	6	"	15	2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	440·00
15	6	"	17	E. of 15, 16	60·00
15	6	"	21	1, 2, 3, and 6 to 16 inclusive	560·00
15	6	"	23	1 to 12 inclusive, and 15, 16	560·00
15	6	"	24	9, 10, 15, 16	160·00
15	6	"	25	1 to 6 inclusive (S. of Indian Reserve)	608·00
15	6	"	27	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14	320·00
15	6	"	31	1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16	320·00
15	6	"	33	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	6	"	34	9, 10	80·00
15	6	"	35	1 to 16 inclusive (E. of Indian Reserve)	626·96
15	7	"	1	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	7	"	2	3, 4, 5, 6	160·00
15	7	"	3	1 to 12 and 15, 16	560·00
15	7	"	7	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	7	"	9	9 to 16 inclusive	320·00
15	7	"	10	3, 6, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16	320·00
15	7	"	13	1 to 8, and 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	560·00
15	7	"	15	1, 8, 9, 16	160·00
15	7	"	16	12, 13	80·00
15	7	"	17	5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	400·00
15	7	"	18	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	480·00
15	7	"	19	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	7	"	20	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	7	"	21	5, 6, and 9 to 16 inclusive	400·00
15	7	"	22	1, 2, and 6 to 16 inclusive	520·00
15	7	"	23	1 to 16 inclusive	640·00
15	7	"	25	3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16	280·00
15	7	"	30	1 to 12 inclusive	480·00
15	7	"	35	5 to 16 inclusive	480·00
16	1	"	20	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	320·00
16	1	"	30	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14	320·00
16	1	"	36	9, 10, 15, 16	160·00

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE showing lands selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, Swamp Lands Commissioners—*Continued.*

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in Acres.
16	2	East 1st	32	3, 4, 9, 10, 15, 16	240 00
16	2	"	34	3, 4, 5, 6	160 00
16	5	"	1	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	2	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	3	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, (parts E. of E. channel of Red River)	325 25
16	5	"	4	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	6	9, 10, 15, 16	160 00
16	5	"	10	1 to 16 inclusive (fr.)	560 95
16	5	"	12	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	13	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 12, 13	280 00
16	5	"	14	1 to 16 inclusive (fr.)	618 00
16	5	"	15	1, 8, 9, (parts E. of E. channel of Red River)	43 50
16	5	"	16	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	18	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	20	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	22	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	5	"	23	1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, (parts E. of E. channel of Red River)	350 00
16	5	"	24	9, 10, 15, 16	160 00
16	5	"	25	1, 2	80 00
16	5	"	28	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ & S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. $\frac{1}{4}$ of 9	470 00
16	5	"	30	1 to 8 & 11, 12, 13, 14	490 30
16	6	"	2	1, 2, 7, 8, (part of W. of Indian Reserve)	153 88
16	6	"	3	8	40 00
16	6	"	5	3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	400 00
16	6	"	6	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	6	"	7	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	6	"	14	3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 (parts W. of Indian Reserve)	480 00
16	6	"	15	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	6	"	23	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	6	"	24	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, (outside Indian Reserve)	210 00
16	6	"	25	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, (outside Indian Reserve)	320 00
16	6	"	26	9, 10, 15, 16	160 00
16	6	"	36	3, 4, 5, 6, & 9 to 16 inclusive	480 00
16	7	"	1	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	7	"	2	9, 10	80 00
16	7	"	3	1 to 16 inclusive (outside Indian Reserve)	533 00
16	7	"	10	1 to 16 inclusive (outside Indian Reserve)	523 52
16	7	"	12	1, 2	80 00
16	7	"	13	12, 13	80 00
16	7	"	14	9, 16	80 00
16	7	"	15	1 to 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, (E. of Indian Reserve)	387 28
16	7	"	21	5 to 16 inclusive	480 00
16	7	"	22	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, (outside Indian Reserve)	310 08
16	7	"	23	1, 8	80 00
16	7	"	25	1, 2	80 00
16	7	"	26	9	40 00
16	7	"	28	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
16	7	"	31	1 to 8 & 10, 11, 12, 13, 14	480 00
17	3	"	16	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
17	3	"	4	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16	320 00
17	3	"	10	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
17	3	"	14	13, 14, 15, 16	160 00
17	3	"	22	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
17	3	"	26	9, 10, 15, 16	160 00
17	7	"	2	4, 5	80 00
17	7	"	3	1 to 14 inclusive	560 00
17	7	"	4	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
17	7	"	5	1 to 16 inclusive	640 00
17	7	"	6	1, 2, 7, 8	160 00
17	7	"	9	1 to 11, and 14, 15, 16	560 00

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE showing lands selected by Messrs. Wagner and Crawford, Swamp Lands Commissioners—*Concluded.*

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Legal Subdivisions.	Area in Acres.
17	7	East 1st....	10	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	480 00
17	7	"	12	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	13	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	14	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	15	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	22	3, 4, 5, 6.	160 00
17	7	"	23	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	24	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	25	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
17	7	"	27	9, 10, 13, 14.	160 00
17	7	"	28	15, 16.	80 00
17	7	"	36	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
18	7	"	1	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
18	7	"	2	1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16.	320 00
18	7	"	12	3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 to 16 inclusive.	480 00
18	7	"	14	1, 2, 7, 8.	160 00
18	7	"	20	3.	40 00
18	7	"	7	7, 8, 9, 10, 16.	200 00
18	7	"	13	1 to 16 inclusive.	640 00
18	7	"	23	10, 15.	80 00
10	17	West 1st....	24	9, 10, 15, 16.	160 00
					50,602 72

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 685.

By Order in Council of the 30th of September, 1895, Dog Island, in Dawson's Bay, Lake Winnipegosis, in the province of Manitoba, was withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and set apart as an Indian Reserve under sub-clause (a) of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, subject to any rights which may exist under the said Act.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 739.

By Order in Council of the 11th of November, 1895, the Minister of the Interior was authorized to issue yearly permits to settlers in Manitoba, the North-west Territories and British Columbia to mine a certain quantity of coal, for domestic purposes only, upon payment in advance of a royalty of twenty cents per ton for anthracite coal, fifteen cents per ton for bituminous coal, and ten cents per ton for lignite coal, the regulation to come into force on and after the first day of January, 1896.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 973.

By Order in Council of the 18th of November, 1895, under the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of section 129 of the Dominion Lands Act, the original survey of the meridian line between the second and third rows of sections

Department of the Interior.

counted westerly from the eastern boundary of township 16, range 16 west of the principal meridian, was cancelled, and a new survey of the said meridian line was approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 974.

By Order in Council of the 7th of December, 1895, portions of sections 4, 5 and 6, all of sections 7, 8 and 9, in township 27, range 16, and portions of sections 13, 14 and 15, and all of sections 22, 23 and 24, in township 27, range 17, all west of the 2nd meridian, were reserved for hay lands for the use of the Indians of the George Gordon and Muscowequan Bands.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1063.

By Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1896, the action taken on the 10th January, 1885, in throwing open the lands known as the Regina Reserve to general settlement upon the ordinary terms then in force, was confirmed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1287.

By Order in Council of the 3rd of January, 1896, the dues on lumber cut in the railway belt in the province of British Columbia and sold in the province and exported to Manitoba and the North-west Territories were fixed at five per cent royalty on the sales, and the dues on lumber otherwise exported from the province were fixed at the same rate less a rebate of forty cents per thousand feet.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1288.

By Order in Council of the 8th of January, 1896, a specified area of land was set apart and reserved for the purposes of "The Gambler's" Band of Indians.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1386.

By Proclamation of the 23rd of January, 1896, in virtue of chapter 182 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Penitentiaries," the tracts of land situate in the province of Manitoba, and described as follows, to wit:

(a.) The south-east quarter of section two, in the thirteenth township and second range east of the principal meridian, in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less;

(b.) The south-west quarter of section two, in the thirteenth township and second range east of the principal meridian in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less; and

(c.) The north-west quarter of section two in the thirteenth township and second range east of the principal meridian in Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, are a penitentiary and are to be so held within the meaning of the said Act, as a penitentiary for the province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories and the district of Keewatin, in Our Dominion of Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1442.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of January, 1896, it was ordered that in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-west Territories as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the lands described in the schedule annexed hereto, should be reserved for the same purpose.

SCHEDULE.

Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.		Section.		Township.	Range.	Meridian.	
Part.	No.					Part.	No.				
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	17	9	27	4		N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.
S $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20	9	27	4		SW $\frac{1}{4}$	36	14	29	4	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	12	10	27	4		S $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	4	15	28	4	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	36	10	27	4		E $\frac{1}{2}$	9	15	28	4	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10	10	28	4		NW $\frac{1}{4}$	10	15	28	4	
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	10	28	4		NE $\frac{1}{4}$	30	16	29	4	
L. S. 7.....	20	10	28	4		NW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	39	24	4	
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	22	10	28	4		NE $\frac{1}{4}$	13	12	1	5	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24	10	28	4		NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12	13	1	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$	36	10	28	4		L. S. 6, 7.....	36	13	1	5	
SE $\frac{1}{4}$	24	10	29	4		L. S. 16.....	30	15	1	5	
W $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10	29	4		L. S. 1, 4, 7, 8.....	32	15	1	5	
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of E $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10	29	4		E $\frac{1}{2}$	36	15	2	5	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	36	10	30	4		N $\frac{1}{4}$	34	18	2	5	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	6	11	26	4		NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	19	1	5	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	28	11	27	4		N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$	16	19	1	5	
N $\frac{1}{4}$	32	11	27	4		N $\frac{1}{2}$ and SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18	19	1	5	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	6	11	28	4		SW $\frac{1}{4}$	23	19	1	5	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32	11	28	4		NE $\frac{1}{4}$	32	19	1	5	
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	1	11	29	4		NW $\frac{1}{4}$	33	19	1	5	
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	3	11	29	4		All.....	2	19	2	5	
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11	29	4		E $\frac{1}{2}$	10	19	2	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$	12	11	29	4		NW $\frac{1}{4}$	22	19	2	5	
E $\frac{1}{2}$	17	11	29	4		NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26	19	2	5	
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$	19	11	29	4		SE $\frac{1}{4}$	28	19	2	5	
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	19	11	29	4		L. S. 1.....	35	19	2	5	
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	20	11	29	4		W $\frac{1}{2}$	36	19	2	5	
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	32	12	28	4		L. S. 15.....	7	19	3	5	
N $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	34	12	29	4		SE $\frac{1}{4}$	12	19	3	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$	2	12	30	4		All.....	4	20	1	5	
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	13	12	30	4		SE $\frac{1}{4}$	5	20	1	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	13	12	30	4		L. S. 13.....	7	20	1	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$ of NW $\frac{1}{4}$	14	12	30	4		W $\frac{1}{2}$	10	20	1	5	
L. S. 13.....	16	13	28	4		L. S. 13, 14.....	17	20	1	5	
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	19	13	28	4		W $\frac{1}{2}$	18	20	1	5	
L. S. 4.....	21	13	28	4		S $\frac{1}{2}$ and NE $\frac{1}{4}$	19	20	1	5	
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	28	13	28	4		SW $\frac{1}{4}$	20	20	1	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$ of SE $\frac{1}{4}$	30	13	28	4		E $\frac{1}{2}$	22	20	1	5	
S $\frac{1}{4}$ of SW $\frac{1}{4}$	3	13	29	4		That portion.....	6	20	2	5	S. and E. of S. branch of SheepCreek.
W $\frac{1}{2}$	24	13	29	4		do W $\frac{1}{2}$	22	20	2	5	do
L. S. 11, 12, 15.....	28	13	29	4		do	27	20	2	5	do
L. S. 7, 9, 10.....	34	13	29	4		do	35	20	2	5	S. and E. of SheepCreek.
NE $\frac{1}{4}$	26	13	30	4		do	25	20	2	5	S. and W. of SheepCreek.
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	18	14	28	4	East of Beaver Creek.						
NW $\frac{1}{4}$	32	14	28	4							
L. S. 16.....	4	14	29	4							
SW $\frac{1}{4}$	5	14	29	4							
S $\frac{1}{4}$	12	14	29	4							
E $\frac{1}{2}$	14	14	29	4		NE $\frac{1}{4}$	12	20	2	5	
L. S. 4.....	16	14	29	4		SE $\frac{1}{4}$	13	20	2	5	
N $\frac{1}{2}$ of NE $\frac{1}{4}$	24	14	29	4	East of Creek.	That portion.....	1	20	3	5	S. of S. Fork of SheepCreek.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 18th of January, 1896, a license under "The North-west Irrigation Act," was issued to the Calgary Water Power Company to use the waters of the Bow River under conditions specified in said Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1441.

By Order in Council of the 29th of January, 1896, an additional area of land on Lake Winnipeg, at the mouth of the Saskatchewan River, was set apart and added to the present reserve at Grand Rapids, for the use of the band of Indians located at that point.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1534.

By Order in Council of the 14th of February, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, locations for the mining of mica were increased to an area of 160 acres, the area prescribed for locations for the mining of iron by section 13 of the regulations, and sections 3 and 13 of the regulations under Order in Council of the 9th November, 1889, were amended accordingly.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1613.

By Order in Council of the 6th of April, 1896, the portion of the north-east quarter of section 23, township 6, range 30 west of the 4th meridian, lying to the north-west of Pincher Creek, in the district of Alberta, which by the Order in Council of the 14th June, 1888, was set aside and reserved for stock-watering purposes, was withdrawn from the stock-watering reserve established by the said Order in Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1922.

Department of Justice.

Department of Justice.

By Proclamation dated the 14th of August, 1895, the penitentiary at Dorchester, in the province of New Brunswick (known as the Dorchester Penitentiary) was declared under the provisions and for the purposes of the Imperial Army Act to be a prison in which military prisoners may be confined.
Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 289.

By Order in Council of the 25th of March, 1896, an Act chaptered IV. and intituled "An Act respecting Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba," passed on the 28th of March, 1895, by the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, was disallowed.
Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1879.

By Proclamation dated the 28th of September, 1895, the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the 57th and 58th Vict., chaptered eleven, and intituled "An Act respecting the Speaker of the Senate," was brought into force on the said 28th day of September, A.D. 1895.
Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 582.

By Proclamation dated the 10th of October, 1895, the Act passed in the 57th and 58th Vict., chaptered two, and known as "The French Treaty Act, 1894," was brought into force from and after the fourteenth day of October, A.D., 1895.
Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 629.

By Proclamation dated 13th of November, 1895, section 14 of the Act, chapter 30 of the 51st Vict., called and known as "The Treaty of Washington Act, 1888," ceased to have any force or effect from the date of said proclamation.
Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 971.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 8th of July, 1895, under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, chapter 95, Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 21st March, 1894, amending the general fishery regulations for the province of Ontario, as sanctioned by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, was rescinded and the following regulations adopted in lieu thereof:—

1. In Lakes Wabigon, Eagle, Dryberry No. 1, Dryberry No. 2, Whitefish, Crow, Deception, Lulu, Sand, Hawke, Iron, Rossland, Bear, Shoal and Rainy Lake (within the limits of the local division known as Rainy River District), and in Lakes North, Arrow, Gunflint, Northern Light, Kashbowie, Lac des Mille Lacs, Hawk, Whitefish and Scotch Lake (within the limits of the local division known as Thunder Bay District), the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may grant, upon application, to every *bonâ fide* fisherman who is a British subject, and to every actual resident who is a British subject, one license to use gill-nets for fishing in the waters and within the limits, and during the period prescribed in such license.

The gill-nets to have meshes measuring not less than five inches extension measure, and not to exceed 2,000 yards in length.

2. The fee on each license to be \$10.

3. No one shall fish within one mile of any rapid, mouth or source of rivers.

4. The use of seines, pound-nets, trap-nets, fyke-nets, bag-nets, scoop-nets and spears is forbidden for the purpose of catching fish in the above named waters. Provided always that special licenses may be issued to Indians or Indian bands, permitting them to catch and kill fish in the manner specified in such license for the sole purpose of providing themselves or their bands with food.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 49.

By Order in Council of the 8th of June, 1895, in virtue of section 16 of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Fisheries Act," paragraph (a) of section 4 of the general fishery regulations for Prince Edward Island, established by Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, was rescinded, and the following regulation substituted in lieu thereof:—

In the province of Prince Edward Island, during the year 1895, it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession any lobsters between the 15th day of July and the 31st day of December, both days inclusive; except in the waters fronting on the counties of Prince and Queen's, between West Point and St. Peter's Island, where it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch, kill or have in possession any lobsters between the 6th day of August and the 31st day of December, both days inclusive.

This regulation shall become null and void on the 1st day of January, 1896.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 50.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 8th of July, 1895, under the provisions of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Fisheries Act," a general extension of ten days lobster fishing was granted in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec for the present season, thus enabling the catching and packing of lobsters to be continued, in those districts where the close season began on the 1st July, to the 10th July, 1895, and, in those districts where the close season begins on the 15th July, to the 25th July, 1895.

It was further ordered that, in view of the above extensions, the regulation adopted by Order in Council of 8th June, 1895, providing a close season for lobsters in the province of Prince Edward Island, should be rescinded, and that the close season, subject to the above temporary extension for 1895, should be for the whole province of Prince Edward Island, from 15th July to 31st December in each year.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 50.

By Order in Council of the 27th of July, 1895, in virtue of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act" (chapter 95, Revised Statutes of Canada), the general fishery regulations for the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, adopted by Order in Council of the 8th day of May, 1894, were amended by adding to subsection (a) of section 11, the following additional proviso:—

"Provided that the close season for whitefish in the lakes in the North-west Territories, lying north of the main Saskatchewan River and its north branch, to be kept and observed by the Indians and Half-breed settlers around these lakes, under their 'domestic licenses,' shall be from the 5th of October to the 15th of November in each year, both days inclusive."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 198.

By Order in Council of the 27th of July, 1895, in virtue of section 16 of chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, clause 5 of the Order in Council of the 16th May, 1895, providing bass fishing regulations for the province of New Brunswick, was rescinded, and the following clause substituted in lieu thereof:—

"5. Provided that nothing contained in the foregoing clauses of this regulation shall prevent fishing with gill-nets, having meshes of 5 inches extension measure, during the month of September in that portion of the Miramichi Bay, extending from the lower or easterly side of the Bartibogue River to the division line between the counties of Northumberland and Gloucester, and from Terrell Point on the south side, to the division line between the counties of Northumberland and Kent, thence southerly along the coast of the county of Kent to and including Point Sapin. Provided also that such fishing shall be confined to waters in which no licenses are issued for salmon fishery privileges, and that the fee on such gill-nets shall be fixed at one dollar per net."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 241.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 25th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 16th June, 1892, prohibiting in Canada the fishing for speckled trout through the ice was rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

Trout Fishing Regulation.

Fishing for speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) through the ice, is prohibited in Canada.

Provided, that in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, such fishing for trout of all kinds, may be allowed after the expiry of the close season, under special permit issued by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for a period not exceeding ten days, on condition that trout so caught under such special permit are obtained for domestic use only, and not used for commercial purposes.

The fee on each such special permit, is hereby fixed at fifty cents.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1819.

By Order in Council, of the 25th of March, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of section 16 of the Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, paragraph (a) of section 10 of the general fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 69 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout between the first of October and the first April; the Order in Council adopted on the 16th day of June, 1892, fixing the close season for speckled trout in the province of New Brunswick, between the 15th of September and the 31st of March; paragraph (a) of section 11 of the general fishery regulation for the province of New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, chapter 70 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for lake trout or land-locked salmon, between the 15th September and the 1st May, and paragraph (a) of section 7 of the general fishery regulations for the province of Prince Edward Island, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, chapter 73 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, fixing the close season for trout between 1st October and 1st December, were rescinded, and the following fishery regulation substituted in lieu thereof :

Trout Fishery Regulations.

In the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, no one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any speckled trout, salmon trout, gray trout, white trout, lake trout, winanish, toag, land-locked salmon, or any other kind of trout from the 1st day of October, to the 31st day of March, in each year, both days inclusive.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1820.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 1st of April, 1896, section 2 of the general fishery regulations for the province of Ontario, adopted on the 18th July, 1889, was amended by the addition of the following proviso thereto :

Provided that the close season for maskinongé in Rice Lake, in the province of Ontario, shall be from the 15th April to the 1st June in each year, both days inclusive.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1921.

By Order in Council of the 6th of November, 1895, in virtue of chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Pilotage Act," the harbour of Jegogan, in the county of Guysboro', and province of Nova Scotia, was included in the pilotage district of the harbour of St. Mary's and Liscomb, in the said county of Guysboro', established by the Order in Council of the 10th June, 1880, and the pilotage authority consisting of Captain William Murdoch, of Sherbrooke, William Pride, of St. Mary's, Captain James Hemlow, of Liscomb, constituted by the said Order in Council, were empowered to make the necessary rules and regulations for the harbour of Jegogan as part of said district.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 891.

By Order in Council of the 15th of November, 1895, in virtue of the provisions of the 5th section of "The Seamen's Act," chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes, separate shipping offices were established at the ports of Ahousett, Clayoquot and Kyuquot on the Island of Vancouver, British Columbia.

It was further ordered that the following persons be appointed shipping masters at the said ports namely :—

C. R. McDougall, at the port of Ahousett; John Grice, at the port of Clayoquot, and J. Maulman, at the port of Kyuquot.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1062.

By Order in Council of the 12th of December, 1895, in virtue of section 15 of "The Wrecks and Salvage Act," chapter 81 of the Revised Statutes, a district for the purposes of the said Act was established, to embrace all the coast line of the county of Queen's, in the province of Nova Scotia.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1115.

By Order in Council of the 12th of December, 1895, in virtue of section 5, chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," a shipping office was established at the port of Barclay Sound, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1178.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 12th of December, 1895, in virtue of section 5, chapter 74, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," a shipping office was established at the port of Hesquiat, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1178.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of January, 1896, in virtue of chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," a shipping office was established at the port of Massett Inlet, Queen Charlotte Island, in the province of British Columbia.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1442.

By Order in Council of the 5th of February, 1896, under the provisions of chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Wrecks, Casualties and Salvage," a district for the purposes of the Act was established in the province of Ontario, the limits of which should embrace all the waters of Lake Huron and the River St. Clair, lying within the boundaries of the Dominion of Canada, from the north limit of the township of Bosanquet, in the county of Lambton, southwardly to the southern limit of the town of Sarnia, in said county.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1534.

By Order in Council of the 24th of June, 1895, in virtue of chapter 74 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The Seamen's Act," a shipping office was established at the port of Parrsboro', in the county of Cumberland, and province of Nova Scotia.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2.

By Order in Council of the 13th of July, 1895, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 45 of the Acts of 45th Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend and consolidate the Acts relating to the office of Port Warden for the Harbour of Montreal," the following revised rules and by-laws of the office of port warden for the harbour of Montreal, and tariff of fees to be collected by the port warden of Montreal, sanctioned by the council of the Board of Trade, May, 1895, was approved:—

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

REVISED RULES AND BY-LAWS of the office of Port Warden of the harbour of Montreal, sanctioned by the Council of the Board of Trade, May, 1895, under Act 45 Vic., chap. 45, sec. 5.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

The limit of inland navigation herein referred to is as defined by the Department of Marine, *i.e.* Cape Chatte and Pointe des Monts, River St. Lawrence.

Whenever the port warden is mentioned in these rules and by-laws, it shall always be understood to apply also to the deputy port wardens.

1. The master of any vessel from ports without the limits of inland navigation shall, upon arrival in the port of Montreal, proceed to the office of the port warden, make a report of his vessel and cargo, and receive a copy of these rules and by-laws.

2.—Any interested party objecting to the application of these regulations by the port warden, can obtain an investigation by the Board of Examiners by requisition to the secretary of the Board of Trade, and their decision shall be final and conclusive. The party against whom the examiners shall decide, shall pay all expenses of such appeal, and the examiners shall determine the amount thereof which shall not exceed ten dollars.

3. The port warden shall keep in his office, records in full of all his proceedings, together with statements of the results of all examinations and inquiries made by him, which records may be inspected during business hours by any parties interested. He shall keep on record all certificates granted by him, and grant duplicates of the same as hereinafter provided, on payment of the regular fee.

4. All notifications and requests to the port warden must be made at his office in writing, and duly entered by the port warden in a book to be kept for that purpose.

5. The port warden, when requested in writing by the parties interested, shall arbitrate upon any dispute between the master or consignee of any ship or vessel and any proprietor, shipper or consignee of cargo.

6. The port warden may, in any case where he thinks it right and necessary, initiate proceedings and hold surveys, and obtain process, as if required by the parties concerned.

REGULATIONS REGARDING VESSELS INWARDS.

7. Any sea-going vessel arriving with cargo in the port of Montreal which has not previously legally broken bulk, shall have its hatches examined and opened by the port warden, and should they be opened by any other person, and any portion of the cargo be found to be damaged, these facts shall be *prima facie* evidence that such damage occurred in consequence of improper stowage or negligence on the part of the persons in charge of the vessel; and such default shall, until the contrary be shown, be chargeable to the owner, master, or other persons interested as part owners of the said vessel.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

8. The master of any vessel shall, immediately on the discovery of any damaged cargo, notify the port warden, who shall proceed to hold a survey on the same in the manner prescribed by law, before the same shall be moved out of the place in which it was originally stowed.

9. Upon notice and request to the port warden by any party interested, the port warden shall proceed in person to any warehouse, dwelling, or wharf and examine any merchandise, package, material, produce or other property said to have been damaged on board of any vessel, first notifying the master, agent, or other representative of such vessel thereof, and shall inquire and examine into and ascertain the nature, cause and extent of such damage, make a memorandum thereof, and record in the books of his office a full and complete statement thereof; and the port warden shall be entitled to call in one or two experts in his discretion, who shall assist him in such survey, and who shall make and sign a report on the same to be kept in the office of the port warden, and who shall for such service be entitled to a fee not exceeding five dollars each,—nor shall the total cost of such survey, in any case, exceed fifteen dollars, which shall be paid by the party or parties calling for such survey; and such cost shall be a lawful charge against any person liable for such damage to the party calling for such survey: Provided always, that such party shall notify the person so liable, his agent or representative (if he be resident or have a place of business in Montreal) of the intention to hold such survey, and of the time and place thereof. The port warden shall also have cognizance of all surveys of vessels or cargoes damaged, and on payment of the regular fee shall give certificates of such surveys.

10. The port warden shall, when required, estimate the value of any vessel, and shall be surveyor on any vessel which may have suffered wreck or damage, or which shall be deemed unfit to proceed on her voyage; he shall examine the hull, spars, rigging and all appurtenances thereof, shall specify what damage has occurred, and record in the books of his office a full and particular account of all surveys held on such vessel; he shall call to his assistance, if necessary, to aid him in such examination and survey, one or more experts, or other persons skilled in their profession, who shall each be entitled to a fee not exceeding five dollars for the first survey, and two dollars for each subsequent one on which their services may be required, but no such surveyor must be interested in the case. The port warden shall also be surveyor of the repairs necessary to render such vessel seaworthy, and his certificate that these repairs have been properly made shall be evidence that the vessel is seaworthy.

11. No goods, vessels or other property shall be sold as damaged for account of underwriters, unless a regular survey and condemnation has previously been had, and the port warden shall in all cases be one of the surveyors.

12. It shall be the duty of every auctioneer making a sale of any vessel condemned, or of ship's materials, or of goods damaged on board a ship or vessel, whether sea-going or of inland navigation, sold for benefit of underwriters or others concerned in the city of Montreal, to file a statement of the same at the office of the port warden within ten days after such sale. No underwriter's sale shall take place until after at least two days' public advertisement, in not less than two English newspapers and one French newspaper in the city of Montreal, unless the goods are of a perishable nature and, in the

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

judgment of the port warden, require immediate sale to save further damage, and such sales shall be held between eleven o'clock a.m. and three o'clock p.m.

REGULATIONS AFFECTING VESSELS OUTWARDS.

13. The master of any vessel intending to load grain for any port not within the limits of inland navigation, shall notify the port warden, who shall ascertain whether such vessel is in a fit state and condition to receive and carry her cargo in safety to its destination, and if in his opinion, she is unfit, he shall declare what repairs are necessary. While the different holds are being prepared the master shall notify the port warden from time to time, who shall see that each hold is in a fit and proper state and condition to receive grain, and shall enter in the books of his office all particulars connected with these surveys, and grant necessary certificates.

14. *Limbers.*—The limber-boards to be lifted and limbers and water courses to the ship's pumps to be cleaned where necessary.

Ceiling.—The seams of ceiling over water ballast tanks will require to be made grain-tight by nailing $\frac{1}{2}$ x 2 inch battens over them.

Flooring.—Where there are no ballast tanks nor permanent grain ceiling, a flooring will be required extending from the keelson to the turn of the bilge of 3 x 4 inch scantling, close boarded edge to edge, with two 1 inch boards breaking joints and made grain-tight, the cement between the frames above the ceiling to be examined and repaired if necessary, pump and other casings where passing through the ship's ceiling to be made grain-tight.

In vessels having water ballast tanks in No. 2 and 3 holds, the port warden in his discretion may grant a certificate and permit bulk grain to be loaded in No. 1 and No. 4 holds, provided that on examination, the ship's ceiling in these holds is found to be dry and in good order, the seams caulked and made grain-tight.

Shifting Boards.—Shifting boards must extend from the upper deck to the keelson when grain is carried in bulk, when grain is carried in bags the shifting boards must extend from deck to deck in the 'tween decks, and not less than four feet downwards from the beams in the lower holds.

Shifting boards to be built of two or three inch planks laid close on edge, properly secured to the hold pillars, or shored every eight feet of length and five feet of height of hold, the shores or braces to be 3 x 6 inches or 4 x 6 inches, according to length, and firmly secured at both ends; in the hatchways the shores not to be further apart than five feet of length of hatch. Filling pieces to be fitted between the beams where bulk grain is carried. Shifting boards to be fitted in the between decks when grain or flour in bags is carried. A bulkhead is to be built if the forward hold is continuous between No. 1 and No. 2 hatches.

Feeders.—Grain carried in bulk must be supplied by proper feeders, or else secured by bags of grain or other cargo.

Feeders to be constructed of 3 x 6 inch studding fitted inside of hatch coamings if possible, cleated at head and foot, boarded with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch boards on the inside of studding, shifting boards in centre to extend above bulk grain, and shored from side of feeders or hatch coamings; between deck scuttles to

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

be used as supplementary feeders, when practicable, the size of the box to be regulated by the port warden. Bunker hatches to be utilized as feeders when feasible. The quantity of bulk grain in the feeders should be equal to four inches of hold surface.

Stowage.—Steamers having one deck and beams may carry bulk grain to such a height as will permit the stowage over it of four heights of bagged grain, and where bagged grain or other cargo is used for securing the bulk grain, boards of one inch thickness must be laid close edge to edge on athwartship bearers not more than four feet apart, on the bulk grain to prevent it shifting. The bulk grain must be well trimmed up between the beams and in the wings, and all spaces completely filled.

There shall not be carried between the decks, or if the ship has more than two decks, between the main and upper decks, any heavy grain in bulk, except such as may be necessary for feeding the cargo in the hold, and is carried in properly constructed feeders.

No vessel over 400 tons register shall be permitted to load an entire cargo of grain in bulk,—oats excepted. Oats may be carried in bulk to any extent, irrespective of the tonnage of the ship, but subject to such regulations with reference to dunnage, lining and shifting boards, as the port warden may prescribe.

The master shall inform the port warden of the quantity of bunker coal his vessel may require to take in after leaving this port, so that due allowance may be made when the free-board is given. The free-board of all vessels to be regulated by the port warden, but the free-board is never to be less than that assigned under the provisions of the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act, 1890.

15. The master of any vessel, loaded for any port not within the limits of inland navigation, shall before proceeding on his voyage or clearing at the custom house for the same, notify the port warden, whose duty it shall then be to proceed on board such vessel and examine whether she is in a fit state to proceed to sea or not; if she is found unfit, the port warden shall state in what particular, and on what conditions only she will be deemed in a fit state to leave, and shall notify the master not to leave the port until the required conditions have been fulfilled; and in case of the master refusing or neglecting to fulfil the same, the port warden shall notify the collector of customs, in order that no clearance may be granted for the vessel until such required conditions have been fulfilled, and a certificate thereof granted by the port warden.

16. The port warden shall not issue his certificate of clearance to any vessel which in his judgment is too deeply laden to pass with safety through the ship channel between Montreal and Quebec.

17. No officer of customs shall grant a clearance to any vessel for the purpose of enabling her to leave the port of Montreal for any port not within the limits of inland navigation, until the master of such vessel produces to him a certificate from the port warden to the effect that all the requirements of these regulations have been fully complied with, nor until such master produces to him a certificate from the port warden that all the requirements of the fifteenth clause of these regulations have been fully complied with, and if

Department of Marine and Fisheries

any vessel attempts to leave the port of Montreal without a clearance for any port not within the limits of inland navigation, any officer of customs or any person acting under the direction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or the chief officer of the river police, may detain such vessel until such certificate is produced to him.

PENALTIES AND FEES.

18. The penalty provided by Act 45 Victoria, chapter 45, section 30, for every infringement or breach on the part of a master or owner of a vessel, of the provisions of the thirteenth clause of these regulations, is eight hundred dollars, and for every infringement or breach of the provisions of the eleventh clause of these regulations, twenty dollars; and every such penalty as aforesaid shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed by *The Interpretation Act* in cases where penalties are imposed, and the recovery not otherwise provided for.

19. The following fees shall be payable to the port warden by the parties employing him, but in case of a survey of cargo alleged to be improperly stowed, the party in the wrong shall pay the fee.

FEES TO BE COLLECTED BY THE PORT WARDEN OF MONTREAL, UNDER THE ACT 45 VIC., CHAP. 45, SEC. 28, AND APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Fees on shipments by sea-going vessels loaded for ports without the limits of inland navigation.

Wheat, pease, barley, malt, oats, Indian corn, oil cake, ores and minerals.....	Free.
Flour and meal, for every 1,000 barrels, and proportionate charge for every fractional quantity thereof.	\$0 75
Ashes, per barrel.....	0 01
Apples, per barrel.....	0 00½
Coal oil, per barrel.....	0 00½
Phosphates, per ton.....	0 01
Deals and sawn lumber, per 1,000 feet.....	0 00½
Staves, puncheon, per mille.....	0 08
Staves, pipe “.....	0 30
Staves, West India, “.....	0 08
Oxen and horses, per head.....	0 01
Sheep and hogs “.....	0 00½
On other articles not herein enumerated, being natural productions, per ton.....	0 02
On other articles not herein enumerated, and shipped from this port, being manufactured in whole or in part, per ton weight or measurement.....	0 03

And the same (three cents per ton weight or measurement) on all quantities or parcels of such other goods, exceeding in the whole shipment half a ton, though not amounting to one ton weight or measurement; but no fee to be

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

charged in respect to such other articles for any shipment not amounting to half a ton, or any fractional part of a ton, in any shipment exceeding one or more tons.

Fees for Surveys and Certificates.

First survey of hatches and (or) cargo, including certificate.....	\$1 00
Every subsequent survey.....	0 50
Every survey on damaged goods on wharf or in store, with certificate, value \$200 and under.....	1 00
Over that value.....	2 00
Survey of hull and (or) sails, spars and rigging of any vessel damaged or arriving in port in distress.	5 00
Every subsequent survey.....	1 00
Survey to ascertain if ship is seaworthy, with certificate	2 50
Survey that repairs ordered, if not seaworthy, have been made, with certificate.....	2 00
Valuation of a vessel for average under 500 tons.....	5 00
Valuation of a vessel for average 500 to 1,000 tons, \$1 per 100 tons, but not to exceed.....	7 50
Survey of cargo reported to have shifted, with certificate.....	4 00
General superintendence of vessels loading grain and general cargo, with certificate.....	5 00
Settling disputes between master and consignee of ship and owners of cargo.....	2 50
For certificate under seal or copy of record or document	1 00
Every extra copy of every certificate.....	0 25
For the appeal of any case from the port warden to the board of examiners, payable by the party against whom the decision is given, in no case more than ...	10 00

Fees on vessels for Ports in the Gulf, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

The fees on shipments and that of five dollars for general superintendence of vessels loading grain and general cargo shall, in the case of vessels going to Gulf ports without the limits of inland navigation, to ports in the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island and in the colony of Newfoundland, be commuted to an inclusive charge on vessel and cargo of five dollars for each trip.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR LINING SAILING VESSELS FOR GRAIN IN BULK.

☞ *The requirements of this specification can be modified at the discretion of the Port Warden, with consent of the Board of Examiners.*

1. The vessel to be divided into bins by bulkheads.
2. The floor of the bin to be considered as extending from the keelson to the turn of the bilge. The sides of the bin to extend from the turn of the bilge to the deck. The ends of the bin to consist of bulkheads athwart ships, extending from ceiling of vessel to the deck, or lower hold beams, as the case may be.
3. The floor of the bin to be laid upon bearing joists, of not less scantling than three by four inches, set on edge and properly butted to each other, and not to be further apart than two feet from centre to centre.
4. The ends of all bearing joists to be properly nailed and secured to prevent their slipping or shifting, and, where they bear upon the ceiling of the vessel, to be so fitted as to conform to the shape of the ceiling. The bearing joists to be strutted or blocked from the ceiling of the vessel by scantling of not less than three by four inches, and at such distances apart as not to exceed seventeen inches from centre to centre, these struts or blocks to be fitted at right angles, or square with the bearing joists, and to be properly fitted and fastened firmly to the ceiling. The height of bearing joists to be according to tonnage of vessel.
5. The boarding of floor of bin to be of one-inch boards laid close edge to edge and doubled with one-inch boards laid close edge to edge, so as to break joints and be grain-tight, and the ends always to bear on joists and longitudinally to conform to the ceiling of the vessel, all the boarding of floor to be well and sufficiently nailed. All joints to be made close and grain-tight.
6. The sides of the bin to be furred or dunnaged off from the sides of vessels not less than one inch, the furrings or dunnage pieces for this purpose to be placed not further apart than two feet from centre to centre, and to be boarded over with one-inch boards after the manner of clapboarding, with not less than two inches overlap, as high as two feet above the lower beam, for loose grain, all to be well and securely nailed, and joints made close and grain-tight.
7. The forward and after bulkheads forming the ends of the bins to have studs in one length extending from ceiling of vessel to the under side of deck, to be of plank three inches in thickness and ten inches in breadth, to be of one piece and placed not over twenty inches apart, and well and securely fastened and cleated at their heels or lower ends, and also braced from one to the other to prevent them shifting and to be clapboarded after the same manner as sides of bin. The athwartship bulkheads to be built in the same manner, and to be properly shored up and fastened, and all lining requiring repairs to be opened out for inspection as directed by the port warden.
8. Shifting boards must be well secured to each side of stanchions, and the stanchions themselves well secured to the keelson and beams, and are to extend to the keelson from lower side of upper deck beams, and to be of one-inch boards in lower hold on each side of stanchion, and one two-inch or two

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

one-inch boards in thickness on each side of the stanchions in between decks, from upper side of lower beam to under side of deck, to be well fastened and properly and sufficiently shored or braced when required, the braces not to be less than three by five inches. The stanchions which are required in hatchways to be not further apart than five feet from centre to centre, and well secured at their heads by shores and braces from the coamings of hatches, and between deck carlings, the braces to be not less than three by five inches, if over twelve feet in length to be six by three inches, and properly butted and secured at their ends.

9. All lumber used, to be dry, well seasoned and free from rent or shakes, and ring or black knots, and the work to be done in a workmanlike manner, to the satisfaction of the port warden.

10. All air streaks or openings through the ceiling of vessels to be closed up and made grain-tight before the lining is put on.

11. The limber boards to be taken up and limbers cleaned out, when necessary.

12. Should any shores, braces or any part of the lining be removed at any time by stevedores, or others employed by the master of the vessel, the pieces so removed to be replaced before clearance certificate is granted.

13. All grain covering to be close-boarded edge to edge, and transverse bearers to be not further apart than three feet.

14. When grain in bags is carried in 'tween decks, the sides of the vessel to be properly dunnaged not less than two inches, all knees of wood or iron to be boxed in properly, so as not to damage the grain by damp or sweat.

15. The pump-well case or passage to extend from the deck to the pump-well, close and underneath the deck beams, then directly down to ceiling.

16. The pump-well, chain-locker and water tanks to be cased with lining boards made grain-tight.

17. When flour is carried on top of grain, the boarding between is to be laid double, each board to be securely nailed and fastened to prevent its shifting.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 241.

By Order in Council of the 10th of October, 1895, in virtue of section 15 of the Wrecks and Salvage Act (chapter 81, Revised Statutes of Canada), two districts for the purpose of the Act were established in the county of Antigonish, and province of Nova Scotia; the first division to extend from the boundary line between Pictou and Antigonish counties, on the Gulf shore, to the mouth of Antigonish Harbour; the other division to extend from the mouth of Antigonish Harbour to the boundary line between Antigonish and Guysboro' counties on the Strait of Canso.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 686.

Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works.

By Order in Council of the 18th of February, 1896, the following tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for the season of 1896, for the use of their works was approved :—

Tariff proposed to be charged by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company during season 1896.

TOLLS.	Per 1,000 ft. B.M.
Through Quinze Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	2 cts.
Through Des Joachims Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under	1½ “
Through Fort William Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	¼ “
Through Allumette Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	1 “
Through Melons Chenail Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	⅓ “
Through Quio Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	3½ “
Through Thompson's Bay Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	4½ “
Through Chaudière Assorting Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	1½ “
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (north side) to head of Hull Slide—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	5½ “
Through Boom at outlet of Hull Slide—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	1 “

The Tolls on timber, other than saw-logs 17 feet and under, passing the foregoing Booms will be :—

Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates of toll.

Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates of toll.

Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates of toll.

Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates of toll.

Department of Public Works.

BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
Through Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	2½ cts.
Through Fort William Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	3 “
Through Allumette Boom, including sweeping in Allumette Lakes—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	2½ “
Through Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping in Coulonge Lake—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	1½ “
Through Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Calumet Chenail—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	10 “
Through Quio Boom, including sweeping in Chats and Deschênes Lakes—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	10 “
Through Thompson's Bay Booms—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	5 “
Through Chaudière Assorting Booms—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	5 “
Through Booms from head of Deschênes Rapids (North Side) to head of Hull Slide—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	10 “

The Boom Working and Driving Expense rates on timber, other than saw-logs 17 feet and under, passing the foregoing Booms, will be :—

Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.

Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B.M., 1½ saw-log rates.

Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

TOWING RATES.

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
From Des Joachims Boom to Fort William Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	9 cts.
From Schyan to Fort William Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	6 “
From Fort William Boom to Pembroke—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	4½ “

Department of Public Works.

TOWING RATES—*Concluded.*

	Per 1000 ft. B.M.
From Petewawa to Allumette Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ cts.
From Fort William Boom to Allumette Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	6 “
From Pembroke to Allumette Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ “
From Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.	5 “
From Melons Chenail Boom to Lapasse—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	3 “
From Chenaux Boom and Bonnechère to Braeside—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.	5 “
From Chenaux Boom to Arnprior or Chats Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	8 “
From Bonnechère to Arnprior—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	6 “
From Bonnechère to Chats Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	8 “
From Arnprior to Chats Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
From Quio Booms, Mohr's Island Boom and Buckam's Bay to Aylmer or Deschênes Rapids—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	9 “
From Quio Booms to Buckam's Bay—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
From Quio Boom to Mohr's Island Boom—	
Saw-logs, 17 feet and under.....	1 $\frac{4}{5}$ “

On the foregoing stretches the towing rates on timber, other than saw-logs 17 feet and under, will be:—

- Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, square or waney board, per 1,000 cubic feet, 15 saw-log rates.
- Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 30 feet long, per 1,000 feet B.M., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ saw-log rates.
- Red and white pine, tamarack, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, 30 feet and upwards in length, per 1,000 feet B.M., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ saw-log rates.
- Cords of wood, shingle bolts and other lumber, per cord of 128 cubic feet, 2 saw-log rates.

Department of Public Works.

RAFT TOWING.

	Per Crib.
From Des Joachims to Narrows.....	65 cts.
“ Narrows to Allumette Rapids.....	35 “
“ Petewawa to Allumette Rapids.....	40 “
“ Allumette Boom to Paquette's Rapids.....	40 “
“ Head of Coulonge Lake to Lapasse.....	40 “
“ Lapasse to Bryson.....	30 “
“ Chenaux Boom to Chats Rapids.....	60 “
“ Bonnechère to Chats Rapids.....	50 “
“ Arnprior to Chats Rapids.....	25 “
“ Quio Boom to Deschênes Rapids.....	75 “

Towing per hour where there is no specified rate per piece or per crib :—

	Per hour.
Steamers:—Hamilton, G. B. Green, E. H. Bronson, Alex. Fraser, C. B. Powell, J. L. Mur- phy, and Albert.....	\$ 6 00
Steamers:—Hiram Robinson, and Pembroke.....	5 00
Steamer :—G. B. Pattee.....	2 00
Steamer :—Samson.....	1 00

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1650.

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 in vol. xxix. of the *Canada Gazette*, at the pages stated, viz. :—

	PAGE.
American Tobacco Co. of Canada ; capital \$1,000,000 ; September 13th, 1895.....	469
Bain Wagon Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; January 3rd, 1896.....	1241
Beaver Line ; capital \$250,000 ; March 27th, 1896.....	1782
Bicycle Accident Repair Co. of Canada ; capital \$10,000, September 13th, 1895.....	496
Blaisdell Paper Pencil Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; February 28th, 1896 ...	1617
Brantford Bicycle Supply Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; January 10th, 1896...	1294
Britannia Mining Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; October 4th, 1895.....	588
Canada Switch and Spring Co. ; supplementary ; August 9th, 1895.....	252
Canadian Composing Co. ; capital \$21,000 ; January 24th, 1896.....	1392
Canadian Cone Coupler Carriage Co. ; capital increased to \$50,000 ; January 10th, 1896.....	1293
Canadian Fibre Chamois Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; January 3rd, 1896....	1240
Canadian Hammock Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$6,000 ; March 20th, 1896.....	1740
Canadian Jockey Club ; capital \$10,000 ; November 15th, 1895	892
Canadian Mining and Development Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; August 2nd, 1895	205
Canadian Typograph Co. ; supplementary ; November 15th, 1895.....	892
Carey Wire Sewing Machine Co. ; capital increased to \$350,000 ; February 7th, 1896.....	1494
Chanteloup Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; August 2nd, 1895...	205
Capital increased to \$200,000 ; January 9th, 1896.....	1293
Chaudière Machine and Foundry Co. ; capital \$15,000 ; September 13th, 1895.....	496
Continental Twine and Cordage Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; December 28th, 1895	1241
Crescent Watch Case Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; October 4th, 1895.....	588
Cork Co. of Canada ; capital \$15,000 ; July 19th, 1895.....	111
Cottingham Varnish Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; December 27th, 1895.....	1183
Deschenes Electric Co. ; capital \$60,000 ; January 9th, 1896.....	1294
Dominion Cartridge Co. ; capital increased to \$250,000 ; August 9th, 1895.....	252
Dominion Cold Storage Co. ; capital \$300,000 ; October 4th, 1895.....	587
Dominion Engraving Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; August 9th, 1895.....	252
Dominion Woollen Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$300,000 ; March 13th, 1896.....	1699

Department of the Secretary of State.

	PAGE.
Gartshore Thompson Pipe and Foundry Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; March 20th, 1896.....	1740
Granite Creek Mining Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; January 24th, 1896.....	1391
Gault Brothers Co. ; capital \$750,000 ; April 10th, 1896.....	1884
Hamilton Bridge Works Co. ; capital increased to \$150,000 ; October 4th, 1895.....	588
Imperial Brush Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$140,000 ; August 30th, 1895.....	388, 587
International Trading Co. ; capital \$32,000 ; October 25th, 1895.....	745
J. Stevens & Son ; capital \$50,000 ; December 6th, 1895.....	1019
Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co. ; capital \$1,000,000 ; January 17th, 1896.....	1341
New Richmond Lumber Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; December 20th, 1895..	1121
North American Graphite Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; February 7th, 1896.	1494
North American Transportation Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; January 17th, 1896.....	1341
Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; December 13th, 1895.....	1066
North Pacific Lumber Co. ; capital increased to \$100,000 ; October 4th, 1895.....	588
Okotoks Irrigation Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; February 14th, 1896.....	1494
Ontario Graphite Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; April 10th, 1896.....	1884
Ottawa Trading Co. ; capital \$8,000 ; November 22nd, 1895.....	933
Power Rope and Belting Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; January 3rd, 1896.....	1241
Presbyterian Review Co ; capital \$40,000 ; December 6th, 1895.....	1019
Railway Securities Co. ; capital \$250,000 ; December 13th, 1895.....	1066
Rat Portage Fish Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; December 13th, 1895.....	1066
S. B. Chandler, Son & Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; September 6th, 1895.....	430
S. Carsley Co. ; capital \$600,000 ; December 6th, 1895.....	1019
Shearer and Brown Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; October 4th, 1895..	588
Smoke Preventer Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; April 10th, 1896.....	1884
Tillson Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; November 22nd, 1895.....	933
Walter H. Cottingham & Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; January 24th, 1896..	1392

Department of Trade and Commerce.

Department of Trade and Commerce.

By Proclamation dated the 13th of August, 1895, in virtue of the Act 58th and 59th Victoria, chapter 23, and intituled "An Act to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894," fresh salmon was permitted to be imported into Canada free of duty, until further order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 290.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACTS OF IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT, IMPERIAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES,
AND CANADIAN ORDERS IN COUNCIL, PROCLAMATIONS, &C., HAVING
FORCE OF LAW.

IMPERIAL ACTS.

58-59 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 21.

	PAGE.
An Act to provide for prohibiting the catching of Seals at certain periods in Behring Sea and other parts of the Pacific Ocean adjacent to Behring Sea, and for regulating the Seal Fisheries in those seas.....	iii

58-59 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 43.

An Act to amend the Naturalization Act, 1870, so far as respects children of Naturalized British Subjects in the service of the Crown resident out of the United Kingdom.....	vii
---	-----

58-59 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 44.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council.....	ix
--	----

59 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 3.

An Act for removing doubts as to the validity of an Act passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada respecting the Deputy Speaker of the Senate.....	xi
---	----

IMPERIAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES.

Despatch transmitting "Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895"...	xv
Foreign Enlistment Act—Powers of naval officers in cases of emergency under.....	xvii
Merchant Shipping, tonnage measurement of Danish vessels	xxi
Merchant Shipping, tonnage measurement of vessels of the United States of America.	xix
Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Order in Council, 1895.....	xv

CANADIAN ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATIONS.

	PAGE.
Agriculture, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xxv
Indian Affairs, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xxvi
Inland Revenue, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of	xxvii
Interior, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of	xl
Justice, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	lvi
Marine and Fisheries, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	lvii
Public Works, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	lxx
Secretary of State, Letters patent incorporating companies issued by the Department of the.....	lxxiv
Trade and Commerce, Proclamation respecting the Department of...	lxxvi

INDEX

TO

IMPERIAL ACTS AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL, AND CANADIAN ORDERS IN COUNCIL, PROCLAMATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS.

	PAGE.
AGRICULTURE , Orders in Council relating to the Department of.	xxv
Ahousett, shipping office established at the port of	lx
Alberta, lands reserved for stock watering purposes withdrawn.....	lv
Antigonish, wrecks and salvage districts established in.....	lxix
Athabaska, additional area added to district of.....	xlix
BARCLAY Sound, shipping office opened at the port of.....	lx
Bass fishing regulations for New Brunswick amended.....	lviii
Behring Sea, Act to prohibit sealing in, and other parts of Pacific Ocean (U.K.).....	iii
Black Rock and Bridgeburgh ferry regulations.....	xxviii
Bow River, Calgary Water Power Co. may use waters of.....	lv
Bowser's self measuring pump admitted to verification	xxvii
Brandon added to inspection division of Manitoba	xxvii
Bridgeburgh and Black Rock ferry regulations.....	xxviii
British Columbia —	
Coal for domestic purposes may be mined by settlers in.....	lii
Dues on lumber cut in British Columbia.....	liii
Kaslo, raw leaf tobacco may be imported at.....	xxxv
Nelson do do	xxxv
New Westminster, regulations affecting public lands in....	xj
Shipping offices established at ports in Vancouver Island...	lx, lxi
Buckingham and Cumberland ferry regulations	xxxvii
Bulbs and growing plants in earth from Japan, importation of, pro- hibited	xxv
CALGARY Irrigation Company, time for construction of works extended	xi
Calgary Water Power Co. may use waters of Bow River	lv
Cattle in transit to port of St. John, N.B.....	xxv
Civil Service, provision respecting naturalization of children of civil servants resident abroad (U.K.).....	vi

	PAGE.
Clayoquot, shipping office established at the port of.....	lx
Coal for domestic purposes may be mined by settlers in Manitoba, &c., under certain restrictions	lii
Colonial Chief Justice or Judges to be members of Judicial Committee of Privy Council, Act (U.K.).....	ix
Corporations incorporated out of Manitoba, disallowance of Act respecting	lvi
Culling of timber, fees for.....	xxxix
Cumberland and Buckingham ferry regulations	xxxvii
DENMARK , tonnage measurement of vessels of	xxi
Disallowance of Act respecting corporations incorporated out of Manitoba	lvi
Dog Island, Lake Winnipegosis, set apart for purposes of Indian reserve	lii
Dorchester, military prisoners may be confined in penitentiary at ...	lvi
Dues on lumber cut in British Columbia.....	liii
EEL Ground band of Indians, regulations respecting approved.....	xxvi
Electric light inspection, regulations respecting.....	xxvii
FERRY between Bridgeburgh and Black Rock, regulations re- specting	xxviii
Buckingham and Cumberland	xxxvii
Montebello and McGovern's Point.....	xxxvi
St. Thomas d'Alfred and Montebello	xxxvii
Fishery regulations for Ontario amended.....	lvii
Bass fishery regulations in New Brunswick amended.....	lviii
Manitoba and North-west Territories amended	lviii
Maskinongé, close season for, in Rice Lake	lx
Prince Edward Island amended.....	lvii, lviii
Trout fishery regulations amended.....	lix
Foreign Enlistment Act —Powers of naval officers in cases of emer- gency under.....	xvii
Franklin , provisional district of formed.....	xlvii
French Treaty Act, 1894 , proclamation bringing into force	lvi
Fruit culture , regulations respecting in New Westminster district ..	xlv
"GAMBLER'S" Band of Indians.—area set apart as reserve for....	liii
Gibson Band of Indians —regulations respecting roads approved	xxvi
Gill net fishing licenses may be issued to settlers in Ontario	lvii
Grain , classification of.....	xxx
Fees for inspection cancelled.....	xxxix
Granby , raw leaf tobacco may be imported at.....	xxxix
Grand Rapids , lands set apart for Indian purposes near.....	lv

INDEX.

lxxx

	PAGE:
HAY lands for Indians of George Gordon and Muscowequan Bands	liii
Hesquiat, shipping office established at port of.....	lxi
Hochelaga leather and hides inspection division to be added to that of Montreal.....	xxxv
Homestead entries, and sales affecting timbered lands in New Westminster.....	xli
INDIAN Affairs, Orders in Council relating to Department of.....	xxvi
Indians, Dog Island Reserve, Lake Winnipegosis, set apart.....	lii
Eel Ground Band, regulations respecting approved.....	xxvi
Fishery regulations for Ontario.....	lvii
Gibson Reserve, regulations respecting roads approved.....	xxvi
Grand Rapids, lands set apart as reserve near.....	lv
Hay lands for George Gordon and Muscowequan Bands ...	liii
Saugeen Band, regulations respecting confirmed.....	xxvi
Steep Rock Point Reserve withdrawn from operation of Dominion Lands Act.....	xlvii
Swan Lake, area set apart as reserve at.....	xxvi
"The Gambler's" Band, lands set apart as reserve for.....	liii
Inland Revenue, Orders in Council relating to Department of.....	xxvii
Interior, Orders in Council relating to the Department of.....	xl
JAPAN—Importation of bulbs and growing plants in earth prohibited.....	xxv
Jegogan, pilotage authority established for harbour of.....	lx
Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895 (U.K.).....	ix
Justice, Orders in Council relating to Department of.....	lvi
KASLO, B.C., raw leaf tobacco may be imported at.....	xxxv
Keewatin, proposed additional area to be annexed to district of.....	xlix
Manitoba Penitentiary to be a prison for district of.....	liii
Kyuquot, shipping office established at the port of.....	lx
LEATHER and hides inspection division of Hochelaga to be added to Montreal.....	xxxv
Letters patent of incorporation issued by the Department of the Secretary of State.....	lxxiv
License issued to Calgary Water Power Company to use waters of Bow River.....	lv
Lobster fishery regulation in Prince Edward Island amended.....	lvii
Extension of close season for.....	lviii
Lumber cut in British Columbia, dues on.....	liii
MACKENZIE, provisional district of formed.....	xlviii
Manitoba—Coal for domestic purposes may be mined by settlers in...	lii
Disallowance of Act respecting corporations incorporated out of.....	lvi

	PAGE.
Manitoba—Penitentiary, lands reserved for	liii
School lands may be leased for grazing purposes.....	xlvi
Swamp lands vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of....	I
Whitefish, close season for amended.....	lviii
Marine and Fisheries, Orders in Council relating to the Department of.	lvii
Maskinongé, close season for in Rice Lake	lx
Massett Inlet, shipping office, established at port of.....	lxi
Measures of capacity, rules respecting amended.....	xxxv
Measuring of timber, fees for	xxxix
Merchant shipping—Danish ships, tonnage measurement of.....	xxi
United States of America ships—tonnage measurement of..	xix
Mica mining locations, areas increased	lv
Military prisoners may be confined in Dorchester penitentiary.....	lvi
Montebello and McGovern's Point ferry regulations	xxxvi
Montreal, rules and by-laws of office of Port Warden of.....	lxii
NATURALIZATION Act, amendment, 1895 (U.K.).....	vii
Naval officers' powers in cases of emergency under Foreign Enlistment Act.....	xvii
Nelson, B.C., raw leaf tobacco may be imported at.....	xxxv
New Brunswick—Bass fishery regulations amended.....	lviii
Dorchester, military prisoners may be confined in penitentiary at.....	lvi
Lobsters, close season for.....	lviii
Trout fishery regulations amended.....	lix
Niagara River—Bridgeburgh and Black Rock ferry regulations.....	xxviii
North-west Territories to be divided into provisional districts.....	xlvii
Coal for domestic purposes may be mined by settlers in.. ..	lii
Manitoba Penitentiary to be a penitentiary for.....	liii
Regina reserve open to settlement.....	liii
Stock watering purposes, lands set apart for.....	liv
Whitefish, close season for amended.....	lviii
Nova Scotia—Antigonish wrecks and casualties districts established.	lxix
Lobsters, close season for.....	lviii
Parrsboro', shipping office established at.....	lxi
Pilotage authority for harbour of Jegogan established.....	lx
Queen's County coast line to be a district under Wrecks and Salvage Act.....	lx
Trout fishery regulations amended.....	lix
ONTARIO —Close season for maskinongé in Rice Lake.....	lx
Fishery regulations amended.....	lvii
Wrecks and salvage district established for Lake Huron and River St. Clair.....	lxi

INDEX.

lxxviii

	PAGE.
PARRSBORO', shipping office established at port of.....	lxi
Penitentiary, military prisoners may be confined in Dorchester.....	lvi
Tracts of land reserved for purposes of Manitoba.....	lii
Pilotage authority for Harbour of Jégogan established.....	lx
Port warden of harbour of Montreal, rules and by-laws affecting.....	lxi
Prince Edward Island—Lobster fishery regulation amended.....	lvii
Close season for	lviii
Trout fishing regulations amended	lix
Public lands in British Columbia, regulations respecting.....	xl
Public Works, Orders in Council relating to Department of.....	lxx
Pump (Bowser's) admitted to verification as a liquid measure of capacity	xxvii
QUARANTINE —Importation of bulbs and growing plants from Japan prohibited.....	xxv
Queen Charlotte Island—Shipping office established at Massett Inlet.....	lxi
Queen's County wrecks and salvage district established.....	lx
Quebec—Lobsters, close season for.....	lviii
REGINA reserve open to settlement.....	liii
Resurvey of meridian line between certain sections west of the principal meridian.....	lii
Royalty on coal mined by settlers for domestic purposes.....	lii
SALMON , fresh, may be imported free	lxxvi
Saugeen Band of Indians—Regulations respecting confirmed.....	xxvi
School lands in Manitoba may be leased for grazing purposes under certain conditions.....	xlvi
Seal Fisheries (North Pacific) Act, 1895 (U.K.).....	iii
Act transmitted	xv
Order in Council concerning, 1895.....	xv
Secretary of State, letters patent of incorporation issued by the Department of the.....	lxxiv
Senate, Deputy Speaker of, Act (U.K.).....	xi
Shipping masters appointed at ports in Vancouver Island.....	lx
Shipping offices established in Vancouver Island.....	lx, lxi
Nova Scotia.....	lxi
Speaker of the Canadian Senate Act (U.K.).....	xi
Proclamation bringing Act into force	lvi
Speckled trout, fishing through ice prohibited.....	lix
Steep Rock Point Reserve withdrawn from operation of Dominion Lands Act.....	xlvii
Stock watering purposes, lands set apart for.....	liv
Lands in Alberta withdrawn.....	lv
St. John, N.B., regulations concerning United States cattle shipped from.. ..	xxv

	PAGE.
St. Mary's and Liscomb pilotage district, harbour of Jegogan added to.....	lx
St. Thomas d'Alfred and Montebello ferry regulations.....	xxxvi
Swamp lands vested in Her Majesty for the province of Manitoba....	1
Swan Lake, area set apart for Indian reserve at.	xxvi
TIMBER, fees for measuring and culling.....	xxxix
Tobaccó (raw leaf) may be imported at Granby, Que.....	xxxiv
Kaslo, B.C.....	xxxv
Nelson, B.C.....	xxxv
Trout fishing regulations amended.....	lix
UNGAVA, provisional district of formed....	xlvii
United States cattle at port of St. John, N.B., regulations respecting	xxv
United States of America, ships—measurement of tonnage of.....	xix
Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, tariff of tolls approved.....	lxx
VANCOUVER Island, shipping offices established in ports in.....	lx, lxi
WASHINGTON Treaty Act, 1888, proclamation abrogating section 14 of.....	lvi
Weighers (official), rules respecting, at elevators.....	xxxiii
Weights and measures, regulations respecting measures of capacity.	xxxv
Whitefish, close season for, in the North-west Territories.....	lviii
Wrecks and salvage districts established in Antigonish, N.S.....	lxix
Lake Huron and River St. Clair.....	lxi
Queen's, N.S.....	lx
YUKON, provisional district of formed..	xlviii

ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

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

BEING THE
SIXTH SESSION OF THE SEVENTH PARLIAMENT

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Second day of January, and closed by
Prorogation on the Twenty-third day of April, 1896*



HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN CAMPBELL HAMILTON-GORDON, EARL OF ABERDEEN
GOVERNOR GENERAL

VOL. I.
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1896



59 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, 1896, and the 30th June, 1897, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by Messages from His Excellency Preamble.
the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the same, that the sums herein-after 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-six, and the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, 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. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act, 1896.* Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$2,151,493.80
Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not granted for
exceeding in the whole two million one hundred and fifty- financial year
one thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and eighty 1895-96.
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-five, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in schedule A to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

\$87,772.17
granted for
financial year
1896-97.

3. 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 eighty-seven thousand seven hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventeen 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-six, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, 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 provi-
sion as to
N.W.T.

4. 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.

SCHEDULE A.

Sums granted to Her Majesty by this Act for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1896, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Department of Agriculture—To provide for the employment of H. B. Small for two months at \$90 45, being the difference between his former salary as secretary and his present superannuation allowance.....	\$ 180 90	
Further amount required for contingencies—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	2,000 00	
Stationery.....	500 00	
		2,680 90
Department of Indian Affairs—Further amount required for contingencies—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 100 00	
Sundries.....	500 00	
		600 00
Governor General's Secretary's Office—Further amount required for contingencies—		
Printing.....	\$ 300 00	
Sundries.....	3,000 00	
		3,300 00
Post Office Department—To provide for the payment to E. P. Stanton of the difference between his salary as a first-class clerk and that of a chief clerk, from the 1st July, 1895, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	\$ 300 00	
Further amount required for contingencies—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,700 00	
Sundries.....	800 00	
	2,500 00	
		2,800 00
Department of Militia and Defence—To provide for one month's pay of Abraham Marks as extra clerk.....	\$ 33 33	
To pay Major T. C. Watson for services rendered.....	33 33	
		66 66
Board of Civil Service Examiners—To pay J. F. Waters, as secretary to the Board, \$150, and W. Foran, for clerical assistance, \$50, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....		200 00
Department of the Interior—Further amount required to provide for the salary of William Peart, as temporary messenger from 1st January to 30th June, 1896, at the rate of \$300 per annum, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	\$ 150 00	
Further amount required to pay salary of T. W. Hodgins and Wm. O'Keefe, \$98 75 and \$91 respectively, from 1st May, 1896, to 30th June, 1896, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	189 75	
Further amount required for stationery.....	500 00	
		839 75
Printing Bureau—Cleaning, &c.....		100 00
Customs Department—Further amount required for contingencies—		
Sundries.....		2,000 00
Department of Public Works—Further amount required for contingencies—		
Stationery.....		600 00
Carried forward.....		13,187 31

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	13,187 31	
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
Privy Council Office—To provide for the salary of a temporary messenger, H. Potter, from 1st March to 30th June, 1896, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act.....	122 00	
Department of the Secretary of State—Additional amount required for stationery.....	500 00	13,809 31
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.		
To pay Mr. Justice Fournier the difference between his salary and his retiring allowance for the period between Sept. 12th and 30th, 1895.....	\$ 123 15	
To pay R. G. Davis for 27 days' services from 1st July to 27th July, 1895, as stenographer to the Chief Justice and Judges, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	52 41	
	175 53	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Additional amount required for circuit allowances.....	1,000 00	1,175 56
DOMINION POLICE.		
To pay a gratuity of three months' salary (one month's salary for each year's service) to the widow of the late Constable Richard Brown.....	100 65	
To provide for a retiring allowance to Constable W. H. Timbers.....	604 46	705 11
LEGISLATION.		
SENATE.		
Further amount required for salaries and contingencies.....	5,000 00	
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
To pay for a leather trunk for each new member elected since last session.....	\$ 200 00	
Additional amount required for—		
Sessional messengers.....	4,500 00	
Pages.....	1,000 00	
Charwomen.....	342 00	
Servants, wash-rooms.....	323 00	
Gas-man.....	48 00	
Sessional clerks.....	4,000 00	
Committees, shorthand writers, witnesses, &c.....	1,000 00	
Sessional French translators (including amount expended during recess on French translation).....	2,240 00	
To pay two extra clerks for session of 1896, at \$345 each.....	690 00	
Additional amount required to complete the Official Debates of the Sessions of 1895 and 1896.....	30,000 00	
	44,343 00	
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.		
To provide for the payment of the following sessional messengers for the balance of the session of 1895, from the 1st to the 22nd of July, inclusive, the appropriation for the year 1894-95 having provided for payment to the 30th of June only—		
Jos. Lafontaine, 22 days at \$2.50 per day.....	\$55 00	
Thos. W. Hodgins do do.....	55 00	
	\$ 110 00	
Carried forward.....	\$ 110 00	49,343 00
		15,689 98

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$110 00	49,343 00
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT—Concluded.		
To provide for the payment of the salaries (during 100 days) of two extra or sessional messengers, viz., Joseph Lafontaine and Thomas W. Hodgins, for services during the session of 1896, at \$2.50 per diem.....	500 60	610 00
		49,953 00
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
To pay certain claims in connection with World's Columbian Exposition.....	1,243 34	
To provide for the taking and compilation of the Census of Manitoba.....	15,000 00	
Further amount required for printing and compilation of English and French editions of Statistical Year-Book, 1894.....	2,200 00	
Experimental Farms—Further amount required for maintenance.....	3,500 00	
Experimental Farms—For printing bulletins.....	2,000 00	
		23,943 34
QUARANTINE.		
Cattle Quarantine—Further amount required.....	8,500 00	
Public Health and General Quarantine Service—Additional amount required for maintenance and general expenses.....	16,529 55	
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	600 00	
		25,629 55
PENSIONS.		
To pay the widow of the late Sergt. Colebrooke, N. W. M. P., a pension equal to one-half of the daily pay of her late husband, from 31st Oct., 1895, to 30th June, 1896, 244 days at 50c.....	122 00	
A gratuity equal to 12 months' pay of her late husband.....	365 00	
A compassionate allowance to his child equal to one-tenth of the pay of his late father, 244 days at 10c.....	24 40	
A gratuity equal to 4 months' pay.....	121 66	
		633 06
MILITIA.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
Arms and ammunition.....		1,000,000 00
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
Annual Drill—Amount required to provide for four days' additional drill pay of the Active Militia: 12 days' drill for field batteries in camp, city corps at their local headquarters.....	20,000 00	
Salaries and Wages—Civil employees in the military stores, public armouries, &c.....	8,000 00	
Pay and allowances—Active Militia at Schools of Instruction, including a school at Halifax, N.S., and Vancouver, B.C.—		
Pay and allowances.....	\$ 39,500 00	
Rations and supplies.....	4,000 00	
Transport.....	1,500 00	
		45,000 00
Gratuities to officers of the Active Militia Staff placed on the retired list.—Lieut.-Col. Turnbull, Royal Canadian Dragoons, Permanent Corps, Toronto, retired Nov. 1, 1895.....	1,606 00	
To provide for balance of pay and field pay of Major G. Guy as paymaster to the North-west forces during the suppression of the rebellion of 1885.....	1,067 20	
Carried forward.....	75,673 20	1,115,848 93

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	75,673 26	1,115,848 93
MILITIA.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Concluded.		
CONTINGENCIES.		
To pay Capt. F. Manley, late of the 10th Royals, Toronto, compensation for injuries sustained during the North-west rebellion... \$	500 00	
Compensation to Sergeant J. Watson, caretaker of the drill hall at Winnipeg, consequent upon the unsanitary state of the quarters in the building occupied by him as the caretaker.....	300 00	
	800 00	
MILITARY PROPERTIES.		
To provide for general repairs to barracks and military buildings.....	6,000 00	82,473 20
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
Improvements to Governor General's private car "Victoria".....	1,300 00	
CANALS.		
Lachine—Enlargement.....	10,000 00	
Cornwall do.....	74,000 00	
Rapid Plat do.....	87,000 00	
St. Lawrence River and Canals—Surveys.....	3,000 00	
Sault Ste. Marie—Equipment and construction.....	46,000 00	
Farran's Point—Dredging old canal.....	5,000 00	220,300 00
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS.		
Lachine—		
To complete electric light station..... \$	2,600 00	
Repairing wharfs around St. Gabriel, Nos. 3 and 4.....	3,500 00	
	6,100 00	
Cornwall—		
New gate lifter..... \$	4,000 00	
Repairs to new locks 15 and 17.....	4,000 00	
	8,000 00	
Iroquois—		
Dredging, renewing piers, &c.....	13,260 00	
Galops—		
Renewing lock gates, lock 26.....	4,000 00	
Farran's Point, superstructure of pier at entrance, lock 22.....	485 00	
Rideau—		
Final estimate, R. Weddell..... \$	2,275 00	
To pay James Cain $\frac{3}{4}$ of wages during time he was laid up from injuries received whilst on duty 5th April, 1895, from 5th April to 16th May, 1895, both inclusive, 36 days at \$1.75..	42 00	
To pay for land damages.....	10,030 00	
	12,317 00	
St. Peter's—Completing repairs to lock.....	10,000 00	
<i>General.</i>		
Expenses of Deep Water-way Commission.....	5,000 00	59,162 00
Carried forward.....		1,477,784 13

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,477,784 13
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
River St. Lawrence Ship Channel		20,000 00
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Halifax immigrant building	30,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
St. John Custom house—Amount due W. H. Thorne for interest on account for goods supplied	381 36	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c.	3,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	\$ 8,000 00	
Montreal Dominion Public Buildings	8,000 00	
	16,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Toronto Drill Hall—Balance due R. C. Windeyer, superintending architect	\$ 421 28	
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, &c.	3,000 00	
Petrolia Public Building—To provide for paying Joshua Garratt, contractor, interest on an overdue balance on final estimate rendered in his favour for contract and additional works performed	42 76	
Brockville Post Office—To provide for completing payments to Tompkins, Crain & Co., contractors in connection with contract and additional work performed	3,907 72	
	7,371 76	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Winnipeg Military Buildings—To pay W. C. Reamen, administrator of the estate of the late D. N. McDonald, the amount of his contract for heating barracks and mess-rooms at Fort Osborne, with hot water	3,200 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Victoria Post Office		20,000 00
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Lethbridge Post Office, Custom-house and Court-house—To complete payments	\$ 800 00	
Edmonton Registry and Land Offices	750 00	
Prince Albert Registry Office—To complete payments to contractor	350 00	
	1,900 00	
Carried forward	81,853 12	1,497,784 13

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	81,853 12	1,497,784 13
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING.		
Public Buildings, Ottawa, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, &c.....	\$ 10,000 00	
Rideau Hall, including grounds—Renewals, improvements, repairs, furniture and maintenance.....	4,000 00	
Gas and electric light—Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	5,000 00	
Lighting Dominion Public Buildings.....	6,500 00	
Rents, Dominion Public Buildings.....	2,500 00	
Telephone service—Public Buildings, Ottawa—Additional connections.....	30 00	
Water, Dominion Public Buildings—To provide for payment of arrears due to Quebec City Corporation for water supplied, 1893 to 1895.....	2,312 00	
	30,662 00	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Digby pier—Widening, &c.....	450 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works.....	5,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works.....	4,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Owen Sound Harbour—Balance due Porter & Canan for work performed in connection with their contract for pile revetment work, west side of harbour.....	1,204 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Increased facilities for navigation purposes at foot of Kootenay Rapids.....	4,000 00	
DREDGING.		
Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 8,000 00	
Quebec and Ontario.....	10,000 00	
Dredge vessels—Repairs.....	3,000 00	
	21,000 00	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Swing bridge over the Burlington Channel.....	15,000 00	
TELEGRAPH LINES.		
Telegraph Lines, Ontario—Removal of Pelee Island cable from Pigeon Bay and relaying via Dunney Light.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Telegraph Lines, British Columbia—Telegraphic connection of Lillooet with the Ashcroft-Barkerville line. To complete payments.....	700 00	
	2,200 00	
Carried forward.....	165,369 12	1,497,784 13

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	165,369 12	1,497,784 13
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.</i>		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Monument to the late Sir John A. Macdonald—To complete payments.....	\$ 240 50	
Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks, chief architect's office.....	2,200 00	
Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required first employed after 1st July, 1882, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act....	5,700 00	
	8,140 50	173,509 62
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
For fortnightly steam communication between Liverpool, G.B., and St. John, N.B., from November, 1895, to April, 1896, ten round trips.....	25,000 00	
Amount required for ocean mail service between Great Britain and Canada to July 8th, 1895.....	6,083 34	
For steam service between Canada, France and Belgium to June 30th, 1896.....	8,333 34	
For steam service between St. John and Digby.....	6,250 00	
		45,666 68
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
DOMINION STEAMERS.		
Repairs to Str. "Quadra" owing to casualty on Fulford Reef.....	12,000 00	
To provide for additional amount in connection with Winter Mail Service.....	2,000 00	
		14,000 00
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
To meet amount paid for construction of lights, unexpended balance of 1894-5 not being available after 31st August, 1895.....		17,780 71
FISHERIES.		
To provide for the payments to Collectors of Customs for services in connection with issuing of fishing licenses to United States vessels during season 1895.....	278 55	
To provide for the payment of \$15 each to customs and other officers for services in compiling and forwarding daily reports in connection with the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau for season of 1895.....	450 00	
To pay Samuel Wilnot's expenses incurred by him in connection with the Ottawa Hatchery and the Ontario Fisheries Commission.....	45 55	
To pay amount to J. W. Colclough as an honorarium for services performed as Fishery Overseer.....	100 00	
To pay J. C. Bourinot, one of the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau reporters, whose name was omitted from the list of 1894.....	15 00	
To pay Ed. Hackett arrears of salary from 9th Sept. to 17th Dec., 1892.....	214 40	
To pay W. B. Deacon arrears of salary from 6th July, 1891, to 11th Jan., 1892.....	93 15	
Further amount required for the protection of the Fisheries.....	5,000 00	
To meet law expenses on suits against Newfoundland Government for recovery of bait-license fees illegally exacted from Canadian fishing vessels in 1890.....	1,250 00	
Amount required to pay balance of contract for the construction of the steamers "Constance," "Curlew" and "Petrel".....	2,393 31	
To pay balance of account of A. L. Belyea for professional services, disbursements, &c., in connection with Behring Sea Arbitration.....	577 40	
		10,417 36
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
Amount required to complete the service of the year.....	35,000 00	
Amount required to pay claim of Wm. Gordon for horse shoeing at the rate of 75c. per shoe instead of 50c. already paid.....	613 25	
		35,613 25
Carried forward.....		1,794,771 75

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,794,771 75
INDIANS.		
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		
To compensate John Ormiston, Collector of Customs of the Port of Gananoque, for services as agent of the Department of Indian Affairs, for the sale of islands in the River St. Lawrence during the seasons of 1894 and 1895	\$ 200 00	
To provide for legal and other expenses incurred on behalf of the Mississaguas of the Credit in connection with the presentation of their claims to the Board of Arbitrators.....	2,000 00	
	2,200 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,000 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Medical attendance and medicines.....	500 00	
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
To pay the Archbishopial Corporation of St. Boniface for 44 acres of land, being the site of the Indian Industrial School at St. Boniface.....	\$ 2,000 00	
To provide for the purchase of seed grain for reserves in the North-west Territories.....	600 00	
To provide for the outlay necessary to keep the agricultural implements upon the reserves in proper repair.....	300 00	
To provide for necessary repairs to agency and farm buildings, N. W. T.....	300 00	
	3,200 00	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
To compensate "Sam," Indian of the Songhees Band, near Victoria, B. C., for the loss of his house and contents, burned by order of the officer in charge of the quarantine during the small-pox epidemic in the summer of 1893.....	\$ 220 00	
To provide an additional amount for surveys, British Columbia....	600 00	
	820 00	
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Amount required to provide for continuing artesian boring in the North-west Territories.....	3,957 97	
Amount required to pay Hugh Cameron for 31 days' wages at \$1.75.....	54 25	
		4,012 22
MISCELLANEOUS.		
To provide for the purchase of seed grain and implements in connection with the scheme for improving the condition of the half-breeds in the North-west Territories.....	2,000 00	
To defray the expense of delimiting the boundary between Canada and the United States along the frontiers of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.....	25,000 00	
To recoup the North-west Mounted Police for temporary relief afforded in cases of actual destitution, and for the purchase of seed grain for distribution among distressed settlers in the North-west Territories.....	31,000 00	
To pay L. W. Herchmer, expenditure incurred by him for legal advice, counsel, fees, &c., in connection with the charges preferred against him as commissioner of N. W. M. P.	1,241 60	
Additional amount required for the election under the Canada Temperance Act in Westmoreland County, N. B.....	500 00	
Carried forward.....	59,741 60	1,806,503 97

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	59,741 60	1,806,503 97
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
Amount required to pay J. L. P. O'Hanly, C.E., for services investigating the subject of the probable effect of the Chicago drainage canal upon the lakes and harbour levels.....	2,500 00	
To pay travelling expenses of the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries in connection with the Imperial Committee for the Manning of British Ships.....	746 89	
To pay compassionate allowance to John McDonald for injuries sustained in loading freight on Str. "Stanley".....	200 00	
		63,188 49
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Further amount required for schools, clerical assistance, printing, &c.....		25,000 00
COLLECTION OF REVENUE.		
CUSTOMS.		
Further amount required for salaries and contingencies:—		
Province of Quebec.....	\$ 5,175 00	
do Manitoba.....	2,000 00	
do Prince Edward Island.....	875 00	
do British Columbia.....	4,150 00	
do North-west Territories.....	1,790 00	
do Fort Cudahy.....	2,813 00	
do Yukon District.....	2,813 00	
Cruiser "Constance"—Further amount required to meet cost of maintenance and repairs.....	11,062 97	
		27,865 97
ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.		
Further amount required to meet unpaid accounts for electrical supplies as well as five months' salary of inspector of electricity.....	2,000 00	
CULLERS' FEES.		
Further amount required to meet expenditure.....		600 00
LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.		
To repay the applicants for licenses, \$220.00; Less—at credit of Inland Revenue special account, \$207.39.....		12 61
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>Railways.</i>		
Compassionate allowance to the following sufferers by the accident on the I. C. Ry. at Lévis: Mrs. S. Godbout, \$200; Albert Coffin and family, \$500; Mrs. Jenny Granville, \$100.....		800 00
<i>Canals.</i>		
Cornwall— Repairs, old locks, 15 and 17 (break of June and July, 1895)....	\$ 11,500 00	
Lachine— To pay J. B. Papineau wages during time he was laid up from injuries received while on duty on 10th July, 1895, 143 days at \$1.25, \$178.75.....	178 75	
Welland— To pay James Hammond for time he was laid up from losing his right hand in the service, from 13th September, 1895, to 1st December, 1895, 67 days at \$1.50.....	100 50	
Carried forward.....	11,779 25	31,278 58
		1,894,692 46

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$11,779 25	31,278 58 1,894,692 46
COLLECTION OF REVENUE— <i>Concluded.</i>		
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
<i>Canals—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Welland—Continued.</i>		
To pay John Marshall for time he was laid up with a broken arm, from 21st September, 1895, to 7th October, 1895, 12 days at \$2.50	30 00	
To pay John Neill while laid up from operation performed for organic difficulty, from September 3 to September 15, 1895, 10 days at \$1.50	15 00	
To pay James Cogan for period between date of his ceasing work on 15th April, 1895, and date of his superannuation taking effect, 1st June, 1895, at \$45 per month	67 50	
To pay Bernard Clark for period between date of his ceasing work on 1st September, 1895, and date of his superannuation taking effect, 1st November, 1895, at \$45 per month	90 00	
Beauharnois—		
Staff	540 00	
	12,521 75	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>Telegraph Lines.</i>		
Telegraph lines, British Columbia—Additional amount required		3,000 00
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
To pay J. A. R. Carman, second-class railway mail clerk in the Manitoba division, from the 1st January, 1892, to the 31st August, 1894, during which time he was absent from duty on medical certificate, pending the decision of the question of his superannuation	810 66	
Amount required to re-adjust the salary of M. A. Mcleod, messenger in the Post Office Inspector's Office at St. John, N.B., from \$420 to \$510, from the 1st October, 1895, to the 30th June, 1896, inclusive	67 50	
To provide for payment at a uniform rate for mail service on various small sections of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from 1st January, 1896	7,100 00	
To meet the additional expense required to provide for payment to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the rate of \$130 per mile per annum for the conveyance of mails over their line between Vancouver, B.C., and St. John, N.B., instead of the rate now paid them	99,000 00	
To provide for the payment of the claim made by Robert Hastey in connection with his contract for the mail service between Ottawa and North Wakefield, viz. :—in lieu of three months' notice of termination of contract	125 00	
Amount required to complete the payment of the following items to 30th June, 1896, viz. :—		
Inspectors' and city postmasters' offices	\$ 18,233 33	
Mileage to railway mail clerks	13,600 00	
Provisional allowance	260 00	
	32,093 33	
	139,196 49	185,996 82
Carried forward		2,080,689 28

SCHEDULE A—Concluded.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		2,080,689 28
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
Further amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.....		8,500 00
UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1894-95.		
Amount required to cover unprovided items as per Auditor General's report, 1894-95 (page A-2).....		62,304 52
Total		2,151,493 80

SCHEDULE B.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1897, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Manitoba and North-west Territories.</i>		
Annuities and commutations	55,000 00	
Implements, tools and hardware.....	5,200 00	
Field and garden seeds	1,103 17	
Live stock	3,835 00	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians.....	20,000 00	
Triennial clothing	2,634 00	
		87,772 17
Total		87,772 17

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 2.

An Act respecting the Behring Sea Claims Convention.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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

1. The convention or treaty of the eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, which is set forth in the schedule to this Act, is hereby assented to. Convention assented to.

2. The commissioners appointed or to be appointed pursuant to the said convention or treaty, or pursuant to the said convention or treaty as finally ratified by the high contracting parties, shall have all such powers, rights and privileges as are vested in the Supreme Court of British Columbia or the Exchequer Court of Canada, or in any judge of either of the said courts, on the occasion of any action or proceeding, in respect of the following matters :— Powers of commissioners.

(i.) the enforcing the attendance of witnesses, and examining them on oath, affirmation or otherwise ; Attendance and examination of witnesses.

(ii.) the compelling the production of documents and things ; and Production of evidence.

(iii.) the punishing persons guilty of contempt ; Punishment for contempt.

and a summons signed by the commissioners, or one of them, or by the secretary of the commissioners, may be substituted for and shall be equivalent to any formal process that can be issued in any such action or proceeding for enforcing the attendance of witnesses or compelling the production of documents and things. How summons may be issued.

2. A warrant of committal to prison issued for the purpose of enforcing the powers conferred by this section shall be signed by the commissioners, or by such secretary, and shall specify the prison to which the offender is to be committed, and shall not authorize the imprisonment of the offender for a period exceeding three months. Signing and effect of warrants of committal.

Penalty for
false testi-
mony.

3. Every person who on examination on oath or affirmation before the commissioners wilfully gives false evidence shall be liable to the penalties for perjury.

Who may ap-
pear by coun-
sel.

4. Her Majesty the Queen, the Government of the United States, claimants under the convention or treaty, and any person who may be so authorized by the commissioners, may appear before the commissioners, by counsel or solicitor.

SCHEDULE.

CONVENTION BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES,
SIGNED FEBRUARY 8, 1896.

Whereas, by a treaty between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America signed at Washington, on February 29, 1892, the questions which had arisen between their respective governments concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in the waters of Behring Sea, and concerning also the preservation of the fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said sea, and the rights of the citizens and subjects of either country as regards the taking of fur seal in, or habitually resorting to, the said waters, were submitted to a Tribunal of Arbitration as therein constituted :

And, whereas, the high contracting parties having found themselves unable to agree upon a reference which should include the question of the liability of each for the injuries alleged to have been sustained by the other, or by its citizens, in connection with the claims presented and urged by it, did, by article VIII. of the said treaty, agree that either party might submit to the arbitrators any questions of fact involved in said claims and ask for a finding thereon, the question of the liability of either government on the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation ;

And whereas the agent of Great Britain did, in accordance with the provisions of said article VIII., submit to the Tribunal of Arbitration certain findings of fact which were agreed to, as proved by the agent of the United States, and the arbitrators did unanimously find the facts so set forth to be true, as appears by the award of the tribunal rendered on the 15th day of August, 1893 ;

And, whereas, in view of the said findings of fact and of the decision of the Tribunal of Arbitration concerning the jurisdictional rights of the United States in Behring Sea, and the right of protection or property of the United States in the fur seals frequenting the islands of the United States in Behring Sea, the government of the United States is desirous that, in so far as its liability is not already fixed and determined by the findings of fact and the decision of said Tribunal of Arbitration, the question of such liability should be definitely and fully

settled and determined, and compensation made for any injuries for which, in the contemplation of the treaty aforesaid, and the award and findings of the Tribunal of Arbitration, compensation may be due to Great Britain from the United States;

And, whereas, it is claimed by Great Britain, though not admitted by the United States, that prior to the said award certain other claims against the United States accrued in favour of Great Britain on account of seizures of or interference with the following named British sailing vessels, to wit, the "Wanderer," the "Winifred," the "Henrietta" and the "Oscar and Hattie"; and it is for the mutual interest and convenience of both the high contracting parties that the liability of the United States, if any, and the amount of compensation to be paid, if any, in respect of such claims, and each of them should also be determined under the provisions of this convention; all claims by Great Britain under article V. of the *modus vivendi* of April 18, 1892, for the abstention from fishing of British sealers during the pendency of said arbitration having been definitely waived before the Tribunal of Arbitration.

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the United States of America, to the end of concluding a convention for that purpose, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States; and the President of the United States, the Honourable Richard Olney, Secretary of State;

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

ARTICLE I.

The high contracting parties agree that all claims on account of injuries sustained by persons, in whose behalf Great Britain is entitled to claim compensation from the United States, and arising by virtue of the treaty aforesaid, the award and the findings of the said Tribunal of Arbitration, as also the additional claims specified in the fifth paragraph of the preamble hereto, shall be referred to two commissioners, one of whom shall be appointed by Her Britannic Majesty, and the other by the President of the United States, and each of whom shall be learned in law.

Appended to this convention is a list of claims intended to be referred.

ARTICLE II.

The two commissioners shall meet at Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, Canada, as soon as practicable after

the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and, after taking an oath that they will fairly and impartially investigate the claims referred to them and render a just decision thereon, they shall proceed jointly to the discharge of their duties.

The commission may sit at San Francisco, California, as well as Victoria, provided that it shall determine in any case that the interests of justice so require—due regard being had to the necessary expense, and to all other considerations involved.

ARTICLE III.

The said commissioners shall determine the liability of the United States, if any, in respect of each claim, and assess the amount of compensation, if any, to be paid on account thereof—so far as they shall be able to agree thereon—and their decision shall be accepted by the two governments as final.

They shall be authorized to hear and examine, on oath or affirmation, which each of said commissioners is hereby empowered to administer or receive, every question of fact not found in the award of the Tribunal of Arbitration, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same; and it shall be open to the government of the United States, if it shall think fit, to raise the question of its liability before the commissioners in any case where it shall be proved that the vessel was wholly or in part the actual property of a citizen of the United States.

The said commission shall have power to compel the testimony of witnesses when sitting at San Francisco by application to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Ninth Circuit, which said court shall make all orders and issue all processes necessary and appropriate to that end; and when sitting at Victoria shall have and exercise all such powers for the procurement and enforcement of testimony as may hereafter be provided by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE IV.

The commissioners may appoint a secretary and a clerk or clerks to assist them in the transaction of the business of the commission.

ARTICLE V.

In the cases, if any, in which the commissioners shall fail to agree, they shall transmit to each government a joint report stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds on which their opinions have been formed; and any such difference shall be referred for final adjustment to an umpire to be appointed by the two governments jointly, or, in case of disagreement, to be nominated by the President of the Swiss Confederation at the request of the two governments.

ARTICLE VI.

In case of the death, or incapacity to serve, from sickness or any other cause, of either of the two commissioners, or of the umpire, if any, his place shall be filled in the manner herein provided for the original appointment.

ARTICLE VII.

Each government shall provide for the remuneration of the commissioner appointed by it.

The remuneration of the umpire, if one should be appointed, and all contingent and incidental expenses of the commission or of the umpire shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal moieties.

ARTICLE VIII.

The amount awarded to Great Britain under this convention on account of any claimant shall be paid by the government of the United States to the government of Her Britannic Majesty within six months after the amount thereof shall have been finally ascertained.

ARTICLE IX.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at London or at Washington within six months from the date hereof, or earlier, if possible.

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

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of February, 1896.

[L.S.] JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.
[L.S.] RICHARD OLNEY.

APPENDIX OF CLAIMS.

CLAIMS submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Paris.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Seizure.	Approximate distance from land when seized	United States Vessel making seizure.
		Miles.	
Carolina.....	Aug. 1, '86	75	Corwin.
Thornton.....	" 1, '86	70	"
Onward.....	" 2, '86	115	"
Favourite.....	" 2, '86	Warned by Corwin in about same position as Onward.
Anna Beck.....	July 2, '87	66	Rush.
W. P. Sayward..	" 9, '87	59	"
Dolphin.....	" 12, '87	40	"
Grace.....	" 17, '87	96	"
Alfred Adams..	Aug. 10, '87	62	"
Ada.....	" 25, '87	15	Bear.
Triumph.....	" 4, '87	Warned by Rush not to enter Behring Sea.
Juanita.....	July 31, '89	66	Rush.
Pathfinder.....	" 27, '89	50	"
Triumph.....	" 11, '89	Ordered out of Behring Sea by Rush. Query as to position when warned.
Black Diamond..	" 11, '89	35	Rush.
Lily.....	Aug. 6, '89	66	"
Ariel.....	July 30, '89	Ordered out of Behring Sea by Rush
Kate.....	Aug. 13, '89	" " "
Minnie.....	July 15, '89	65	Rush.
Pathfinder.....	Mar. 27, '90	Seized in Neah Bay.....	Corwin.

Personal claims	1886
"	1887
Costs in "Sayward" case.	

ADDITIONAL CLAIMS.

Wanderer.....	1887-89
Winifred.....	1891
Henrietta.....	1892
Oscar and Hattie	1892

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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 chapter eight of the Statutes of 1894 for section three of chapter two of the Statutes of 1889 intituled *An Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies*, is hereby repealed and the following sections substituted therefor :—

1889, c. 2, s. 3,
and 1894, c. 8,
repealed.

“3. The Governor in Council may enter into a contract for a term not exceeding ten years with any individual or company, for the performance of a fast weekly steamship service between Canada and the United Kingdom, on such terms and conditions as to the carriage of mails and otherwise as the Governor in Council deems expedient, for a subsidy not exceeding the sum of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year: Provided that such contract shall not be binding upon Canada until it has been laid before the House of Commons and approved by a resolution of the said House.”

Steamship
service be-
tween Canada
and United
Kingdom.

Proviso.

“4. The Governor in Council may enter into a contract for a term not exceeding five years with any individual or company, for the performance of a fortnightly steamship service between a port or ports in Canada and ports in France and Belgium, on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council deems expedient, for a subsidy not exceeding the sum of fifty thousand dollars a year.”

Steamship
service be-
tween Canada
and France
and Belgium.



59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 4.

An Act respecting certain debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust held by the Government of Canada.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

WHEREAS certain debentures issued by the trustees of the Preamble.

Montreal turnpike roads, amounting in all to the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand two hundred dollars, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum and long since matured, are held by the Dominion Government; and whereas by the Act fifty-ninth Victoria, chapter sixty-five, of the Legislature of the province of Quebec, the Quebec, 59 V., c. 65. said trustees are authorized to issue debentures to the extent of two hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of redeeming and cancelling the said bonds so held by the Dominion Government,—the principal of the bonds so to be issued to be payable on the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen, and to bear interest at the rate of three and one-half per cent per annum: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General may Exchange of debentures authorized. make arrangements with the trustees of the Montreal turnpike roads for the redemption and cancellation of the debentures of the trust now held by the Government of Canada, and for replacing them with debentures issued under the Act fifty-ninth Victoria, chapter sixty-five, of the Legislature of the province of Quebec.

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 5.

An Act respecting the liability of Her Majesty and public companies for labour used in the construction of public works.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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

1. In case any contractor with Her Majesty, or any sub-contractor in the construction of any public work let under contract by Her Majesty, makes default in the payment of the wages of any foreman, workman or labourer, employed on such work, or in the payment of any sum due by him for the labour of any such foreman, workman or labourer, or of any team employed on such work, and if a claim therefor is filed in the office of the minister entering into such contract on behalf of Her Majesty, not later than two months after the same becomes due, and satisfactory proof thereof is furnished, Her Majesty may pay such claim to the extent of the amount of all moneys or securities in the hands of Her Majesty for securing the performance of the contract at the time of the filing of the said claim.

Payment out of securities deposited by him of wages due by contractor for public work.

2. Her Majesty may demand in writing that each contractor or sub-contractor shall, not later than the tenth day of each month, or at any other time within ten days after receiving such demand, file in the office of the said minister a list showing the names, rate of wages, amounts paid and amounts due and unpaid for wages or labour done by every foreman, workman, labourer and team employed by him during the previous month, or up to the time of the service of such demand, and attested upon the oath or statutory declaration of such contractor or sub-contractor, or his authorized agent.

List to be filed by contractor.

3. Every contractor or sub-contractor who, having received such demand, makes default in forwarding such list in accordance

Penalty for not filing list.

accordance with the provisions of the next preceding section, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, for every day during which such default continues; and the amount of such penalty, within the said limits, shall be determined by the minister under whom the work is being executed, and may be deducted out of the moneys in the hands of Her Majesty, deposited by or owing to such contractor, and shall become vested in Her Majesty.

Condition of
subsidy for
construction
of railway or
works.

4. Whenever any subsidy, advance, loan or bonus of money is authorized by Parliament to be granted to any company or person towards the construction of any railway or other work, it shall, in the absence of special provision by Parliament to the contrary, be a condition of such grant that Her Majesty may retain so much of such money as the Governor in Council thinks proper, to secure the payment of claims for wages of persons employed on such railway or work, either by such company or person or by any contractor or sub-contractor, or for sums due or to become due for labour of persons or teams so employed; and in the event of any claim for such wages, or for any such sum, remaining unpaid for thirty days after notice thereof has been served upon the Minister of Railways and Canals, or such other minister as is charged with the supervision of such railway or work, the Governor in Council may, on being satisfied that such claim is due and unpaid, direct that it be paid, together with all proper costs and charges in connection therewith, out of any moneys so retained.

Retention of
part of subsidy
as security for
wages.

Companies
hereinafter in-
corporated,
liable for
wages.

5. Every company hereafter incorporated by, or receiving a renewal or extension of its charter from, the Parliament of Canada for the construction of railways, canals, telegraph lines and other works, shall, by virtue of accepting such incorporation, renewal or extension of charter, become and be liable for the payment of wages, not exceeding three months, of every foreman, workman, labourer or team employed in the construction of any work in Canada done by or for the said company, whether directly under the company or through the intervention of any contractor or sub-contractor; but nothing herein shall be construed in any way to prejudice or affect the right of any such foreman, workman or labourer against any contractor or sub-contractor with whom he has contracted.

Liability of
contractor not
affected.

Delays for no-
tifying com-
pany of claim
and bringing
suit.

6. In case any such foreman, workman or labourer is not paid his wages for himself or his team by any contractor or sub-contractor by whom he has been employed, a notice stating the name of the claimant and the amount of wages claimed, the rate of such wages, the nature and amount of work done, the time when, the place where, and the name of the contractor or sub-contractor, superintendent or foreman for whom, such work was done, shall be served upon the company not later than two months after such wages are earned, and

shall be followed up by the commencement of a suit in any court of competent jurisdiction for the collection thereof, within thirty days after the service of such notice; otherwise the liability mentioned in the next preceding section shall cease.

7. The notice mentioned in the next preceding section, and any summons, notice, order or other process required to be served upon the company for the prosecution of such claim, may be served upon the president, vice-president, secretary, managing director, superintendent, or engineer, or any recognized officer representing the company, or by leaving it with any adult person at the office or domicile of any of them.

Service of
notice.

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 6.

An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1896.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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-six, 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 Electoral Franchise Act*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

List of voters need not be revised for 1896.

R.S.C., c. 5.

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 7.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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 twelve 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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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 8.

An Act further to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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

1. Item 643 in schedule B to *The Customs Tariff, 1894*, 1894, c. 33 chapter thirty-three of the Statutes of 1894, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: amended.

“ 643. Mining and smelting machinery imported prior to the first day of July, 1897, which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.”

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 9.

An Act further to amend the Railway Act.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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

1. Section fifty-eight of *The Railway Act* is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“58.—The directors may make by-laws or pass resolutions from time to time for the following purposes:—

“(a.) for the management and disposition of the stock, property, business and affairs of the Company, not inconsistent with the laws of Canada ;

“(b.) for the appointment of all officers, servants and artificers and for prescribing their respective duties and the compensation to be made therefor ;

“(c.) for the retirement of such of said officers and servants, on such terms as to an annual allowance or otherwise, as in each case the directors, in the interest of the company’s service, and under the circumstances, consider just and reasonable.”

2. All resolutions heretofore passed, instead of by-laws, for the purposes mentioned in section fifty-eight of *The Railway Act* as substituted by this Act, are hereby confirmed.

3. Section one hundred and eight of *The Railway Act* is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“108. At least ten days’ notice of such application shall be given to the owner or possessor of such property, and the correctness of the map or plan and book of reference, and the truth of the allegations in such application, shall be certified by the president or one of the directors of the company or by its general manager, and by its engineer, and such map or plan and book of reference and statement, shall be made and transmitted to the minister in duplicate.”



59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 10.

An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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 from time to time advance and pay to the Corporation of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, hereinafter called the Corporation, such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of two million dollars, as are necessary to enable the Corporation to redeem debentures issued by them and outstanding, whether due or not, and to pay certain loans and advances made to them, and interest on such debentures, loans and advances, and to complete the works now in progress, and to construct any further works required in the harbour of Montreal.

\$2,000,000
may be advanced to
Montreal
Harbour Com-
missioners.

2. The Corporation shall, out of the said advances, or out of any moneys borrowed under the authority of this Act, pay and redeem all Montreal harbour bonds or debentures now held by the Government of Canada, and shall also pay to the said government the amount of a certain demand loan of seventy-six thousand dollars due by the Corporation to the government, and all interest due on any of the said bonds or debentures, and on such demand loan to the time of redemption or payment thereof.

Certain pay-
ments to be
made out of
moneys ad-
vanced.

3. The Corporation shall, upon an advance being made to them under this Act, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, debentures of the Corporation, issued under the authority of this Act, equal in par value to the advance so made,—such debentures to be of such amounts as the said Minister determines, and to bear date the day when such advance is made, and to be repayable within twenty-five years from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and in the meantime to bear interest at the rate

Debentures of
Harbour Com-
missioners to
be deposited
with Minister
of Finance.

of three and one-half per cent per annum, such interest to be payable half-yearly on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

1894, c. 48,
s. 35, repealed.

4. Section thirty-five of chapter forty-eight of the Statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed.

\$1,000,000
may be bor-
rowed to pay
certain de-
bentures, &c.

5. The Corporation may borrow the sum of one million dollars, or its equivalent in pounds sterling, for the purpose of paying and redeeming the said Montreal harbour bonds and debentures now held by the Government of Canada, and the said demand loan due by the Corporation to the government, and all bonds or debentures issued by the Corporation now outstanding and falling due during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and all loans and advances made to the Corporation, and all interest due on any such bonds or debentures, loans and advances,—and also a further sum of one million dollars, or its equivalent in pounds sterling, for the purpose of constructing, extending and improving the wharfs, structures and other accommodations in the harbour of Montreal, in such manner as the Corporation, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Public Works, deems best calculated to facilitate trade and increase the convenience and utility of the said harbour.

And \$1,000,-
000 for con-
struction and
improvements
in harbour.

Loans for
redemption of
other debent-
ures.

6. The Corporation may also borrow such sums of money as are necessary for the purpose of redeeming debentures issued by the Corporation other than those specially referred to in the next preceding section, now outstanding and issued under the authority of any Act heretofore passed, whether such Act has been repealed or not; but the sums so borrowed shall not in any case exceed the amount of debentures to be redeemed, and shall not be applied to any other purpose.

Limitation.

Interest, &c.

7. The Corporation may borrow, in Canada or elsewhere, the sums of money authorized by this Act, in such amounts, for such number of years, and at such rates of interest, not exceeding four per cent per annum, as it finds most expedient; and may issue bonds or debentures therefor, and may offer for sale and sell such bonds or debentures at such rates and on such terms as it deems best.

Issue and sale
of bonds.

Payments of
loans.

8. The principal and interest of the sums of money which may be borrowed under this Act, as well as all sums already borrowed for the improvement of the harbour of Montreal, shall be paid out of the revenue arising from the rates and penalties imposed by or under *The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894*, for and on account of the said harbour; and the lawful charges upon the said revenue shall be as follows, and in the following order, that is to say:—

Charges on
revenue.

Collection.

(a.) The payment of all expenses incurred in the collection of the said revenue, and other indispensable charges;

(b.) The defraying of the expenses attendant on keeping the harbour clean, and on keeping the wharfs and other works therein in a thorough state of repair; Repairs.

(c.) The payment of interest due on all sums of money borrowed under this Act or under any of the Acts repealed by *The Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act, 1894*, without priority or preference; Interest.

(d.) The paying off the principal of such sums. Principal.

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. II.

An Act respecting debentures of Loan Companies.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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

1. Any loan company subject to the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, if it is authorized to issue debentures, may make such debentures payable to order, or to bearer, or to registered holder, or otherwise as the company deems advisable. How debentures may be made payable.

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 12.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs and Agricultural Fertilizers.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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

1. *The Adulteration Act*, chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto immediately after section twenty-one :—

“21a. The feeding to bees of sugar, glucose or any other sweet substance other than such as bees gather from natural sources with the intent that such substance shall be used by bees in the making of honey, or the exposing of any such substance with the said intent, shall be and be deemed a wilful adulteration of honey within the meaning of this Act; and no honey made by bees in whole or in part from any of such substances, and no imitation of honey, or sugar honey, so called, or other substitute for honey shall be manufactured or produced for sale, or sold or offered for sale in Canada: Provided that this section shall not be interpreted or construed to prevent the giving of sugar in any form to bees, to be consumed by them as food.”

R.S.C., c. 107
amended.

As to honey.

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59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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 two of *The Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“(b.) The expression ‘animal’ includes cattle and all other animals;”

R. S. C., c. 69,
s. 2 amended.

“Animal”
defined.

2. Paragraph (f.) of the said section is hereby amended by adding actinomycosis to the diseases therein mentioned.

Actinomy-
cosis.

2. Paragraph (a) of section twenty-seven of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “horses or other” in the first and sixth lines thereof.

Section 27
amended.

2. Paragraph (j) of the said section is hereby amended by striking out the words “horses or other” in the first line thereof.

3. Section thirty of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “horses or other” in the second and third lines thereof.

Section 30.

4. Section thirty-nine of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “horses, cattle or other” in the first line, and the words “horses or other” in the eighth and eleventh lines thereof.

Section 39
amended.



59 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 14.

An Act further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.

[Assented to 23rd April, 1896.]

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 four of *The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act*, chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., chap. 135, s. 4, amended.

“4. The Supreme Court shall consist of a chief justice, to be called the Chief Justice of Canada, and five puisné judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal.”

Constitution of Court. Title of Chief Justice.

2. The following proviso is hereby added at the end of subsection one of section nineteen of the said Act as amended by section one of chapter thirty-seven of the Acts of 1888, and by section one of chapter thirty-seven of the Acts of 1889:—

S. 19, further amended.

“Provided further that any four judges shall constitute a quorum and may lawfully hold the court in cases where the parties consent to be heard before a court so composed.”

By consent of parties, four judges may hold court.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACTS OF CANADA

SIXTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 59 VICTORIA, 1896

PUBLIC ACTS

(The figures denote the numbers at the bottom of the pages.)

CHAP.	PAGE.
1. 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, 1896, and the 30th June, 1897, and for other purposes relating to the public service.....	8
2. An Act respecting the Behring Sea Claims Convention.....	17
3. An Act further to amend the Act relating to Ocean Steamship Subsidies.....	23
4. An Act respecting certain debentures of the Montreal Turnpike Trust held by the Government of Canada.....	25
5. An Act respecting the liability of Her Majesty and public companies for labour used in the construction of public works.....	27
6. An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1896.....	31
7. An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.....	33
8. An Act further to amend the Customs Tariff, 1894.....	35
9. An Act further to amend the Railway Act.....	37
10. An Act respecting the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal.....	39
11. An Act respecting Debentures of Loan Companies.....	43
12. An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs and Agricultural Fertilizers.....	45
13. An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.....	47
14. An Act further to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act	49

INDEX

TO

ACTS OF CANADA

SIXTH SESSION, SEVENTH PARLIAMENT, 59 VICTORIA, 1896

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

(The figures denote the numbers at the bottom of the pages.)

	PAGE.
ACTS amended or repealed:—	
R. S. C., c. 5—Electoral Franchise.....	31
do 11—Senate and House of Commons.....	33
do 69—Animal Contagious Diseases.....	47
do 107—Adulteration.....	45
do 135—Supreme and Exchequer Courts.....	49
1888, c. 29—Railways.....	37
1889, c. 2—Ocean Steamship Subsidies.....	28
1894, c. 8—Ocean Steamship Subsidies.....	28
33—Customs Tariff.....	35
48—Montreal Harbour Commissioners.....	40
Adulteration Act amended.....	45
Animal Contagious Diseases Act amended.....	47
Appropriation Act	1
BEHRING Sea Claims Convention.....	17
CUSTOMS Tariff, 1894, amended.....	35
HOUSE of Commons, Senate and, Act amended.....	33
LOAN Companies, debentures of.....	43
MONTREAL Harbour Commissioners.....	39
Montreal Turnpike Trust Bonds.....	25
OCEAN Steamship Subsidies.....	28
PUBLIC Works, Liability for labour on.....	27
RAILWAY Act amended.....	37

INDEX.

(The figures denote the numbers at the bottom of the pages.)

	PAGE.
SENATE and House of Commons, Act amended.....	38
Steamship Subsidies, Ocean, Act amended.....	28
Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act amended.....	49
TARIFF , Customs, 1894, amended.....	35
VOTERS' Lists of 1896.....	81