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Various pagings.

Page 189 incorrectly numbered p. 185.

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ACTS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE

52ND AND 53RD YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY,

QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE FOURTH SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
ANNO DOMINI, 1890.



52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 28.

An Act to declare the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada.

[12th August, 1889.]

WHEREAS the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled have presented to Her Majesty the Queen the address set forth in the schedule to this Act respecting the boundaries of the Province of Ontario :

And whereas the Government of the Province of Ontario have assented to the boundaries mentioned in that address :

And whereas such boundaries, so far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the Province of Quebec are identical with those fixed by the proclamation of the Governor General issued in November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, which have ever since existed :

And whereas such boundaries, so far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the Province of Manitoba, are identical with those found to be the correct boundaries by a report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which Her Majesty the Queen in Council, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, ordered to be carried into execution :

And whereas it is expedient that the boundaries of the Province of Ontario should be declared by authority of Parliament in accordance with the said address.

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. This Act may be cited as the Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889. Short title.

2. It is hereby declared that the westerly, northerly, and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario are those described in the address set forth in the schedule to this Act. Declaration of boundaries of Ontario.

Boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

SCHEDULE.

Address to the Queen from the Senate and House of Commons of Canada.

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the request that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, declaring and providing the following to be the westerly, northerly, and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario, that is to say :—

Commencing at the point where the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada strikes the western shores of Lake Superior, thence westerly along the said boundary to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg, and thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg) up to Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul or Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves to the shore of the part of Hudson's Bay commonly known as James Bay, and thence south-easterly following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence through the middle channel of the said lake into the Ottawa River, and thence descending along the middle of the main channel of the said river to the intersection by the prolongation of the western limits of the Seigneurie of Rigaud, such mid-channel being indicated on a map of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey made by Walter Shanly, C.E., and approved by Order of the Governor General in Council, dated the twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six ; and thence southerly, following the said westerly boundary of the Seigneurie of Rigaud to the south-west angle of the said Seigneurie, and then southerly along the western boundary of the augmentation of the Township of Newton to the north-west

Boundaries of the Province of Ontario.

angle of the Seigneurie of Longueuil, and thence south-easterly along the south-western boundary of said Seigneurie of New Longueuil to the stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, such line from the Ottawa River to Lake St. Francis being as indicated on a plan of the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, made in accordance with the Act 23 Victoria, chapter 21, and approved by Order of the Governor General in Council, dated the 16th of March, 1861.

OTTAWA: Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer (for Canada) to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to amend the Passengers Act, 1855, and the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863.

[12th August, 1889.]

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 :—

Short title and construction.

1. This Act may be cited as the Passengers Acts Amendment Act, 1889, and shall be construed together with the Passengers Act, 1855, and the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863.

Amendment of 18 and 19 Vict., c. 119, s. 52 : 26 and 27 Vict., c. 51, s. 15.

2. For the purposes of the fifty-second section of the Passengers Act, 1855, and the fifteenth section of the Passengers Act Amendment Act, 1863, the term "passenger ship" shall signify every description of sea-going vessel carrying one or more passenger or passengers on any voyage from any place in Her Majesty's dominions to any place whatever.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer (for Canada) to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Circular.

DOWNING STREET,
13th September, 1889.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the Imperial Revenue Act of 1879, and to request that you will cause Sections 18 and 19 to be published for information in the Colony under your Government.

During the sittings of the Colonial Conference in 1887, the attention of Her Majesty's Government was called to the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883, which had the effect of requiring probate or letters of administration to be taken out both in the Colony and in this country in respect of the wills or estates of Colonial Shareholders holding shares on the Colonial Registers of Banks and other Companies. The proceedings on the subject at pages 76 and 107 of Parliamentary Paper C. 5091, Volume I, and the papers then laid before the Conference, are printed at pages 47, 48, 49 of the Parliamentary Paper C. 5091, Volume II. The promise given in the former that this grievance should be remedied has now been redeemed by the passing of Section 18 for the purpose.

A somewhat similar complaint was brought to the notice of Her Majesty's Government in connection with policies of Life Insurance issued in the Colonies by Insurance Companies carrying on business in the Colonies, but having their head office in the United Kingdom. The sums recoverable under such policies were held to be Assets situated in the United Kingdom; and under Section 11 of the Imperial Revenue Act, 1884, the production of a grant of representation from a Court in the United Kingdom, by probate, or letters of administration, or confirmation, was necessary to establish the right to recover or receive such amounts.

The hardship of this provision upon persons who had no real connection with the United Kingdom has been recognised, and Section 19 has been passed to remove it.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.



52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 42.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Customs and Inland Revenue, and for other purposes connected with the Public Revenue and Expenditure.

[26th August, 1889.]

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:—

PART I.—CUSTOMS.

Prohibition of the importation of certain books and compressed tobacco 49 and 50 Vict., c. 33.

1. The following goods shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be included amongst the goods enumerated and described on the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876; namely:

Books, first published in any country or state other than the United Kingdom, wherein, under the International Copyright Act, 1886, or any other Act, or any Order in Council made under the authority of any Act, there is a subsisting copyright in the United Kingdom, printed or reprinted in any country or state other than the country or state in which they were first published, and as to which the owner of the copyright, or his agent in the United Kingdom, has given to the Commissioners of Customs in the manner prescribed by section forty-four of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a notice in such form and giving such particulars as those Commissioners require, and accompanied by a declaration as provided in that section:

Tobacco cut and compressed by mechanical or other means.

39 and 40 Vict., c. 36.

Prohibition of importation of imitation coin.

2.—(1.) It shall not be lawful to import or bring into the United Kingdom any imitation coin as defined by this Act; and any such imitation coin shall be included among the goods enumerated and described in the table of prohibitions and restrictions inwards contained in section forty-two of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, and the law relating to the Customs shall apply accordingly.

39 and 40 Vict., c. 36.

Revenue Act 1889.

(2.) Provided that the Commissioners of Customs, acting under the direction of the Treasury, may permit the importation of any imitation coin in a particular instance if they are satisfied that such importation is for the purposes of knowledge or art, or any exhibition or collection, or for any lawful purpose, and that the imitation coin is not likely to circulate as current coin, or to be otherwise used for deceiving the public.

(3.) Each of the following articles, if not a British coin, shall be an imitation coin within the meaning of this Act, that is to say—

(a.) Any piece of gold, silver, copper, or bronze, or of metal or mixed metal, purporting to be a British coin or a token for British money, or bearing any word or device which indicates or may reasonably be taken to indicate that the holder thereof is entitled to demand any value in British money denoted thereon; and—

(b.) Any medal, cast, coin, or other like thing made wholly or partially of metal or any metallic combination, and resembling in size, figure and colour any British coin, or having thereon a device resembling any device on any British coin, or being so formed that it can, by gilding, silvering, colouring, washing, or other like process, be so dealt with as to resemble any British coin.

(4.) In this section the expression "British coin" means any coin coined in or for any of Her Majesty the Queen's mints or lawfully current by virtue of any proclamation or otherwise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, whether within the United Kingdom or otherwise, and the expression "British money" means money expressed in the terms of any British coin.

3. Where a ship touching at a port in the United Kingdom for the purpose only of taking in coals or fuel for use, and proceeding on a voyage to a foreign port, is not, under the regulations of the Commissioners of Customs, required to clear, every person who ships such coals or fuel shall, for the purposes of section eleven of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1881, be deemed to be the exporter of the coals or fuel.

Shippers of fuel to be used on board only to be exporters. 44 and 45 Vict., c. 12.

Provided that the period within which the specification mentioned in that section is required to be delivered shall, in the case of such coals or fuel, be reckoned from the time of shipment.

* * * * *

18. Notwithstanding provision (b) in section seven of the Companies (Colonial Registers) Act, 1883, the share or other interest of a deceased member, registered in a Colonial regis-

Amendment of 46 and 47 Vict., c. 30, s. 7, as to shares in Colonial Registers.

Revenue Act 1889.

ter under that Act, who shall have died domiciled elsewhere than in the United Kingdom shall, so far as relates to British duties, not be deemed to be part of his estate and effects situated in the United Kingdom, for or in respect of which probate or letters of administration is or are to be granted, or whereof an inventory is to be exhibited and recorded.

Amendment
of s. 11 of 47
and 48 Vict.,
c. 62.

19. The proviso to section eleven of the Revenue Act, 1884, is hereby repealed, and that section shall be read as if the following proviso were therein inserted in lieu of the repealed proviso :—

Provided that where a policy of life assurance has been effected with any insurance company by a person who shall die domiciled elsewhere than in the United Kingdom, the production of a grant of representation from a court in the United Kingdom shall not be necessary to establish the right to receive the money payable in respect of such policy.

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52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 43.

An Act to amend the Law relating to the Measurement of the Tonnage of Merchant Ships.

[26th August, 1889.]

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.) In the measurement of a ship for the purpose of ascertaining her register tonnage, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of any space which has not been first included in the measurement of her tonnage. Amendment of measurement of tonnage.

(2.) In section twenty-one, paragraph (4), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the words "First, that nothing shall be added for a closed-in space solely appropriated to the berthing of the crew, unless such space exceeds one-twentieth of the remaining tonnage of the ship, and in case of such excess the excess only shall be added; and secondly;" and in section twenty-two, paragraph (2), of the same Act the words "subject to the deduction for a closed-in space appropriated to the crew, as mentioned in Rule 1," shall be repealed. 17-18 Vict., c. 104.

Provided that this section shall not apply until after the expiration of five years from the date of the passing of this Act to any ship in the measurement or re-measurement of which the deductions prohibited by this section have been made before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, or to any ship the building of which was commenced before the tenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine, and which is registered for the first time between that date and the last day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, unless in either case the ship is, before the expiration of the said five years, measured or re-measured in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and any such ship may be measured or re-measured at the request of the owner.

But this exemption shall not extend to any ship in the case of which the allowance for propelling-power space exceeds fifty per cent. of the gross tonnage of the ship.

Measurement of the Tonnage of Merchant Ships.

Subject as aforesaid, the tonnage of every ship shall be estimated for all purposes as if any deduction prohibited by this section had not been made, and the particulars relating to the ship's tonnage in the register book, and in her certificate of registry, shall be corrected accordingly.

Rule as to allowance for engine room in steamers.

2. In the case of any ship built or measured after the passing of this Act, such portion of the space or spaces above the crown of the engine room and above the upper deck as is framed in for the machinery or for the admission of light and air, shall not be included in the measurement of the space occupied by the propelling power, except in pursuance of a request in writing to the Board of Trade by the owner of the ship, and shall not be included in pursuance of such request unless :—

(a.) That portion is first included in the measurement of the gross tonnage; and—

(b.) A surveyor appointed under the fourth part of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, certifies that the portion so framed in is reasonable in extent and is so constructed as to be safe and seaworthy, and that it cannot be used for any purpose other than the machinery or for the admission of light and air to the machinery or boilers of the ship.

Deductions of navigation spaces, &c.

3.—(1.) In measuring or re-measuring a ship for the purpose of ascertaining her register tonnage, the following deductions shall be made from the space included in the measurement of the tonnage :—

(a.) In the case of a ship wholly propelled by sails, any space set apart and used exclusively for the storage of sails :

(b.) In the case of any ship :—

(i.) Any space used exclusively for the accommodation of the master ;

(ii.) Any space used exclusively for the working of the helm, the capstan, and the anchor gear, or for keeping the charts, signals, and other instruments of navigation, and boatswain's stores ; and —

(iii.) The space occupied by the donkey engine and boiler, if connected with the main pumps of the ship.

2. The deductions allowed under this section shall be subject to the following provisions, namely :—

(a.) The space deducted must be certified by a surveyor appointed by the Board of Trade, as reasonable in extent and properly and efficiently constructed for the purpose for which it is intended ;

(b.) There must be permanently marked in or over every such space a notice stating the purpose to which it is to be

Measurement of the Tonnage of Merchant Ships.

applied and that whilst so applied it is to be deducted from the tonnage of the ship ;

(c.) The deduction on account of space for storage of sails must not exceed two-and-a-half per cent. of the tonnage of the ship.

4. In the case of a screw steamship which, at the passing of this Act, has an engine-room allowance of thirty-two per cent. of the gross tonnage of the ship, and in which any crew space on deck has not been included in the gross tonnage, whether its contents have been deducted therefrom or not, the crew space shall be, on the application of the owner of the ship, or by direction of the Board of Trade, measured and its contents ascertained and added to the register tonnage of the ship, and if it appears that with such addition to the tonnage the engine room does not occupy more than thirteen per cent. of the tonnage of the ship, the existing allowance for engine room of thirty-two per cent. of the tonnage shall be continued, notwithstanding anything in this Act.

Provisions as to deductions in case of certain steamships.

5. In the case of a ship constructed with a double bottom for water ballast, if the space between the inner and outer plating thereof is certified by a surveyor appointed by the Board of Trade to be not available for the carriage of cargo stores, or fuel, then the depth required by section twenty-one, paragraph (2), of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall be taken to be the upper side of the inner plating of the double bottom, and that upper side shall, for the purposes of measurement, be deemed to represent the floor timber referred to in that section.

Measurement of ships with double bottoms for water ballast.

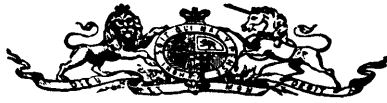
6. If and whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the tonnage of any foreign ship, as measured by the rules of the country to which she belongs, materially differs from that which would be her tonnage if measured under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, Her Majesty, may from time to time, by Order in Council direct that, notwithstanding any Order in Council for the time being in force under those Acts, any of the ships of that country may, for all or any of the purposes of those Acts, be re-measured in accordance with the provisions of those Acts, and Her Majesty may revoke any Order so made.

Re-measurement of foreign ships.

17-18 Vict., c. 104.

7. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Tonnage) Act, 1889, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

Short title and construction.



52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 46.

An Act to amend the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854,
and the Acts amending the same.

[26th August, 1889.]

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:—

Remedies for
recovery of
master's dis-
bursements.

1. Every master of a ship and every person lawfully acting as master of a ship by reason of the decease or incapacity from illness of the master of the ship, shall, so far as the case permits, have the same rights, liens, and remedies for the recovery of disbursements properly made by him on account of the ship, and for liabilities properly incurred by him on account of the ship, as a master of a ship now has for the recovery of his wages; and if, in any proceeding in any Court of Admiralty or Vice-Admiralty, or in any county court having Admiralty jurisdiction, touching the claim of a master or any person lawfully acting as master to wages or such disbursements or liabilities as aforesaid, any right of set-off or counterclaim is set up, it shall be lawful for the court to enter into and adjudicate upon all questions, and to settle all accounts then arising or outstanding and unsettled between the parties to the proceeding, and to direct payment of any balance which is found to be due.

Restrictions
on advance
notes. 17-18
Vict., c. 104,
s. 149.

2.—(1). Any agreement with a seaman made under section one hundred and forty-nine of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, may contain a stipulation for payment to or on behalf of the seaman, conditionally on his going to sea in pursuance of the agreement, of a sum not exceeding the amount of one month's wages payable to the seaman under the agreement.

(2.) Save as authorized by this section, any agreement by or on behalf of the employer of a seaman for the payment of money to or on behalf of the seaman conditionally on his going to sea from any port of the United Kingdom shall be void, and no money paid in satisfaction or in respect of any such agreement

Merchant Shipping Acts amended.

shall be deducted from the seaman's wages, and no person shall have any right of action, suit, or set-off against the seaman or his assignee in respect of any money so paid or purporting to have been so paid.

(3.) Nothing in this section shall affect any allotment made under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or the Acts amending the same.

(4.) Section two of the Merchant Seaman (Payment of Wages and Rating) Act, 1880, is hereby repealed. 43-44 Vict., c. 16.

3. Every superintendent of a mercantile marine office shall keep at his office a list of the seamen who, to the best of his knowledge and belief, have deserted or failed to join their ships after signing an agreement to proceed to sea in them, and shall, on request, show this list to any master of a ship. Register of deserters.

A superintendent of a mercantile marine office shall not be liable in respect of any entry made in good faith in the list so kept.

4. Where a seaman has agreed with the master of a British ship for payment of his wages in British sterling or any other money, any payment of, or on account of, his wages if made in any other currency than that stated in the agreement, shall, notwithstanding anything in the agreement, be made at the rate of exchange for the money stated in the agreement for the time being current at the place where the payment is made. Rule as to payment of British seamen in foreign money.

5. The provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, with respect to steamships, shall apply to ships propelled by electricity or other mechanical power, with such modifications as the Board of Trade may, from time to time, prescribe for purposes of adaptation. Provisions as to steamships to apply to ships propelled by electricity, &c.

6.—(1.) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Act, 1889. Short title and construction.

(2.) This Act shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same, and this Act and those Acts may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889.



52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 68.

An Act to amend the Law relating to Pilotage.

[30th August, 1889.]

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:—

Removal of doubts as to application of pilotage provisions of 17-18 Vict., c. 104, to foreign ships.

1. Whereas doubts have arisen as to the extent of the application of certain provisions of Part Five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and it is expedient to remove those doubts; be it therefore enacted and declared that in the construction of Part Five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and of the enactments amending the same, the expression "ship" includes a foreign ship.

Provisional orders as to pilotage authorities and districts.

2.—(1.) The Board of Trade may, from time to time, by provisional order,—

(a.) Make provision or further provision for the direct representation of pilots and, if it seems expedient, also of shipowners, on the pilotage authority of any district, or if there is a pilotage committee of that authority, or any body of commissioners or sub-commissioners appointed by that authority, then on that committee or body; and—

(b.) Extend the limits of any pilotage district by including therein any area in the United Kingdom in which there is no pilotage authority, so, however, that in the area so included there shall be no compulsory pilotage and no restriction on the power of duly qualified persons to obtain licenses as pilots.

25-26 Vict., c. 63.

(2.) The provisions of section forty of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, shall apply in the case of any provisional order made in pursuance of this section.

Disciplinary powers of committee, commissioners, sub-commissioners, &c.

3. Where in pursuance of this Act provision has been made for the representation of pilots on the pilotage committee or commissioners or sub-commissioners for any pilotage district, the committee, commissioners, or sub-commissioners shall have power to suspend or dismiss, or to suspend or revoke the certifi-

Law relating to Pilotage amended.

cate of any pilot licensed for that district who is guilty of any offence under section three hundred and sixty-five, or section three hundred and sixty-six, or section three hundred and sixty-seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. 18-18 Vict., c. 104.

4.—(1.) If a pilot is aggrieved by the decision of a pilotage authority or a pilotage committee, or of any commissioners or sub-commissioners for a pilotage district, with respect to his suspension or dismissal, or the suspension or revocation of his license, or the imposition of a fine exceeding two pounds, or the application of any pilotage fund to which he has contributed prejudicing his rights in respect of the fund, he may appeal therefrom either to a judge of county court having jurisdiction in the port for which the pilot is licensed or to a metropolitan police or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction with in that port. Appeals from pilotage authorities.

(2.) For the purpose of hearing the appeal, the judge or magistrate shall sit with an assessor of nautical and pilotage experience.

(3.) The assessor shall be selected and summoned by the judge or magistrate, but where any person is proposed to be summoned as an assessor, objection to him, either personally or in respect of his qualification, may be taken by either party to the appeal: Provided that in the case of a pilot licensed by the Trinity House for any district on the coast of England or Wales, the assessor shall be selected from Brethren of the Trinity House.

(4.) The judge or magistrate may either confirm or reverse the decision of the pilotage authority, or modify the same by increasing or decreasing any penalty or otherwise, as may seem just, and his decision shall be final.

(5.) The costs incurred by a pilotage authority under this section shall be payable out of any fund applicable to the general expenses of the pilotage authority.

(6.) Rules with respect to the procedure under this section (including costs and the remuneration of assessors) may from time to time be made, as respects judges of county courts, by the authority having power to make rules of practice under the County Courts Act, 1888, and as respects metropolitan police and stipendiary magistrates by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, but in either case with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to fees. 51-52 Vict., c. 45.

5. If any master of a ship navigating outside a district in which pilotage is compulsory knowingly employs or continues to employ an unqualified pilot after a qualified pilot has offered to take charge of the ship, or has made a signal for that purpose, he shall, in every case, incur a penalty of double the amount of pilotage demandable for the conduct of the ship. Employment of unqualified pilots.

Law relating to Pilotage amended.

Returns as to
pension fund.

6. The returns required by section three hundred and thirty-seven of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to be made by a pilotage authority to the Board of Trade shall include separate accounts of the receipts and expenditure in respect of any pension or superannuation funds administered by or under the control of the pilotage authority.

By-laws as to
contributions
to pilotage
funds.

7. The powers of making by-laws conferred on a pilotage authority by section three hundred and thirty-three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall extend to making by-laws requiring masters and mates who hold pilotage certificates granted in pursuance of section three hundred and forty, or section three hundred and forty-two of that Act to contribute towards the pilotage fund of the district, and requiring that a periodical return of the pilotage services rendered by such masters or mates be made by them to the pilotage authority. Provided that the contribution of a master or mate under this section shall not exceed such proportion of the pilotage dues which would have been payable in respect of his ship if he had not held a pilotage certificate, as may be from time to time fixed by the Board of Trade.

Application of
fees in respect
of pilotage
certificates.

8. The fees mentioned in section three hundred and forty-three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, shall, in the case of pilotage certificates granted or renewed by a pilotage authority, be applicable to the expenses of and incidental to the examinations referred to in that section, and to the payment of such charges in connection with the preparation and renewal of pilotage certificates as may, from time to time, be approved by the Board of Trade, and the surplus (if any) shall be applied for the benefit of the pilots' superannuation fund of the port or district (if any), or otherwise for the benefit of the qualified pilots of the port or district to which the certificates apply in such manner as the pilotage authority may think fit.

Flag must be
displayed
where master
or mate has
pilotage certi-
ficate.

9.—(1.) Where the master or mate of a ship holds a pilotage certificate granted under section three hundred and forty or three hundred and forty-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, the ship shall, so long as he is on board, and as the ship is within a district in which pilotage is compulsory, display a flag of the description mentioned in section three hundred and forty-six of the same Act, and, if default is made in complying with this section, the master of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds.

(2.) The holder of such a pilotage certificate shall be deemed to be a licensed pilot within the meaning of section three hundred and forty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Law relating to Pilotage amended.

10. Whereas by section three hundred and forty-eight of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, a penalty is imposed for unlawfully displaying a pilot flag, and it is expedient to extend the provisions of that section to the display of a colourable imitation of a pilot flag; be it therefore enacted that if any boat or ship, not having on board a licensed pilot or a master or mate holding a pilotage certificate granted in pursuance of section three hundred and forty or section three hundred and forty-two of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, displays a flag so nearly resembling a flag of the description mentioned in section three hundred and forty-six of that Act, as to be likely to deceive, there shall be incurred for every such offence a penalty not exceeding fifty pounds, to be recovered from the owner or from the master of the boat or ship, unless he proves that he had no intention to deceive.

Penalty on ordinary boat displaying colourable imitation of pilot flag.

11. So much of section three hundred and sixty-three of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, as enacts that pilotage dues shall not be recovered until the dues so demanded have remained unpaid for seven days after the time of such demand being made, is hereby repealed.

Recovery of pilotage dues.

12. In the application of this Act to Scotland the following modifications shall be made:—

Application to Scotland.

(a.) An appeal under this Act from the decision of the pilotage authority shall be to the sheriff having jurisdiction at the port where the decision is given, and may be heard by the sheriff or sheriff substitute sitting with an assessor as provided in this Act;

(b.) The Court of Session may from time to time by Acts of Sederunt make rules with respect to the procedure in case of such appeals (including costs and the remuneration of assessors) subject to the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to fees.

13. In the application to Ireland of the provisions of this Act with respect to appeals from pilotage authorities—

Application to Ireland.

(a.) The expressions "judge of county courts" and "judge" shall respectively mean a county court judge and chairman of quarter sessions, and include recorder;

(b.) The expressions "stipendiary magistrate" and "magistrate" shall respectively mean a magistrate appointed under the Act of the session held in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of King William the Fourth, chapter thirteen, intitled "An Act to consolidate the laws relating to the Constabulary in Ireland";

(c.) Rules with respect to the procedure in cases of such appeals (including costs and the remuneration of assessors) may,

Law relating to Pilotage amended.

40-41 Vict., c. 56. from time to time, be made, as respects county court judges and chairmen of quarter sessions, by the authority having power to make rules and orders for regulating the practice under the County Officers and Court (Ireland) Act, and as respects stipendiary magistrates, by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Council, but in either case with the concurrence of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury as to fees.

Repeal. **14.** The enactments described in the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned, without prejudice to any right or privilege acquired or liability incurred before the commencement of this Act.

Construction of Act. **15.** This Act shall be construed as one with Part Five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

Commencement of Act. **16.** This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety,—which day is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act, but any rules which may be required for the purposes of this Act may be made at any time after the passing thereof.

Short title. **17.** (1.) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping Pilotage Act, 1889.
(2.) This Act and the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1887, may be cited collectively as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889.

SCHEDULE.

Enactments Repealed.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
17 and 18 Vict., c. 104.	The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.	In section three hundred and forty-three the words "and such fees shall, in the case of certificates and renewals granted by pilotage authorities, be applicable either to paying the expenses of the examinations or any other general expenses connected with pilotage incurred by such authorities, or to the Pilots Superannuation Fund of the district (if any), or otherwise for the benefit of the pilots appointed by such authorities, as such authorities think fit." Section three hundred and sixty-three from "and the dues so demanded" to the end of the section.



52-53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 73.

An Act to amend the law relating to the use of Flags
in the British Merchant Service.

[30th August, 1889.]

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. The red ensign usually worn by merchant ships, without any defacement or modification whatsoever, is hereby declared to be the proper national colours for all ships and boats belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, except in the case of Her Majesty's ships or boats, or in the case of any other ship or boat for the time being allowed to wear any other national colours in pursuance of a warrant from Her Majesty or from the Admiralty.

2.—(1.) A ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty shall, on a signal being made to her by one of Her Majesty's ships, and on entering or leaving any foreign port, and, if of fifty tons gross tonnage or upwards, shall also on entering or leaving any British port, hoist the proper national colours.

(2.) If default is made on board any such ship in complying with the requirements of this section, the master of the ship shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Provided that this section shall not apply to any sea fishing boat duly registered, lettered and marked as required by the Acts relating to the sea fisheries.

3.—(1.) Any penalty incurred under section one hundred and five of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, in respect of the improper hoisting of colours or of a pendant on board any ship or boat belonging to any subject of Her Majesty, with the costs of recovering the penalty, may be recovered in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England or Ireland, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, or in any Vice-Admiralty Court within Her Majesty's Dominions.

British Merchant Service amended.

(2.) Any offence mentioned in that section may also be prosecuted, and the penalty for it recovered, in the same manner as if the offence were an offence declared by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, to be punishable by a penalty not exceeding one hundred pounds.

Provided as follows:—

(a.) Where any such offence is prosecuted as last aforesaid the court imposing the penalty shall not impose a higher penalty than one hundred pounds; and—

(b.) Nothing in this section shall authorize the imposition of more than one penalty in respect of the same offence.

4. The expression “one of Her Majesty’s ships” includes any vessel being under command of an officer of Her Majesty’s Navy on full pay.

5. Nothing in this Act shall affect any power of the Admiralty in respect of the red ensign usually worn by merchant ships.

6. This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping (Colours) Act, 1889, and shall be construed as one with the Merchant Shipping Acts 1854 to 1887, and those Acts and this Act may be cited together as the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1854 to 1889.

(*Extract from amended Colonial Regulations, section 432.*)

6. All other vessels registered as belonging to one of Her Majesty’s colonies or dependencies will fly the Red Ensign without any Badge. (See section 1 of 52 and 53 Victoria, chap. 73.) There will, however, be no objection to the Colonial Merchant Vessels carrying distinguishing flags with the Badge of the Colony thereon, in addition to the Red Ensign, provided that such flag does not infringe the limits laid down in section 105 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL

OF THE

IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT

TOGETHER WITH

TREATIES NEGOTIATED

BETWEEN

HER MAJESTY, THE QUEEN

AND

FOREIGN POWERS.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,

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

ANNO DOMINI, 1890.

IMPERIAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL, DESPATCHES AND TREATIES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1889.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Earl of Coventry,

|
Lord Ashbourne.

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

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in territories belonging to the United States of Mexico under a Treaty between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States of Mexico, signed at the City of Mexico, on the 27th November, 1888 :

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

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

C. L. PEEL.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1889.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Earl of Coventry.

Lord Ashbourne.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted, that where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Her Majesty and the King of Spain for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the twenty-seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, it was directed that the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should apply in the case of Spain:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, intituled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a declaration was concluded on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, between the Government of Her Majesty and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, for amending paragraph 5, article II, and paragraph 5, article VI, of the above mentioned Treaty of the fourth June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, which declaration is in the terms following:—

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.

“The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous to provide for the more effectual repression of crimes and offences in their respective territories, have authorized in due form the undersigned to agree as follows :—

“ARTICLE I.

“The English and Spanish texts of paragraph 5, Article II, of the Extradition Treaty of the 4th June, 1878, are cancelled, and the following text is substituted therefor :—

“‘Unlawful carnal knowledge or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under sixteen years of age. Indecent assault’

“ARTICLE II.

“The Spanish text of paragraph 5, Article VI, of the aforesaid Treaty is amended by the substitution of the words ‘no menor’ for the words ‘que no podrá exceder,’ so that the Spanish text shall run, ‘A la terminacion de un plazo no menor de quince dias desde que se ordenó la prision y sujecion á juicio del preso,’ &c.

“ARTICLE III.

“The present Declaration shall come into force ten days after its publication in the manner prescribed by law in the respective countries.

“In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

“Done at Madrid, in duplicate, the nineteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

(L.S.) “FRANCIS CLARE FORD,”

(L.S.) “EL MARQs. DE LA VEGA DE ARMIJO.”

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the said Declaration of the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, with the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, as fully to all intents and purposes as in the case of the said recited treaty of the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight :

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Kingdom of Spain and to the said Treaty and Declaration, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

Merchant Shipping Act.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE
23RD DAY OF JULY, 18-9.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, it is enacted that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that the Rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships for the time being in force under the principal Act have been adopted by the Government of any foreign country, and are in force in that country, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct that the ships of such foreign country shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers, and thereupon it shall no longer be necessary for such ships to be re-measured in any port or place in Her Majesty's dominions, but such ships shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificates of registry of British ships is to be deemed the tonnage of such ships :

And whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, it is enacted that "where Her Majesty has power under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, or any Act passed or hereafter to be passed amending the same to make an Order in Council, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time to make such Order in Council, and by Order in Council to revoke, alter, or add to any Order so made :"

And whereas it was made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships in force under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, had been adopted by the Government of His Majesty the German Emperor, with the exception of a difference in the mode in certain steamers of estimating the allowance for engine room, and such rules where in force in that country and came into operation on the 1st day of January, 1873 :

And whereas by Order in Council dated the 26th day of June, 1873, Her Majesty was pleased to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the said German Empire the measurement whereof should, after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships testified by the date thereof should be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the manner and 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 said German Empire which are propelled by steam, or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof should, after the said first day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships testified by the dates thereof, should be

Merchant Shipping Act.

deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and 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 should the owner or master of any such German steamship desire 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 German rule, the engine room should be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that a new Imperial Ordinance, which came into operation on the 20th day of June, 1888, stipulates that the owners of German steamships may have the net tonnage of their vessels calculated according to British as well as according to German rules, and shall have issued to them a separate Certificate to be used in foreign countries, showing the net tonnage calculated according to British rules :

And whereas, it has been made to appear desirable to Her Majesty that the provisions of the said recited Order in Council of the 26th day of June, 1873, should be revoked, and a new Order in Council made and substituted in lieu thereof :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Acts, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that the said recited Order of the 26th day of June, 1873, shall be and the same is hereby revoked, and in lieu thereof and in substitution therefor, Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct as follows :—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the said German Empire, the measurement whereof after the said 1st day of January, 1873, 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 and 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 said German Empire, which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall, after the said 1st day of January, 1873, 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 on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and 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 German 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 German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to the British rules ; and that, in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid

Merchant Shipping Act, &c.

on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

C. L. PEEL.

(Circular 464).

DOWNING STREET, 20th August, 1889.

MY LORD,—With reference to the Earl of Carnarvon's circular despatch of the 3rd of September, 1875, I have the honour to acquaint you that it has been decided that the Superannuation Act, 1859, does not allow of a pension being granted thereunder in any circumstances whatever to an officer of the Civil Service retiring from public employment under the age of 60 years, except on the ground of ill-health or of abolition of office.

Officers who have been transferred from the Imperial Civil Service to the Civil Service of a Colony in which the pensionable age is less than 60 years, should therefore be given to understand that, on their retirement from Colonial service, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury will not be able to award them pensions in respect to their Imperial service under the Act of 1859 if that retirement takes place under 60 years of age, unless it be for one of the two reasons above mentioned.

I have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your most obedient humble servant,

KNUTSFORD.

The Officer Administering the
Government of Canada.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1889.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENCY MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Earl of Zetland,
Secretary Lord Knutsford,

Lord Ashbourne,
Sir James Ferguson, Bart.,
Sir James Caird.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.

who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof; so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there, and no longer :

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and intituled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals :

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer :

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Colombia, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following :—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty, that is to say :

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, William John Dickson, Esquire, Her Minister Resident to the Republic of Colombia ; and

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Colombia, Vicente Restrepo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the said Republic ;

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

" ARTICLE I.

" The high contracting parties engage to deliver up to each other, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article II committed in the territory of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

" ARTICLE II.

" Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences :—

" 1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals.

- " 2. Manslaughter.
- " 3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
- " 4. Rape.
- " 5. Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age, if the evidence produced justifies committal for those crimes according to the laws of both the contracting parties.
- " 6. Indecent assault.
- " 7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing.
- " 8. Abduction.
- " 9. Bigamy.
- " 10. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
- " 11. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm
- " 12. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
- " 13. Perjury or subornation of perjury.
- " 14. Arson.
- " 15. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny, or embezzlement.
- " 16. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
- " 17. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.
- " 18—(a.) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.
- " (b.) Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited, or altered.
- " (c.) Knowingly making, without lawful authority, any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin, or forgery of any paper money of the respective countries.
- " 19. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.
- " 20. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon a railway.
- " 21. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.
- " 22. Crimes committed at sea :—
- " (a.) Piracy by the law of nations.
- " (b.) Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.
- " (c.) Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.
- " (d.) Assault on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.
- " 23. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.
- " The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both contracting parties.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—Colombia.

“Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the contracting parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

“ARTICLE III.

“Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to deliver up its own subjects to the other Government.

“ARTICLE IV.

“The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of Her Majesty’s Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Government of Colombia, has already been tried and discharged, or punished, or is still under trial in the territory of Colombia or in the United Kingdom respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

“If the person claimed on the part of Her Majesty’s Government, or on the part of the Government of Colombia, should be under examination for any other crime in the territory of Colombia, or in the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

“ARTICLE V.

“The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

“ARTICLE VI.

“A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

“ARTICLE VII.

“A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

“This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the high contracting parties respectively.

“The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—Colombia.

requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

“If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

“A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction; but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

“ARTICLE IX.

“If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

“ARTICLE X.

“A fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed, or the person convicted, in that part of the dominions of the two contracting parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace or other competent authority exercises jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a police magistrate in London. He shall, in accordance with the article, be discharged, as well in Colombia as in the United Kingdom, if, within the term of thirty days, a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of his country, in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty.

“The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

“ARTICLE XI.

“The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime have been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—Colombia.

“ARTICLE XII.

“In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn deposition or statements of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating, the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

“1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State.

“2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

“3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating, the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State.

“4. In every case, such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the other State; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by law where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

“ARTICLE XIII.

“If the individual claimed by one of the two high contracting parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be also claimed by one or several other powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

“ARTICLE XIV.

“If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

“ARTICLE XV.

“All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery of such articles, be given up when the extradition takes place; and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles, but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

“ARTICLE XVI.

“All expenses connected with extradition shall be borne by the demanding State.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—Colombia.

“ARTICLE XVII.

“The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, so far as the laws for the time being in force in such colonies and foreign possessions respectively will allow.

“The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the chief consular officer of the Republic of Colombia in such Colony or possession.

“Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the said Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to his Government.

“Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Colombian criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such Colony or foreign possession will allow, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

“Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any Colony or foreign possession of Her Britannic Majesty shall be governed by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present Treaty.

“ARTICLE XVIII.

“The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties. It may be terminated by either of the high contracting parties by notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

“The Treaty after receiving the approval of the Congress of Colombia, shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Bogota as soon as possible.

“In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

“Done at Bogota, this twenty-seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

(L.S.) “W. J. DICKSON,

(L.S.) “VICENTE RESTREPO.”

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Bogota on the twenty-first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the sixteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Colombia, and of the said Treaty with the President of the Republic of Colombia.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals, &c.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873 shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Republic of Colombia and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 13TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1889.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Earl of Coventry,
Lord Morris,

Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.,
Mr. Ritchie.

HER Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf vested in Her by the Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, 1884, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

The following regulations are hereby made as to the removal and return of prisoners and criminal lunatics under the said Act :

1. Every prisoner removed under the said Act from a British possession to the United Kingdom for the purpose of undergoing the residue of a sentence involving confinement in a prison combined with hard labour, shall, in the United Kingdom, be dealt with as follows, that is to say :

If the original period of his sentence did not exceed two years, in the same manner as if he had been sentenced in the United Kingdom to imprisonment with hard labour for the same period :

And if the original period of his sentence exceeded two years, in the same manner, as nearly as may be, as if he had been sentenced in the United Kingdom to penal servitude for the same period.

2. Every prisoner removed under the said Act from one British Possession to another British possession for the purpose of undergoing the residue of a sentence shall, in such last-mentioned British possession, be dealt with in the same manner as if he had there been sentenced to such punishment authorized by the law thereof as in the opinion of the Secretary of State signing the order of removal shall most nearly correspond to the punishment to which he was sentenced in the first mentioned British possession, and for the same period.

3. The forms in the schedule to this Order or forms to the like effect varied as circumstances may require, may be used under the said Act.

C. L. PEEL.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act.

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THE FOREGOING ORDER IN COUNCIL.

I.—ORDER OF REMOVAL.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

WHEREAS *A.B.* was on the _____ day of _____ convicted before the _____ Court of _____ of the crime [or offence] of _____ and sentenced to penal servitude [or imprisonment, or, as the case may be,] for the term of _____ years [or for life], and is now undergoing the said sentence in the Colony [or Presidency, or _____] of _____

And whereas it is likely that the life [or health] of the said *A.B.* will be endangered [or permanently injured] by further imprisonment in the said Colony [or Presidency, or _____]

[Or the said *A.B.* belonged at the time of committing the said offence to the Royal Navy (or to Her Majesty's regular military forces)].

[Or the said offence was committed wholly [or partly] beyond the limits of the said Colony, or Presidency, or _____.]

[Or by reason of there being no prison in the said Colony [or Presidency, or _____] in which the said *A.B.* can properly undergo his sentence [or, for other reasons to be stated] the removal of the said *A.B.* is expedient for his safe custody [or for more efficiently carrying his sentence into effect].

[Or the said *A.B.* belongs to a class of persons who under the law of the said Colony [or Presidency, or _____] are subject to removal under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.]

Now I do hereby in pursuance of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, with the concurrence of the Government of the said Colony [or Presidency, or _____] [and the Government of the Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____], order that the said *A.B.* be removed to the United Kingdom [or to the Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____] there to undergo the residue of his said sentence [with such variations of the conditions thereof as are or shall be provided by any regulations in force for the time being under the said Act] in accordance with the said Act.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, this _____ day of _____, 18____
I, _____, the Governor [or Lieutenant-Governor, or the Officer Administering the Government] of the Colony [or Presidency, or _____] of _____, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony [or Presidency, or _____].

[And I, _____, the Governor [or Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government] of the Colony [or Presidency, or _____], of _____, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony or Presidency, or _____], hereby concur in the foregoing order of removal.]

As witness my hand [our hands] this _____ day of _____, 18____

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act.

II.—ORDER FOR THE RETURN OF A PRISONER TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

Whereas *A. B.* was on the _____ day of _____ convicted before the _____ Court of _____ of the crime [or offence] of _____, and sentenced to penal servitude [or imprisonment, or, as the case may be,] for the term of _____ years [or for life].

And whereas the said *A. B.* has been removed, under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, from the Colony [or Presidency, or _____] of _____ to _____, and is now undergoing his said sentence in the United Kingdom [or the Colony] (or Presidency, or _____) of _____.

Now I, _____ [with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____] hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order that the said *A. B.* shall be returned to the said Colony [or Presidency, or _____] of _____, there to undergo the residue [or for the purpose of being there discharged at the expiration] of his said sentence.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [or Governor (or Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____] this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

III.—WARRANT FOR REMOVAL OF A PRISONER.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

To *C. D.*, the keeper of the _____ prison, and to *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Whereas an order has been made, under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the concurrence of the Government of the Colony [or Presidency, or _____] of _____ [and the Government of the Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____], for the removal of *A. B.*, a prisoner now in the custody of you, the said *C. D.*, under a sentence of penal servitude [or imprisonment, or, as the case may be,] for the term of _____ years from the _____ day of _____ [or for life], to the United Kingdom [or to the Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____], there to undergo the residue of the said sentence.

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you, the said *C. D.*, to deliver the body of the said *A. B.* into the custody of the said *E. F.* and *G. H.*, or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorize you, the said *E. F.* and *G. H.*, or either of you, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody, and to convey him to the United Kingdom [or to the Colony (or Presidency, or _____) of _____], and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be empowered by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [or of the Governor of the said Colony (or Presidency, or _____)] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order of removal.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [or Governor of _____], this _____ day of _____, 18 _____.

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act.

IV.—WARRANT FOR RETURN OF A PRISONER TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

To *C. D.*, the Governor [*or*] of the prison, and to *E. F.* and *G. H.*

Whereas *A. B.*, having been sentenced by the Court of to penal servitude [*or* imprisonment, *or*, as the case may be,] for the term of years from the day of [*or* for life] has, under an order duly made under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, been removed to the United Kingdom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of], and is now in the custody of you, the said *C. D.*, undergoing his said sentence.

And whereas an order has been made under the said Act by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* by the Government of the said Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of], for the return of said *A. B.* to the said Colony [*or* Presidency, *or*] of there to undergo the residue [*or* for the purpose of being there discharged at the expiration] of his said sentence.

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you the said *C. D.* to deliver the body of the said *A. B.* into the custody of the said *E. F.* and *G. H.*, or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorize you and the said *E. F.* and *G. H.*, or either of you, to receive the said *A. B.* into your custody, and to convey him to the Colony [*or* Presidency, *or*] of , and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be empowered by the Governor of the said Colony [*or* Presidency, *or*] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order of return.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* Governor of], this day of , 18 .

V.—ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

WHEREAS *A. B.* is in custody in the Colony [*or* Presidency, *or*] of as a criminal lunatic, having been charged with the offence of , and found to have been insane at the time of such offence [*or* to be unfit on the ground of insanity to be tried for such offence] [*or* having been convicted of the offence of (and sentenced to penal servitude *or* imprisonment, *or*) for the term of years from the day of , 18 (*or* for life), and afterwards certified (*or* lawfully proved) to be insane.]

And whereas it is likely that the life [*or* health] of the said *A. B.* will be endangered [*or* permanently injured] by the further detention in custody in the said Colony [*or* Presidency, *or*].

[*Or* the said *A. B.* belonged at the time of the said offence to the Royal Navy [*or* to Her Majesty's regular military forces].]

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act.

[Or the said offence was committed wholly [or partly] beyond the limits of the said Colony (or Presidency, or)].

[Or by reason of there being no asylum in the said Colony [or Presidency, or] in which the said *A.B.* can be properly or conveniently detained and dealt with as a criminal lunatic, his removal to the United Kingdom [or to the Colony (or Presidency, or) of] is expedient.]

[Or the said *A.B.* belongs to a class of persons who, under the law of the said Colony (or Presidency, or) are subject to removal under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.]

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, with the concurrence of the Government of the said Colony [or Presidency, or] [and the Government of the Colony (or Presidency or

) of] order that the said *A.B.* be removed to the United Kingdom [or to the Colony (or Presidency, or) of] there to be detained in custody as a criminal lunatic, and dealt with in the same manner as if he had there become a criminal lunatic.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, this day of 18 .

I , the Governor [or Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government] of the Colony [or Presidency, or] of , with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony [or Presidency, or] .

[And I Governor [or Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government] of the Colony [or Presidency, or] of , with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony [or Presidency, or] hereby concur in the foregoing order of removal.]

As witness my hand [our hands] this day of 18 .

VI.—ORDER FOR THE RETURN OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

WHEREAS *A.B.* having been in the custody in the Colony [or Presidency, or] of as a criminal lunatic, has been removed, under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, to, and is now in custody as a criminal lunatic in, the United Kingdom [or the Colony (or Presidency, or) of] .

[And whereas I (or the Government of the said Colony (or Presidency, or) of] consider that the said *A.B.* has become sufficiently sane to be tried for the offence with which he was charged in the said Colony (or Presidency, or) of] .

Now I [with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony (or Presidency, or) of] , hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order that the said *A.B.* be returned to the said Colony (or Presidency, or) of , there to be dealt with in the same manner as if he had not been removed therefrom.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [or the Governor (or Lieutenant-Governor, or Officer Administering the Government) of the Colony [or Presidency, or] of] , this day of 18 .

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act.

VII.—WARRANT FOR REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

To *C.D.*, the keeper of Lunatic Asylum, and to *E.F.* and *G.H.*
 WHEREAS an Order has been made, under the Colonial Prisoners Removal
 Act, 1884, by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the
 concurrence of the Government of the Colony [*or* Presidency, *or*] of
 of [and the Government of the Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of
 you, the said *C.D.*, to the United Kingdom [*or* the Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*
) of], for the removal of *A.B.* a criminal lunatic now in the custody of
 had become a criminal lunatic in the United Kingdom [*or* the said Colony (*or*
 Presidency, *or*) of].

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you, the said *C.D.*,
 to deliver the body of the said *A.B.* into the custody of the said *E.F.* and
G.H., or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act,
 authorize you, the said *E.F.* and *G.H.*, or either of you, to receive the said
A.B. into your custody, and to convey him to the United Kingdom [*or* to the
 Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of], and to deliver him to such
 person or persons as shall be empowered by one of Her Majesty's Principal
 Secretaries of State [*or* the Governor of the said Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*
)] to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order
 of removal.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Principal
 Secretaries of State [*or* the Governor of], this
 day of 18 .

VIII.—WARRANT FOR RETURN OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC TO A BRITISH POSSESSION.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

To *C.D.*, the of the Lunatic Asylum, and to *E.F.* and *G.H.*
 WHEREAS *A.B.*, having been in custody as a criminal lunatic in the Colony
 [*or* Presidency, *or*] of has under an order duly made under
 the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, been removed to the United King-
 dom [*or* to the Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of], and is now
 in the custody of you the said *C.D.* as a criminal lunatic.

And whereas an order has been made under the said Act, by one of Her
 Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State [*or* by the Government of the said
 Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of] for the return of the said
A.B. to said Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*) of

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you the said *C.D.*
 to deliver the body of the said *A.B.* into the custody of the said *E.F.* and
G.H., or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act,
 authorize you the said *E.F.* and *G.H.*, or either of you, to receive the said
A.B. into your custody, and to convey him to the Colony (*or* Presidency, *or*
) of and to deliver him to such person or persons as shall be

Colonial Prisoners' Removal Act, &c.

empowered by the Governor of the said Colony [*or Presidency, or*]
to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order of return.

And for so doing this shall be your warrant

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State [*or Governor of*], this
day of 18 .

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 21ST DAY OF MARCH, 1890.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Duke of Rutland,
Lord Chamberlain,

Earl of Coventry,
Sir William Field.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's Dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there, and no longer:

And whereas by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in 1886, and intituled "An Act respecting the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals," provision is made for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals:

And whereas by an Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council, dated the seventeenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, it was directed that the operation of the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, should be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as the provisions of the said Act of the Parliament of Canada of 1886 should continue in force and no longer:

And whereas a Convention was concluded on the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, between Her Majesty and the United States of America for the mutual extradition of Fugitive Criminals, which Convention is in the terms following:—

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—United States.

“WHEREAS by the Xth Article of the Treaty concluded between Her Britannic Majesty and the United States of America on the ninth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, provision is made for the extradition of persons charged with certain crimes ; *

“And whereas it is now desired by the High Contracting Parties that the provisions of the said Article should embrace certain crimes not therein specified, and should extend to fugitives convicted of the crimes specified in the said Article and in this Convention ;

“The said High Contracting Parties have appointed as their plenipotentiaries to conclude a Convention for this purpose, that is to say :—

“Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland ; Sir Julian Pauncefote, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Her Britannic Majesty to the United States ;

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

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

“ARTICLE I.

“The provisions of the said Xth Article are hereby made applicable to the following additional crimes :—

“1. Manslaughter when voluntary.

“2. Counterfeiting or altering money ; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.

“3. Embezzlement ; larceny ; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or fraudulently obtained.

“4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or officer of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.

“5. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

“6. Rape ; abduction ; child-stealing ; kidnapping.

“7. Burglary ; housebreaking or shopbreaking.

“8. Piracy by the law of nations.

“9. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master ; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so ; assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.

“10. Crimes and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.

“Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this Convention or in the aforesaid Xth Article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

“ARTICLE II.

“A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered, if the offence in respect of

* Murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper.”

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—United States.

which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

“No person surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other shall be triable or tried, or be punished for any political crime or offence, or for any act connected therewith, committed previously to his extradition.

“If any question shall arise as to whether a case comes within the provisions of this Article, the decision of the authorities of the Government in whose jurisdiction the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

“ARTICLE III.

“No person surrendered by or to either of the High Contracting Parties shall be triable or be tried for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than the offence for which he was surrendered, until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.

“ARTICLE IV.

“All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offence charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offence, shall, so far as practicable, and if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to the articles aforesaid shall be duly respected.

“ARTICLE V.

“If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Convention, should also be claimed by one or several other Powers on account of crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdiction, this extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is first received.

“The provisions of this Article, and also of Articles II to IV inclusive, of the present Convention, shall apply to surrender for offences specified in the aforesaid Xth Article, as well as to surrender for offences specified in this Convention.

“ARTICLE VI.

“The extradition of fugitives under the provisions of this Convention and of the said Xth Article shall be carried out in Her Majesty’s dominions and in the United States, respectively, in conformity with the laws regulating extradition for the time being in force in the surrendering State.

“ARTICLE VII.

“The provisions of the said Xth Article and of the Convention shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified, whose sentence therefor shall not have been executed.

Extradition of Fugitive Criminals—United States

“In case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction, and of the sentence of the Court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence proving that the prisoner is the person to whom such sentence refers.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The present Convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein specified which shall have been committed, or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced, prior to the date at which the Convention shall come into force.

“ARTICLE IX.

“This Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

“It shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the High Contracting Parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

“In witness whereof, the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

“Done in duplicate, at the City of Washington, the twelfth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

“(L.S.) JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

“(L.S.) JAMES G. BLAINE.”

And whereas the ratifications of the said Convention were exchanged at London on the eleventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the 4th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the United States of America, and of the said Convention with the United States of America.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operation of the said Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the United States of America and to the said Convention, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Act aforesaid of 1886 continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

CANADA.

Governor General.

By an Order in Council of Monday, the 1st day of July, 1889, the Governor General in Council declared his disallowance of an Act passed by the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec, with the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of that Province, on the twenty-first day of March, 1889, intituled: "An Act to amend the law respecting District Magistrates."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1.

By an Order in Council of Monday, the 6th day of January, 1890, the Governor General in Council declared his disallowance of an Ordinance passed by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories, with the Legislative Assembly of the Territories, on the 22nd day of November, 1889, intituled: "An Ordinance to amend Chapter I of the Revised Ordinances of the North-West Territories, intituled, 'The Interpretation Ordinance,' being an Ordinance relating to the administration of financial affairs in the Territories."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 4.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, the 8th day of March, 1890, the Governor General in Council declared his disallowance of an Act passed by the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, with the Legislative Assembly of that Province, on the 5th day of March, 1889, intituled: "An Act to further amend Chapter 52 of 49 Victoria, being 'The Manitoba Municipal Act, 1886, and amendment,'"

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1852.

Customs.

Customs.

By Order in Council dated Wednesday, 26th day of June, 1889, Kilarney, in the Electoral Division of Selkirk, Province of Manitoba, was erected into an Outport of Customs and a Warehousing Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Winnipeg, Man., from the 1st July, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 9.

By Order in Council dated Wednesday, 26th day of June, 1889, a difference of opinion having arisen as to the Customs duty payable under the Tariff on Ferro-Manganese, Ferro-Silicon, Spiegel, Steel Bloom Ends and Cross Ends of Steel Rails when not for the manufacture of Steel, it was directed under section 5 of the Customs Amendment Act, 51 Vict., chap. 14, that such articles when imported for other purposes than for the manufacture of steel shall be rated for duty under item 41 of Act 50-51 Vict., chap. 39 (Departmental No. 239), at the rate of four dollars per ton, and the Order in Council of 4th June, 1889, was cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 9.

By a Proclamation bearing date 22nd May, 1889, under authority of the Act 51 Vict., chap. 15, to amend chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, respecting the duties of Customs—after the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, spruce logs and pine logs found to measure inside the bark at the butt end thereof eleven inches or less in diameter irrespective of the length of such logs will not, when exported for piling purposes or as piling, be subject to any export duty, and the export duties provided for by section six of chapter thirty-three aforesaid of the Revised Statutes of Canada and Schedule B thereto, or by any Act in amendment thereof, were, from and after the said date entirely removed.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 49.

By a Proclamation bearing date 5th July, 1889, under authority of the Act 51 Vict., chap. 15, to amend chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, respecting duties of Customs, the export duty of three dollars per thousand feet board measure heretofore raised, levied, collected and paid upon pine logs under the provisions of section six of chapter thirty-three aforesaid of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and of Schedule E to the said last mentioned Act, and of an Order in Council, dated the thirteenth day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and made under the provisions of item 819 in said Schedule E, was reduced to two dollars per thousand feet board measure.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 100.

By Order in Council of the 10th day of July, 1889, under the provisions of section 22 of chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, the Ports of Kincardine and Saugen, in the Province of Ontario, were reduced to Outports of Customs.

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and were, together with the Outport of Wingham, heretofore attached to the Port of Kincardine, placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Goderich, Ont., taking effect from the 1st July, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 106.

By Order in Council of the 16th day of July, 1889, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," being chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, Smith's Falls, in the County of Leeds and Province of Ontario, was erected into an Outport of Customs and a Warehousing Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Brockville, Ontario.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 154.

By Order in Council of the 2nd day of August, 1889, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, Mabou, in the County of Inverness, and Province of Nova Scotia, was erected into an Outport of Customs and a Warehousing Port and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Port Hood, N.S., to take effect from the 1st of September, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 231.

By Order in Council of the 12th day of August, 1889, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the Port of Emerson, in the District of Provencher, in the Province of Manitoba, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and, with the Outport of Gretna, heretofore attached thereto, placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to take effect from the 1st October, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 308.

By Order in Council of the 9th day of September, 1889, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the Outport of Grand Manan, in the Province of New Brunswick, under the survey of the Port of St. Andrews, in the aforesaid Province, was abolished, and North Head, on the Island of Grand Manan, in the Province of New Brunswick, was erected into an Outport of Customs in its stead, to take effect from the 1st day of October, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 424.

By Order in Council of the 4th November, 1889, the Outport of Port Simpson, B. C., under the survey of the Port of New Westminster, B. C., was abolished.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 842.

By Order in Council of the 14th day of November, 1889, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Orangeville, in the County of Wellington, Ont., was made an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port and placed under the survey of the

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Collector of Customs at the Port of Toronto, Ont., to take effect from the 1st of January, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1006.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Russelltown, in the Province of Quebec, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and, together with its outport of Athelstan, placed under the survey of the Port of Hemmingford, Que., to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1448.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Frelighsburg, in the Province of Quebec, was reduced to an Outport of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of St. Johns, Que., to take effect from the 1st January, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1448.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Dundee, in the Province of Quebec, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and, together with the Outports of St. Régis and Trout River, heretofore attached thereto, placed under the survey of the Port of Montreal, Que., to take effect from the 1st day of January, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1448.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Clarenceville, in the Province of Quebec, was reduced to an Outport of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of St. Johns, Que., to take effect from the 1st January, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1448.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Dunnville, in the Province of Ontario, was reduced, from the 1st January, 1890, to an Outport of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of Hamilton, Ont.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1448.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Cramahe, in the Province of Ontario, was reduced, from the 1st January, 1890, to an Outport of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of Cobourg, Ont.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1449.

Customs.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of January, 1890, under authority of section 22 of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, Kingsville, in the Province of Ontario, was reduced, from 1st January, 1890, to an Outport of Customs, and, together with the Outports of Leamington and Southport (Peelee Island), heretofore attached thereto, placed under the survey of the Port of Amherstburg, Ont.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1449.

By Order in Council of the 27th day of January, 1890, under authority of "The Customs Act," St. Jérôme, in the County of Terrebonne, and Province of Quebec, was erected into an Outport of Customs and a Warehousing Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the port of Montreal, to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1552.

By Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1890, under authority of "The Customs Act," chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, on and after the 1st day of March, 1890, the Customs Outport of Saugeen, in the Province of Ontario, under the survey of the Port of Goderich, Ontario, for all purposes of the Customs Act, is to be known and designated as the Outport of Southampton.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1602.

By Order in Council of the 24th day of February, 1890, it having been found that owing to further changes in the value of silver since the issue of the Order in Council of the 14th day of May, 1889, and consequently in the value of the currencies of countries having a Silver standard, it was expedient that the said Order in Council should be cancelled and a new Order issued in lieu thereof, that Order was cancelled, and the values of foreign currencies for Customs purposes, were declared to be as hereinafter stated :—

Customs.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Standard.	Value in Canadian Currency.	Coins.
			\$ cts mills	
Argentine Republic	Peso	Gold and silver	0 96 5	Gold, Argentine \$4.82.4, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine Silver, peso and divisions.
Austria	Florin	Silver	34 5	Gold, 4 Florins \$1.92.9, 8 Florins \$3.85.8, 1 Ducat \$2.28.7, and 4 Ducats \$9.15.8—Silver, 1 and 2 Florins.
Belgium	Franc	Gold and silver	19 3	Gold, 10 and 20 Francs—Silver, 5 Francs.
Bolivia	Boliviano	Silver	69 8	Boliviano and divisions.
Brazil	Milreis of 1000 reis	Gold	54 6	Gold, 5, 10 and 20 Milreis—Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 Milreis.
Chili	Peso	Gold and silver	91 2	Gold, Escudo \$1.82.4, Doubloon \$4.56.1, and Condor \$9.12.3—Silver, peso and divisions.
Cuba	Peso	Gold and silver	92 6	Gold, Doubloon \$5.01.7—Silver, peso
Denmark	Crown	Gold	26 8	Gold, 10 and 20 Crowns.
Ecuador	Sucre	Silver	69 8	Gold, Doubloon \$3.85.8, Condor \$9.64.7 and Double Condor—Silver, Sucre and divisions.
Egypt	Pound (100 piastres)	Gold	4 94 3	Gold, Pound (100 piastres) 50, 20, 10 and 5 piastres—Silver, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
France	Franc	Gold and silver	19 3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs—Silver, 5 francs.
German Empire	Mark	Gold	23 8	Gold, 5, 10 and 20 marks.
Greece	Drachma	Gold and silver	19 3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmas—Silver, 5 drachmas.
Guatemala	Peso	Silver	69 8	Silver, peso and divisions.
Hayti	Gourde	Gold and silver	96 5	Gold, 1, 2, 5 and 10 gourdes—Silver, gourde.
Honduras	Peso	Silver	69 8	Silver, peso and divisions.
India	Rupree of 16 annas	Silver	33 2	Gold, Mohur, \$7.10.5—Silver, rupee and divisions.
Italy	Lira	Gold and silver	19 3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 liras—Silver, 5 liras.
Japan	Yen	*Gold and silver	99 7	Gold, 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 yen.
Liberia	Dollar	Gold	75 2	Silver, yen.
Mexico	Dollar	Silver	1 00 76	Gold, dollar \$0.98.3— $2\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 dollars—Silver, dollar (or peso) and divisions.
Netherlands	Florin	Gold and silver	40 2	Gold, 10 Florius—Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins.
Nicaragua	Peso	Silver	69 8	Silver, peso and divisions.
Norway	Crown	Gold	26 8	Gold, 10 and 20 crowns.
Peru	Sol	Silver	69 8	Silver, Sol and divisions.
Portugal	Milres of 1000 reis	Gold	1 08 8	Gold, 1, 2, 5 and 10 Milreis.
Russia	Rouble of 100 copecks	Silver	55 8	Gold, Imperial \$7.71.8 and $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial \$3.85.9—Silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ and 1 Rouble.
Spain	Peseta of 100 centimes	Gold and silver	19 3	Gold, 5, 10 and 25 pesetas—Silver, 5 pesetas.
Sweden	Crown	Gold	26 8	Gold, 10 and 20 crowns.
Switzerland	Franc	Gold and silver	19 3	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs—Silver, 5 francs.
Tripoli	Mahbab of 20 piastres	Silver	62 9	
Turkey	Piastre	Gold	04 4	Gold, 25, 50, 100, 250 & 500 piastres.
United States of Columbia	Peso	Silver	69 8	Gold, Condor \$9.64.7 and double condor—Silver, peso.
Venezuela	Bolivar	Gold and silver	14	Gold, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Bolivars—Silver, 5 Bolivars.

*Gold, the nominal Standard. Silver, practically the Standard.

†Coined since 1st January, 1886. Old $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial, \$3.98.6.

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By Order in Council of the 12th day of April, 1890, under authority of section 22 of the Customs Act, chapter 32 of the Revised Statutes, the Outport of Clinton, theretofore under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of London, Ont., was detached therefrom and placed under the survey of the Collector at the Port of Goderich, Ont., to take effect from the 1st July, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2130.

By Order in Council of Friday, 16th day of May, 1890, under the "Customs Act," Joliette, in the County of Joliette and Province of Quebec, was erected into an Outport of Customs and a Warehousing Port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2305.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 27th day of May, 1890, under the authority of section 22 of the "Customs Act," the Port of Colborne, in the Province of Ontario, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of St. Catharines, Ont., to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2354.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 27th day of May, 1890, under the authority of section 22 of the "Customs Act," the Port of Oakville, in the Province of Ontario, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and, together with its Outport of Wellington Square and Preventive Station of Port Credit, placed under the survey of the Port of Hamilton, Ont., to take effect from the 1st day of July, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2354.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 27th day of May, 1890, under the authority of section 22 of the "Customs Act," the Port of Brighton, in the Province of Ontario, was reduced to an Outport of Customs and placed under the survey of the Port of Cobourg, Ont., to take effect from the 1st July, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2354.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 27th day of May, 1890, under the authority of section 22 of the "Customs Act," the Port of Richibucto, in the Province of New Brunswick, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and, together with its Outport of Buctouche and Preventive Station of Kingston, placed under the survey of the Port of Chatham, N.B., to take effect from the 1st July, 1890.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2354.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 27th day of May, 1890, under the authority of section 22 of the "Customs Act," the Port of Magdalen Islands, in the Province of Quebec, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and placed

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under the survey of the Port of Quebec, to take effect from the 1st July, 1890, and the main office stationed at the place known as House Harbour instead of at Amherst as heretofore.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2354.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 31st day of May, 1890, under the authority of "The Customs Act," the Order in Council of the 5th July, 1886, placing hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat manufacturers only for use in their own factories in the manufacture of hats on the free list, as well as Section 8 of the Consolidated Order in Council of the 25th July, 1888, Chapter 15, were amended so as to read as follows:—

"That hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats and caps, shall be and the same are hereby placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2454.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 7th day of June, 1890, in pursuance of the provisions of Item one of Section 10, of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 20, intituled: "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs," the following Regulations respecting the manner of determining the strength of imported acetic and pyroligneous acid and vinegar, were established, namely:

1. Samples of about one gill each, taken indiscriminately from one package of ten if in barrels, or one in twenty if in other packages, of all importations of acetic and pyroligneous acids and vinegar dutiable under item 1 of section 10 of the Act above cited, shall be submitted to test and the result shall determine the amount of duty payable thereon.

2. The testing shall be done at such ports and by such officers as the Minister of Customs may direct, and in the following manner, viz:—

3. A standard solution of sodium hydrate (Na H.O.) of such strength that two volumes thereof shall exactly neutralize one volume of such acid or vinegar when of the standard strength of proof, shall be, from time to time, furnished by the Minister of Customs to the officers to whom he may assign the duty of testing the strength of such acids or vinegar, together with two specially graduated burettes and such other apparatus as may be, by him, deemed advisable, as well as a solution of phenol-phthalein to be used as an indicator.

4. The solutions shall be, by the officers to whom entrusted, at all times kept in well-stoppered bottles, in a cool place, and any of the soda solution once taken from the bottle shall not be again returned thereto.

5. The shorter of the two burettes supplied shall be used for the acid or vinegar, and the longer for the soda solution. They shall be at all times kept perfectly clean and immediately before using each rinsed with a small quantity of the acid, vinegar or soda, for which it is to be used, such rinsings to be carefully disposed of, in such manner as to ensure that it shall not become mingled with any of that used in making the test.

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6. The acid or vinegar burette shall then be filled with the sample to be tested to a point about one inch above the upper 0 line, and carefully drawn off by means of the pinch-cock through the rubber tube exactly down to the 0 line, the bottom of the meniscus or curved line of the liquid exactly touching the line when the eye is on the same level.

The drawing down must be carefully done, and in such manner as to ensure the exclusion of all air bubbles from the rubber tube both below and above the pinch cock. A slight pressure with the thumb and finger will send them to the surface.

7. The acid or vinegar shall then be cautiously drawn into the receiving cup until the bottom of the meniscus touches the upper 3 line.

There shall then be added to the quantity so drawn into the receiving cup, distilled water of not less than about an equal quantity to that of the acid or vinegar therein in case such acid or vinegar is apparently weak or is light coloured, and a greater quantity in proportion to its apparent or suspected strength, using for very strong acid or dark coloured vinegar four or five times its bulk, the exact quantity being immaterial.

8. To the acid or vinegar so reduced shall then be carefully added, by means of a small pipette, ten drops of the phenol-phthalein, and the mixture carefully stirred with a glass rod or agitated with a rotary motion in such manner as to ensure its perfect admixture with the diluted acid or vinegar.

9. The larger burette shall be filled in like manner with the soda solution, the same precautions being taken to expel the air bubbles, etc.

10. The soda solution shall then be carefully and slowly drawn into the receiving cup containing the acid or vinegar and phenol-phthalein mixture, the contents of the cup being constantly stirred with the glass rod or agitated by a rotary motion in manner to ensure a perfect mingling of the solution with the contents of the cup, the eye being kept constantly on the contents of the cup to detect the first indications of an approaching neutralization of the acid contained therein, which will be by the instantaneous appearance of a distinct though fleeting red-purple color on the surface of the contents of the cup at the point where the soda strikes when falling thereon.

At this point great care shall be taken and the soda solution allowed to fall into the cup drop by drop, until by the addition of one single drop the whole contents of the cup assumes the red purple color which does not disappear on stirring or agitating, but remains permanent.

11. The quantity of the soda solution thus used as shown by the graduation marks on the burette indicates the strength of the acid or vinegar; thus, if the quantity used is less than 6 on the scale, the acid or vinegar is under proof as defined by the Act, item above cited; if the quantity used is 6 on the scale, the sample is exactly the strength of proof; if the quantity used is 7 on the scale, the sample is one degree over proof, and so on, the figures on the scale indicating the exact degrees of strength.

12. In order to check the test, the acid or vinegar remaining in the burette shall then be carefully run down to the lower 0 line and the contents then drawn from such line down to the lower 3 line into the contents of the receiving cup, a little more distilled water and five drops of the phenol-phthalein added thereto, and the soda solution again added in the same manner as above, and if the same quantity of soda solution or an excess not

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exceeding two drops is required to restore the permanent red purple color, the test shall be considered as satisfactory, and the result shall govern the duty payable under the terms of the said item of the said Section 10 of the Act above referred to.

His Excellency is also pleased to order that the Order in Council of the 27th day of June, 1884, as well as Section 4 of Chapter 13 of the Consolidated Orders in Council dated the 25th day of July, 1888, establishing the standard for imported vinegar, shall be and the same are hereby cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2454.

By Order in Council of the 11th day of June, 1890, under authority of "The Customs Act," section 248, and item 265 of the Act 53 Victoria, Chapter 20, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the duties of Customs," the following regulations were made respecting the free entry at Customs of "Indian Corn of the varieties known as, 'Southern White Dent Corn,' or 'Horse Tooth Ensilage Corn,' and 'Western Yellow Dent Corn,' or 'Horse Tooth Ensilage Corn,' when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage and for no other purpose, namely":—

The importer of such corn shall be obliged on each occasion when he may import such Indian corn for such purpose, to make entry of the same at Customs on the ordinary form for free entry, and he shall further be required to subscribe to a special oath which shall be written on the face of such entry and shall be in terms and form as follows:—

"I, _____ do solemnly and truly swear that I am the importer and have control of the Indian corn shown in the entry above written: that such Indian corn has been imported by me for the specific purpose of being sown for soiling and ensilage only, and that no portion of the said Indian corn will be by me or by any person under my control with my knowledge and consent, used, sold or in any way disposed of except for such purpose, and should I have knowledge or cause to believe that at any time after such corn had passed out of my possession or control, it, or any portion of it, has been used for any other purpose than for sowing for soiling or for ensilage, I will immediately give notice thereof to the Customs authorities.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me, }
on this _____ day of _____, 189 . }

Collector of Customs."

Any person who passes a free entry at Customs for Indian corn, and obtains free delivery of the same by falsely representing that such corn is imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage purposes, or who, thereafter diverts such Indian corn or any portion thereof, to any other use, or who permits or connives at such diversion by any other person, will subject himself to the penalties prescribed by the Customs Act for defrauding the revenue.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2450.

By Order in Council of Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, under authority of section 8 of the Act 53 Victoria, Chapter 20, intituled "An Act to amend the Act respecting the duties of Customs," the following regulations

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who has purchased such corn meal from the importer ostensibly to be used for human food and hereafter diverts or allows any person to divert such corn meal from such use, or knowingly sells or disposes of such corn meal to any other person to be used otherwise than for human food, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by the Customs Act for defrauding the Revenue.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2502.

Fisheries.

(For General Fishery Regulations, Waters Reserved for Propagation of Fish, &c., &c., see Consolidated Orders in Council, 1889).

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 18th day of July, 1889, it was set forth that whereas it is, in and by section seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter ninety-one, intituled "An Act respecting the Protection of Navigable Waters," amongst other things in effect enacted, that, no owner or tenant of any saw-mill, or any workman therein, or other person shall throw or cause to be thrown, or suffer or permit to be thrown, any sawdust, edgings, slabs, bark or rubbish of any description whatsoever, into any river, stream or other water, any part of which is navigable, or which flows into any navigable water; and every person who violates the provisions of this section shall, on summary conviction, be liable, for a first offence, to a penalty of not less than twenty dollars, and for each subsequent offence, to a penalty of not less than fifty dollars; and that the several fishery officers shall, from time to time, examine and report on the condition of such rivers, streams and waters, and prosecute all persons violating the provisions of this section, and that for enforcing the said provisions, such officers shall have and exercise all the powers conferred upon them for like purposes by "The Fisheries Act;" and that the Governor in Council, when it is shown to his satisfaction that the public interest would not be injuriously affected thereby, may, from time to time, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare any such river, stream or water, or part or parts thereof, exempted from the operation of this section, in whole or in part, and may, from time to time, revoke such proclamation;

And whereas, in and by section fifteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter ninety-five, and intituled "An Act respecting Fisheries and Fishing," it is, amongst other things, in effect enacted, that lime, chemical substances or drugs, poisonous matter, dead or decaying fish, or any other deleterious substance, shall not be thrown into, or allowed to pass into, or be left or remain in any water frequented by any of the kinds of fish mentioned in the said last-mentioned Act, and every one who throws or allows to drift into any stream frequented by fish, sawdust or mill rubbish, shall incur a penalty not exceed-

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ing one hundred dollars; Provided always, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may exempt from the operation of this sub-section, wholly or partially, any stream or streams in respect to which he considers that its enforcement is not requisite in the public interest :

And whereas it had been represented and shown that the public interest will not be injuriously affected by exempting the undermentioned waters from the operation of the said section firstly above mentioned so far as regards sawdust only, and that the enforcement of provisions of the said section secondly above mentioned so far only as the same relate to sawdust is not requisite in the public interest :

It was proclaimed and declared that the following waters, that is to say :—

Crooked Creek, in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick :

The Nashwaak River, in the Province of New Brunswick ;

Beaver Creek, in the Township of Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario ;

That portion of St. Francis River, in the County of Richmond, in the Province of Quebec, called “ Brompton Falls ” ;

All that part of the Ottawa River lying between the Chaudière Falls and Mackay’s Bay, and also all that part of the Gatineau River from the Mill Pond above Gilmour & Co.’s Mill, at Chelsea, to the mouth of the said Gatineau River—

Should, so far as regards sawdust only, be exempted from the operation of the sections hereinbefore mentioned and in part recited, namely, the seventh section of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter ninety-one, and the fifteenth section of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter ninety-five.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 190.

By Departmental Order dated 25th July, 1889, under authority of sub-section 6 of section 8, “ Fisheries Act,” chapter 95, Revised Statutes of Canada, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, appointed under the said Act and empowered thereby “ to define the tidal boundary of Estuary fishing for the purposes of said Act,” defined the tidal boundary for salmon net fishing within the Estuary of the Fraser River, in the Province of British Columbia, to be from a line drawn from the mouth of Sumas River to a point due north across the above-named stream.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 195.

By Order in Council of Friday, 2nd day of August, 1889, under authority of “ The Fisheries Act,” section 16, the Order in Council passed on the 5th day of June, 1889, prohibiting fishing with nets in the Bay of Quinte, was rescinded ; and fishing with nets of any kind in that portion of the waters of the Bay of Quinte, in the Province of Ontario, lying westward of a line drawn between Green Point, in the County of Prince Edward, and the eastern limit of the Town of Deseronto, in the County of Hastings, was prohibited, during the months of June, July and August in each year.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII., p. 231.

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By Departmental Order dated Ottawa, 28th September, 1889, under authority of sub-section 6 of section 8, "Fisheries Act," the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, appointed under the said Act and empowered thereby "to define the tidal boundary of estuary fishing for the purposes of that Act," defined the tidal boundary for salmon net fishing within the estuary of the Wanuck River, River's Inlet, in the Province of British Columbia, to be from a line drawn north-west from the Victoria Packing Company's wharf to the opposite shore.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 546.

By Departmental Regulation dated Ottawa, 28th September, 1889, under authority of sub-section 6 of section 8, "Fisheries Act," the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, appointed under the said Act, and empowered thereby "to define the tidal boundary of Estuary fishing for the purposes of that Act," defined the Estuary of the Naas River, in the Province of British Columbia, to be from a line drawn across said River at right angles from a place known as Rocky Point, on the right bank thereof, immediately above Fishery Bay.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 546.

By Departmental Order dated Ottawa, 28th September, 1889, under authority of sub-section 6 of section 8, "Fisheries Act," the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, appointed under the said Act, and empowered thereby "to define the tidal boundary of Estuary fishing for the purposes of that Act," defined the tidal boundary for salmon net fishing within the Estuary of Cowichan River, in the Province of British Columbia, to be at a line drawn from Cowichan Wharf due north.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 546.

By Departmental Order dated Ottawa, 28th October, 1889, under authority of sub-section 6 of section 8, "Fisheries Act," the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, appointed under the said Act and empowered thereby "to define the tidal boundary of Estuary fishing for the purposes of that Act," defined the tidal boundary for salmon net fishing within the Estuary of the Skeena River, in the Province of British Columbia, to be at a line drawn from Sand Island on the right bank to Rocky Point on the left.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 751.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 9th day of November, 1889, it being considered necessary for the better protection of spawning grounds that the distances between herring weirs and spawning beds, and between herring weirs, should be increased beyond the limit required by the existing regulations :—

Paragraph (a) of section 4 of the "General Fishery Regulations for New Brunswick," and sub-section 2 of section 14, "Special Fishery Regulations, Charlotte County," New Brunswick, established by the Order in Council of the 18th of July, 1889, affecting the herring fishery, were rescinded, and the following substituted therefor, respectively :—

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“(a) No net or nets shall be set or used within one thousand feet of any place where herrings resort to spawn, between the 25th day of June and the 25th day of August in each year, nor within one thousand feet of any weir under license on which a license fee has been paid.

“2. In no case shall weirs, engines or barricades be placed nearer each other than one thousand feet.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 842.

By Order in Council of Saturday, the 16th day of November, 1889, under authority of “The Fisheries Act,” section 16, fishing for bass in any manner whatsoever was prohibited during a period of three years from the 1st day of December, 1889, in the waters of the Miramichi River, and its tributaries, as well as the waters of Miramichi Bay and all rivers emptying therein in the Province of New Brunswick.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1006.

By Order in Council of Monday, the 17th day of January, 1890, under authority of “The Fisheries Act,” Regulation No. 12 for the County of Digby of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Nova Scotia, adopted by the Governor in Council under date the 18th day of July, 1889, was revoked, and in lieu thereof, and in substitution therefor, the following direction was given, viz:—

“12. The use of trawls in that part of St. Mary’s Bay, lying inside of a line drawn from Cape St. Mary’s on the east to Gull Rock on the west side thereof, in the County of Digby, is prohibited from the 1st day of October to the 30th day of June, both days inclusive, in each year.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1704.

By Order in Council of Monday, the 24th day of February, 1890, it was set forth that, by the regulations governing the payment of Fishing bounties adopted by the Governor in Council under date the 26th day of October, 1889, it was provided that where Canadian registered vessels of 10 tons and upwards (up to 80 tons) have been engaged during a period of three months in the catch of deep sea fish, they are entitled to a bounty of \$1.50 per ton, one half of which is payable to the owner or owners, and the other half to the crew.

And a question having arisen in the case of the schooner “Emma B.” of Barrington, Nova Scotia, which vessel was engaged in fishing for a period of six months during the year 1889, with a crew of 20 men, but at the expiration of the first three months fishing eight of the crew left the vessel, and were replaced by eight other men who fished the whole of the second three months,—under the authority of chapter 96 of the Revised Statutes, it was declared that, in such cases as above cited, the said regulations should be held to apply only to the crew on board vessel at the close of the fishing season.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1755.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 26th day of February, 1890, under authority of “The Fisheries Act,” so much of the Special Fishery Regulation, No. 1 (K) for the County of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, adopted

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by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, as applies to fishing in Porter's Lake Run and River, was rescinded and the following substituted therefor:—

“The use of dip-nets is prohibited in the waters of Porter's Lake, or within two hundred yards of any outlet thereof connecting the lake with the Atlantic Ocean.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1804.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 14th day of March 1890, under the authority of “The Fisheries Act,” the Order in Council of the 26th November, 1888, as well as sections 1 and 2 of the Consolidated Fishery Regulations for the Province of British Columbia established by the Order in Council of the 18th July, 1889, were rescinded, and the following regulations were substituted in lieu thereof:—

SECTION 1.

Salmon Fishery.

1. Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus without leases or licenses from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited in all waters of the Province of British Columbia.

Provided always that Indians shall, at all times, have liberty to fish for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for sale, barter or traffic by any means, other than with drift nets or spearing.

2. Meshes of nets used for capturing Salmon shall be at least five and three-quarter inches extension measure, and nothing shall be done to practically diminish their size: provided always that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may order larger meshes to be used at such times and places as may be in his opinion necessary for the protection of the Fisheries.

3. (a.) Drifting with salmon nets shall be confined to tidal waters, and no salmon net of any kind shall be used for Salmon in fresh waters.

(b.) Drift nets shall not be used so as to obstruct more than one-third of any river.

(c.) Fishing for salmon shall be discontinued from 6 o'clock p. m. on Saturday to 6 o'clock a. m. on the following Monday, and during such close time no nets or other fishing apparatus shall be set or used so as to impede the free course of fish, and all nets or other fishing apparatus set or used otherwise shall be deemed to be illegally set and shall be liable to be seized and forfeited, and the owner or owners or persons using the same shall be liable to the penalties and costs imposed by the Fisheries Act.

4. (a.) Before any salmon net, fishing boat or other fishing apparatus shall be used, the owner or persons interested in such net, fishing boat or fishing apparatus shall cause a memorandum in writing setting forth the name of the owner or person interested, the length of the net, boat or other fishing apparatus and its intended location to be filed with the Inspector of Fisheries who, if no valid objection exists, may, in accordance with instructions from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, issue a fishery license for the same, and any net, fishing boat or fishing apparatus used before such license has been obtained, and any net, fishing boat or fishing apparatus used in excess or evasion of the description contained in such license shall be deemed to be

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illegal and liable to forfeiture, together with the fish caught therein ; and the owner or person using the same shall be also subject to fine and costs under the Fisheries Act.

(b.) All salmon nets and fishing boats shall have the name of the owner or owners legibly marked on two pieces of wood or metal attached to the same, and such mark shall be preserved on such nets or fishing boats during the fishing season in such manner as to be visible without taking up the net or nets ; and any net or fishing boat used without such mark shall be liable to forfeiture.

5. (a.) The Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall from time to time determine the number of boats, seines, or nets, or other fishing apparatus to be used in any of the waters of British Columbia.

(b.) The total number of licenses for Salmon fishing in the Fraser River shall be limited to 500, and of this number 350 shall be allotted among the Canneries in operation on the Fraser River in the season of 1890,—the allotment thereof to be based, in the cases of the old Canneries upon their average respective packs of the three last seasons, and in those of new Canneries upon the estimate of the Inspector of Fisheries, upon the reasonable working capacity of such new Canneries.

For all licenses up to twenty, inclusive, a fee of \$20 for each shall be charged, and for any number in excess of twenty which, under the proposed allotment any Cannery may be entitled to take up, a fee of \$50 for each license shall be charged. Should any of the 350 licenses, above referred to remain unissued, they shall be allotted on the basis already stated, to the Canneries applying therefor, at a fee of \$50 for each license, and in case there should not be a sufficient number to permit of this being done, they may be issued by the Inspector of Fisheries, in such manner as he deems equitable upon payment of the last mentioned fee ; the remaining 150 licenses to be issued at \$5 per license to the proprietors of Freezers on the river and to fishermen, as the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may authorize,—no fisherman, however, to receive more than one license.

SECTION 2.

Trout Fisheries.

No one shall fish for, catch or kill Trout from the 15th October to 15th March, both days inclusive in each year. Provided always that Indians may, at any time, catch or kill Trout for their own use, but not for the purposes of sale or traffic.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1903.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 18th day of March, 1890, under the authority of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, section 2 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, was rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

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SECTION 2.

Whitefish.

(a). Whitefish shall not be fished for, caught, killed or possessed between the 5th day of October and the 30th day of November, in each year, both days inclusive.

(b). Whitefish shall not be taken for making oil.
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1904.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 14th day of May, 1890, under authority of "The Fisheries Act," section 16, section 10 of the General Fishery Regulations for the Province of Quebec, established by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, was rescinded in so far as relates to Ouananiche (Wininish), and the following Fishery Regulation adopted, namely:—

Ouananiche.

(a.) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or possess any Ouananiche between the 15th day of September and the 1st day of December, both days inclusive, in each year.

(b.) The use of seines or nets for the purpose of catching Ouananiche is prohibited.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2260.

By Order in Council of Saturday, the 31st day of May, 1890,—a question having arisen as to the right of the Inspector of Fisheries for Manitoba and the North-West Territories to exact license fees from persons fishing for purposes of trade and commerce in the waters of the above-named Province and Territories,—

Under authority of "The Fisheries Act," for the purpose of setting at rest any doubt on this subject, the following Fishery Regulation, which was already in force in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, was made to apply to the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories:—

General Fishery Regulations—Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Section 7, *Leases and Licenses.*—Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus, without Leases or Licences from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, under the provisions of chapter 95, Revised Statutes of Canada, and section 4 thereof, is prohibited in the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2406.

By order in Council of Thursday, the 12th day of June, 1890, under the authority of "The Fisheries Act," section 16, sections 1 and 7 of the Fishery Regulations for the County of Kings, in the Province of Nova Scotia, established by the Order in Council of the 28th day of April, 1875, as well as subsections 1 and 6 of section 18 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the

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Province of Nova Scotia, adopted by the Order in Council of the 18th day of July, 1889, were rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, respectively:—

1. Gaspereaux shall not be taken or caught in any part of the Gaspereaux River above the line between the property of William Stewart and Frederick Annand, situated about three-quarters of a mile above Fuller's Bridge, otherwise than in a square net; and dipping and drifting for Salmon and Gaspereaux is prohibited.

6. No seine or net shall be swept, drawn, or used as a stake net, in any river, or any part of the Gaspereaux River or branch thereof, except in that part of the river between the division line of the properties of William Stewart and Frederick Annand, situate about three-quarters of a mile above Fuller's Bridge, and the Basin of the Mines; but stake-nets may be set in the Annapolis River, below Gates' Mill, and the Cornwallis River, below the confluence of the Cornwallis and Brandywine.

Such stake-nets shall in no case be set so as to extend over one-third of the water of such rivers. They shall not be less than four hundred and forty yards distant from each other, and the mesh thereof shall not be less than five inches, and shall be legibly marked with the owner's name.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2502.

Indian Affairs.

Indian Affairs.

By Order in Council of Friday, 17th day of May, 1889, the various Reserves of land as set forth in the following schedule, which have, from time to time, been allotted to and have been set apart for the benefit of the Bands of Indians therein mentioned and who were interested in those portions of Manitoba and the North-West Territories covered by Treaties 4, 6, 7 and part of Treaty 2, were confirmed:—

SCHEDULE.

Treaty No.	Province or Territory.	Indian Reserve No.	Location, &c.	Chief.
2	Manitoba.....	57	Bird Tail Creek.....	Enoc (Sioux).
2	do.....	61	Riding Mountain House.....	Kesikooeeneew.
4	N.-W. Territory.....	62	.....	Way-way-see-cappo.
4	do.....	63	.....	The Gambler.
4	do.....	64	.....	Gabriel Côté.
4	do.....	65	.....	The Key.
4	do.....	66	Assiniboine River.....	Kee-see-koose.
4	do.....	68	.....	Pheasant's Rump.
4	do.....	69	.....	The Ocean Man.
4	do.....	70	.....	White Bear.
4	do.....	71	Round Lake.....	Kakeesheway and Caacachas.
4	do.....	72	.....	Kakheewistahaw.
4	do.....	72 ^a	Fishing ground, Crooked Lake.....	do
4	do.....	73	.....	Cowesses.
4	do.....	73 ^a	.....	Little Bone.
4	do.....	74	.....	Sakimay.
4	do.....	74 ^a	Crooked Lake.....	Sheesheeps.
4	do.....	75	.....	Pi-à-pot's Band.
4	do.....	76	Indian Head Hills.....	The-man-who-took-the-coat.
4	do.....	78	Jumping Creek.....	Standing Buffalo.
4	do.....	79	.....	Muscowpetung.
4	do.....	80	.....	Pasquaw.
4	do.....	80 ^a	Fishing ground at Long Lake.....	.....
4	do.....	80 ^b	Hay lands for the Bands of Muscowpetung and others in Qu'Appelle Valley.....	.....
4	do.....	81	.....	Pee-pe-ke-sis.
4	do.....	82	.....	Okanesse.
4	do.....	83	.....	Star Blanket.
4	do.....	84	.....	Little Black Bear.
4	do.....	85	Little Touchwood Hills.....	Muskowekwun.
4	do.....	86	.....	George Gordon.
4	do.....	87	Big Touchwood Hills.....	Day Star.
4	do.....	88	do.....	The Poor Man.
4	do.....	89	Fishing Lake for part of the Band of Yellow Quill.....	Yellow Quill.
4	do.....	90	For part of Yellow Quill's Band.....	do
6	do.....	94	Moose Woods.....	White Cap (Sioux).
6	do.....	95	Near Batoche.....	One Arrow.
6	do.....	96-97	Duck Lake.....	Okemasis and Beardy.
6	do.....	98	.....	Chacastapasin.
6	do.....	99	Muskoday.....	John Smith.
6	do.....	100	.....	James Smith.
6	do.....	100 ^a	Carrot River, for Indians of Cumberland District, of Treaty No. 5.....	.....
6	do.....	101	Sturgeon Lake.....	Wm. T. Watt.
6	do.....	102	Carlton District.....	Pet-ty-quaw-ky.
6	do.....	103	Snake Plain.....	Mistowasis.
6	do.....	104	Assissippi or Shell River.....	Ahtahkahkoop.
6	do.....	105	Meadow Lake.....	Flying Dust.
6	do.....	107	Opwa-she-moecha-katinaw Stone Indian Knoll.....	Young Chippewayan.
6	do.....	108	.....	Red Pheasant.

Indian Affairs.

SCHEDULE--*Concluded.*

Treaty No.	Province or Territory.	Indian Reserve No.	Location, &c.	Chief.
6	N.-W. Territory	109		Mosquito.
6	do	110-111		Grizzly Bear's Head and Lean Man.
6	do	112		Moosomin.
6	do	112 ^a	Crooked Hill Creek, hay lands for the Bands of Chiefs Moosomin and Thunderchild.	
6	do	113		Sweet Grass.
6	do	113 ^t		Strike-him-on-the-back.
6	do	113 ^b	Hay lands for the Bands of Chief Sweet Grass on Battle River.	
6	do	114	Near Battleford	Poundmaker.
6	do	115		Thunderchild.
6	do	115 ^t		do
6	do	116	Battle River.	Little Pine and Lucky Man.
6	do	119	Onion Lake.	Seekaskootch.
6	do	120		Makaoo.
6	do	121		Oo-nee-pow-o-hay-oos.
6	do	122		Pus-kee-ah-kee-hewin.
6	do	123		Keheewin.
6	do	125	Saddle Lake.	Pokan, Little Hunter and Blue Quill.
6	do	126	Washatanow Creek.	Bear's Ears (late Muskegwtatic)
6	do	128	Whitefish Lake.	Pokan (James Seenum).
6	do	132		Michel Calahoo.
6	do	133		Alexis.
6	do	134		Alexander.
6	do	135		Tommy la Potac.
6	do	136		Papaschasse.
6	do	137	Bear's Hill.	Samson's Band.
6	do	138		Ermine Skin.
6	do	139	Battle River.	Bob Tail's Band.
6	do	141		Sharp Head.
7	do	{ 143 142 144 }	Morleyville.	Jacob, Bear's Paw and Chiniquy.
7	do	145	Fish Creek, Sarcee Reserve.	
7	do	146	Bow River (Blackfoot) as settled by amended Treaty, June 20, 1883.	
7	do	147	Peigan	Eagle Tail.
7	do	148	(Blood) between Belly and St. Mary's Rivers, as settled by amended Treaty, July 2, 1883.	
7	do	Timber		
7	do	Limit A	Belly River reserved for Blood Indians	
		do B	Porcupine Hills reserved for Peigan Indians.	

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 7.

By Order in Council of Monday, 2nd day of December, 1889, under authority of "The Indian Act," the following amendments were made to the Consolidated Mining Regulations of the Department of Indian Affairs, which were established by the Order in Council of the 15th day of September, 1888, viz. :—

1st. That section 6 of the said Regulations be repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Indian Affairs, &c.

"The price to be paid for a Mining location shall be ten dollars per acre cash."

2nd. That sections 81 and 82 be repealed, and also the clause regarding royalty in Form "D" of said Regulations.

3rd. That the foregoing amendments, so far as royalty is concerned, also apply to any mineral lands which may have been patented or applied for since the 1st of October, 1887, being the date of the Order in Council establishing the first Indian Lands Mining Regulations, provided an amount be paid in cash to make up the difference between the price already paid and the price hereby fixed for mining lands.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1024.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 27th day of May, 1890, under authority of "The Indian Act," sub-section (b) of section 9 of the Consolidated Regulations for the disposal of Indian Lands which were established by the Order in Council of the 15th day of September, 1888, was amended by the insertion of the following words between the word "parties" and the word "that" in the third line of the said sub-section (b), viz. :—

"Or in the case of organized Townships, by the certificate of the Assessor in the spring, or, of the Collector of taxes in the fall."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2354.

Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of Friday, the 2nd day of August, 1889, under authority of the 5th section of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, the under-mentioned amendments were made to the regulations for the governance of the Ferry across the Ottawa River, between Quyon, in the Province of Quebec and Fitzroy, in the Province of Ontario, namely :—

1st. That paragraph 4, respecting the number of trips, be cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

4.—*Number of Trips.*

"From the opening of navigation until the 1st day of September, the ferry boat shall commence running daily, Sundays excepted, at six o'clock a.m. till nine o'clock p.m., and from and after the 1st day of September until the closing of navigation at seven o'clock a.m. till eight o'clock p.m., and shall cross whenever required by persons with teams, and shall make not less than four round trips each day as shall be found necessary for the convenience of the public."

2. That that portion of paragraph 5, relating to the Tariff of Charges on Passengers, be amended as follows :—

*Inland Revenue.*5.—*Tariff of Charges.*

“For each passenger, with baggage not exceeding fifty pounds, each way, fifteen (15) cents.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 233.

By Order in Council of Thursday, the 22nd day of August, 1889, under authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “An Act respecting Ferries,” section 5, the Regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Niagara River, between the Township of Bertie, in the Province of Ontario, and Black Rock, in the State of New York, known as the “Victoria and Black Rock Ferry,” established by Orders in Council of the 21st August, 1884, and the 26th May, 1885, were cancelled, and the following Regulations enacted in lieu thereof:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall be at some point on the Niagara River, in front of lot No. 7 or 8, in the first concession of the Township of Bertie, in the County of Welland, and a point in North Buffalo or Black Rock, to be fixed by the Municipal authority of one or other of those places.
2. Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Minister 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 protecting guards so as to afford sufficient spaces for horses and carriages.

It shall be optional with the Lessee to employ for the ferry service a tug and scow in lieu of the steamer mentioned in paragraph three of the said Order in Council of the 24th August, 1884, and such tug or scow as well as the coupling to be used, shall be subject to the conditions as to inspection and approval set forth in paragraph four of the said Order in Council, and shall be of the following dimensions, viz. :—

The Tug

Shall be a substantial seaworthy vessel, or 50 feet keel by 13 feet beam, and have a sufficient cabin capacity to accommodate at least 20 passengers at a time.

The Scow

Shall be a substantial seaworthy vessel, 80 feet long by 16 feet wide, with guards $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

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 Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may, at any time, be placed upon the said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or

Inland Revenue.

wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe, or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

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 whatsoever.

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 April and ending on the thirtieth day of November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of six o'clock in the morning, Sundays excepted, and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of forty-five minutes successively thereafter until the hour of nine o'clock at night, and during the residue of each and every such year the ferry shall make not less than six trips per diem, Sundays excepted, unless such crossing is rendered impossible by the freezing of the river or the floating ice.

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.
For foot passengers, each way, adults.....	5
do do children.....	3
For one horse or head of horned cattle.....	20
Or in droves of more than four.....	10
For double team waggon and load.....	50
For single team do	30
For stage coach and two horses.....	50
For two wheeled carriage and one horse.....	30
For sheep, not exceeding five, each.....	4
do exceeding five, each.....	2½
For swine, not exceeding five, each.....	5
do exceeding five, each.....	4
For every 100 lbs. of freight.....	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 interests, and after such notification as aforesaid the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those which shall be imposed in such modified tariff during the subsistence thereof.

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 and keep any or either of the said provisions, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the

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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 of the city of Buffalo or Black Rock, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of New York, or the city of Buffalo or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employé 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 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 immediately on the lease being granted.

16. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Minister 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 sublet or assigned, without the consent of the Governor in Council, but in the event of the death of the lessee, the lease shall inure to the benefit of the lessee's personal representatives, or as by his will he may direct.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 343.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 3rd day of September, 1889, under the authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," the following Regulations for the governance of the Ferry across the Niagara River, between Fort Erie, in the Province of Ontario, and Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, were made and established:—

REGULATIONS FOR THE FORT ERIE AND BUFFALO FERRY.

First.—(See Order in Council of 9th April, 1890, *infra*.)

Second.—Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained at some central point in said village of Fort Erie, which must be safe and available at all states of the river and subject to approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Third.—The vessel used shall be a substantial seaworthy steamer of not less than 100 feet keel and 24 feet beam, and having projecting guards so as to afford a sufficient space for horses and carriages and of a speed not less than 12 miles per hour.

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Fourth.—The engine shall be of not less than 100 horse-power, high pressure, and 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 shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander; and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may, at any time, be placed upon the said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe, or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

Fifth.—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.

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

Seventh.—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

Eighth.—During the period commencing on the 1st day of April, and ending on the 30th day of November in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence to ply at the hour of 6 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted) and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of 20 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening, and from the latter hour until 11 o'clock P.M., shall cross from each side at intervals of one hour; and during the remainder of each and every year at 7 o'clock in the morning (Sundays excepted), and shall continue to cross from each side at intervals of 30 minutes successively thereafter until the hour of 7 o'clock in the evening, and from the latter hour until 11 o'clock P.M. shall cross from each side at intervals of one hour, unless such crossing is rendered impossible by the floating ice of the river.

Ninth.—(See Order in Council of April, 1890, *infra*.)

Tenth.—Notice 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 said ferry.

Eleventh.—The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter or modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interest. Notice of such alteration or modification shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* as provided by the sixth section of the Act 33 Vict., chap. 35, and the lessee shall be officially notified by the Department of Inland Revenue, and after such notification the lessee shall not take or receive any other or larger fares or tolls than those imposed in such modified tariff during the existence thereof.

Twelfth.—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 either of the said provisions, restrictions or conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease forfeited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes as if the same had never been granted without indemnification to the lessee.

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Thirteenth.—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 of the city of Buffalo, in reference to ferriage, which may be applicable to the said ferry or to such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, the State of New York or the city of Buffalo, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

Fourteenth.—Provided always, that if the United States of America, or the State of New York, or the city of Buffalo 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 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.

Fifteenth.—The ferry boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the expiration of the present lease.

Sixteenth.—The lease will be granted for a period of five years. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

Seventeenth.—The lease shall not be sub-let or assigned.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 383.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 14th day of September, 1889, under the authority of "The Inland Revenue Act," the Counties of Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford and St. Johns, in the Province of Quebec, which theretofore had constituted the Inland Revenue Division of Iberville, with head office at the Town of Iberville, ceased to constitute such Inland Revenue Division, and the said counties, for all purposes of the Inland Revenue Act, thenceforth were constituted an Inland Revenue Division, to be known as the Inland Revenue Division of St. Johns, with head office at the town of St. Johns.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 464.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 15th day of October, 1889, under authority of "The Weights and Measures Act," section 57, a scale known as "The Stafford Improved Standard Platform Counter Scale," was added to the schedule of scales to be admitted to verification.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 642.

By Order in Council of Thursday, 21st day of November, 1889, under the authority of "The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act," section 17, for excise purposes Rat Portage was detached from the Inland Revenue Division of Port Arthur and attached to the Inland Revenue Division of Winnipeg.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 929.

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By Order in Council of Thursday, 21st day of November, 1889, under the authority of "The General Inspection Act," the undermentioned grade of pease^e was established, viz. :—

No. 2, Quebec Pease, shall be moderately clean and sound, and grown in the Province of Quebec.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 960.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 21st day of January, 1890, by authority of the "Inland Revenue Act," Granby, in the County of Shefford, and Province of Quebec, was constituted a Port of Entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1499.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 4th day of March, 1890, under authority of 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 adopted and established :—

NIAGARA AND YOUNGSTOWN FERRY REGULATIONS.

First.—*Limits.*—The limits of the ferry shall be, bounded on the south side of the town of Niagara by Paradeso Grounds or the Government Ordnance Lands, and on the west side of the town of Niagara at the westerly end of Queen's street, in said Town. The dock for landing said ferry will be known as Milloy's Wharf, in said town of Niagara, and a point in the town of Youngstown, in the State of New York, in the United States of America, to be fixed by the municipal authorities in that place.

Second.—*Landing Places.*—The wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained in a safe condition and available at all states of the River and subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

Third.—*Size of Vessel.*—The steamer for the said ferry, (Str. "Tilly,") is to be 75 feet long, 14 feet beam, 5 feet 6 inches in the hold.

Fourth.—*Engine and Equipment.*—The engine shall be of not less than 4 horse power, and 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 shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander; and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may, at any time, be placed on the said ferry, or the Commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service or unsafe or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

Fifth.—*Free Passage.*—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.

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

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Seventh.—*Customs Laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

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

Ninth.—*Charges for Fares and Tolls.*—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 :

For foot passengers, each way, adults....	15 cents.
do do children.....	Half price.

Tenth.—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.

Eleventh.—That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after notification of such shall have been given to the lessee he 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.

Twelfth.—That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty, at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or either of the said provisions, 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.

Thirteenth.—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 town of Youngstown, in reference to ferriage which may be applicable to the said ferry or such portion thereof as may be within the jurisdiction of any of them, the United States of America, State of New York or the city of Buffalo or Black Rock, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

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

Fifteenth.—The ferry boats shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

Sixteenth.—The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound,

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jointly and severally with the principal, in the sum of four thousand dollars (\$4,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

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

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1851.

By Order in Council of Monday, the 24th day of March, 1890, under authority of the 15th section of "The General Inspection Act," the classification prescribed in the first sub-section of section 52 of the said Act was modified as follows:—

"All pork which the Inspector finds on examination to be fat and merchantable, except when classified as Mess, shall be cut in pieces as nearly square as may be, and not more than six nor less than four pounds in weight, and shall be sorted and divided into seven different sorts, to be denominated respectively 'Mess,' 'Extra Prime,' 'Prime Mess,' 'Prime,' 'Cargo,' 'Short Cut Clear,' and 'Short Cut Back' pork."

His Excellency is further pleased to order, under the authority hereinbefore quoted, and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, that the classification in the said section 52 be further modified as follows:

"Short cut clear pork shall consist of the fat part of the shoulders of fat hogs with the lean taken off, and packages containing pork of this description shall be branded on one of the heads 'Short Cut Clear Pork.'"

"Short cut back pork shall consist of the back pieces of heavy hogs, and packages containing pork of this description shall be branded on one of the heads 'Short Cut Back Pork,' and that the modified classification hereby prescribed shall take effect on and after the 1st day of August, 1890."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1955.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 1st day of April, 1890, under authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Vict., chapter 25, intituled "An Act to amend the Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 97," the following Regulations for the governance of a Ferry to be run across the Saint Mary's River, between Sault Ste. Marie, in the Province of Ontario, and the Dominion of Canada, and Sault Ste. Marie in the State of Michigan, one of the United States of America, were made:—

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall be conterminous with the limits of the Town of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, to a point in the Town of Sault Ste Marie, Michigan; to be fixed by the Municipal authorities of that place.
- REG. 2. Suitable landing wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained at some central point in the said Town of Sault Ste. Marie, which must be safe and available at all states of the river, and subject to the approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.

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3. The vessels used shall be substantial, seaworthy steamers of not less than 100 tons burden, capable of carrying 100 passengers, and also of carrying teams and all kinds of live freight and baggage.

4. The engine shall be of sufficient effective horse power, high pressure, to ensure a rate of speed of not less than ten miles per hour, and shall be, as well as the vessel generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats. The vessels shall be supplied with life-preservers and shall be in all respects fully equipped, having respectable and efficient commanders; and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may, at any time, be placed upon the ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said dock or wharf, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe, or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.

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

6. The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.

7. During the period commencing the 1st May, and ending on 31st October, in each and every year, the said ferry shall commence running at the hour of 6.30 a.m., and shall continue to cross every thirty minutes thereafter, until the hour of 10 o'clock p.m. (Sundays excepted), except in the case of unforeseen marine casualties, fog or unavoidable circumstances, and from the 1st of November until the close of navigation until 8 o'clock p.m.

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

	\$	cts.
For foot passengers, each way, adults.....	10	
do do children	5	
For horse and rider, each way.....	25	
For horse, each way.....	25	
For one-horse and vehicle and driver, each way.....	35	
For each additional horse and passenger.....	10	
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	25	
For each sheep or hog, each way.....	5	
For each 100 lbs. of baggage or other articles, each way	10	
For foot passengers, adults, making round trip.....	15	
For foot passengers, children, making round trip.....	8	
Commutation tickets, 20 single tickets.....	1	00

9. 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.

10. The Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the tariff of charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interests, and after notification to the lessee he or his employes 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.

11. The Governor in Council shall be at liberty, at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to perform, fulfil and keep any or

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either of the said provisions, 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.

12. 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 Michigan or the town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., 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 Michigan, or the town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employé of the said lessee.

13. Provided always, that if the United States of America, or the State of Michigan, or the town of Sault Ste. Marie, U.S., 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 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.

14. The ferry boats shall be placed on the route immediately on the opening of navigation in the spring of 1890.

15. The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years from 1st May, 1890. The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Minister of Inland Revenue, who should be bound jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for the full compliance by the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

16. The lease shall not be sublet or assigned
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2047.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, the 9th day of April, 1890, under authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and Acts amending the same, paragraph 1 of the Regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Niagara River between Fort Erie, in the Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, and Buffalo, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, established by the Order in Council of the 3rd September, 1889, was cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"Limits.

"The limits of the ferry shall be conterminous with the north and south limits of the village of Fort Erie, and a point in the city of Buffalo, to be fixed by the Municipal authorities of that place, and the landing place in Fort Erie is to be at that point on Parcel A of Ordnance Lands leased by the Department of the Interior to the Municipality of Fort Erie, which has heretofore been used by the company for that purpose."

And paragraph 9 of the said Order in Council which establishes a tariff of tolls for the said ferry, and the Order in Council of the 4th March, 1890,

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amending the same, were cancelled, and the charges for tolls and fares to be made on the said ferry are to be as follows, that is to say:—

“ Tariff of Tolls.

	Cents.
“ For foot passengers, each way	5
For children under 12 years	3
For horse and rider.....	10
For each head of cattle.....	10
For one-horse vehicle and driver, without load, each way.	15
For each additional passenger.....	5
For two-horse vehicle and driver, without load, each way	25
For each additional passenger.....	5
For double teams loaded, 2 tons and under.....	40
For such double teams loaded, 2 tons and under, returning same day, double trip.....	65
For double teams loaded, over 2 tons and under 2½ tons..	50
For such double teams loaded, over 2 tons and under 2½ tons, returning same day, double trip	75
For double teams loaded, over 2½ tons and under 3 tons.	60
For such double teams loaded, over 2½ tons and under 3 tons, returning same day, double trip.....	85
For double teams loaded, over 3 tons and under 3½ tons..	70
For such double teams loaded, over 3 tons and under 3½ tons, returning same day, double trip.....	95
For single teams loaded, other than pleasure	25
For single teams loaded, other than pleasure, returning same day, double trip.....	40
For vehicle without horse attached, each way.....	25
For sheep and swine, each way.....	3
For sheep and swine, in droves over 5 each each way...	2
For freight in packages, under 100 lbs	5
For freight over 100 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	5
For passengers purchasing tickets in packages of 20 to be used by members of the same family and not otherwise transferable, each.....	2½”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2048.

By Order in Council of Friday, 16th day of May, 1890, under authority of “The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act,” chapter 29 of the Revised Statutes, all that portion of the Province of British Columbia, other than the Island of Vancouver, which has heretofore formed part of the Victoria Division, shall be and the same is hereby constituted a separate Inland Revenue Division, to be known as the Division of Vancouver, with the head office at Vancouver, British Columbia.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2306.

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By Order in Council of Tuesday, 20th day of May, 1890, under authority of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled: "An Act respecting Ferries," section 5, a license to ferry across the Niagara River between Fort Erie, in the State of New York, one of the United States of America, and Navy Island, in the Township of Willoughby, County of Welland, Province of Ontario and Dominion of Canada, was granted to the Navy Island Fruit Growers Association, for a period of five (5) years from the 1st day of May, 1890, at a rental of fifty dollars (\$50) per annum, payable in advance;

And the following Regulations for the governance of the said Ferry were established, namely:—

1. *Limits of Ferry.*—The limits of the ferry shall cover the whole of Navy Island, but the landing will be made on the east side thereof at a point to be hereafter definitely fixed, subject to the approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.
2. *Landing places.*—The wharves or docks shall be secured and at all times maintained in a safe condition and available at all states of the river and subject to the approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.
3. *Size of Vessel.*—The size of the vessel to be 75 feet keel by 15 feet beam, with a 100 horse power engine, propelled by screw and capable of carrying 150 passengers; such vessel shall be supplied with life-preservers and shall be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander; and the Minister of Inland Revenue shall be at liberty to reject any steamer which may, at any time, be placed on the said ferry, or the commander thereof, or the said docks or wharves, should he consider them or any of them respectively unsuitable to the service, or unsafe, or inadequate to meet the wants of the public.
4. *Contraband Goods.*—The lessee shall not, at any time, carry or convey or permit or suffer to be carried or conveyed over the said ferry any contraband articles whatsoever.
5. *Tariff of Tolls.*—The tariff of tolls shall be 25 cents for each foot passenger to Navy Island and return.
6. *Customs Laws.*—The lessee shall observe all Customs and Revenue laws of the Dominion of Canada and of the United States of America.
7. *Number of Trips.*—The number of trips to be hereafter determined, subject to the approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.
8. *Posting Tariff.*—Notices of 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.
9. *Alterations of Tariff.*—That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty to alter and modify the charges and tolls hereinbefore contained, should it be deemed expedient in the public interest, and after such modification 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.
10. *Restrictions and Conditions.*—That the Governor in Council shall be at liberty at any time at which it may be shown that the lessee has failed to observe, perform, fulfil and keep any or either of the said provisions, restrictions and conditions hereinbefore contained and expressed, to declare the lease for

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feited and void, whereupon the same shall become and be void to all intents and purposes, and as if the same had never been granted, without indemnification to the lessee.

11. *Infringement of the Laws.*—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 the State of New York, or the city of Buffalo, 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, the State of New York, or the city of Buffalo, or permit or suffer the same to be infringed by any officer, servant or employee of the said lessee.

12. *Claim for compensation.*—Provided always that if the United States of America, or the State of New York, or the city of Buffalo, 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 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.

13. *Time.*—The ferry boat shall be placed on the route immediately on the lease being granted.

14. *Lease for (5) years.*—The lease will be granted for a period of five (5) years, the rent being payable in advance.

The lessee will be required to give two sureties, satisfactory to the Minister 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.

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

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2307.

By Order in Council of Saturday, the 7th day of June, 1890, under the authority of "The Weights and Measures Act," Clause 1 of the Order in Council of the 22nd day of July, 1886, and section 15 of Chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council dated 9th January, 1889, admitting Grain Testers to verification, were cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2455.

Interior.

Interior.

(For Land Regulations, Limits of Territories and Judicial Districts, &c., see Consolidated Orders in Council, 1889.)

By Departmental Order of 11th July, 1889, the Minister of the Interior withdrew the following lands from settlement, and set the same apart as "School Lands," under the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1879, viz. :—

Township 3, Range 2, East :

East $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 21.

North $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 24.

Township 13, Range 2, East :

North-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 26.

Township 14, Range 2, East :

North-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 20.

Township 15, Range 4, East :

East $\frac{1}{2}$ of north-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 10.

Township 18, Range 10, East :

All of Section 1.

All of Section 23.

Township 15, Range 10, west of the 1st Principal Meridian :

All of Section 36.

Township 19, Range 29, west of the 1st Principal Meridian :

All of Section 30.

Township 19, Range 6, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian :

All of Section 24.

Township 8, Range 24, west of the 4th Principal Meridian :

North-east $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, L. S. 14, and east $\frac{1}{2}$ of L. S. 11 of Section 31.

Township 9, Range 25, west of the 4th Principal Meridian :

East $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 27.

East $\frac{1}{2}$ of L. S. 3 of Section 27.

The north $\frac{1}{2}$ of Township 9, Range 18, west of the 4th Meridian, and the easterly two-thirds of Township 10, Range 18, west of the 4th Meridian (lying south of the Belly River), are also hereby reserved as School Lands in lieu of the School Sections in the several Townships granted *en bloc* to the North-West Coal and Navigation Company, as part of their land subsidy, under authority of the Orders in Council of the 19th of October, 1885, and the 3rd of March 1886, and of Chapter 12 of the Act 49 Victoria.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 110.

By Departmental Order of 7th July, 1889, the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, Township 13, Range 7, west of the 1st Principal Meridian, which had been reserved as "School Lands" in lieu of the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29, Township 12, Range 6, west of the 1st Principal Meridian, under the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1879, was declared to be no longer necessary for School purposes, and therefore available for disposal as Dominion Lands, the entry for the north-west $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 29 aforesaid, permission for which had been given, not having been made.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 110.

Interior.

By Departmental Order of the 29th August, 1889, the Minister of the Interior withdrew the following lands from sale and settlement, and set the same apart as "School Lands," viz. :—

Township 43, Range 1, west of the 3rd Meridian :

N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S.-E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36.

Township 44, Range 1, west of the 3rd Meridian :

W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 12.

Township 48, Range 27, west of the 2nd Meridian :

Fracl. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 28.

Fracl. N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34.

S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 30.

Township 47, Range 27, west of the 2nd Meridian :

N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 24.

S.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 14.

Township 46, Range 25, west of the 2nd Meridian :

S.-E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 32.

Township 47, Range 25, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian :

N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 6.

Township 46, Range 26, west of the 2nd Principal Meridian :

N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 36.

N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 34.

Township 46, Range 21, west of the 4th Meridian :

Section 25.

Township 55, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian :

N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 5.

S.-E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 5.

Township 56, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian :

N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ and E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of Section 9.

Township 55, Range 24, west of the 4th Meridian :

Section 19.

Township 54, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian :

E. $\frac{1}{2}$ and N.-W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 31, L. S. 5 and 6, and N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of L. S. 3 of Section 31.

Township 54, Range 26, west of the 4th Meridian :

N. $\frac{1}{2}$ and S.-E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 35.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 386.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 12th October, 1889, under authority of the "The Dominion Lands Act," the following described lands, viz. :—

West half of Section 27, Township 9, Range 23, west of the 4th Meridian ;

North half and north-west quarter of Section 5, Township 6, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian ;

North half of Section 16, Township 6, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian ;

South half of south half of Section 21, Township 6, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian ;

West half of Section 1, Township 7, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian ;

East half of Section 2, Township 7, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian ;

North half of Section 7, Township 10, Range 27, west of the 4th Meridian ;

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South-west quarter west of Pincher River of Section 31, Township 6, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian ;

All Section 3, Township 7, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian ;

South-east quarter of Section 12, Township 7, Range 29, west of the 4th Meridian ;

North half, west of Pincher River, of Section 2, Township 6, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

South-west quarter of Section 13, Township 6, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

East half of north-west quarter, west of South Branch Old Man's River, of Section 35, Township 6, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

North-east quarter of Section 35, Township 6, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

South half, except southerly 10 chains L. S. 4, west of South Branch Old Man's River, of Section 2, Township 7, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

East half of Section 19, Township 7, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

North-east quarter of Section 30, Township 7, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

South-east quarter, south of Middle Fork, Old Man's River, of Section 31, Township 7, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

North half of Section 30, Township 21, Range 25, west of 4th Meridian ;

West half of west half, south of Bow River, of Section 32, Township 21, Range 25, west of 4th Meridian ;

South half, south of Bow River, of Section 34, Township 21, Range 25, west of 4th Meridian ;

West half of south-west quarter of Section 20, Township 21, Range 26, west of 4th Meridian ;

East half, north of Bow River, of Section 20, Township 21, Range 26, west of 4th Meridian ;

East half of west half, north of Bow River, of Section 20, Township 21, Range 26, west of 4th Meridian ;

Section 17, Township 17, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

Section 18, Township 17, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

Section 19, Township 17, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian ;

Section 20, Township 17, Range 1, west of 5th Meridian,—

were withdrawn from sale and settlement, and reserved as approaches to the water and as watering places for stock.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 692.

By Order in Council of Friday, the 28th day of February, 1890, setting forth that by an Order in Council of the 31st day of May, 1888, a grant of 6,400 acres of public lands per mile, subject to the approval of Parliament, was made to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, in aid of the construction of a railway from Lethbridge to the International Boundary, a distance of about fifty miles :

Under the authority of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, section 90, the following townships in the District of Alberta, were designated as the townships within which the available and undisposed of odd-numbered sections are to be reserved for the purpose of being conveyed

Interior.

to the said Alberta Railway and Coal Company as the construction of their line proceeds, provided such construction be in accordance with the conditions of the Act of incorporation and existing Orders in Council in that behalf.

namely :—

Townships 3, in Ranges 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22,

Townships 4, in Ranges 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21,

Townships 5, in Ranges 14, 16, 18 and 20,

Townships 6, in Ranges 13, 15, 17 and 19,

Townships 7, in Ranges 12, 14, 16 and 18,

Townships 8, in Ranges 11, 13, 15 and 17,

Townships 9, in Ranges 12 and 14, and

Township 10, in Range 13,

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1851.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 27th day of November, 1889, under the authority of Chapter 56 of the Revised Statutes, intituled, "An Act respecting certain Public Lands in British Columbia," a Dominion Lands District was established, which shall be known as the "Kamloops Land District," and shall comprise the following lands, that is to say :—

All the Dominion Lands within that portion of what is known as the Railway Belt in British Columbia which lies north of the line between Townships 15 and 16 and east of the 7th Initial Meridian of the Dominion Lands system of survey.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1178.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 28th December, 1889, under authority of the "Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, in addition to the lands already reserved in the North-West Territories as watering places for stock, and as approaches to the water, the south half of Section 12, Township 22, Range 25, west of the 4th Meridian, was reserved from sale and settlement, and set apart for the same purpose.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1366.

By Order in Council of the 10th day of July, 1889, under the authority of the Dominion Lands Act, Chapter 54, Revised Statutes of Canada, Section 90, the lands set out in the schedule annexed hereto were set apart for the purpose of being conveyed to the Great North-West Central Railway Company as the construction of the company's line of railway proceeds, provided such construction be in accordance with the conditions of the Act of incorporation and the existing Orders in Council in relation to the company—the said lands consisting of the odd-numbered sections, exclusive of school sections, comprised within the belt of 12 miles on each side of the company's line of railway, and comprising an area of 621,668·92 acres.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

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SCHEDULE of lands to be granted to the Great North-West Central Railway Company, to accompany the Memorandum to Council, dated the 9th day of July, 1889.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.
14	21	West of 1st P.M.	13	E. ½ & S.W. ¼	480								
14	22	do	21	N.W. ¼	160		18	31	do	31	Whole.	627.92	
14	22	do	25	N.E. ¼	160		18	31	do	33	do	640	
14	22	do	35	E. ½	320		18	31	do	35	do	640	
15	22	do	15	S.E. ¼	160		18	32	do	25	do	640	
14	25	do	21	N.W. ¼	160		18	32	do	27	do	640	
17	26	do	35	S.E. ¼	160		18	32	do	33	do	639.88	
18	26	do	21	N.W. ¼	160		18	32	do	35	do	640	
19	26	do	1	Whole.	641.54		6	6	W. of 2nd P.M.	1	do	640	
19	26	do	5	E. ½	320.07		6	6	do	3	do	640	
19	26	do	7	W. ½	337.20		6	6	do	5	do	640	
19	26	do	9	N.E. ¼	160		6	6	do	7	do	640	
19	26	do	13	S. ½	320		6	6	do	9	do	640	
19	26	do	15	W. ½	320		6	6	do	13	do	640	
19	26	do	17	N.E. ¼	160		6	6	do	15	do	640	
19	26	do	27	S. ½ & N.E. ¼	309.50		6	6	do	17	do	640	
16	27	do	31	S. ½	245.63		6	6	do	19	do	640	
16	28	do	5	N.E. ¼	160		6	6	do	21	do	640	
16	28	do	21	W. ½ & S.E. ¼	480		6	6	do	23	do	640	
16	28	do	47	Fr. 1/2 West pt. of S.W. ¼ Pt. of N.E. ¼ N. of Riv.	44.96		6	6	do	25	do	640	
17	29	do	9	N.E. ¼	160	34	6	6	do	31	do	640	
18	29	do	1	S.E. ¼	160		6	6	do	33	do	640	
18	29	do	33	Part of E. ½ W. of River.	216		6	6	do	35	do	640	
17	30	do	13	do	640		6	6	do	1	do	640	
17	30	do	15	do	640		6	6	do	3	do	640	
17	30	do	21	do	640		6	6	do	5	do	640	
17	30	do	23	do	640		6	6	do	7	do	640	
17	30	do	25	do	629		6	6	do	9	do	640	
17	30	do	27	do	637.50		6	6	do	13	do	640	
17	30	do	31	do	634		6	6	do	15	do	640	
17	30	do	33	do	636.70		6	6	do	17	do	640	
18	30	do	35	do	633.25		6	6	do	19	do	640	
18	30	do	1	do	640		6	6	do	21	do	640	
18	30	do	3	do	640		6	6	do	23	do	640	
18	30	do	5	do	640		6	6	do	25	do	640	
18	30	do	7	do	640		6	6	do	27	do	640	
18	30	do	9	do	635.92		6	6	do	31	do	640	
18	30	do	13	do	640		6	6	do	33	do	640	
18	30	do	15	do	640		6	6	do	35	do	640	
18	30	do	17	do	640		6	6	do	1	do	640	
18	30	do	19	do	640		6	6	do	3	do	640	
18	30	do	21	do	634.08		6	6	do	5	do	640	
18	30	do	23	do	640		6	6	do	7	do	640	
18	30	do	25	do	640		6	6	do	9	do	640	
18	30	do	27	do	640		6	6	do	11	do	640	
18	30	do	29	do	640		6	6	do	13	do	640	
18	30	do	31	do	640		6	6	do	15	do	640	
18	30	do	33	do	633.08		6	6	do	17	do	640	
18	30	do	35	do	640		6	6	do	19	do	640	
18	31	do	1	do	640		6	6	do	21	do	640	
18	31	do	13	do	640		6	6	do	23	do	640	
18	31	do	15	do	640		6	6	do	25	do	640	
18	31	do	17	do	640		6	6	do	27	do	640	
18	31	do	19	do	640		6	6	do	29	do	640	
18	31	do	21	do	628.66		6	6	do	31	do	640	
18	31	do	23	do	640		6	6	do	33	do	640	
18	31	do	25	do	640		6	6	do	35	do	640	
18	31	do	27	do	640		6	6	do	1	do	640	
18	31	do	29	do	640		6	6	do	3	do	640	
18	31	do	31	do	640		6	6	do	5	do	640	
18	31	do	33	do	640		6	6	do	7	do	640	
18	31	do	35	do	640		6	6	do	9	do	640	
18	31	do	1	do	640		6	6	do	11	do	640	
18	31	do	13	do	640		6	6	do	13	do	640	
18	31	do	15	do	640		6	6	do	15	do	640	
18	31	do	17	do	640		6	6	do	17	do	640	
18	31	do	19	do	640		6	6	do	19	do	640	
18	31	do	21	do	640		6	6	do	21	do	640	
18	31	do	23	do	640		6	6	do	23	do	640	
18	31	do	25	do	640		6	6	do	25	do	640	
18	31	do	27	do	640		6	6	do	27	do	640	
18	31	do	29	do	640		6	6	do	29	do	640	
18	31	do	31	do	640		6	6	do	31	do	640	
18	31	do	33	do	640		6	6	do	33	do	640	
18	31	do	35	do	640		6	6	do	35	do	640	

Interior.

SCHEDULE of lands to be granted to the Great North-West Central Railway Company, to accompany the Memorandum to Council, dated the 9th day of July, 1889—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Area.	Remarks.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Area.	Remarks.
26	15	W. of 2nd P. M.	25	640		30	18	W. of 2nd P. M.	3	405	
26	15	do	27	640		30	18	do	5	640	
26	15	do	31	640		30	18	do	7	640	
26	15	do	33	640		30	18	do	9	640	
26	15	do	35	640		30	18	do	13	640	
27	15	do	35	640		30	18	do	15	640	
27	15	do	33	640		30	18	do	17	640	
27	15	do	31	640		30	18	do	19	640	
27	15	do	27	640		30	18	do	21	640	
27	15	do	25	640		30	18	do	23	640	
27	15	do	23	640		30	18	do	25	640	
27	15	do	21	640		30	18	do	27	640	
27	15	do	19	640		30	18	do	31	640	
27	14	do	1	640		13	18	do	33	640	
27	14	do	3	640		30	18	do	35	640	
27	14	do	13	640		31	18	do	1	640	
27	14	do	15	640		31	18	do	3	640	
27	14	do	23	640		31	18	do	5	640	
27	14	do	25	640		31	18	do	7	640	
27	14	do	27	640		31	18	do	9	640	
27	14	do	31	640		31	18	do	15	640	
27	14	do	33	640		31	18	do	17	640	
27	14	do	35	640		31	18	do	19	640	
27	16	do	5	640		31	18	do	21 S. 1/2	320	
27	16	do	7	640		29	19	do	1	640	
27	16	do	9	640		29	19	do	3	640	
27	16	do	17	640		29	19	do	5	640	
27	16	do	19	640		29	19	do	7	640	
27	16	do	21	640		29	19	do	9	640	
27	16	do	23	640		29	19	do	13	640	
27	16	do	25	640		29	19	do	15	640	
27	16	do	27	640		29	19	do	17	640	
27	16	do	31	640		29	19	do	19	640	
27	16	do	33	640		29	19	do	21	640	
27	16	do	35	640		29	19	do	23	640	
29	17	do	1	255		29	19	do	25	640	
29	17	do	9	258		29	19	do	27	640	
29	17	do	13	254		29	19	do	31	640	
29	17	do	15	597		29	19	do	33	640	
29	17	do	21 frl.			29	19	do	35	640	
29	17	do	S. E. 1/4	128. 81		30	19	do	1	640	
29	17	do	23 S. 1/4			30	19	do	3	640	
29	17	do	& frl.			30	19	do	5	640	
29	17	do	N. E. 1/4	348. 52		30	19	do	7	640	
30	17	do	5 frl.	324. 44		30	19	do	9	640	
30	17	do	7	640		30	19	do	13	640	
30	17	do	9	353		30	19	do	15	640	
30	17	do	17	598		30	19	do	17	640	
30	17	do	19	640		30	19	do	19	640	
30	17	do	31	640		30	19	do	21	640	
30	17	do	33	545		30	19	do	23	640	
30	17	do	35	380		30	19	do	25	640	
30	18	do	5	640		30	19	do	27	640	
30	18	do	7	640		30	19	do	31	640	
30	18	do	9	398		30	19	do	33	640	
30	18	do	17	633		30	19	do	35	640	
30	18	do	19	640		31	19	do	1	640	
30	18	do	21	396		31	19	do	3	640	
30	18	do	31	640		31	19	do	5	640	
30	18	do	31	640		31	19	do	7	640	
30	18	do	33	403		31	19	do	9	640	
30	18	do	1	393		31	19	do	13	640	

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Interior.

SCHEDULE of lands to be granted to the Great North-West Central Railway Company, to accompany the Memorandum to Council, dated the 9th day of July, 1889—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Area.	Remarks.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Area.	Remarks.				
31	19	West of 2nd P. M.	15	640		21	2	West of 2nd P. M.	21	Whole.	640	Surrendered Col- onization Lands.			
31	19		do	17	640	do	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	19	640	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	21	640	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	23	640	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	25	640	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	27	640	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	31	640	do		do	do	640		do		
31	19		do	do	33	379	do		do	do	649		50		
32	19		do	do	35	640	do		do	do	645		82		
32	19		do	do	3	200	do		do	do	642		46		
32	19		do	do	5	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	7	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	1	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	9	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	13	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	15	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	17	320	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	19	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	21	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	23	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	25	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	27	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	31	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	1		do	do	33	640	do		do	do	640		do		
35	1		do	do	35	640	do		do	do	640		do		
35	1		do	do	1	640	do		do	do	640		do		
35	1		do	do	3	640	do		do	do	640		do		
35	1		do	do	5	640	do		do	do	640		do		
35	1		do	do	7	640	do		do	do	640		do		
34	2		W. 3rd P.M.	do	9	640	do		do	do	35		E $\frac{1}{2}$ & E'ly 24 ch's of S.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Whole.	668	do
34	2			do	do	23	640		do	do	do			640	do
34	2			do	do	25	640		do	do	do			640	do
34	2			do	do	27	640		do	do	do			640	do
34	2	do		do	31	640	do	do	do	640	do				
34	2	do		do	33	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	35	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	1	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	3	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	5	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	7	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	9	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	13	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	15	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	17	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	19	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	21	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	23	640	do	do	do	640	do				
35	2	do		do	25	640	do	do	do	640	do				
20	1	West of 2nd P. M.		1 Whole.	do	640	Surrendered Col- onization Lands.	do	do	do	640	do			
20	1				do	do		do	640	do	do	do		640	do
20	1				do	do		3	do	do	do	do		644	75
20	1				do	do		7	do	do	do	do		658	81
20	1				do	do		9	do	do	do	do		638	39
20	1				do	do		13	do	do	do	do		635	78
20	1				do	do		15	do	do	do	do		640	do
20	1				do	do		17	do	do	do	do		635	78
20	1				do	do		19	do	do	do	do		648	80
21	2				do	do		21	320	do	do	do		640	do
21	2				do	do		1	Whole.	do	do	do		640	do
21	2				do	do		3	do	do	do	do		640	do
21	2				do	do		5	do	do	do	do		640	do
21	2				do	do		7	do	do	do	do		640	do
21	2				do	do		9	do	do	do	do		640	do
21	2		do		do	13		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	15		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	17		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	19		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	21		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	23		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	25		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2		do		do	27		do	do	do	do	641	20		
21	2		do		do	17		do	do	do	do	640	do		
21	2	do	do	19	do	do	do	do	640	do					
21	2	do	do	23	do	do	do	do	640	do					
21	2	do	do	24	do	do	do	do	640	do					

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SCHEDULE of lands to be granted to the Great North-West Central Railway Company, to accompany the Memorandum to Council, dated the 9th day of July, 1889—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.
24	6	West of 2nd P.M.	3	Whole.	640	Surrendered Colonization Lands.	23	9	West of 2nd P.M.	21	Whole.	577 80	Surrender'd Colonization Lands.
24	6	do	5	do	640	do	23	9	do	23	do	596 20	do
24	6	do	7	do	640	do	23	9	do	25	do	640	do
24	6	do	9	do	640	do	23	9	do	27	do	640	do
24	6	do	13	do	640	do	23	9	do	31	do	640	do
24	6	do	15	Whole.	640	do	23	9	do	33	do	640	do
24	6	do	17	do	640	do	23	9	do	35	do	602 40	do
24	6	do	19	do	640	do	23	11	do	31	do	640	do
24	6	do	21	do	640	do	23	11	do	33	do	361 32	do
24	6	do	1	do	640	do	24	11	do	13	W. 1/2 & pt of E. 1/2 Whole.	610	do
24	6	do	3	do	640	do	24	11	do	15	do	555 50	do
24	6	do	5	do	640	do	24	11	do	23	do	563 50	do
24	6	do	7	do	640	do	24	11	do	25	do	501	do
24	6	do	9	do	640	do	24	11	do	27	do	379 50	do
24	6	do	13	do	640	do	24	11	do	31	do	560	do
24	6	do	15	do	640	do	24	11	do	33	do	640	do
24	6	do	17	do	640	do	24	11	do	35	do	623	do
24	6	do	19	do	640	do	24	11	do	1	do	640	do
24	6	do	21	do	640	do	24	12	do	1	do	160	do
24	6	do	23	do	640	do	24	12	do	3	N. E. 1/4 Whole.	640	do
24	6	do	25	do	640	do	24	12	do	9	do	640	do
24	6	do	27	do	640	do	24	12	do	13	do	640	do
24	6	do	31	do	640	do	24	12	do	15	do	640	do
24	6	do	33	do	640	do	24	12	do	19	do	629 32	do
24	6	do	35	do	640	do	24	12	do	21	do	640	do
24	6	do	35	do	640	do	24	12	do	23	do	640	do
24	6	do	1	do	640	do	24	12	do	25	do	495	do
24	6	do	3	do	640	do	24	12	do	27	do	640	do
24	6	do	13	do	640	do	24	12	do	31	do	598 48	do
24	6	do	15	do	640	do	24	12	do	33	do	640	do
24	6	do	17	do	640	do	24	12	do	35	do	640	do
24	6	do	21	N 1/2 Whole.	320	do	24	12	do	1	do	640	do
24	6	do	23	do	640	do	25	12	do	1	do	640	do
24	6	do	25	do	640	do	25	12	do	3	do	640	do
24	6	do	27	do	640	do	25	12	do	5	do	640	do
24	6	do	33	do	624 59	do	25	12	do	7	do	640	do
24	6	do	35	do	619 97	do	25	12	do	9	do	640	do
24	6	do	1	do	627 04	do	25	12	do	13	do	631	do
24	6	do	3	do	635 92	do	25	12	do	15	do	640	do
24	6	do	5	do	640 93	do	25	12	do	17	do	640	do
24	6	do	7	do	640	do	25	12	do	19	do	640	do
24	6	do	9	do	637	do	25	12	do	21	do	640	do
24	6	do	13	do	640	do	25	12	do	23	do	640	do
24	6	do	15	do	619	do	25	12	do	25	do	567	do
24	6	do	17	do	640	do	25	12	do	27	do	640	do
24	6	do	19	do	608	do	25	12	do	31	do	640	do
24	6	do	21	do	640	do	25	12	do	33	do	640	do
24	6	do	23	do	640	do	25	12	do	35	do	640	do
24	6	do	25	do	640	do	24	13	do	33	N. E. 1/4 Whole.	160	do
24	6	do	27	do	640	do	24	13	do	35	do	640	do
24	6	do	31	do	640	do	25	13	do	1	do	408 88	do
24	6	do	33	do	640	do	25	13	do	3	do	640	do
24	6	do	35	do	640	do	25	13	do	5	N. 1/2 and S. E. 1/4 Whole.	480	do
24	6	do	5	do	640 06	do	25	13	do	7	do	640	do
24	6	do	7	do	640	do	25	13	do	9	do	640	do
24	6	do	9	do	640	do	25	13	do	13	do	408 88	do
24	6	do	13	do	616 10	do	25	13	do	15	do	640	do
24	6	do	15	do	586 40	do	25	13	do	17	do	640	do
24	6	do	17	do	640	do	25	13	do	19	do	640	do
24	6	do	19	do	629 20	do	25	13	do	13	do	640	do

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SCHEDULE of lands to be granted to the Great North-West Central Railway Company, to accompany the Memorandum to Council, dated the 9th day of July, 1889—*Concluded.*

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.
25	13	West of 2d. P.M.	21	Whole.	640	Surrendered Colonization Lands.	29	20	West of 2d. P.M.			10,240	Unsurvey'd Townships. Area approximate
25	13	do	23	do	640	do	30	20	do			10,240	do
25	13	do	25	do	408.88	do	31	20	do			10,240	do
25	13	do	27	do	640	do	32	20	do			5,680	do
25	13	do	31	do	640	do	29	21	do			5,000	do
25	13	do	33	do	640	do	30	21	do			10,240	do
25	13	do	35	do	640	do	31	21	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	1	do	408.88	do	32	21	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	3	do	640	do	33	21	do			3,000	do
26	13	do	5	do	640	do	29 &						
26	13	do	7	do	640	do	30	22	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	9	do	640	do	31	22	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	13	do	640	do	32	22	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	15	do	408.80	do	33	22	do			8,320	do
26	13	do	17	do	640	do	30 &						
26	13	do	19	do	640	do	34	23	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	21	do	640	do	31	23	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	23	do	640	do	32	23	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	25	do	514.81	do	33	23	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	27	do	402.40	do	34	23	do			5,000	do
26	13	do	31	do	610.40	do	31	24	do			8,000	do
26	13	do	33	do	640	do	32	24	do			10,240	do
26	13	do	35	do	640	do	33	24	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	1	do	640	do	34	24	do			10,000	do
26	14	do	3	do	640	do	31	25	do			2,560	do
26	14	do	5	do	640	do	32	25	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	7	do	640	do	33	25	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	9	do	640	do	34	25	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	13	do	640	do	35	25	do			5,000	do
26	14	do	15	do	640	do	32	26	do			6,000	do
26	14	do	17	do	640	do	33	26	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	19	do	640	do	34	26	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	21	do	640	do	35	26	do			3,200	do
26	14	do	23	do	640	do	32 &						
26	14	do	25	do	640	do	33	27	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	27	do	640	do	34	27	do			10,240	do
26	14	do	31	do	640	do	35	27	do			3,200	do
26	14	do	33	do	575.78	do	33 &						
26	14	do	35	do	570.23	do	35	28	do			10,240	do
							34	28	do			10,240	do
							34	29	do			1,920	do

By Order in Council of Monday, the 17th day of February, 1890, under authority of "The Dominion Lands Act," Chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, the lands described in the annexed supplementary schedule, containing an area of 86,756.81 acres, more or less, being all the available odd-numbered sections, exclusive of school sections, at the disposal of the Government within an additional belt two miles wide on either side of the line of the said railway, were designated and set apart for the purpose of being conveyed to the Great North-West Central Railway Company as the construction of their railroad proceeds, provided such construction be in accordance with the conditions of the Act of incorporation and existing Orders in Council in that behalf.

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ODD-NUMBERED SECTIONS within the 12 mile belt of the Great North-West Central Railway, available for colonization, over and above those included in schedule accompanying Order in Council of 16th July, 1889.

Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.	Township.	Range.	Meridian.	Section.	Part of Section.	Area.	Remarks.																																																																													
22	2	W. 2nd	1	Whole.	640	Surrendered Colonization Lands.	26	16	W. 2nd	27	Whole.	640																																																																														
			31	do	640					31	do	640																																																																														
			33	do	640					1	do	640																																																																														
			9	do	640					9	Whole frac.	565 80																																																																														
			13	do	640					13	Whole.	640																																																																														
			17	do	640					23	do	640																																																																														
			19	do	640					27	do	640																																																																														
			21	do	640					31	do	640																																																																														
			23	do	640					33	do	640																																																																														
			5	do	640					5	do	640																																																																														
			7	do	640					1	do	640																																																																														
			9	do	640					1	do	640																																																																														
			13	do	640					9	do	639 83																																																																														
			15	do	640					15	Whole frac.	502 46																																																																														
			23	2	W. 2nd					31	do	640			33	1	W. 3rd	25	do	640																																																																						
5	do	641 28	do	27	do	640																																																																																				
7	do	641 60	do	33	do	640																																																																																				
9	do	640	do	35	do	640																																																																																				
21	8	W. 2nd	33	do	640		34	1	W. 3rd	3	do	640																																																																														
13	do	640	do	5	do					640																																																																																
15	do	640	do	7	do					640																																																																																
17	do	640	do	1	do					640																																																																																
19	do	640	do	13	do					640																																																																																
23	11	W. 2nd	19	N. E. 1/4	160					do		34	2					W. 3rd	1	do	640																																																																					
21	do	320	do	15	Whole frac.					610																																																																																
23	12	W. 2nd	21	W. 1/2	390 24					do																																																																																
24	22	W. 2nd	25	Whole.	640					do																																																																																
24	22	W. 2nd	3	S. E. 1/4	100					do																																																																																
24	13	W. 2nd	5	E. 1/2	320					do																																																																																
23	13	W. 2nd	13	Frac. E. 1/2	89 08					do																																																																																
23	23	do	23	E. 1/2	320					do																																																																																
24	25	do	25	Frac. E. 1/2	88 92					do																																																																																
24	27	do	27	Whole.	640					do																																																																																
24	31	do	31	do	638 88	do																																																																																				
25	13	W. 2nd	33	S. 1/2 & N. W. 1/4	479 44	do																																																																																				
25	15	W. 2nd	5	S. W. 1/4	160	do																																																																																				
25	15	W. 2nd	13	Whole.	640	do																																																																																				
25	19	do	19	do	635 84	do																																																																																				
25	23	do	23	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	27	do	27	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	31	do	31	do	633 44	do																																																																																				
25	14	W. 2nd	35	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	14	W. 2nd	3	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	7	do	7	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	9	do	9	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	15	W. 2nd	17	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	15	W. 2nd	15	do	640	do																																																																																				
25	15	W. 2nd	23	do	640	do																																																																																				

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1754.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 6th day of May, 1890, under the authority of "The Dominion Lands Act," chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, section 90, the reservation in aid of the construction of the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, made by the Order in Council of the 28th February, 1890,

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was declared to include all the available and undisposed of lands in the townships designated in that Order in Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2213.

By Order in Council of Monday, 30th June, 1890, under authority of "The Rocky Mountains Park Act," 50-51 Vic., chap. 32, sec 4, the Order in Council of the 27th day of November, 1889, establishing Regulations for the control and management of the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada, was cancelled, and the following Regulations, approved in point of form by the Minister of Justice, were substituted after the 1st day of July, 1890, for the Regulations established by the said Order in Council:—

ROCKY MOUNTAINS PARK OF CANADA.

1. No person shall, without permission from the Minister of the Interior, reside permanently within other portions of the Park than those sold or leased.

2. The Superintendent of the Park (hereinafter called the Superintendent) may issue permits to visitors for camping upon such ground as he may designate; any one camping without such permit shall be considered a trespasser, and the fee for such permit shall be one dollar per month per tent: Provided, however, that no such permit shall be granted for camping in any portion of the Park situated south of the Bow River.

3. The defacement of any object at any of the hot springs, or of any of the natural rock formations, or timber, by written inscription, or otherwise, is strictly forbidden; as is also the throwing of any stones, sticks or other substances whatsoever into any of the springs or streams in the Park.

4. No advertisements other than those issued or permitted by the Minister of the Interior shall be posted or displayed within the Park, except on leased property in the town site of Banff, or property in the village of Anthracite.

5. No live stock shall be permitted to run at large, nor shall pigs, sheep or goats be brought into or kept within the Park: Provided, however, that licensed butchers may bring in and keep, for a period not exceeding thirty days, and at such places and in the manner to be prescribed by the Superintendent, animals to be slaughtered for food purposes.

6. The Superintendent shall, from time to time, select and designate pasturing grounds within the Park, upon which leaseholders may pasture not in excess of two milch cows and two horses for each lot leased; but leaseholders availing themselves of this Regulation shall make provision satisfactory to the Superintendent for herding the animals and driving them to and from the pasture grounds.

7. All stock found pasturing, except where authorized, may be impounded and held until a proper guarantee be given that the trespass will not be repeated, and until a fine be paid sufficient to cover the expenses of impounding such stock, feeding them while so impounded, and advertising. Failure to give the necessary guarantees and to pay the fine within thirty days shall render the stock liable to be sold by the Superintendent, and the proceeds of such sale, after paying thereout the fine, cost of maintenance, advertising and sale, shall be paid by the Superintendent to the owner of the stock. The

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Superintendent may authorize any person to act as pound-keeper, the rates of remuneration to be settled by the Minister of the Interior.

8. The Superintendent shall, upon application, furnish each owner of a dog or bitch, upon payment of a fee of one dollar in the case of a dog and two dollars in the case of a bitch, with a license authorizing him to keep such dog or bitch; such licenses shall expire on the thirtieth day of June in each year, and shall then be renewed; and any unlicensed dog or bitch may be impounded or destroyed, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

9. No person shall cut or remove any timber, growing or dead, or remove or displace any mineral deposits or natural curiosities, unless by written permission of the Superintendent.

10. No rubbish or any matter of an offensive nature shall be deposited, except in such places and at such times and under such conditions as the Superintendent shall designate.

11. No person shall ride or drive on or over any bridge within the Park faster than a walk; furious riding or driving on public roads is also prohibited.

(a.) Horses driven with sleighs shall be provided with bells.

(b.) No person shall ride or drive across or on any side-walk, boulevard, vacant lot, or common within the Park, without the written permission of the Superintendent. Horse racing is also prohibited, except in such places as may be set apart for the purpose by the Superintendent.

(c.) Horses in use or attached to any vehicle shall not be allowed to stand without being tied or in charge of some grown person.

12. The waters of the Hot Springs shall be controlled by the Superintendent, and shall be supplied to licensed bath-houses at such rental per annum as may be fixed from time to time by Order in Council, and the Superintendent may at any time shut off the supply of the said water, after two weeks' notice in writing, from any such bath-house, the lessee of which may be in arrear for rent or who may have in any way infringed any of the provisions of this or the next succeeding clause; and no person shall in any way interfere or tamper with any spring, pipes, valves, traps, tanks, or any other apparatus connected with the supply and distribution of the said water.

13. The Superintendent or his authorized agent shall have free access for inspection at all reasonable times to any bath-house or building using the water of the Springs, or to any pipe leading to or within such bath-house or building.

14. The Minister of the Interior shall have power to cause such portions of the Park as from time to time he may designate to be surveyed and laid out in building lots, for the construction thereon of buildings for ordinary habitation and purposes of trade and industry, and for the accommodation of persons resorting to the Park, and may issue leases for such lots for any term, not exceeding forty-two years, with the right of renewal, at rentals to be, from time to time, fixed by him; also, to set apart such portions of the Park as he may think proper for the sites of market-places, jails, court houses, places of public worship, burying-grounds, benevolent institutions, squares, and for other similar public purposes.

15. The location, design, and general character of any buildings to be erected as dwelling houses, or for purposes connected therewith, or fences, shall

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be subject to the approval of the Superintendent and to the sanction of the Minister of the Interior.

(a.) No timber on any lot leased for residential purposes, except so much as is actually necessary to be removed to make room for the building and reasonable access thereto, shall be cut or removed, except by permission of the Superintendent.

16. The Minister of the Interior may issue licenses of occupation for the working of mines and the development of mineral interests within the limits of the Park, subject, however, to the approval in each instance by the Governor in Council of the terms, conditions and duration of such licenses of occupation.

17. All leases or licenses of occupation shall be in such form as may be approved by the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Justice.

18. No bar-room or saloon shall be permitted within the Park.

19. The following restrictions on the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Park shall be imposed and enforced, in addition to the restrictions imposed by the "North-West Territories Act":—

The sale of intoxicating liquors, even under the special permission granted under section 92 of the said Act, is strictly prohibited, except in hotels, and there it shall only be allowed to hotel guests for table use. Nor shall any person, after obtaining such special permission, sell, exchange, trade or barter, or have in his possession, within the Park, even for hotel use under this Regulation, any intoxicating liquor, until his special permission issued in accordance with section 92 of the said North-West Territories Act has been countersigned by the Minister of the Interior or his Deputy, for which countersigning a fee of fifty dollars shall be charged in each case; and no permit for a hotel shall be so countersigned unless such hotel shall have at least twenty bed-rooms of a size and to be furnished in a manner satisfactory to the Superintendent.

20. If at any time during the continuance of the permit the Superintendent reports that the accommodation hereinbefore specified is not maintained, or if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior that the hotel is not being conducted in an orderly and proper manner, the permit may be revoked and cancelled by the Minister of the Interior, and the permittee shall have no claim to have repaid to him any portion of the fee paid for countersigning such permit.

21. No person shall do business as a pedlar in the Park or act as guide therein without a license from the Minister of the Interior, who shall have power to revoke such license in his discretion; and no guide shall be entitled to charge for his services more than 50 cents per hour for six hours or under, and not more than \$3 for any day not exceeding ten hours.

22. All slaughter houses, butcher shops, fish stalls and any other business which from its nature is or may become offensive or obnoxious, shall be carried on only at such places as the Superintendent may designate in a license for the establishment of such business, and shall be subject at any time, on sixty days' notice in writing delivered to the owner or lessee in person, or left at his place of residence or place of business, to removal to such other place as the Superintendent may designate. Every license issued under this clause

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shall be subject to revocation at any time upon thirty days' notice to the licensee, and the business shall entirely cease on the revocation of a license.

23. The Minister of the Interior may issue a license to any person or persons undertaking to place a steam yacht or other vessel or vessels suitable for the conveyance of passengers, and in all respects complying with the Steamboat Inspection Act or Acts regulating steam and other vessels, on any waters within the Park, to date from the first day of April in each year. The maximum fare which may be charged for the conveyance of passengers in such boats shall not exceed, when running on regular trips, up to eight miles, fifty cents; above eight and up to twelve miles, seventy-five cents; over twelve miles, one dollar.

24. Licenses to carry on livery stables may be issued by the Minister of the Interior, the fee for which shall be ten dollars per annum for each vehicle drawn by two or more horses, and six dollars for each vehicle drawn by one horse; and no person shall keep horses or conveyances for hire without first having obtained such license. The rates which may be charged for the hire of carriages or other vehicles and saddle horses shall not exceed the following:—

(a.) For the conveyance of one passenger from or to the railway station to or from any licensed hotel or boarding house within a radius of one and a half miles of the station, fifty cents; to all points beyond one and a half and within three miles of the railway station, one dollar.

(b.) For the conveyance of one passenger, when there are at least four passengers in the vehicle, from any one point within one mile of the Bow River Bridge, at the end of Banff Avenue—to and from Devil's Lake, two dollars.

(c.) For conveyance in any vehicle drawn by two horses and carrying not more than four persons—for one passenger, one dollar for the first hour, and twenty-five cents an hour for each additional passenger for the first hour; and for every subsequent hour, fifty cents for one passenger, and twenty-five cents for each additional passenger.

(d.) For conveyance in any vehicle drawn by two or more horses and carrying more than four persons—seventy-five cents an hour for each person for the first hour, and twenty-five cents an hour for every subsequent hour.

(e.) For conveyance in any vehicle drawn by one horse—one dollar an hour for one person for the first hour, fifty cents an hour for an additional person for the first hour, and fifty cents for each person for every subsequent hour.

(f.) For saddle horses—three dollars for a whole day, two dollars for a half day, or by the hour seventy-five cents for the first hour and fifty cents for each subsequent hour. In calculating a half day, one o'clock p. m. shall be the hour of division; the maximum time allowed for a half day shall be five hours; and twenty-five cents may be charged for each subsequent hour.

(g.) The rates for cartage of freight or general merchandise shall be subject to agreement between the parties interested.

25. The tires on waggons used for freighting purposes on the roads constructed by the Government within the Park shall be at least two inches and a-half in width; all vehicles shall be provided with brakes; and it shall be the

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duty of the Superintendent to condemn and prohibit the use of any vehicle which in his opinion is unsafe.

26. All drivers of public vehicles shall be licensed; the fee therefor shall be one dollar; and such license may be revoked and cancelled at any time by the Superintendent if it is proved to his satisfaction that the holder thereof has been guilty of incivility, insobriety or misconduct, while discharging his duties.

27. No person shall keep a pool, billiard or bagatelle table, or bowling alley, for use by the public, without a license; such license shall be for one year from the first day of May in each year, and the fees for such license shall be the following:—

(a.) For one billiard or pool table twenty dollars, and for each additional table ten dollars.

(b.) For one bagatelle, Mississippi, pigeon-hole or other table or board with balls twenty dollars, and for every additional table ten dollars.

(c.) For a bowling alley ten dollars.

28. Every description of gaming, and all playing of faro, cards, dice or other games of chance for stakes of money or other things of value, and all betting and wagering on any such games of chance, are strictly forbidden and prohibited within the Park, and no person shall play at or allow to be played on his premises, or assist, or be engaged in any way in any description of gaming, as aforesaid.

29. The shooting at, wounding, capturing, killing, or in any manner injuring any wild animal or bird within the Park, is hereby prohibited, excepting, however, mountain lions, bears, wolves, lynxes, wolverines, coyotes, wild cats and hawks. Fishing with nets in any of the waters of the Park is also prohibited.

30. The outfits of all persons found hunting, or fishing with nets, or having in their possession game or fish killed within the Park in contravention of clause 29 of these Regulations shall be subject to seizure and confiscation.

31. Permission to cut hay within the Park shall be obtained from the Superintendent, and shall be subject at all times to his supervision and control.

32. No person shall take or use any stone, sand, gravel or other material in the Park without a permit from the Superintendent, and the following fees shall be paid to the Superintendent for such materials:—

Sand,	10 cents per load.
Stone,	25 do
Gravel,	25 do

33. Persons desiring to burn lime or manufacture brick within the Park shall obtain a permit from the Superintendent, defining the location of the kiln or brickyard, and pay a royalty of one cent and a half per bushel for all lime burnt, and, for all brick manufactured, a rate per thousand to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior.

34. The use of fire-arms within the Park, except under permit from the Superintendent, is strictly prohibited.

35. If any offence is committed under any of the provisions of these Regulations, such offence shall be prosecuted, under the "Summary Convictions Act," before the Superintendent of the Park, who for the purposes hereof shall be, *ex officio*, a justice of the peace, with jurisdiction anywhere within the

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Park, or before any officer of the North-West Mounted Police Force empowered by law to sit and act as a Justice of the Peace.

36. Except as hereinafter specially provided, every one who violates any provision of any of these Regulations shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and costs, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

37. Every one who violates any of the provisions of clause number nineteen of these Regulations, which relates to the sale of intoxicating liquors within the Park, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding in each case the sum of fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment thereof to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; and a moiety of every penalty imposed and collected under the provisions of this clause of these Regulations shall belong to Her Majesty and the other moiety to the person laying the information.

38. Every one who violates any of the provisions of clause twenty-eight of these Regulations, which relates to gaming, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding in each case the sum of fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment thereof to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months; and a moiety of every penalty imposed and collected under the provisions of this clause of these Regulations shall belong to Her Majesty and the other moiety to the person laying the information.

39. In order the more effectually to repress the offences specified in clauses numbers nineteen and twenty-eight of these Regulations, every officer of the Park, or officer of the North-West Mounted Police Force, or constable of the North-West Mounted Police accompanied by or acting under the orders of a commissioned officer of the said Force, is hereby authorized, by force, if necessary, and without the necessity of any intervention or process of law, to enter any suspected place, to arrest therein on view any person or persons found committing any of the offences aforesaid, and to bring him or them before any of the officers who, by these Regulations, are empowered to sit and act as Justices of the Peace within the Park, to be dealt with according to law; and also to seize any tables and other instruments, and money, securities for money, liquor, and vessels and appliances used in connection therewith, used in contravention of the said clauses; and upon the conviction of such person or persons or any of them of such offence, in addition to any penalty imposed in respect thereof, the said table or tables and other instruments shall be forfeited and sold, or, in the discretion of the convicting Justice, destroyed, and the money so seized as aforesaid shall be forfeited and applied, together with the proceeds of sales, towards the revenues of the Park in the manner hereinafter provided.

40. The revenues derived from every source under any of the provisions of these Regulations shall be deposited forthwith to the credit of the Receiver General on account of the Park, except as otherwise herein specially provided.

41. Printed copies of these Regulations, to be furnished by the Department of the Interior for that purpose, shall be posted and kept in a conspicuous place in every Government office, and in every hotel, boarding house, bath-house and livery-stable within the Park.

42. For the control and management of the Park, in any matter whatsoever not specially provided for by the Rocky Mountains Park Act, 1887, or

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by any other Act of the Parliament of Canada applicable to the Park, or by the foregoing Regulations, any existing Ordinances of the North-West Council in that behalf shall be in force.

43. Wherever in these Regulations the expression "the Superintendent of the Park" or "the Superintendent" is used, it shall mean the officer holding that office at the present time under appointment by the Governor in Council or any person who may hereafter be so appointed to the said office.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIV, p. 47.

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By a Proclamation, bearing date the eleventh day of September, 1889, the Act passed in the fifty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered forty-seven, and intituled "An Act to make further provision respecting the speedy trial of certain indictable offences," was declared to be in force as respects the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick on, from and after the fifteenth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 422.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the twentieth day of September, 1889, it was set forth that the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of British Columbia had made rules such as are contemplated by the thirteenth section of "An Act respecting Public and Reformatory Prisons," being Revised Statutes of Canada, Chapter 183, with reference to the Victoria Provincial Gaol and the Nanaimo, New Westminster and Kamloops Gaols, in the said Province of British Columbia; and the said gaols were considered to be Prisons of such a character as to render practicable the application to them of the three sections next following section thirteen aforesaid, and the said gaols and the rules made as aforesaid with respect to the same had, by the Governor in Council, been declared adequate; and it was declared that, from and after the twentieth day of September, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, the following provisions of the said Act hereinbefore in part recited, namely sections 14, 15 and 16 thereof, should be in force in the said Province of British Columbia,—the said sections being in the words and figures following, that is to say:—

"14. Any judge sentencing any prisoner to imprisonment in any prison named in the proclamation in the next preceding section mentioned, may sentence such prisoner for a term not more than one-sixth longer than the maximum term at present prescribed by law for the offence, and any such sentence may be carried out in such prison, although it is for any term not exceeding two years and four months.

"15. Every prisoner sentenced to such prison shall be entitled to earn remission of a portion of the time for which he is sentenced, not exceeding

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“ five days for every month during which he is exemplary in behaviour, industry and faithfulness, and does not violate any of the prison rules; and if prevented from labour by sickness, not intentionally produced by himself, he shall be entitled to earn, by good conduct, a remission not exceeding two and one-half days for every such month.

“ 16. Every such prisoner who commits any breach of the laws or of the prison regulations, shall, besides any other penalty to which he is liable, be liable to forfeit the whole or part of any remission which he has so earned.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 544.

By Order in Council of Monday, 4th day of November, 1889, under authority of “ The Penitentiary Act,” Chapter 182 of the Revised Statutes, and the Act 50-51 Victoria, Chapter 52, intituled: “ An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act,” the Rules and Regulations for the government of Penitentiaries established by the Order in Council of the 29th day of January, 1889, were amended as hereinafter set forth, namely:—

Rule sixty-seven amended so as to read as follows:

“ The surgeon shall have full control over the patients in hospital, and in Kingston Penitentiary over the Criminal Insane Asylum, subject to the rules of the prison, and instructions of the Inspector. He shall attend all sick inmates of the institution, whether in their cells or in the hospital.”

Rule seventy-two amended so as to read as follows:—

“ He shall attend the officers and servants of the prison, free of charge, also the families of the officers when such families are resident on the Penitentiary property, or in quarters provided by the Government, or convenient to the Penitentiary.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1799.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 7th day of June, 1890, under authority of “ The North-West Territories Act,” Chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 29th day of January, 1889, Consolidated Orders in Council, Chapter 54, prescribing the tariff of fees payable in Crown Cases in the North-West Territories was amended, in so far as respects the payment of Coroners’ accounts, by adding thereto the following clause:—

“ In cases where the judge has no personal knowledge of the facts connected with the inquest, his certification may be dispensed with, and the account may be paid upon receiving from the Coroner a satisfactory report upon the circumstances of the case, accompanied by a statutory declaration from the Coroner made before a Justice of the Peace, verifying the items of the account and declaring that the charges are reasonable and were necessarily incurred, together with a certificate of a Justice of the Peace residing near the locality of the inquest, that to his knowledge the facts stated in the declaration are true and the charges reasonable and necessary.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2455.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, the 11th day of June, 1890, under authority of the Act 49 Victoria, Chapter 25, intituled: “ An Act further to amend the law respecting the North-West Territories,” Section 10, the Order

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in Council of the 18th day of February, 1887, prescribing rules for the payment of travelling allowances to the Judges of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories was cancelled, from and after the date thereof, and the following rules for such payment were adopted, to take effect from and after the 27th day of May, 1890, namely:—

“1. That no allowances for travelling expenses be made in respect of courts held at the place at which the Judge is directed to reside.

“2. That in other cases the Judge be paid his actual moving expenses from his residence to the place where the court is held and return, and five dollars (\$5) per diem for the time during which he is absent from his residence attending to his duties as such Judge; the account for such allowance to be certified by the Judge and transmitted to the Minister of Justice.

“3. In special cases the Minister of Justice may allow a Judge to use his own horses in travelling to court off the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway or any of its branches, and may allow him a sum not exceeding five dollars (\$5) a day for the hire of such team.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2456.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the nineteenth day of June, 1890, under authority of the Act fifty-third Victoria, Chap. 37, intituled: “An Act further to amend the Criminal Law,” it was declared that the provisions of the said Act in respect to the Manitoba Reformatory for Boys, that is to say, the provisions contained in the thirty-ninth section thereof, were to be in force upon and after the date of said proclamation.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2548.

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(For Rules respecting Examinations of Masters and Mates, Inspection of Steamers, &c., &c., see Consolidated Orders in Council, 1889).

By Order in Council of the 1st day of July, 1889, the accompanying Article 97 A passed by them on the 11th June, 1889, was added to the By-Laws of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, already in force.

“ARTICLE 97A.

“No vessel shall pass another vessel proceeding in the same direction while such vessels are passing through any channel of the River St. Lawrence between Montreal and Quebec, which has been dredged to serve as a ship channel, except in the straight reaches or portions of such channel within the limits of Lake St. Peter; and in every case the vessel overtaking the other at a greater rate of speed and intending to pass shall signal the other when at

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distance of half a mile, by giving one prolonged blast on its steam whistle, to which the other shall immediately answer by a similar signal; and thereupon, and while the one vessel is overtaking and passing the other, the latter shall slacken its speed to dead slow, and the former shall also slacken its speed to a rate merely sufficient to allow it to pass the other."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 9.

By Order in Council of the 16th day of July, 1889, under authority of the "Act respecting the Registration and Classification of Ships," the Port of Saugeen, in the Province of Ontario, the Port of Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, and the Port of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, were constituted ports of registry for the registration of ships, under the authority contained in the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and Chap. 72 of the Revised Statutes above cited, and the Collector of Customs for the time being at each of the above mentioned ports was declared the Registrar of Shipping therefor.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 154.

By Order in Council of the 2nd day of August, 1889, under the authority contained in the 46th section of Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, relating to the Inspection of Steamboats, the rate or duty to be paid yearly by the owner or master of every steamboat subject to the provisions of the said Act shall be, from the 1st of October next, at the rate of eight cents (8c.) for every ton gross which such steamboat measures, and that such rate be paid once in every calendar year, and be in addition to the inspection fee imposed by the said Act.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 231.

By Order in Council of the 3rd day of September, 1889, the Ballast Wharf at West River, Sheet Harbour, in the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia, was placed under the provisions of the Act respecting Government Harbours, Piers and Breakwaters, being Chapter 84 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and of the Regulations established by the Order in Council of the 12th June, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 384.

By Order in Council of the 3rd day of September, 1889, the following Resolution passed by the Pilotage Authority of the District of Caraquet, New Brunswick, 31st July, 1889, amending the Pilotage Regulations for that District, was approved.

"Resolved,—That the 6th section of the Pilotage Regulations for the government of Pilots in the Pilotage District of Caraquet be rescinded, and the following substituted in its place:

"Resolved 6th,—That it shall not be obligatory on the part of the Captain, owner or agent of any vessel, to employ the same Pilot outwards that piloted the vessel inwards."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 423.

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By Order in Council of the 24th day of October, 1889, it was set forth that, by the Order in Council of the 18th day of May, 1889, it was provided that steamships plying in Canadian waters, with boilers constructed in the United Kingdom and inspected by the Imperial Board of Trade or English Lloyds, shall be exempt from inspection in Canada for a period of twelve months from the date of inspection in the United Kingdom;

And as new Rules and Regulations in regard to the inspection of steamboats are now in operation in Canada, whereby marine boilers manufactured in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland may be inspected out the loss and detention to which such boilers would have been subjected under the Rules and Regulations in operation at the time the Order in Council issued:

Therefore, under authority of the Act 52 Vict., Chap. 23, intituled: "An Act further to amend 'The Steamboat Inspection Act,' Chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes," the above mentioned Order in Council of the 18th May, 1889, was cancelled on and after the 1st day of November, 1889.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 743.

By Order in Council of the 4th day of November, 1889, under the authority of "The Wrecks and Salvage Act," Chap. 81 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the following districts were established for the purposes of the said Act in the Counties of Huron and Bruce, in the Province of Ontario:—

First. Goderich District, extending from the village of Bayfield to the Northern Line or Boundary of the Township of Ashfield, including about thirty-five miles.

Second. Kincardine District, extending from the Northern Boundary of the Township of Ashfield to the Northern Boundary of the Township of Bruce, also including a district of about thirty-five miles.

Third. Southampton District, extending from the Northern Boundary of the Township of Bruce to Cape Hurd, and including a district of about thirty-five miles.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 799.

By Order in Council of the 30th day of October, 1889, the following By-laws, duly passed by Pilotage Authority for the District of Victoria and Esquimalt in the Province of British Columbia, at a meeting held on the 26th of August last, defining the amount of compensation to be paid yearly to the Commissioners and Secretary-Treasurer, were approved:—

"Resolved,—That whereas the Honourable the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has considered it necessary to recommend to His Excellency the Governor General in Council that specific by-laws should be drawn and submitted for approval, stating the amounts to be paid to the Commissioners and secretary-treasurer of any pilotage district, annually, for their services; and whereas by an Order in Council, dated Ottawa, 27th May, 1889, in future all Pilotage Authorities are now required to frame and submit by-laws authorizing such Authorities to make the necessary payments herein referred to,—be it therefore resolved, that the following additional by-laws be added to the by-laws, 1880, approved 18th May, 1880:—

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“ 25a. Each of the Commissioners shall be paid the sum of \$60 annually to cover all their expenses of investigations and attendances at Board meetings,—such sums to be payable and paid quarterly out of the pilotage dues and fees collected by said authority.

“ 26a. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive for his services as such, and for collecting the pilotage dues and license fees, the sum of six hundred dollars per annum, provided the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, as per preceding clause (after paying office rent, fuel, light, and other necessary expenses), shall admit of it; otherwise such smaller sum shall be his remuneration.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1006.

By Order in Council of the 31st day of January, 1890, the following amendment to By-law No. 21 of the Pilotage Regulations for the District of Halifax, passed at a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners, held on the 17th January, 1890, was approved:—

“ *By-law No. 21, as amended.* ”

“ 21. The Pilot Commissioners of Halifax shall, when they deem it necessary, appoint to each licensed pilot boat one or more apprentices, who must serve an apprenticeship of five years and be of good moral character, and have the rudiments of an ordinary English education. At the expiration of such apprenticeship they shall be eligible to be licensed as pilots, provided they have served at least six months as seamen on board a square rigged sailing vessel, and have been found by the Commissioners, after due examination, to possess the qualifications required of pilots by law.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1602.

By Order in Council of the 4th day of February, 1890, under authority of “The Wrecks and Salvage Act,” a district was established for the purposes of the said Act in the South Riding of the County of Essex, in the Province of Ontario, embracing the shores of Point Pelee Island, together with the small islands adjacent thereto, known as Middle Island, Hen and Chickens, East and Middle Sisters Islands, North Harbour Island, and such reefs adjacent to these islands as may be in Canadian waters.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1652.

By Order in Council of the 11th day of April, 1890, the following rules and regulations amending the Pilotage Regulations for the District of Pictou, N. S., passed at a meeting of the Pilot Commissioners held on the 7th February, 1890, were approved:—

“ 1. The pilot limits for the Port of Pictou (as established by Order in Council) shall extend from the most easterly point of Pictou Island, on a line running thence south-east, until it strikes the Gulf shore at Arisaig Pier; and shall be bounded on the west by a line drawn from Arnet Island to Rocky Point at the county line; and shall embrace all the navigable waters in the County of Pictou.

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"2. Every licensed pilot, at the time of receiving his license, shall give a bond to the Commissioners for his compliance with the Harbour and Pilot Regulations, and the faithful performance of his duty as a pilot during the ensuing year, himself in the sum of eighty dollars (\$80), and two sureties to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, in forty dollars (\$40) each,—such bonds to be renewed every year during the pilot's continuance in office.

"3. Every licensed pilot taking charge of any vessel shall, in all cases, behave himself civilly and be strictly sober while in the discharge of his duty, and use the utmost care and diligence for the safety of the vessel and to prevent her from doing damage to other vessels, under a penalty not exceeding forty dollars (\$40) for every offence.

"4. The pilot in charge of a vessel inward bound shall, when passing the lighthouse, require the master to hoist her national flag at the gaff, over the Pilot's flag, and keep it flying when coming up the harbour, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) for every offence.

"5. Every licensed pilot before boarding any vessel shall enquire if any infectious or contagious disease be on board, or if she be from any port or place making her liable to quarantine laws, or be an emigrant vessel; in either of such cases he shall not go on board, but his boat shall be towed astern. And he shall cause the national flag to be hoisted at the main, and shall bring her to anchor at the usual place appointed for riding quarantine, and shall not suffer any person to board or leave the vessel until she is visited by the health officer, nor then without his permission, under a penalty not exceeding forty dollars (\$40) for every offence.

"6. Any questions or disputes arising between pilots, masters of vessels or others respecting pilotage or for any extra remuneration, in cases of any extraordinary nature, and all other questions and disputes between them, respecting salvage or otherwise, shall be submitted to the Commissioners, to be adjusted and decided by them, and the judgment of the Commissioners or a majority of them respecting all such questions and disputes in which the subject matter does not exceed the sum of forty dollars (\$40), shall be final and binding on all parties; and every licensed pilot who shall act contrary to this regulation, or shall refuse or neglect to appear before the Commissioners, after twenty-four hours notice, when his attendance shall be required by them on any occasion, or shall give any unnecessary trouble, annoyance or detention to masters or vessels, shall, for every offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars (\$40), and also to suspension or dismissal at the discretion of the Commissioners.

"7. No person shall be licensed as a pilot under twenty-one years of age, nor unless he shall have served as a licensed pilot, or as an apprentice or otherwise, in some licensed pilot boat for at least three years; and shall, on examination, be found in every respect well qualified to discharge all the duties of a pilot.

"8. Every licensed pilot who is not a partner in some company boat shall have his own boat either open or wholly or partly decked, and one man, or a boy, not under sixteen years of age, to go in it with himself, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) for every offence. And all pilot boats, owned either privately or by more than one person, and when open or wholly or partly decked, shall be approved and licensed by the Commissioners, and shall have all the numbers, names and other characteristics required and specified by

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section 75 of the said Pilotage Act, under the penalties therein prescribed for every offence.

“9. Any number of licensed pilots (not exceeding four in number) may form themselves into a company, and own and pilot together in one boat, either wholly or partly decked, and every decked pilot boat shall be provided with at least two life-preservers, under a penalty not exceeding ten dollars (\$10) for every neglect. The earnings of such company to be equally divided among them, or otherwise, as they may agree among themselves.

“10. Every licensed pilot or company shall be entitled to receive out of the pilotage fund the amount earned by him or them and paid into such fund on his or their account, and the one-half of the pilotage dues received by the Commissioners under sections 57, 59 and 60 of the said Act, in cases when such pilot's services are not accepted when offered. And the licensed pilot shall also receive out of such fund, if any remaining after payment of all necessary expenses, such further sum as the Commissioners in their discretion shall award to them respectively, or to their widows and families in cases of death, superannuation or accident.

“11. Every pilot shall pay for his license the sum of twenty dollars (\$20), to be paid by him into the Pilotage Fund on receipt of his certificate, or to be deducted from any amount he may be entitled to receive out of such fund, at the discretion of the Commissioners; and shall pay one dollar for his bond, and one dollar for every renewal thereof.

“12. Every master or mate shall pay for his license the yearly sum of forty dollars on receipt of his certificate or the renewal thereof, to be paid into the Pilotage Fund.

“13. All pilotage dues, whether earned and collected by the pilots or otherwise, received by the Commissioners, shall be paid to the Chairman of their Board, who shall keep a book for the entry of all sums received and of all sums paid out to the pilots or on any other account, and shall also keep a book to make the annual pilotage returns required by the 24th section of the Act.

“14. Every licensed pilot who shall pilot any vessel inward shall, within one day after his arrival, and accompanied by the master if on shore, report and pay to the said Chairman the amount of pilotage fees due on such vessel; and shall give to the said Chairman all the information required to be transmitted by him in his annual returns. And every licensed pilot shall likewise report all vessels piloted outwards by him and the fees paid thereon, and all vessels refusing his services when offered, either inward or outward bound, and every pilot neglecting or refusing to comply with this regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars (\$40) for every offence.

“15. The rates of pilotage dues at the Port or District of Pictou shall be as follows:—

“ Vessels of 80 to 140 tons	\$6 inward, and \$4 outward.
“ 140 “ 200 “ 10	“ 6 “
“ 200 “ 300 “ 12	“ 8 “
“ 300 “ 400 “ 14	“ 9 “
“ 400 “ 500 “ 15	“ 10 “
“ 500 “ 600 “ 16	“ 11 “
“ 600 “ 700 “ 17	“ 12 “

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“Vessels of 700 to 800 tons \$18 inward, and \$13 outward.

“ 800 “ 900 “ 19 “ 14 “

“ 900 “ 1000 “ 20 “ 15 “

“ 1000 tons and upwards, 2½ cts. inwards and 2 cts. outwards

per ton.

“All vessels under 80 tons, \$4 inwards and \$2 outwards.

“Docking and moving ships from anchorage in harbour, \$4.

“16. After arriving in the harbour all vessels requiring the services of pilots in going up to the loading wharves at the East or Middle Rivers shall pay an additional sum of twenty-five cents per foot draft of water, and the same coming down the said rivers.

“17. Vessels bound in and spoken to by a pilot shall pay half pilotage if the services of a pilot are not required.

“Vessels bound out and not requiring the services of a pilot shall pay half pilotage to the pilotage authority.

“All steamers bound in or out shall pay the same rates as sailing vessels

inside an imaginary line drawn from Cole's Point to McKenzie's Head.

“The Pilotage Authority may remit compulsory pilotage dues to steamers carrying Her Majesty's mails in whole or in part as to them may seem fit.

“18. All vessels exempted from compulsory pilotage under the Act (and not taking a pilot in or out) requiring services of a pilot, to or from any of the loading wharves, shall pay fifty cents per foot draft of water, instead of twenty-five cents, as in the 16th section of the By-laws.

“All vessels not exceeding one hundred and fifty tons register shall be exempted from outward compulsory pilotage.

“19. Any pilot piloting a vessel inwards shall be entitled to pilot her up and down rivers and to sea; when she next leaves port, unless on complaint of the master, owner or agent of said vessel, the Pilotage Authorities shall direct otherwise.

“20. The number of pilots for the Port of Pictou shall not exceed twelve.

“21. No pilot shall be allowed to leave the pilotage district under any pretence whatsoever, without having first obtained a special license.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2085.

By Order in Council of the 28th day of April, 1890, under authority of the provisions of “The Pilotage Act,” the continuance in force of the by-law of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, dated 3rd May, 1882, increasing pilotage rates for and below the Harbour of Quebec, during the season of navigation in 1890, was approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2171.

By Order in Council of the 6th day of May, 1890, under authority of “The Port Wardens Act,” the Port of Hillsboro', in the County of Albert and Province of New Brunswick, was determined a port of which a Port Warden shall be appointed; and it was ordered, that the tariff of fees to be paid to the Port Warden of the said Port of Hillsboro', shall be as provided by the 30th section of “The Port Wardens Act.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2213.

Marine.

By Order in Council of the 12th day of May, 1890, the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations of the Pilotage Authority for the District of Wallace, County of Cumberland, N.S., passed by the Pilotage Authority on the 31st of March, 1890, were approved :—

“The words ‘Outside of an imaginary line drawn from Malagash Point to McIvor’s Point,’ in the addition to Rule No. 8, approved by an Order in Council, on the 27th April, 1887, are hereby expunged, and the following words substituted : ‘At any place outside of No. 2 Buoy.’

“Also, that the following addition be made to Rule No. 6 : ‘And all Masters of vessels, previous to leaving port, are hereby required to pay such pilotage dues to the Secretary of the Pilotage Authority.’”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2305.

By Order in Council of the 16th day of May, 1890, the accompanying By-law, 133*a*, passed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, at a meeting held on the 15th of April, 1890, was approved.

“Whereas it has been found desirable to amend Article 133 of the Commissioners’ By-laws by adding eleven points to those enumerated in said Article :

“Therefore, it is resolved that Article 133 of the said By-laws be repealed, and that the following be added to the By-laws of the Harbour Commissioners already in force, viz. :—

Article 133a.

“All pilots in charge of up-coming steamships, sailing vessels, or craft of any kind, on such occasion, before meeting downward-bound vessels at sharp turns, narrow passages, or where the navigation is intricate, are required to stop, and if necessary come to a position of safety below the point of danger, and there remain until the channel is clear.

“These directions apply to the following points :—

La Barre-à-Rodier,
 Cap-à-la-Roche,
 Cape Charles,
 Cape Levard,
 Grandmont Pouillier,
 Champlain Pouillier,
 Bécancour Pouillier,
 The Church at Cap Madeleine,
 Three Rivers,
 Port St. Francis,
 Iron Shoal,
 English Bank,
 Lightship No. 3,
 Black and White Buoy,
 Lightship No. 2,
 Lightship No. 1,
 The Point of Soldier’s Island,
 Iron Buoy at lower end of Contrecoeur Channel,
 The Curve below the small traverse of Contrecoeur Channel,

Marine.

The Black and White Buoy in the upper part of Contrecœur Channel,
 Vercheres Point,
 The Pouillier at 'Three Buoys' below Cap St. Michel,
 Cap St. Michel,
 Varennes,
 Pointe-aux-Trembles (*en haut*),
 Long Pointe,
 St. Mary's Current"

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2306.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 9th August, 1887, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of House Harbour, Magdalen Islands, in the County of Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec,—the limits of the said Port to be from the actual "Mail Landing," at William Leslie's, where there is a buoy placed, then to House Harbour proper, as far as Red Island.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2349.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 5th September, 1888, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Little Shemogue, in the County of Westmoreland, in the Province of New Brunswick,—the limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters purposes, to embrace all the waters inside of the line drawn north, one mile from Cadman Point, and thence westerly to the eastern limits of Great Shemogue Harbour.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2350.

By a Proclamation, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 22nd August, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Northern Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick—the limits of the said port to consist of those parts of the coast of the Island of Grand Manan lying to the northward and eastward of an imaginary line drawn south-east and north-west magnetically through a large white rock lying in the thoroughfare, ^{so} called, to the northward of Grand Harbour, together with all the islands adjacent to that part of the coast of Grand Manan and the waters contiguous to the same.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2350.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of 25th February, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of New Carlisle, in the County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec,—the limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, to extend from Scott's Brook to the east of New Carlisle Point as far west as Day's Brook.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2350.

Marine.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 22nd May, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Fouchie, in the County of Richmond, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2351.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of 22nd August, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of South Grand Manan, in the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick,—the limits of the said port to be those parts of the coast of the Island of Grand Manan lying to the southward and westward of an imaginary line drawn south-east and north-west magnetically through a large white rock lying in the thoroughfare, so called, to the northward of Grand Harbour, together with all the islands adjacent to that part of the coast of Grand Manan and the waters contiguous to the same.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2351.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 30th day of October, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Isaac's Harbour, in the County of Guysboro', in the Province of Nova Scotia,—the limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, to extend from Ragged Point easterly to Red Head across the harbour.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2352.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 25th March, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Port Daniel, in the County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec,—the limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, to extend from Point Loup-Marin eastward as far as Anse à la Barb.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2352.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under the authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 15th January, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Guysboro', in the County of Guysboro', in the Province of Nova Scotia,—the limits of the said Port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, to include all waters of Guysboro' Harbour, from the lighthouse at the entrance to the harbour to the head of navigation.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2352.

Marine.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 22nd April, 1890, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Tignish, in the County of Prince, in the Province of Prince Edward Island.—the limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, to include all the waters lying within the following limits, viz.:—Beginning at the boundary line lot One and Two on the Gulf shore to Big Tignish Bridge, thence along the west bank of Tignish River northerly to Davidson's Bridge, and easterly by the road to the Gulf shore.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2353.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under the authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 3rd September, 1889, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Waterside, in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick. The limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, shall extend from Anderson's Hollow westward $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles, or to James Alcorn's west line, and eastward $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Mayor C. Anderson's east line.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2353.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 23rd day of May, 1890, under authority of "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council of the 25th July, 1885, the said Act was declared to apply to the Port of Brudenell, in the County of King's, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, the limits of the said port, for Harbour Masters' purposes, to be from an imaginary line drawn from Parker's Point on the east to Brudenell Point on the west, and to extend to the head of navigation in the Brudenell River.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2402.

By Order in Council of the 27th day of May, 1890, the following Rules and Regulations for the Pilotage District of Shediac, N. B., passed by the Pilotage Authority on the 4th of March, 1890, were approved:—

"1st. The pilot limits for the Port of Shediac (as established by Order in Council) shall extend from the point known as Shediac Point southerly to Cape Bald, comprehending the waters lying westerly of a straight line between those points, and the payment of pilotage is compulsory within the limits of the said district.

"2. Vessels making the harbour shall be free from compulsory pilotage inside an imaginary line drawn from Gulgare Point (N. E. of Shediac Island), thence to Zephyr Rock buoy and thence to the Eastern Cliff of Point Brulé.

"3. That section 11 of Rules and Regulations for the government of pilots in the Pilotage District of Shediac be amended to read: 'The rate of pilotage for the Pilotage District of the Port or Harbour of Shediac shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per foot draught of water for vessels inwards and one dollar and twenty-five cents (\$1.25) per foot draught of water for vessels outward bound, and for the removal of any ship or vessel and seeing such ship or vessel properly secured and moored, the sum of two dollars (\$2.00) for each such removal.'"

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2353.

Marine.

By Order in Council of the 12th day of June, 1890, the following Regulation, adopted by the Pilotage Authority of the District of Moncton, in the Province of New Brunswick, passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, held on the 29th April, 1890, was approved :

“Rule adopted April 29th, 1890.

“Regulation No. 12 is amended by substituting the words ‘two hundred and fifty’ for the words ‘one hundred and thirty’ in said regulation.”
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2502.

By Order in Council of the 18th day of June, 1890, under authority of the 6th section of the Act 53 Victoria, chapter 17, intituled : “An Act to amend ‘The Steamboat Inspection Act,’ chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes,” the following Rules and Regulations were made respecting the qualifications necessary to entitle a person to a certificate as an engineer of steamboats :—

“FOURTH CLASS ENGINEERS.

“1. No person shall be entitled to a fourth class engineer’s certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say :—

“(a.) He shall be over twenty-one years of age ;

“(b.) He shall have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, and been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines—or if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed for not less than thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some workshop, on the making and repairing of steam engines ; or—

“(c.) He shall have served at least thirty-six months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch ; or—

“(d.) He shall have served not less than thirty-six months as oiler on the watch in the engine room of a steamer of not less than thirty nominal horse power ; or—

“(e.) He shall have served not less than forty-eight months as fireman on the watch in the firehold of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power ;

“(f.) And in any of the above-mentioned cases of service, twelve (12) months’ service in a boiler shop on the making and repairing of steam boilers may be accepted in lieu of twelve months of the service named.

“(g.) Service in the dual capacity of engineer and fireman, or oiler and fireman, will only be accepted as fireman service.

“(h.) He shall be able to read, and shall write a legible hand.

“(i.) He shall understand the construction and operation of the feed-water pump, water gauges and safety valves ; he shall know when a boiler is foaming, and how to stop the foaming, and also the dangers resulting from neglect to keep a boiler clean, and the usual methods of cleaning it.”

“THIRD CLASS ENGINEERS.

“2. No person shall be entitled to a third class engineer’s certificate unless he has the following qualifications, that is to say :—

“(a.) He shall be over twenty-one (21) years of age ;

Marine.

“(b.) He shall have served an apprenticeship of at least thirty-six months in a steam engine shop, employed in the making and repairing of steam engines; or, if he has not served such apprenticeship, he shall have been employed at least thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some work-shop, in the making and repairing of steam engines, and in either case shall also have served twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat, as engineer on the watch; or—

“(c.) He shall have served forty-eight months at least in the engine room of a steamboat, as an engineer on the watch;

“(d.) He shall be able to give a description of boilers and the methods of staying them, and shall know the means of repairing them, the method of lining the engine, setting the eccentrics and adjusting the valves, the cause of any derangement and the means of remedying it;

“(e.) He shall be able to read and write a legible hand, and understand the first rules of arithmetic.”

“SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS.

“A second class engineer shall have qualifications as follows, that is to say:—

“(a.) He shall be over twenty-one years of age;

“(b.) He must have served an apprenticeship of not less than thirty-six months in a steam engine shop and have been employed on the making and repairing of steam engines; or, if he has not served such an apprenticeship, he must prove that for not less than thirty-six months he has been employed as a journeyman mechanic, in some workshop, on the making or repairing of steam engines;* in either case he must also have served at least twelve months in the engine room of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power, as an engineer on the watch; or—

“(c.) He must have served at least forty-eight months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch, at least twenty-four months of which shall have been on a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power;

“(d.) He must be able to give a description of boilers, and the methods of staying them, together with the use and management of the different cocks, valves, pipes and connections;

“(e.) He must understand how to correct defects from accident, decay, &c., and the means of repairing such defects;

“(f.) He must understand the use of the barometer, thermometer, salinometer, and the principles on which they are constructed;

“(g.) He must state the causes, effects and usual remedies for incrustation and corrosion;

“(h.) He must be able to state how a temporary or permanent repair could be effected in case of a derangement of a part of the machinery;

“(i.) He must write a legible hand and understand the first five rules of arithmetic and decimals, and their application to questions about consumption of stores, and full capacities of tanks and bunkers, the duty of pumps and the direct strains in engines and boilers;

* No period of service in a drawing office of over six months can be allowed to count for work-shop service.

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“(j.) He must be able to pass a creditable examination as to the various constructions of paddle and screw engines in general use; as to the details of the various working parts, external and internal, and the use of each part.”

“FIRST CLASS ENGINEER.

“4. A candidate for first class engineer's certificate must be twenty-two years of age.

“(a.) In addition to the qualifications required for a second class engineer, he must have had at least twelve months' service in a grade not lower than second engineer on the watch in the engine room, in a steamboat or in steamboats of one hundred nominal horse power or over, during which time he must have held a second class engineer's certificate of competency.

“(b.) He shall be competent to calculate the thickness of plates for a boiler of given dimensions to carry a fixed pressure of steam per square inch, also the pressure a boiler may be allowed as a working pressure, its dimensions, stays and other parts, method of construction and thickness of plates being given.

“(c.) He shall be able to calculate the direct strain, the twisting strain and the bending strain, in rectangular bars and in round bars with given loads. The required capacity of the feed pump, and the area of the safety valves for a boiler of given dimensions, and the power of the engine from an indicator diagram of its work.

“(d.) He shall know the relative volumes of steam at different temperatures and pressures, the chemical constituents of coal, and the quantity of air required for its combustion.

“(e.) He must have a knowledge of surface condensation, superheating, and the working of steam expansively.

“(f.) He must be able to explain the operations of the engine, and to make a working drawing of any of its parts.

“(g.) His knowledge of arithmetic must include the extraction of the square root, and mensuration of superficies and solids.”

“Applications for examination are to be made to the Board of Steamboat Inspection, or to the Inspector of the division where the candidate resides, the application to be made on forms furnished for that purpose by the Inspector, and to be accompanied with proof of service, and testimonials as to sobriety, experience and ability, and to character, and to general good conduct for at least the twelve months immediately preceding the date of application to be examined. If the service has been on shore the testimonials must be signed by an employer; if at sea by the master and chief engineer; if not so signed satisfactory reasons must be given the examiner, who will not accept proofs of service or testimonials which are not entirely satisfactory.

“Engineers who from any cause have had their certificates cancelled will be re-examined before they are again allowed to hold a certificate of the same grade. Upon their passing the examination a new certificate will be issued to them. The Minister of Marine may, however, in special cases, upon report of the Board of Steamboat Inspection, if the circumstances warrant it, dispense with the re-examination.”

Marine.

“SERVICE REQUIRED FOR SECOND OR FIRST CLASS ENGINEERS’ CERTIFICATES
VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

“Engineers possessing First and Second Class Canadian Certificates, who passed examinations equal to the examinations at present in force in the United Kingdom, and who are desirous of exchanging their certificates for the same grade certificate valid in the United Kingdom, may apply to the chairman or an inspector for examination in regard to sea service, sobriety, character, colour tests, ability and hearing. If successful in passing the examination, a certificate valid in the United Kingdom may be issued free of charge.

“Candidates for Second or First Class Canadian (Engineers) Certificates, valid in the United Kingdom, will be required to pass examinations equal to the examinations in the United Kingdom.”

“The service required, proof of which the examination paper of the applicant must exhibit, is as follows :—

“SECOND CLASS ENGINEERS’ CERTIFICATES VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. { 36 months’ workshop service making and repairing steam engines,
together with—
12 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in the Foreign Trade, or
2. { 36 months’ workshop service making and repairing steam engines,
together with—
18 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in the Coasting Trade, or
3. { 36 months’ workshop service making and repairing steam engines,
together with—
18 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in the Lake or River
Trade, and—
3 months service as Engineer on the watch in actual sea service, or
4. 48 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in the Foreign Trade, or
5. 72 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in the Coasting Trade, or
6. { 90 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in the Lake or River
Trade, with—
3 months’ service as Engineer on the watch in actual sea service.”

“FIRST CLASS ENGINEER’S CERTIFICATES VALID IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

- “1. In addition to the qualifications required for a Second Class Engineer, the candidate must have had at least 12 months’ sea service as engineer on the watch in the engine room of a steamship of not less than 100 nominal horse power, during which time he must have been in possession of Second Class Engineer’s Certificate of Competency ;
- “2. Or he must have served at least 18 months as Engineer on the watch in a steamship engaged in the coasting trade of not less than 100 nominal horse power, and have been possessed of a Second Class Engineer’s Certificate of Competency during that time ;
- “3. Or he must have served 12 months as First, or only Engineer on a Lake or River steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, in addition to which he must have had at least 6 months’ actual service at sea as Engineer on the watch, during all of which time he must have been in possession of a Second Class Engineer’s Certificate of Competency.”

Marine, &c.

“ INTERPRETATION.

“ ‘Lake or River Service’ refers to service on the inland waters, which must have been performed in a capacity not lower than 3rd Engineer on a steamer having an aggregate piston area of not less than 2,000 circular inches, two months of such service being considered only as equivalent to one month’s actual sea service.

“ ‘Coasting Trade’ refers to service in steamships plying between any port or place in Canada and any other port or place in Canada, not being a port or place on the inland waters. Service in the coasting trade must amount to half as much again as service in the foreign trade.

“ ‘Workshop service’ refers to an apprenticeship to an engineer, or as a journeyman mechanic employed in a factory, or workshop, making and repairing steam engines.

“ ‘Engineer on the watch’ refers to the actual charge of the propelling engines, responsible for the bells, and in a capacity which affords opportunity of obtaining practical experience as an engineer. Service in the capacity of greaser, or fireman, will not be accepted

“ ‘Sea Service’ or ‘Foreign Trade’ refers to service in steamships engaged in the foreign sea trade, and plying between some port or place in the Dominion and some port or place outside the Dominion, not being a port or place on any of the inland waters.” *Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2550.*

Public Works.

By Order in Council of Monday, the 24th day of February, 1890, the following tariff of tolls to be charged by the Rouge Boom Company for the the year 1890 was approved :—

On square timber.....	10 cents per piece.
On flat or round timber.....	5 “ “
On pine logs.....	3 “ “
On spruce logs.....	2 “ “
On railway ties.....	1 “ “

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1756.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 28th day of September, 1889, under authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter one hundred and fifty-one, intituled : “ An Act respecting the preservation of peace in the vicinity of Public Works,” all the provisions of the said Act, except sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, were declared in force upon and after the first day of October in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine in the following localities, that is to say :—

All the territory lying within ten miles on each side and at each end of the located or hereafter to be located line of the Qu’Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway, commencing at a point on the line already constructed fifteen miles from Regina and extending to the South Saskatchewan River, including the line itself. *Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1889.*

Public Works.

of "The Public Works Act," the collection of tolls for telegraph messages sent the north shore of the St. Lawrence, according to the Tariff of Tolls hereunto

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE—TARIFF.

River Godbout.	Pointe des Monts.	Trinity Bay West.	Trinity Bay East.	Cariboux Islands.	English Point.	Pentecost.	Ste. Marguerite.	Sept Isles.	River Moisie.	Pigou River.	Shedrake.	Thunder River.	Magpie.	St. John's River.	Long Point.	Mingan.	Point Esquimaux.	NOTE.
217½	236	241½	234½	250½	267½	267½	315½	338	353½	386	425½	432	446	455	465	472	496	
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	The tariff is 15c. between
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	offices not more than 100 miles
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	apart, and 25c. between those
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	at greater distances, as shown
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	in the table.
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	The tariff is for messages of
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	10 words or under, exclusive
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	of address and signature.
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	Add 1c. for each additional
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	word.
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	For business with offices
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	west of Baie St. Paul, and ter-
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	minating at Quebec, add 15c.
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	and 1c. to the Government
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	line tariff.
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	For business with offices
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	west of Baie St. Paul, beyond
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Quebec, add the full rate of
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	the Great North Western Tel-
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	graph Company to the Gov-
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	ernment line tariff.
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	All local business, that is,
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	business between offices on
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	the Government lines, must
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	be checked direct.
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	All through business, that
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	is, business going beyond the
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Government lines, must be
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	checked (the proportion for
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	"this line" and "other lines"
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	respectively) with Quebec, the
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Repeating and Transfer
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	Offices.
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15

Public Works.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 26th March, 1890, the following tariff of rates proposed to be levied during the year 1890, by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, was approved.

TARIFF OF TOLLS TO BE CHARGED BY THE UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Through Quinze Boom.

	Per piece.	
Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	2	cents.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long.....	2 $\frac{2}{3}$	“
do do 25 to 35 feet long.....	3 $\frac{1}{3}$	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	5 $\frac{1}{3}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	8	“

Through Des Joachims Boom

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{5}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long... ..	$\frac{1}{15}$	“
do do 25 to 35 feet long.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	$\frac{2}{15}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce, and Hemlock, square.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	“

Through Fort William Boom.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round and flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 feet long.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	“
do do 25 to 35 feet long.....	$\frac{5}{24}$	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	“

Through Allumette Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	$\frac{1}{8}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{6}$	“
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{5}{24}$	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	$\frac{1}{3}$	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	“

Public Works.

Through Melons Chenail Boom.

	Per piece.
Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	$\frac{1}{8}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{5}{24}$ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ “

Passing Lapasse Boom.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long.....	$\frac{1}{9}$ “
do do 25 to 35 feet long.....	$\frac{5}{9}$ “
do do 35 feet and upwards.....	$\frac{8}{9}$ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	$1\frac{1}{3}$ “

Through Improvements in Mississippi, Chenail, Chats Rapids, Quio Boom, or any of them.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ “
do do 25 to 35 feet long.....	$\frac{5}{6}$ “
do do 35 feet and upwards.....	$1\frac{1}{3}$ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	2 “

Through Improvements in Thomson's Bay and Limekiln Eddy.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{9}$ “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{5}{9}$ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	$\frac{8}{9}$ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	$1\frac{1}{3}$ “

Through Chaudière Assorting Boom.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{20}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{15}$ “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{12}$ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	$\frac{2}{15}$ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ “

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Public Works.

Through Improvements from Head of Deschenes Rapids, North Side, to Head of Hull Slide.

	Per piece.
Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1½ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	1¾ “
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	2½ “
do 35 feet and upwards	3½ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	5 “

Through Boom at outlet of Hull Slide.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	½ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	¾ “
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	1⅓ “
do 35 feet and upwards.....	1⅝ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square	1 “

TARIFF OF BOOM WORKING AND DRIVING EXPENSE RATES TO BE CHARGED BY UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY DURING THE YEAR 1890.

Through Des Joachims Boom, including sweeping in Deep River.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	½ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	¾ “
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	1⅓ “
do 35 feet and upwards	1⅝ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square	2 “

Through Fort William Boom.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under	½ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 feet long	¾ “
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	1⅓ “
do 35 feet and upwards	1⅝ “
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	2 “

Public Works.

Through Allumette Boom, including sweeping on Allumette Lakes.

	Per piece.
Saw logs, 17 feet and under	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
do 25 feet to 35 feet long	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
do 35 feet long and upwards.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square	2 "

Through Melons Chenail Boom, including sweeping on Coulonge Lake.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	$\frac{5}{8}$ "
do 35 feet and upwards	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	2 "

Through Chenaux Boom, including sweeping in Calumet Chenail.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under	$1\frac{1}{4}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
do 35 feet long and upwards	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square	5 "

Through Improvements in Mississippi, Chenail, Chats Rapids and Quio Boom, or any of them, including sweeping in Chats and Deschenes Lakes.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long	2 "
do 25 feet to 35 feet long.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "
do 35 feet and upwards	4 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	6 "

Through Improvements from Head of Deschenes, North side to Head of Hull Slide.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	2 cents.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long.....	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "
do do 25 feet to 35 feet long...	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "
do do 35 feet and upwards.....	$5\frac{1}{2}$ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	8 "

Public Works.

Through Thomson's Bay Boom.

		Per piece.
Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	¾	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long.....	1	“
do do 25 feet to 35 feet long...	1¼	“
do do 35 feet and upwards.....	2	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	3	“

Through Chaudière Assorting Boom.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	¾	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet and under 25 feet long.....	1	“
do do 25 feet to 35 feet long...	1¼	“
do do 35 feet and upwards.....	2	“
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	3	“

TARIFF OF TOWING RATES TO BE CHARGED BY THE UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY DURING THE YEAR 1890, ON THE SEVERAL STRETCHES HEREINAFTER MENTIONED ON SAW LOGS 17 FEET AND UNDER.

From Des Joachims Boom	to	Fort William Boom.	.0115
Schyan		do	.0075
Fort William Boom		Pembroke.....	.005
do		Allumettes Rapids...	.0065
Pettewawa		do	.01
Pembroke		do	.0035
Allumette Boom		Paquette Rapids.....	.005
Melons Chenal Boom		Lapasse.....	.005
Chenaux Boom		Braeside.....	.006
do		Arnprior.....	.01
do		Chats Rapids.....	.01
Bonnechère Point		Arnprior.....	.0065
do		Chats Rapids.....	.0065
Arnprior		do	.00275
Quio Boom, Mohr's } Island Boom and } Buckams Bay }		Deschènes Rapids and Aylmer.....	.01
Quio Boom		Buckams Bay.....	.003
do		Mohr's Island Boom	.002

On all of the foregoing stretches Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 feet, and under 25 feet long the rate per piece will be :—

Public Works.

1½ saw log rates.			
do do 25 ft. to 35 ft. long.....	1½	saw log rates.	
do do 35 ft. and upwards.....	2½	do do	
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hemlock, square.....	4	do do	

Raft towing per crib.

From Des Joachims	to Head of Narrows.....	80 cents.
Narrows	Allumettes Rapids.....	20 "
Pettewawa	do	40 "
Allumette Rapids	Paquette Rapids.....	40 "
Head Coulonge Lake	Lapasse... .. .	40 "
Lapasse	Bryson.....	30 "
Chenaux Boom	Chats Rapids	60 "
Bonnechère Point	do	50 "
Arnprior	do	25 "
Quio Boom	Deschênes Rapids.....	75 "

Towing where there is no specified rate per piece or per crib.

Steamers : H. F. Bronson, Dauntless, J. L. Murphy and A. H. Baldwin.....	\$6 per hour.
Hiram Robinson, G. B. Pattee, Pem- broke, Albert and Monitor.....	5 "
<i>Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1958.</i>	.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 20th of May, 1890, under authority of section 3 of chapter 108, 49 Vict., the following tolls to be charged by the Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company, of Algoma (Limited) on saw-logs, timber and lumber, passing through their booms and other works, on the Spanish River, Ontario, were approved :—

Saw-logs 17 feet and under, per piece.....	3 cents.
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hem- lock, square, per piece.....	12 "
Oak, Elm, and other hardwood, square or flatted, per piece.....	18 "
Spars, per piece.....	36 "
Masts, per piece.....	60 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hem- lock, round or flatted, from 17 feet to 25 feet long per piece.....	4 "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hem- lock round or flatted, from 25 to 35 feet long per piece.....	1½ "
Red and White Pine, Tamarac, Spruce and Hem- lock, round or flatted, 35 feet and up- wards in length, per piece.....	8 "
Sawed lumber, per 1,000 feet board measure....	36 "
Staves, per 1,000.....	\$1.80
Firewood, Shingles or other timber, per cord....	24 cents.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XIII, p. 2307.

Public Works, &c.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 11th of June, 1890, under the authority of "The Public Works Act," a toll at the rate of eight (8) cents per cord on pulp wood coming out of the Gatineau Boom, was imposed and the collection thereof authorized to be collected in such manner and under such powers as the other rates for other kinds of wood are collected, and the measurement to be established by affidavit to be supplied to the Collector of slide and boom dues when applied for, and as required by him from either the manufacturer or the purchaser.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2455.

Railways and Canals.

(For General Government Railway Regulations and Canadian Joint Freight Classification, etc., etc., see Consolidated Orders in Council, 1889).

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 15th October, 1889, under the authority of the 40th Section of "The Government Railways Act," the collection of the tolls and dues for the carriage of freight upon the Prince Edward Island Railway, set forth in the maximum general freight tariff hereunto annexed, was authorized—such tariff being governed by the Canadian Joint Freight Classification, dated the 1st March, 1888, and the supplement thereto, and being subject to the conditions of carriage:

Also, the annexed tariffs for side and top wharfage to be levied at railway wharves, and for storage in connection with the said railway, were established.

Railways and Canals.

MAXIMUM General Freight Tariff governed by the Canadian Joint Freight Classification and subject to conditions of carriage.

Distances.	Classes in cents per 100 pounds.									
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Not exceeding 5 miles.....	7	6	5	4	3½	3	3½	3½	3½	2
Over 5 not over 10 ".....	9	7	6	5	4	4	3½	4	4	2½
10 ".....	11	8	7	6	4½	4	3½	4½	4½	2½
15 ".....	12	9	7	6	5	4½	4	5	5	2½
20 ".....	13	10	8	7	6	5	4½	5½	5½	3
25 ".....	14	11	9	7	6	5	4½	6	6	3½
30 ".....	15	12	10	8	6	5	5	6½	6½	4
35 ".....	16	13	11	8	7	6	5	6½	6½	4
40 ".....	17	14	12	9	8	6½	5½	7	7	4½
45 ".....	18	15	13	9	8	7	6	7½	7½	4½
50 ".....	19	16	14	10	9	8	6½	8	8	5
55 ".....	20	17	14	10	9	8	6½	8½	8½	5
60 ".....	21	18	14	11	10	9	7	9	9	5½
65 ".....	22	19	14	11	10	9	7	9	9	5½
70 ".....	23	20	15	11	10	9	7½	9½	9½	6
75 ".....	24	21	15	11	10	9	7½	9½	9½	6
80 ".....	25	22	15	12	11	10	8	10	10	6½
85 ".....	26	23	16	12	11	10	8	10	10	6½
90 ".....	27	24	16	12	11	10	8	10	10	7
95 ".....	28	24	17	12	11	10	8½	10½	10½	7
100 ".....	29	25	17	12	11	10	9	10½	10½	7½
105 ".....	30	25	17	12	11	10	9	11	11	7½
110 ".....	30	26	18	12	11	10	9	11	11	7½
115 ".....	31	26	18	12	11	10	9	11	11½	8
120 ".....	31	26	18	12	11	10	9	11	11½	8½
125 ".....	32	27	18	12	11	10	9	11½	12	8½
130 ".....	32	27	19	12	11	10	9	11½	12	8½
135 ".....	32	27	19	13	12	11	9½	11½	12½	9
140 ".....	33	28	19	13	12	11	10	11½	12½	9½
145 ".....	33	28	19	13	12	11	10	11½	12½	9½
150 ".....	33	28	20	13	12	11	10	12	13	10
155 ".....	34	29	20	14	13	12	11	12	13	10
160 ".....	34	29	20	14	13	12	11	12½	13½	10½
165 ".....	34	29	20	14	13	12	11	12½	13½	10½
170 ".....	35	29	21	14	13	12	11	12½	13½	10½

SMALLS—No single shipment of freight from one consignor to one consignee will be charged less than for 100 lbs. at 1st class rate.

Minimum charge, 25 cents.

The above rates cancel all previous tariffs and special rates.

GENERAL CONDITION OF CARRIAGE APPLICABLE TO LIVE STOCK AND OTHER FREIGHT, FORMING PART OF THE FREIGHT TARIFF.

1. The Prince Edward Island Railway will not be accountable for live stock or any article or thing unless the same be signed for as received by a duly authorized agent.

2. Nor will it be responsible for the loss of, or damage done to money, cash, bills, promissory notes or securities for money, jewellery, trinkets, rings, precious stones, gold or silver, manufactured or unmanufactured, gold or silver or plate articles, clocks, watches, timepieces, marble, lace, furs, silks in manufactured or unmanufactured state, and whether wrought up or not wrought up with other materials, writings, title deeds, prints, maps, paintings, engrav-

Railways and Canals.

ings, pictures, stamps or other valuables, nor for damage done to China, glass, eggs, wearing apparel, musical instruments, furniture, toys, stoves, castings, grindstones, tombstones, slate, or any other such hazardous or brittle articles in packages or otherwise.

3. Nor will it be responsible for delays from storms or accidents, or damages from the weather, fire heat, frost, or delay of perishable articles, or from civil commotion: nor will it, under any circumstances, be liable for loss of market or other claim arising from delay or detention of any train whether in starting or at any of the stations, or in the course of the journey. The railway does not undertake to send goods by any particular train, notwithstanding the goods may have been taken to the station before the hour appointed by the railway.

4. Nor will it be responsible for the loss or damage of any packages insufficiently or improperly marked, packed, directed or described or containing a variety of articles, liable by breaking to damage each other or other articles: nor from leakage arising from bad casks or bad cooerage, or from fermentation or any other cause beyond the control of the Railway.

5. Nor will it be responsible for the loss or damage of any goods put into returned wrappers or boxes, or packages described as "Empties," nor for any goods directed "to be left until called for," or "to order," warehoused for the convenience of the parties to whom they belong, or by or to whom they are consigned; nor will it, under any circumstances, be accountable for the loss or damage of goods that are not taken away immediately after advice of their arrival has been sent or posted.

6. Nor will it be responsible for any injury to grain, by heating, nor for any deficiency in weight or measure of grain, etc., in bags or in bulk, nor for any deficiency in weight, number or measure, of lumber, coal or iron, carried by the carload, nor for shrinkage or short weight or short measure of goods of any kind, unless a damage to the package can be shown to have happened whilst in the possession of the railway.

7. No agent or other employé of this railway is authorized to take charge of Bank notes, money or valuable papers.

8. The railway will not, under any circumstances, receive or carry gun cotton, dualine, dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or any of its compounds, giant powder, hercules powder, rend-rock or like explosives.

9. The railway will not undertake the transport of aquafortis or nitric acid, acetic acid, oil of vitriol or sulphuric acid, friction matches, gunpowder or other dangerous articles, except at the convenience of the railway, and by special arrangement.

10. Senders of dangerous articles will be held accountable for any damage arising therefrom, unless the nature of the contents is distinctly marked on the outside of the package containing the same, and unless notice in writing is also given to the station master or freight agent that due care may be observed in loading and transporting it. In no case will the railway be liable for the loss of, or damage to, any such articles.

11. Any officer, employé or servant of the railway may refuse to take any package or parcel, which he suspects to contain goods of a dangerous nature, or may require the same to be opened to ascertain the fact.

Railways and Canals.

12. The railway shall have a lien on all goods transported over it for the freight and charges thereon, as well as for any balance previously due for freight or otherwise by the owner or consignee, and the said goods shall be liable to be sold by public auction for the payment of the charges thereon, and other balances due, and if the owner or his agent does not, within ten days after the arrival of the goods at the place of destination, pay the freight and other charges due thereon, or payable in respect thereof, and take possession of and remove such goods from the railway premises, the Superintendent may sell the same at public auction, after giving ten days public notice of such sale to defray the railway claims and all expenses incurred in respect thereof, and in the meantime, the said goods shall be at the risk of the owner thereof.

Should the said goods be of a perishable nature, the Superintendent may sell the same at public auction after giving the consignee or his agent one day's notice and the proceeds of such sale shall be used to defray the railway claims and all expenses incurred in respect thereof.

13. Fresh fish, fruit, fresh meat, poultry, oysters and other perishable articles are conveyed only at the owner's risk and the freight must be prepaid.

14. All articles directed to be left at any way or flag station or platform, where the railway has no buildings for the storage of freight, or where there is no resident agent, must be prepaid and will be at the risk of the owner, whenever they are landed at such station or platform, and all articles brought there for conveyance will also be at the owner's risk, until taken into the cars.

15. In respect of all goods addressed to consignees at points beyond the places at which the railway has stations, and respecting which goods no directions to the contrary have been received at these stations, the railway reserves the right to forward such goods to their destination by public carrier or otherwise, as opportunity may offer; or to allow them to remain on the railway premises, or to send them to any public or private warehouse, pending communication with the consignees.

The railway will not be responsible for any delay to such goods.

The delivery of the goods by the railway will be considered as complete and the responsibility of the railway will be considered to have ceased when such carriers shall have received notice that the railway is prepared to deliver them the goods for further conveyance.

And the railway will not be responsible for any loss of or any damage or detention that may happen to goods so sent by them, if such loss, damage or detention occur after the said notice or beyond the limits of the railway.

If the goods are allowed to remain on the railway premises or are sent to any public or private warehouse they shall be at the risk of the owners for any damage arising from any cause whatever.

16. All goods contracted for at a through rate or otherwise, to or from places beyond the line of the Prince Edward Island Railway, if shipped by water, shall, while not on the railway or in its sheds or warehouses, be entirely at the owners' risks, and in case of loss or damage to any goods for which this railway or connecting lines may be liable, it is agreed and understood that they shall have the benefit of any insurance effected by or for account of the owner of the said goods, before any demand shall be made.

17. Storage will be charged at the rates named in the storage tariff, on all goods remaining on the premises of the railway over 48 hours after their arrival.

Railways and Canals.

18. The time allowed by the railway for the purpose of loading or unloading cars is 48 hours, exclusive of Sundays ; after the expiration of that time demurrage at the rate of \$2 per car per day will be charged. This applies as well to cars that are not promptly loaded after being placed in position as to cars that are not unloaded after arrival. Cars that are liable to be unloaded by consignee or owner, the railway reserves the right to discharge at consignee's or owner's expense unless the above rule is complied with.

19. No goods will be delivered until all charges against them are paid, and the railway will not be accountable for the correctness of any " Back charges on goods, &c.," by other roads, companies, conveyances or individuals, and when consigned to order bills of lading must be endorsed and surrendered before delivery.

20. No claim whatever for loss or damage (for which the railway is liable) will be allowed unless notice in writing is given to the Station Agent before the goods are removed.

21. No charge less than twenty-five cents will be made for any single package or consignment.

22. Vehicles are carried only at the owners' risk of damage from fire, weather and all other contingencies.

23. Machines or articles very long or bulky, which require one or more cars to be taken especially to convey them will be charged at full car rates.

24. Barley, bones in bulk, chalk in bulk, corn, clay, coals, coke, hay and straw, oats, oysters, potatoes, rye, salt, wheat, dry fish in bulk, bricks, grindstones, mill and burrstones, manures, limestones, ores, slate, sand, gravel and stones, chains and chain cables, pig and scrap iron, lumber of all kinds, tan bark, gypsum and plaster in bulk, ice, rails and railway chairs, ship's knees (iron), lime, minerals in rough state, ship's rigging fitted or unfitted, drain pipes, extract of barks, sugar and molasses, hides, leather, tanning materials, grease, tallow, rosin, C Soda, paper, leather board, chemicals, shoe pegs, clothes pegs, earthenware, oil, empty barrels, soap, manganese, and all articles of a similar character in car loads must be loaded and unloaded by the owner thereof or at his expense.

25. Wharfage at the rates named in the wharfage tariff will be charged on all goods landed on or passing over the railway wharves, except in cases where the goods are received or forwarded over this railway without being taken off the railway premises, and are not delayed at the instance of the owner, consignor or consignee.

26. Car loads of not less than 20,000 pounds each of any or all descriptions of goods except gunpowder and other hazardous articles, if consigned to one address and all belonging to and addressed to the consignee may be rated and charged 5th class.

27. All live stock conveyed over the railway are to be loaded and discharged by the owner or his agent and he undertakes all risk of loss, injury, damage and other contingencies, in loading, unloading, transportation, conveyance and otherwise, no matter how caused, and the stock must be fed at his expense. Halters are to be provided by him when necessary or when in less quantities than car loads. One drover free (second class) when accompanying his stock for the purpose of taking care of it and paying the full price of a car load. Cars cannot be hired to load cattle or goods of any kind, with the privilege of

Railways and Canals.

"loading up" from different stations, and in no case can drovers be permitted to go free, except when they have at least one full car load from one station and then to pass only from that station.

28. Hay and straw will only be conveyed in box freight cars and at owner's risk of fire.

29. Pine, hemlock, cedar and spruce will be reckoned as soft, and all other kinds as hard. The quantities mentioned as being the load for one car, will not be considered as applicable to lumber, which by reason of its length requires for its conveyance two or more cars. Scantling, sawn or hewn, and ship or deck plank, or other long lumber must not be piled higher than the tariff quantity of the same description of goods would reach, if upon one car, owners to produce survey bill when required by the Station Master or other duly authorized agent, and in case of dispute as to the quantities the lumber may be re-surveyed at the expense of the party proved to be in error.

30. Lumber will be taken to mean timber, deals, boards, plank, ship stuff, cordwood, tamarack, fence or hoop poles, box shooks, clapboards, staves, logs, laths, shingles, railway ties, spars and all other similar products of the forests. It must in all cases be properly and safely laden upon the cars and must not project over the ends of the cars nor must cross-grained wood be used for stakes. In the event of the owner neglecting or refusing to obey the directions of the Station Master, or other person authorized by the Superintendent in relation thereto the load will be reduced if necessary to bring it within the quantity prescribed for a car load, and afterwards so secured as to make it entirely safe for transportation—the expense of doing this being charged against the goods.

31. When lumber is put upon one car care must be taken to have a stake placed near the centre of the length in addition to the others, so as to prevent its being dependent on only two stakes, and when the load is of logs or small round timber, or such other description of lumber as tends to settle, and thus produce increased strain upon the stakes, chains or ropes must be used about one-third of the height from the top of the load to bind it, and where entire safety cannot be otherwise secured, skids to separate the tiers must also be used.

32. Long lumber extending over two or more cars must be bound by chains or large ropes. It must not be "bound" by the stakes, but loaded on "bunks" that it may "play" or "swivel" freely.

33. Lumber will be carried only at the convenience of the railway, and at the risk of the owner.

34. Cars laden with lumber will not be allowed to stand over to give owners or consignees choice of positions at the receiving stations, when other berths are unoccupied.

35. In loading cordwood, sticks must be placed at the edges of the car for the outer ends of the wood to rest upon, that it may tend, when piled, towards the centre. The stakes must be green spruce or straight hardwood of sufficient thickness.

36. Yardage at the rate of 10 cents per ton per day will be charged on all lumber or other materials left upon the wharves, or other premises of the railway. This charge will commence 48 hours after the lumber or other materials have been placed on the railway premises.

Railways and Canals.

This charge will not apply to materials which are in sheds or warehouses or which are in or on cars.

37. Goods and live stock will only be received for transportation at the stations designated from time to time, by the Superintendent, for the purpose.

38. Lumber will only be received for transportation at sidings, unless, by previous arrangement, it is shown, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent, that sufficient for a full train load of 12 cars is so placed that it can readily be laden with the assistance of an engine.

A charge of \$2.50 per hour will be made, in addition to the rate per car, when the engine is detained more than five hours.

39. To avoid errors in way billing loaded cars at sidings, owners should fasten a ticket upon the side of the car, stating to whom the load belongs, and to whom and where it is to be consigned.

40. When goods are required to be loaded by the owner or his agent, or at his expense, all fittings (such as stakes, bunks, skids, chains, ropes, etc., for lumber, and sideboards for sand, bricks, clay, stone, manganese, or articles of a similar character), must be provided by him, or will be charged to him if furnished by the Railway. Such fittings will be transported back free, if necessary, but at the owner's risk.

41. When cars, liable to be laden or unladen by the owner or consignee of the goods, have been once placed, and for the convenience of the owner, or at his request, are shifted to another berth in the same Station Yard, a charge of One Dollar per car will be made for such service.

42. Cars left at the Stations or sidings to fill requisitions, will be subject to demurrage after twenty-four hours (exclusive of Sunday); they may be handed over or removed to fill other requisitions.

43. All cars with lumber should be loaded to their full capacity, as marked upon them, at car load rates per 100 pounds. Cars without capacity marked upon them should be loaded with 20,000 pounds. In all cases, the actual quantity loaded on the cars is to be charged for at car load rates. The minimum load for a car shall be 20,000 pounds.

44. All regulations previously enacted for the conveyance of live stock, goods and merchandise over this Railway, inconsistent with the foregoing, are hereby cancelled.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

TARIFF.

Side and top wharfage to be levied at the railway wharves.

The following Rates of wharfage are to be charged vessels using the railway wharves, except in cases where the vessel is lying to unload goods to be carried by the railway, or where the vessel may be receiving articles directly from the railway. Vessels in all cases to lay where directed by the agent of wharfinger for the time being :—

For every decked vessel or woodboat of the burden of 40 tons or under, 30 cents per day; above 40 tons and under 50 tons, 35 cts.; above 50 and under 60, 40 cts.; above 60 and under 70, 45 cts.; above 70 and under 80, 50 cts.; above 80 and under 90, 55 cts.; above 90 and under 100, 60 cts.; above

Railways and Canals.

Articles.		Rate.		Articles.		Rate.	
F.				L.			
Fence Wire	Per Roll	1	Cts.	Liquors	Per Pun.	7	
Felt	"	1		"	Can	6	
Fish	Brl	2		Lime	Cask	1	
" dry	Bdl	1		" in Bulk	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
Flax Seed	Brl	1		Lumber	M	10	
Flock	Bale	4		M.			
Flour	Brl	1		Meal, all kinds	Per Brl. & Bag	1	
"	Bag	1		Machinery	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
Friction Matches	Case	3		Machines, Planing, &c	"	20	
Fruit	Brl	1		Manures, all kinds	"	20	
"	Box	1		Manganese	"	20	
Furniture	Ton 2,000 lbs.	30		Mattresses	Bales	5	
G.				Marble	Ton 2,000 lbs.	5	
Glue	Per Brl	1		Melodeons	Each	5	
"	Case	1		Minerals	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
Glassware	Brl	1		Molasses	Pun	7	
"	Crate	5		"	Tierce	5	
Glass, Window	100 ft.	1		N.			
Grates	Each	1		Nails	Per Keg	1	
Gravel	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20		Nuts, of all kinds	Per Bag	1	
Grindstones	"	20		"	Brl	1	
Grease	Brl	1		O.			
Groceries, not otherwise mentioned	Brl	1		Oars	Per 100	10	
"	Box	1		Oakum	Bdl	1	
"	Case	2		Oil	Cask	2	
Gypsum	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20		"	Brl	1	
Gunpowder	Keg	1		"	"	1	
Grain (all kinds)	100 Bus.	20		Onions	"	1	
H.				P.			
Haberdashery	Per Bale	2		Paints	Per Keg	1	
"	Case	2		" Hangings	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
Hay Cutters	Each	1		Paper Printing & Wrapper	Bale	1	
Hardware	Brl	1		"	Bdl	1	
"	Case	2		Peas	Brl	1	
Hay and Straw	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20		Pelts	Bdl	1	
Hides	Green, Ea	1		Pipes, Stove	100 lbs.	1	
"	Do. in bales	10		Plaster	Brl	1	
Hollow Ware	Brl	1		Potatoes	"	1	
"	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20		Pork	"	2	
Hose, Rubber, &c.	Bdl	1		Pumps	Each	2	
Hoops	Bdl	1		Puncheons, all kinds, not otherwise provided for	"	7	
Herring (smoked)	Box	1		Q.			
I.				Quartz	Per Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
Ice	Per Ton 2,000 lbs.	20		R.			
Iron and Brass Bars	"	20		Raisins	Per Box	1	
" Bundles	"	20		Rags	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
" Scrap	"	20		Rice	Bag	1	
J.				"	Tierce	3	
Junk	Per Ton 2,000 lbs.	20		Rigging	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
K.				Rope	"	20	
Kettles	Per Brl	1		Roofing Composition	Brl	2	
L.				S.			
Lemons	Per Box	1		Sails	Per Ton 2,000 lbs.	20	
Lead Pipe	Bdl	1		Salt	Bag	1	
Lignumvite	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20					
Liquors	Cask	3					

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Articles.			Articles.		
Rate.			Rate.		
S.		Cts.	T.		Cts.
Salt.....	Per Ton 2,000 lbs.	10	Tar.....	Per Brl.....	1
Sand and Slate.....	"	20	Tallow.....	"	1
Sewing Machines.....	Each.....	2	Tea.....	Box.....	1
Shrubbery.....	Case.....	5	Tobacco.....	"	1
Shovels and Spades.....	Bdl.....	1	Trunks.....	Each.....	1
Ship Blocks.....	"	1	Turpentine.....	Brl.....	2
Spring Beds.....	"	2	Tubs, in nests.....	100 c. ft.....	2
Spirits, all kinds.....	Brl.....	2	Tubs.....	"	25
Stoves.....	Each.....	2			
Stone.....	Ton 2,000 lbs.	20			
Sugar, Hhds.....	"	7	V.		
" Bags or Brls.....	Ton 2,000 lbs.	10	Vehicles (undescribed)....	Per Each.....	5
Syrups.....	Brl.....	2	Vinegar.....	Brl.....	2
Sleepers, Railway.....	M.....	25			
Sheep.....	Each.....	2	W.		
Soap.....	Box.....	1	Wagons, Buggies, Gigs....	Each.....	5
			Wood, fire.....	Per Cord.....	5

Goods not coming under any class enumerated in the Tariff, shall be charged the same rate as the class to which they are most nearly assimilated. Each Entry shall pay not less than 5 cents. All empty packages to pay half the rate of full packages.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

STORAGE TARIFF.

Flour and Meal, in brls. and bags.

	Per brl.	Bags. per 100 lbs.
For 48 hours after arrival of the cars.....	Free.	Free.
After 48 hours, and for 10 days thereafter.....	2 cents.	1 cent.
If allowed to remain more than 10 days, for each 10 days or part thereof.....	2½ cts.	1¼ cts.

Grain, Feed, etc., in bags.

For 48 hours after arrival.....	Free.
After 48 hours, and for 10 days thereafter.....	1 cent.
For each succeeding 10 days, or part thereof.....	1½ cent.

Grain, Feed, etc., in bulk.

(To be unloaded by owner.)

	Demurrage.
For 48 hours after arrival.....	Free.
For each day thereafter.....	\$.1 per car.

Railways and Canals.

Goods and Merchandise of all kinds.

For 48 hours after arrival... Free.
 After 48 hours and for ten (10) days thereafter.....1 c. p. 100 lbs.
 For each succeeding ten (10) days or part thereof.....1½ " "

Consignments of all kinds in car loads (except grain and feed) will be charged demurrage.....\$2 p. car p. day
 Goods and Merchandise remaining in the railway warehouses, or in the cars, will be entirely at the owner's risk for any damage arising from any cause whatever.

No charges less for any consignment than twenty-five (25) cents.
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 638.

CANADIAN JOINT FREIGHT CLASSIFICATION.

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 to Classification No. 6 of April 15th, 1889; alterations and additions adopted at a meeting of the Association of General Freight Agents of Canada, held at Montreal, July 25th, 1889, to take effect August 12th, 1889.

SPECIAL REGULATIONS AND CONDITIONS.

Rule 7 amended to read—if 6,000 lbs. weight or under, to be charged 20,000 lbs. 10th class; if over 6,000 and up to 12,000 lbs., to be charged 20,000 lbs. 7th class, and if over 12,000 lbs., a minimum of 20,000 lbs. 6th class. Former and latter part of Rule 7 to remain as printed in Book 6.

NOTE.—This amended scale of weights and rates will also apply on—
 Agricultural implements, Iron—Bridge material,
 Boats—Steam yachts or launches, Iron—Shafting,
 Boilers, Iron—Smoke stacks,
 Cheese vats, Joiners' work,
 Cisterns, wooden, Machinery,
 Derricks, Oil cloth,
 Gas machines,

This arrangement not to apply west of Port Arthur.

Rule 16 amended to read—Minimum charge 35 cents, which will include cartage, if carted at one cartage point, and 45 cents if carted at two cartage points.

CLASSIFICATION.

Blankets in bales—Add O. R. chafing.		
Boats—Lumbermen's and batteaux, 30 ft. and under, O. R., released, one boat 4,000 lbs.; each additional boat 2,000 lbs.....	1	
Bricks—Terra cotta, fire proofing.....	4	10
Dextrine, in bag, boxes or casks.....	3	5
Flax straw, in bales.....	3	7
Florida water—Same as drugs and medicines.		
Fruits, dried—Currants, raisins or prunes in barrels, kegs or bags.....	3	5

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Furniture in carloads, minimum weight 18,000 lbs. for cars under 33 ft. long, and 20,000 lbs. for cars 33 ft. long and over.....		6
Glass, plate, or mirrors, boxed, loaded in box cars	4-1	1
“ “ boxed, loaded in box cars, shippers signing Special Plate Glass Release form	D1	3
Hobby horses, K.D., boxed or crated.....	1	
Iron—Fence stays or guards.....	3	5
“ Pots, pans and stove furniture.....	2	4
“ Sinks	1	4
“ “ nested.....	2	4
Lamps and lanterns, well packed, O.R.....	1	4
Live stock—Shetland or Welsh ponies, one animal, 1,200 lbs.....	1	
Each additional animal in same car, 1,000 lbs....	1	9
Mineral wool.....	3	5
Oil cloth, in rolls, O.R., loaded in box cars.....	1	5
“ in boxes “ “	2	5
Paper, toilet.....	3	5
Paints, strike out “earth” and substitute the word “dry.”		
Sago, in packages	1	3
Shingles, metallic, in packages.....	4	7
Sheep dip, in kegs or barrels.	3	5
Soap, fancy, in boxes.....	1	3
“ common “	4	5
Furnaces—Requiring a whole car for carriage (whether full capacity of car be occupied or otherwise) if 12,000 lbs. or under to be charged 20,000 lbs.....		7
If over 12,000 lbs. to be charged 20,000 lbs.		4
Stovepipe, manufactured in sheets, flat or round, nested, crated or boxed.....	2	5
Tapioca, in packages.....	1	3
Vehicles—Sulkies and road carts, wheels off, not crated or boxed.....	D 1	
Yeast—Powder and cakes, in boxes or barrels..	1	4

TABLE OF ESTIMATED WEIGHTS, ETC.

Strike out beef per barrel 330 lbs.
Strike out pork per barrel 320 lbs.

ALLOWANCES IN WEIGHT FOR LININGS AND RACKS

When computing weights on basis of marked tare, the following deductions should be made from scale weights, when cars are lined or racked :—
(for extra tare or car)—

Railways and Canals.

On box cars loaded with perishable property, when lined by shipper,
1,500 lbs.

On flat and gondola cars, when "racked," loaded with bark—for racks
1,500 lbs.

No allowances will be made for racks or stakes used on cars loaded with
lumber, for grain doors, or for boards in doors of cars loaded with bulk freights.

Issued by Classification Committee.

JOHN EARLS,
Chairman.

Toronto, August 5th, 1889.

LIST OF FREIGHT,

In Canadian Joint Freight Classification, carried under Special Conditions and
Regulations, as to Owner's Risks ^{and} or Released, and which should be ^{so}
received for.

Acids, in carboys or drums, owner's risk.	Cars, railway, on own wheels, owner's risk, re- leased.
Agricultural Implements are at owner's risk of breakage and chafing, and loss of small parts in each case.	Castor Oil, in casks, owner's risk of leakage.
Ale, Beer and Porter, owner's risk.	Catsup, in glass, kegs or casks, owner's risk.
Annato, in glass, owner's risk.	Cheese, in boxes or casks, owner's risk of weather.
Bacon, loose or in bags, owner's risk.	Cider, owner's risk.
Balls, sportmen's glass, in boxes or barrels, owner's risk.	Clocks and Weights, boxed, owner's risk.
Band Boxes, owner's risk.	Coal Hods or Scuttles, owner's risk.
Bark, extract of, in casks, owner's risk.	Coffee, in tins, not crated or boxed, owner's risk.
Batting, in bundles, owner's risk.	Confectionery, owner's risk.
Bay Rum, in glass or stone, packed in wood, owner's risk.	Cotton, raw, owner's risk of fire.
Bees in hives, owner's risk, released.	Cotton Waste, owner's risk of fire.
Bellows, owner's risk, released.	Crayons, in boxes or barrels, owner's risk.
Bells, owner's risk.	Crockery and Stoneware, owner's risk.
Belting, leather or rubber, owner's risk.	Crucibles, owner's risk.
Billiard Tables and Fittings, K. D., boxed, owner's risk.	Curling Stones, owner's risk.
Binders' Boards, owner's risk.	Deer, in carcass, owner's risk.
Bird cages, in boxes, owner's risk.	Demijohns, empty, owner's risk.
Boats, all kinds, owner's risk, released.	Dressed Hogs, owner's risk of weather.
Boots and shoes, in trunks and cases, owner's risk.	Dry Goods, in trunks, owner's risk.
Boxes, paper, empty, owner's risk.	“ in bales, owner's risk of chafing.
Bread, prepaid, owner's risk.	Dye, liquid, in boxes or barrels, owner's risk.
Brick, for stove lining, owner's risk.	Earthenware, owner's risk.
Broom corn, pressed in bales, owner's risk.	Eggs, owner's risk.
Buffalo Robes, in bales, owner's risk.	Electrotype Plates, boxed, owner's risk, released.
Bulbs and Roots, in packages, prepaid, owner's risk.	Engines, Locomotives, and Tenders, on their own wheels, owner's risk, released.
Burial Cases, wooden or metallic, owner's risk, released.	Fancy Goods, in trunks, owner's risk.
Butter, in crocks, jars, baskets or pails, owner's risk.	Feed Steamers and Evaporators, owner's risk.
Butter, in tubs, firkins, kegs or barrels, owner's risk.	Filters, owner's risk.
Camphene, in wood only, owner's risk.	Firecrackers and Fireworks, securely boxed and marked to show contents, owner's risk.
Carboys, empty, owner's risk.	Fire Engines, owner's risk.
Carpets and Carpeting, in bales, owner's risk of chafing.	Fire Extinguishers, all kinds, owner's risk.
Carpet Sweepers, loose, owner's risk.	Fish, fresh, owner's risk.
	“ salted, dried or smoked, owner's risk.
	Flax, in boxes or bales, owner's risk.
	Flocks, in sacks or boxes, owner's risk.
	Flour and meal, in boxes and paper sacks, own- er's risk, released.
	Forges, portable, owner's risk.

Railways and Canals.

- Forks, hay and manure, in bundles, owner's risk.
 Forks, wooden, in bundles, owner's risk.
 Fountains and fixtures, soda, boxed, owner's risk.
 Frames, picture or looking glass, in bundles or crates, owner's risk.
 Fruits :—
 Apple or Fruit Butter or Sauce, owner's risk.
 Cranberries, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Oranges and Lemons, owner's risk, must be prepaid and released between Nov. 1st and April 30th.
 Apples, green, only carried at owner's risk of freezing, must be prepaid and released between Nov. 1st and April 30th.
 Fruit, fresh, not otherwise specified, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Furniture, owner's risk, released in each case.
 Furnaces, owner's risk.
 Game, in boxes or barrels, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Gas Machines, owner's risk.
 Glass, plate, owner's risk, released.
 Glass Signs, owner's risk, released.
 Glass Show Cards, boxed, owner's risk, released.
 Glass, stained, boxed, owner's risk, released.
 " common window, boxed, owner's risk, released.
 Glass Mirrors, well boxed, owner's risk, released.
 Glassware, not otherwise specified, in boxes or casks, owner's risk.
 Grates and Grate Castings, owner's risk.
 Grindstones, owner's risk.
 Hardware :—
 Bells, owner's risk.
 Headlights, owner's risk.
 Hemp, owner's risk of fire and water.
 Household Goods, owner's risk, released.
 Ice, owner's risk, prepaid.
 Ink, in glass or stone, in packages, owner's risk.
 Iron :—
 Bedsteads, set up, owner's risk.
 Castings, all kinds, owner's risk.
 Grates and Fronts, owner's risk.
 Mantels and Fronts, set up, owner's risk.
 Russia (sheet), owner's risk.
 Safes, owner's risk.
 Statuary and Ornamental Figures, owner's risk.
 Joiners' Work :—
 Blinds, outside, with slats, racked, owner's risk.
 Balusters and Turned Work, owner's risk.
 Counters, if in box cars, owner's risk.
 Door Frames, owner's risk.
 Doors, loose and racked, owner's risk.
 Mantels, owner's risk.
 Mouldings, in white, in bundles, owner's risk.
 Panelled Work, owner's risk.
 Planed and Moulded Boards, owner's risk.
 Shelving, Baseboards, etc., owner's risk.
 Sashes, glazed, owner's risk.
 " unglazed, owner's risk.
 Shutters, close, owner's risk.
 Lamps and Lanterns, owner's risk.
 Lard, in crocks, owner's risk.
 Liquors, all kinds, owner's risk.
 Lithographic Stones, in boxes, owner's risk.
 Live Stock, owner's risk.
 Lobsters, fresh, owner's risk.
 Machinery, owner's risk in each case.
 Machines, sewing, owner's risk.
 Manilla, in bales, owner's risk.
 Marble, wrought, owner's risk, prepaid.
 Marble Slabs, wrought, owner's risk.
 Marble Tile, owner's risk.
 Matches, owner's risk.
 Meats, fresh, prepared, owner's risk.
 Meats, Mince and Sausage, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Melons, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Merchandise, in trunks, contents described, owner's risk, released.
 Methyated Spirits, owner's risk.
 Mineral Waters, owner's risk.
 Molasses, in wood, owner's risk of leakage.
 Musical Instruments, owner's risk, released.
 Mustard, in jars or tins, loose, owner's risk.
 Naphtha, owner's risk.
 Nuts, edible, in bags, owner's risk.
 Oil Cans, glass, in tin jackets, crated or boxed, owner's risk.
 Oil, all kinds, owner's risk.
 Oil Cloth, in rolls, owner's risk.
 Opticians' Instruments, owner's risk.
 Oysters and Clams, owner's risk.
 Paintings and Engravings, boxed, released.
 Panorama and Theatrical Scenery, owner's risk.
 Paper Hangings, in bundles, owner's risk of chafing.
 Paper, printing, wrapping, building or roofing, owner's risk.
 Paper Bags, owner's risk.
 Patterns, wood or metallic, owner's risk.
 Pickles, in glass or stone, owner's risk.
 Pictures, common, in bundles, owner's risk.
 Pineapples, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Plants, in boxes, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Plaster of Paris Ornaments, in packages, prepaid owner's risk.
 Potatoes, owner's risk, must be prepaid between November 1st and April 30th.
 Poultry, live, in coops, owner's risk.
 " dressed, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Preserves, in glass or stone, owner's risk.
 Printed Matter, in bundles, prepaid owner's risk.
 Retorts, owner's risk.
 Samples, in trunks, owner's risk, released.
 Sauces, in glass or stone, owner's risk.
 Sculpture, prepaid, owner's risk, released.
 Seed, bird, garden, blue grass, clover, timothy or red top, owner's risk.
 Shells, sea, in packages, owner's risk.
 Show Cases, owner's risk, released.
 Shrubbery, loose, prepaid, owner's risk.
 " in boxes or bundles, prepaid.
 Slate, roofing, owner's risk.
 " manufactured or marbled, owner's risk.
 Soapstone Slabs and manufactured articles, owner's risk.
 Soda Water, owner's risk.
 Spirits, owner's risk.
 Spirits of Turpentine, owner's risk of leakage.
 Stamped Ware, in crates, owner's risk.
 Stone, wrought, owner's risk.
 Stones, mill, finished, owner's risk.
 Stone, Washtubs, owner's risk.

Railways and Canals.

Stoves and Stove Furniture shipped with stoves, owner's risk.
 Stoves, oil and gas, owner's risk.
 Stove Boards, owner's risk.
 Stove Plates, owner's risk.
 Stovepipes and Elbows, owner's risk, released.
 Sugar and Syrup, in carloads, mixed, bbls., and hhdls., owner's risk of leakage.
 Syrup, owner's risk of leakage.
 Surgical Instruments, owner's risk.
 Tea, in tins, owner's risk.
 Telegraph and Telephone Instruments and Fixtures, owner's risk.
 Terra Cotta, owner's risk.
 Theatrical Scenery, owner's risk.
 Tiles, encaustic and enamelled, owner's risk.
 Tinware, loose, nested or crated, owner's risk.
 Tow, in boxes, owner's risk.
 Toys, owner's risk.
 Trunks, empty, owner's risk.
 " filled with valises or satchels, owner's risk.
 Turpentine, owner's risk.
 Typewriters or Calligraphs, owner's risk, released.

Valises, loose or in trunks, owner's risk.
 Varnish, owner's risk of leakage.
 Vegetables, green, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Vehicles at owner's risk of chafing and breakage in each case.
 Venison, prepaid, owner's risk.
 Vinegar, in demijohns, owner's risk.
 Vitriol, owner's risk.
 Warp Beams, wrapped with warp, not boxed, owner's risk.
 Warp, pressed in bales, owner's risk of chafing.
 Whiskey, owner's risk.
 Wood-Cuts, in boxes, owner's risk.
 Wine, owner's risk.
 Wood Spirits or Alcohol, owner's risk.
 Note—In cases where shippers decline to accept such receipts endorsed "owner's risk" or to sign such releases, the goods may be received for shipment on ordinary shipping notes and receipts without above endorsement at fifty per cent. in addition to the the rates which would be charged if shipped at owner's risk or released, with the exception of plate glass, which will be at double rates which would be charged if shipped at R., Released.
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1020.

By Order in Council of Friday, 29th November, 1889, under authority of Section 3 of Chapter 45 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the 'control and management of the North-West Mounted Police, was transferred to the Minister of Railways and Canals.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 960

By Order in Council of the 29th November, 1889, setting forth that under date the 4th March, 1889, the directors of the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company passed a by-law adopting a tariff of tolls and rates to be charged for the conveyance of goods and passengers over their road, and have submitted the same for approval, the same being based on the Canadian Joint Freight Classification No. 5 of 1st March, 1888, and supplements thereto, the said By-law and the rates and charges covered thereby were approved, in accordance with "The Railway Act," 51 Vic., Chap. 29, section 227.

"THE NORTH-WESTERN COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

By-law.

"The Company's tariff of tolls and rates to be charged for the conveyance of goods shall be such as are specified in the Canadian Joint Freight Classification of the 1st of March, 1888, and 1st of November, 1888, which, together with the special regulations and conditions and table of estimated weights thereto annexed, are hereby adopted by the Company.

Railways and Canals.

“LOCAL FREIGHT MILEAGE TARIFF.

Distances—Miles.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	Coal per ton. 2,000 lbs.
	Rate in cents per 100 lbs.										
10	15	13	10	8	7	6½	6	7	5	5	\$ cts. 1 00
15	18	15	12	9	8	7½	7	8	6½	5½	1 20
20	21	18	14	11	10	8½	8	9	8	6	1 45
25	24	20	16	12	11	9½	9	10	9	6½	1 50
30	27	23	18	14	13	10½	9	11	10	7	1 60
35	29	24	20	15	14	11½	10	11½	10½	7½	1 65
40	31	26	21	16	15	12½	11	12	11½	8	1 70
45	33	28	22	17	16	13½	11	12½	12	8½	1 75
50	35	29	24	18	17	14½	12	13	12½	9	1 80
55	37	31	25	19	17	15½	13	13½	13½	9½	1 90
60	39	33	26	20	18	16½	13	14	14	10	1 95
65	41	34	27	21	19	17½	13	14½	15	10½	2 00
70	43	36	29	22	20	18	14	15	16	11	2 05
75	45	38	30	23	21	18½	14	15½	16½	11½	2 10
80	47	39	31	24	22	19	15	16	17½	12	2 15
85	49	41	33	25	23	19½	15	16½	18	12½	2 20
90	51	43	34	26	24	20	15	17	18½	13	2 25
95	53	44	35	26	24	20½	16	17	19	13½	2 30
100	54	45	36	27	25	21	16	17½	19½	14	2 35
110	57	48	38	29	26	21½	17	18	21	14½	2 45

Charge for transfer at Dunnore from C.P.R. cars to narrow gauge, 5c. per 100 lbs.

“LOCAL PASSENGER TARIFF.

Single :—Five cents per mile; return, one and a half fares.
 Children under five years of age, when accompanied, are free; between five and twelve years, half fare.”
Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1499.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 26th February, 1890, under authority of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals.” the special rate of toll of two (2) cents per ton, in force last year for the passage through the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence Canals of certain cereals, wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley and rye, when shipped for Montreal, or for any other port east of Montreal, was continued during the forthcoming season of navigation and no longer, such toll covering the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals.

Also, for the same period, only, the arrangement under which the said food products if they have paid the ordinary full tolls for passage through the Welland Canal shall be entitled to exemption from payment of any further toll for passage through any portion of the St. Lawrence Canals system even if not traversing the whole distance to Montreal.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1804.

By Order in Council of Monday, 3rd March, 1890, under authority of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “An Act respecting the Depart-

Railways and Canals.

partment of Railways and Canals," the Order in Council of the 26th day of October, 1889, being Chapter 115 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, was amended as follows:—

Section No. 33 of the Regulations thereby approved was amended by the cancellation of all the words after the words "North River," to the end of the section, and the substitution therefor of the following:—

"All the waters and canals of the Trent River navigation and the inland waters connected therewith."

And the following cited sections of the aforesaid Regulations were revoked, namely:—

"Section 64. This, and the three sections next following, in addition to the Regulations above mentioned, shall, for the further management, maintenance, proper use and protection of the same, apply to the canal and lock at Bobcaygeon.

"Section 65. No scow, barge, or other vessel, shall be allowed to take on or deliver freight, while in either the lock or canal, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence; except that passenger steamers may have the privilege of taking in fuel, landing or taking in freight, when in the canal. Provided, that no longer time is occupied in so doing than one half hour, and no detention is caused thereby to any other vessel.

"Section 66. In case of two vessels approaching from opposite directions, about the same time, the one ascending shall stop, or tie up opposite a fixed point (to be designated by the lockmaster) and there remain until the other shall have passed through, under a penalty of five dollars for each offence against this regulation.

"Section 67. In any case where logs are taken down to the saw-mill in operation on the north side of the lock, the rafts of which they form a part must be separated in the bay above the entrance; and no more than two logs abreast of each other shall be sent down or allowed to accumulate in any part of the canal at one time; neither shall there be in the whole canal at any one time more logs than the basin built for their reception can accommodate, and no "floats," "traverses," or "withes," shall be allowed to enter the canal, whether separated from or connected with the logs intended for the saw-mill; and any bark, slabs, edgings or other obstructions found in the lock or approaches to it, known to have emanated from the mill or the handling of the logs for it, shall be removed at the mill-owner's expense, who shall, in addition, be fined the sum of five dollars for each time such occurrence takes place."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 1804.

By Order in Council of Friday, 11th April, 1890, under authority of chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals," the tolls for the passage of soft coal westwards through the Welland Canal, were reduced from 20 cents to 10 cents per ton for the forthcoming season of navigation only.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2087.

By Order in Council, of Thursday, 24th April, 1890, under authority of "The Government Railways Act," Chapter 38 of the Revised Statutes, section

Railways and Canals.

40, the general freight tariff for the carriage of freight upon the Intercolonial Railway, established by the Order in Council of the 25th day of February, 1889, was amended as follows :—

“ 1. That as regards agricultural products a special farmer’s tariff on farm produce be issued.

“ 2. That the present rate on stoves at the risk of the railway remain undisturbed, but when carried at owner’s risk, they be reduced to the old tariff rates.

“ 3. That the tariff on small lots of cattle be readjusted, the rates to be graded on the following basis, namely :—

	Per 100 miles.
Bulls, 1 year old, 800 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs....	\$2 24
“ over 1 year and under 2, 1,250 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs	3 50
Bulls over 2 years old, 1500 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.	4 20

Cattle and Horned Animals.

One animal, 1,000 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	2 80
Two animals, 2,000 lbs., at 28 cts., per 100 lbs.....	5 60
Three animals, 3,000 lbs., at 28 cts., per 100 lbs.....	8 40
Each additional animal, 1,000 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	2 80
Calves under 6 months old, 200 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	0 56
Calves over 6 months old and under 1 year, 500 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	1 40
Cow and calf, 1,200 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	3 36

Horses and Mules.

One animal, 1,000 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	2 80
Two animals, 2,000 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	5 60
Three animals, 3,000 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs....	8 40
Each additional animal, 1,000 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	2 80
Colts over 6 months old, 500 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	1 40
Mare and foal together, 1,500 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	4 20
Stallions or jacks, each 1500 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	4 20
Sheep, lambs and goats, 100 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	28
Swine, each 250 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	70
Suckling pigs, crated, each 50 lbs., at 28 cts. per 100 lbs.....	14

“ 4. That a special reduced rate on certain articles of furniture be given to manufacturers.

Railways and Canals.

“ 5. That the rate on small lots of molasses be reduced to the old tariff figures.

“ 6. That the old tariff of the 23rd of February, 1880, on lumber, remain in force..”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2171.

By Order in Council of Monday, 5th May, 1890, under authority of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “ An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals,” oats when shipped for export were added to the list of cereals specified in the Order in Council of the 26th February, 1890, authorizing the continuance during the season of 1890, of the special rate of toll of two (2) cents per ton, for the passage of such cereals through the Welland Canal and St. Lawrence Canals when shipped for Montreal or for any other port east of Montreal.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2213.

By Order in Council of Friday, 16th May, 1890, under the authority of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled : “ An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals,” the rules and regulations for the management, maintenance, proper use and protection of the Canals of the Dominion of Canada, made and established by the Order in Council of the 26th day of October, 1889 (Consolidated Orders in Council of 1889), together with any amendments thereof or additions thereto, were made applicable to the Murray Canal, with the exception of such sections or provisions as relate specially and only to other works named therein.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2306.

By Order in Council of the 20th May, 1890, under authority of “ An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals,” the rates of toll to be imposed and collected on the Murray Canal, now open for regular traffic, were fixed at the rate of one-eighth of those charged for passage through the St. Lawrence Canals.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2306.

By Order in Council of Thursday, 22nd May, 1890, under authority of Chapter 37 of the Revised Statutes, intituled : “ An Act respecting the Department of Railways and Canals,” the provisions of the Order in Council of the 1st day of June, 1888, whereby steamers specially chartered for the conveyance of excursion parties going and returning in the same boat the same day, were charged for that season only one-half of the usual passenger tolls for passage through the Lachine Canal and St. Anne's Lock, were continued in force for the present season of 1890 only.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2308.

Railways and Canals, &c.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 7th June, 1890, the issue of the following circular to the several collectors of canal tolls, was authorized :—

“Circular.

“DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
“OTTAWA, 1890.

“SIR,—Whereas it is provided by Section 9 of the Act 49 Victoria, Chapter 98, Revised Statutes of Canada 1886, that “ All collectors of Customs, officers of canals and all other Government officers when requested to do so, shall co-operate with the collector of tolls and dues and his assistants, with the view of preventing the transport of timber, lumber or sawlogs and the products thereof until the tolls and dues thereon are secured.’

“I am directed in pursuance of the aforesaid Act to instruct you as follows :—

“Whenever you are notified in writing either by Department of Public Works or proper officer thereof, that certain claims of the Government of Canada for slide or boom dues, against any particular raft of timber, logs or vessel laden with lumber, are not paid, and such Department or Officer thereof request that such raft or timber, logs or vessel laden with lumber be not allowed to pass through the Canal to which you are attached, you shall refuse to issue a Let-Pass to the raft or vessel so specified until duly notified that the said dues have been paid or that the matter has been otherwise adjusted.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 2454.

Secretary of State.

By Order in Council of Monday, 12th August, 1889, under authority of “The Canada Temperance Act, 1878,” and amendments thereto, the Order in Council of the 26th day of May, 1885, declaring the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to be in force in the said County of Elgin, was revoked.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XXIII, p. 308.

Letters Patent have been issued, dated as below, incorporating the following companies, and notice thereof published respectively in Volume XXIII of the *Canada Gazette*, at the pages stated, viz. :—

	PAGE.
The North Pacific Lumber Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; 17th June, 1889.....	11
The Ontario Fish Co. ; capital \$2,000 ; 15th June, 1889.....	61
The Eugene F. Phillips' Electrical Works ; capital \$60,000 ; 27th June, 1889.....	61
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The Merchants' and Manufacturers' Security Co. of Canada; capital \$50,000; 5th July, 1889.....	155
The Canadian Office and School Furniture Co; capital \$100,000; 12th July, 1889	155
The Anthracite & Bituminous Coal Co.; capital \$250,000; 9th September, 1889	467 507
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The National Gas and Oil Co. of London; capital \$100,000; 16th September, 1889.....	507
The Dominion Feed-water, Heater & Purifier Co.; capital \$300,000; 18th September, 1889.....	507
The Owen Sound and Sault St. Marie Navigation Co.; capital \$50,000; 7th October, 1889.....	699 800
The Ontario Natural Gas Co.; capital \$12,500; 26th October, 1889.....	1027
The Alpha Iron Works; capital \$50,000; 29th November, 1889.....	1027
The Canada Iron Furnace Co.; capital \$200,000; 23rd November, 1889	1027
Massey & Co.; capital \$500,000; 23rd November, 1889	1027
The Canadian Switch Manufacturing Co.; capital \$50,000; 29th November, 1889.....	1027
The Halifax and Prince Edward Island Steamship Co.; capital \$75,000; 17th December, 1889.....	1604 1655
The Cobban Manufacturing Co.; capital \$150,000; 21st January, 1890..	1655
The Riordan Paper Mills; capital \$500,000; 21st January, 1890	1655
The St. Lawrence Starch Co.; capital \$80,000; 21st January, 1890.....	1655
The Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co.; capital \$500,000; 5th February, 1890.....	1655
The Charlottetown Steam Navigation Co.; capital \$400,000; 15th February, 1890.....	1811
The Kingston Foundry and Machinery Co.; capital \$60,000; 13th March, 1890.....	1918 1969
The Concord Buggy Co.; capital \$10,000; 10th March, 1890.....	2054
The Bushnell Co.; capital \$100,000; 26th March, 1890.....	2054
The Canadian, West Indian and South American Steamship Co.; capital \$250,000; 3rd February, 1890	2054 2095
The Crowfoot Coal Co.; capital \$250,000; 8th April, 1890.....	3220
The Bixel Brewing and Malting Co.; capital \$150,000; 6th May, 1890..	2221
The Free Homestead Co.; capital \$10,000; 6th May, 1890.....	2461
The Dominion Typograph Co.; capital \$1,000,000; 20th May, 1890...	2510
The Ottawa Canning Co.; capital \$20,000; 12th June, 1890.....	2510
The Consumers Cordage Co.; capital \$1,000,000; 11th June, 1890.....	2510
The Dominion Cordage Co.; capital \$1,000,000; 11th June, 1890.....	2511

And Supplementary Letters Patent have been issued, at the date below, to the company named, and notice published in like manner:—
 The Hamilton Vinegar Works; capital increased to \$100,000; 8th May, 1890.....

stated
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ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
FIFTY-THIRD YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE
FOURTH SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT,

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Sixteenth day of January, and closed
by Prorogation on the Sixteenth day of May, 1890.*



HIS EXCELLENCY
THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR FREDERICK ARTHUR STANLEY, BARON STANLEY OF PRESTON,
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

VOL. I.
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI, 1890.



53 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, 1890, and the 30th June, 1891, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

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

1. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole two million thirty-eight thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety-six 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 eighty-nine, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule A to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned. Sum granted for financial year 1889-90. \$2,038,168.96.

2. 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 twenty-five million five hundred and sixty-four thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars and ninety-five cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of Canada, from the first day of July, Sum granted for financial year 1890-91. \$25,564,944.95.

July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule B to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

Account to be rendered in details.

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

Declaratory as to certain loans authorized but not raised.

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

For Intercolonial Railway.....	\$2,433,333 33
For opening communication and administration of the Government in the North-West Territories	1,460,000 00
For improvement of the River St. Lawrence ..	3,042,405 00
do do Quebec Harbor.....	3,975,000 00
For the Quebec Graving Dock.....	910,000 00
For the Harbor of Three Rivers	82,000 00
For the Pacific Railway and Canadian Canals	3,893,333 33
For general purposes, balance 30th June, 1889.....	\$21,968,882 89
For Savings Bank withdrawals to 31st December, 1889	5,644,063 32
For four per cent. funded debt redeemed to 31st December, 1889.....	815,836 45
For Dominion stock redeemed to 31st December, 1889...	97,619 29
	<hr/>
	\$28,526,401 95
Deduct :— Savings Bank deposits to 31st December, 1889	4,743,449 31
	<hr/>
	23,782,952 64
	<hr/>
	\$39,579,024 30

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

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

Application of sums so raised.

SCHEDULE A.

Sums granted to Her Majesty by this Act for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1890, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Privy Council Office—To pay A. Robertson a sum to compensate him for loss of salary between 1st July, 1889, and 1st January, 1890.....	15 00	
Department of the Secretary of State—Compilation and preparation of the Civil Service List for 1889-90 in English and French.....	237 50	
Department of Queen's Printer—To provide for payment to J. G. Barrette, Extra Clerk, for extra hours in office work.....	\$ 92 00	
Additional contingencies.....	2,000 00	
Reading proofs of French and English editions of Civil Service List, 1889-90.....	121 20	
	2,213 20	
Department of Inland Revenue—To pay John Courtman to 30th June, 1890, for loss of salary resulting from his temporary service not having been considered when he was confirmed in his position as Messenger.....	\$ 90 00	
To pay A. Frechette for translation of technical circulars, regulations, &c.....	100 00	
	190 00	
Department of Railways and Canals—Contingencies—For extra special service, printing, stationery, &c., in connection with collection of canals revenue.....	1,000 00	
Department of Indian Affairs—To pay F. R. Byshe for services as packer during the years 1888-89 and 1889-90, at \$330 per annum.....	660 00	
Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings.....	7,100 00	
Post Office Department—Amount required to complete payment for the annual balancing of depositors' accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 30th June, 1888, insufficiently voted in the Estimates for 1889-90.....	\$ 176 13	
Amount required to defray cost of changing the calculations of interest in the depositors' accounts in the Post Office Savings Bank on the 1st of October, 1889, caused by the adoption of the new rate (3½ per cent.).....	574 38	
Amount required to pay for firing noon gun, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1890 (which may be paid to a member of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in "The Civil Service Act").....	100 00	
	850 51	
Department of Agriculture—To pay H. H. Bailey, Patent Examiner, the difference between \$1,200 a year, from the 1st January, 1886, to 30th June, 1890, plus statutory increments, and the amounts paid him since that date.....	175 00	
	12,441 21	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Exchequer Court Staff—To provide for salary of John McDonald, Third-Class Clerk, at \$2 per day.....	\$ 730 00	
Less salary allowed under "The Civil Service Act".....	400 00	
	330 00	
Salary of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Prince Edward Island, from 13th November, 1889, to 30th June, 1890.....	378 35	
	708 35	
DOMINION POLICE.		
To provide for the payment and clothing of four additional men occasioned by the Force taking over the care of the Printing Bureau and the extension of the Mail Service.....		1,500 00

Carried forward..... 14,649 56

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward			14,649 56
PENITENTIARIES.			
St. Vincent de Paul—To pay Edward Kenny short allowance in commutation of perquisites	\$100	00	
To pay increase of salary to D. J. McLellan and R. Roger, \$30 each, from 1st July, 1889.	60	00	
Manitoba Penitentiary—To pay expenses of transfer of convict Morris Blake to England			160 00
British Columbia Penitentiary—To pay J. Fitzgerald, promoted from Guard to Keeper in 1886.			284 46
Dorchester Penitentiary—To pay Trade Instructors W. Hogan and H. Godsoe \$30 each, for 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90.			100 00
To pay gratuity to Martin Kennedy for services as Guard in Halifax Penitentiary to 1st July, 1880			180 00
			240 63
			965 09
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.			
For purchasing in England and distributing in Canada two-rowed barley for seed purposes.	25,000	00	
Patent Record—Additional amount required in consequence of greater augmentation in number of Patents than estimated	8,000	00	
Salary (unprovided for) of Dairy Commissioner and Assistant Dairy Commissioner	1,550	00	
			34,550 00
IMMIGRATION.			
Towards immigration and immigration expenses			15,990 00
QUARANTINE.			
Quarantine, Grosse Isle	5,000	00	
do Chatham, N.B.	475	00	
Tracadie Lazaretto	400	00	
Public health	2,000	00	
Cattle quarantine, Province of Quebec	2,000	00	
			9,875 00
LEGISLATION.			
To pay Hon. Senator Montgomery amount deducted from his sessional allowance for 1889	184	00	
To pay sessional indemnity of the late J. S. Thompson.	1,000	00	
Extra French Translators—To cover amount expended for French translation between 1st July, 1889, and 15th January, 1890.	1,557	00	
Stationery—Additional amount required	1,000	00	
Miscellaneous—To provide for the payment of two expresses between House and Government Printing Office	600	00	
Newspapers—Additional amount required	250	00	
To provide a gratuity to the family of the late Dr. Wilson, Law Clerk of the House of Commons	1,000	00	
			5,591 00
MILITIA.			
The estate of the late Major R. S. King, Welland Field Battery :—Rent of building to store guns, &c., of the Battery, from 1862 to 1883, 22 years, at \$100 per annum.	2,200	00	
Transport of ammunition stores and arms of the Battery (O. C., 6th January, 1890)			102 53
			2,302 53
Carried forward			82,933 18

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward			82,933	18
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.				
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>				
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.				
Construction	20,000	00		
INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.				
Pictou Town Branch—To pay Dennis Bros. for advertisements	\$	28	00	
St. Charles Branch	200,000	00		
Rivière du Loup Town Branch	600	00		
Dartmouth Branch	6,000	00		
Increased accommodation at Moncton	20,000	00		
Air brakes for freight cars	13,000	00		
Increased accommodation at St. John	3,000	00		
Heating cars by steam from engine	11,200	00		
Construction (old)	2,000	00		
	255,828	00		
OXFORD AND NEW GLASGOW RAILWAY.				
Construction and equipment	220,000	00		
CAPE BRETON RAILWAY.				
Construction and equipment	150,000	00		
GRAND NARROWS BRIDGE.				
Bridge	115,000	00	760,828	0
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.				
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>				
CANALS.				
Trent River Works—Dam and dry dock, Bobcaygeon	\$	1,600	00	
Fort Frances Canal—To pay John Logan's claim for services rendered in connection with Fort Frances Canal, as certified by Hugh Sutherland, the person then in charge of the work	83	34		
Welland Canal—To meet the expenses incurred in connection with an investigation, authorized by Parliament last Session, of the management of the canal	4,500	00		
Chambly Canal—Repairing culvert, Rivière aux Iroquois, dredging, &c.	6,900	00		
Williamsburgh Canal—Repairs to lock-gates and bridges	1,000	00		
Lachine Canal—To pay two months' gratuity to the widow of late P. Boulay, draughtsman in the Department of Railways and Canals	180	00		
	14,263	34		
RAILWAYS.				
Surveys and inspections	\$	15,000	00	
To provide a special car for His Excellency the Governor General	14,300	00		
	29,300	00	48,563	34
Carried forward			887,324	52

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		887,324 52
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Halifax Dominion Building—Improvements, &c.....	\$ 300 00	
do Examining Warehouse.....	50 00	
Sydney (South)—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
		4,350 00
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Fredericton Post Office—Repairs.....	\$ 80 00	
Woodstock Post Office.....	500 00	
		580 00
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Coaticook—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	\$ 3,000 00	
Montreal Custom House—Renewals, repairs, &c.....	2,500 00	
Montreal Post Office—Granolithic pavement, &c., the city authorities contributing one-half the cost of the new pavement.....	1,000 00	
Quebec Citadel Buildings—Renewals and repairs.....	3,000 00	
Quebec Post Office—Improvements.....	300 00	
Montreal do do.....	300 00	
Three Rivers Custom House—Repairs to retaining wall, &c.....	425 00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	13,000 00	
do do.....	8,000 00	
Joliette Post Office—Balance due on contract works, &c.....	1,060 00	
		32,585 00
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Guelph Public Building—Improvements.....	\$ 220 00	
Brampton—Public Building.....	6,000 00	
Napanee Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete.....	5,500 00	
Strathroy—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	5,000 00	
Trenton—Public Building.....	5,500 00	
Lindsay—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	3,400 00	
Departmental Buildings, Ottawa—Increased and improved vault accommodation in Eastern Block for Finance Department.....	45,000 00	
London Custom House—To complete.....	1,500 00	
Pembroke—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
Stratford Post Office—Improvements, &c., to complete.....	1,900 00	
St. Thomas Post Office and Custom House—Improvements to heating apparatus, &c., to complete.....	1,100 00	
Government Printing Bureau.....	1,000 00	
Temporary observatory, Cliff St., Ottawa.....	350 00	
Toronto Post Office, Sanitary works.....	350 00	
		80,820 00
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Brandon—Post Office.....	\$ 10,000 00	
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	4,000 00	
		14,000 00
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
Calgary—Court House, Jail, &c.....	\$ 10,000 00	
Regina—Residence for Lieutenant Governor.....	12,000 00	
		22,000 00
Carried forward.....		154,335 00 887,324 52

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	154,335 00	887,324 52
PUBLIC WORKS.		
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c.		
Halifax Post Office—New safe, &c	\$ 900 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Improvements in Western Departmental Block	1,800 00	
To make good expenditure in connection with redistribution of offices in the Eastern, Western and Wellington street Departmental Blocks, among the various Departments of the Public Service—Cleaning, repairs, &c.	5,000 00	
Lieutenant Governor's Residence, Regina—Well, pump, &c.	500 00	
	8,200 00	
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
Barrington Passage Pier	225 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Quaco—Repairs to Breakwater	500 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Maritime Provinces	3,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Rivière du Lièvre	\$ 20,000 00	
Rivière Nicolet	1,500 00	
Trois Pistoles Pier	140 00	
Ste. Adelaïde de Pabos (Little Pabos)	4,850 00	
Perce Pier	4,000 00	
Murray Bay, Ile aux Coudres, Les Eboulements—Repairs to piers, &c.	880 00	
New Carlisle	5,244 00	
St. Timothée—Piers	1,300 00	
Grand Pabos—To complete pierwork, &c.	1,000 00	
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers	3,000 00	
	41,914 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
McGregor's Creek—To complete	\$ 300 00	
Portsmouth—Repairs to pier	1,054 00	
River Ottawa—Improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows of Petawawa, above Pembroke	820 00	
Rideau River—Dredging branch	95 00	
River Thames entrance channel	4,200 00	
	6,469 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers	1,000 00	
Carried forward	215,643 00	887,324 52

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	215,643 00	887,324 52
PUBLIC WORKS.		
(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Nanaimo—Removal of Nicol Rock.....	5,000 00	
<i>Harbors and Rivers Generally.</i>		
Amount required for harbors and rivers generally.....	\$ 2,500 00	
General repairs and improvements.....	7,000 00	
	9,500 00	
TELEGRAPHS.		
<i>Telegraph Lines—Ontario</i>		
Telegraphic communication between Pointe Pelée Island, Lake Erie, and the mainland—to connect Government telephone office with storm signal station at lighthouse—	\$ 200 00	
<i>Telegraph Lines—British Columbia.</i>		
To connect Bonilla Point and Cape Beale with Victoria—	10,600 00	
<i>Telegraph Lines—Nova Scotia.</i>		
To pay the Dominion Telegraph Company for the additional length of line from Canso to Dartmouth, built in 1879-80.	2,500 00	
	13,300 00	
DREDGING.		
New dredging plant.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Dredging—Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.....	8,000 00	
	9,500 00	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges—Ottawa City, over River Ottawa, the slides, Rideau Canal and approaches thereto.....		2,800 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Surveys and inspections.....	\$ 7,500 00	
do.....	2,000 00	
Compensation to M. M. Peloquin and Phaneuf for the loss of their barge "Germany" at Nicolet, on Lake St. Peter, by striking against submerged pilework, the position of which was insufficiently indicated.....	400 00	
	9,900 00	
		265,643 00
FISHERIES.		
To pay for services performed by D. A. McLennan, in connection with the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....		125 00
To cover cost of herring delegation.....		1,800 00
To pay reward to Charles Adams for procuring, in Lake Huron, a true specimen of the <i>Salmo Salar</i>		20 00
		1,945 00
Carried forward.....		1,154,912 52

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,154,912 52
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
To compensate George Georgeson for his services in saving the light-house and buildings at East Point, Saturna Island, B.C., from being burned on 14th June, 1889.....	30 00	
To pay gratuity to F. H. Ford, authorized by Order in Council, whose office as keeper of South Rustico Light has been abolished.....	50 00	80 00
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
To pay a gratuity to the members of the Montreal Water Police Force according to their length of service, consequent upon the abolition of that force; allowing one year's salary for those with twenty years' service and over, and six months' salary for those of ten years' service and under twenty.....	2,793 90	
To provide for Tidal Observations.....	2,000 00	
To provide for the claim of Jotham O'Brien for extras in connection with the building of the steamers "Princess Louise" in 1883, and "Lansdowne" in 1884, as per O. C. 9th December, 1889.....	8,844 32	
To meet expenses in connection with survey of ship channel between Gary Bush and New Westminster on the Fraser River, B.C.....	500 00	
To pay gratuity of seven month's salary to John Giblin, consequent upon the abolition of his office as Deputy Shipping Master of Quebec, on 30th June, 1889.....	583 33	14,721 55
MARINE HOSPITALS.		
To pay gratuity to Thomas Wood, keeper of Marine Hospital at Victoria, B.C., on retirement after sixteen years as keeper of above Hospital.....	250 00	
To pay a gratuity to Mrs. A. Rowand, widow of the late Dr. A. Rowand, Quebec Marine Hospital, 2 months.....	66 66	
To pay one year's salary as a gratuity to Mrs. Mossman, matron of Quebec Marine Hospital, on abolition of office.....	300 00	
To provide for one year's salary as gratuity to Dr. C. Robitaille, chairman of Commissioners, \$200; Dr. C. A. Parke, Commissioner, \$200; Dr. C. E. Lemieux, visiting physician, \$400; and Dr. N. E. Dionne, visiting physician, \$400;—consequent on the abolition of their offices at the Quebec Marine Hospital, from 1st August, 1889, as per O.C. 28th June, 1889.....	1,200 00	
To pay gratuity of two years' salary to Dr. P. A. Wells, his services as secretary of Quebec Marine Hospital being dispensed with from 1st January, 1890, owing to abolition of office, as per O.C. 17th Dec., 1889.....	1,200 00	
To pay a gratuity to Dr. L. Catellier, the resident physician and surgeon of the Quebec Marine Hospital, whose services are no longer required, the hospital being now closed, and who has been performing the duties of that office since 1st May, 1865, but does not come within the provisions of the Superannuation Act.....	2,000 00	5,016 66
INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
To assist in the erection of the buildings in connection with the school for Indian girls, to be conducted under the auspices of the Church of England at Yale, British Columbia.....	\$ 1,500 00	
And for the purchase of land as a site for that school.....	500 00	
For cleaning land and fencing school farm at Metlakahla ...	600 00	
Carried forward.....	2,600 00	1,174,730 73

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 2,600 00	1,174,730 73
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.		
<i>British Columbia—Concluded.</i>		
For outfit of steam launch belonging to the Department:—		
Sails and masts.....	\$ 200 00	
Wages of crew, Oct., 1889, to June, 1890.....	1,080 00	
Furniture, bedding, cooking utensils, &c.....	600 00	
	1,880 00	
For repairs of Indian Office, Kamloops.....	400 00	
To complete Kuper Island and Kamloops Industrial Schools:—		
Cost of building.....	\$ 17,277 00	
Transferred by Indian Department to Department of Public Works for purposes of construction.....	8,122 00	
Required say.....	9,200 00	
Further grant to complete buildings, Kootenay Industrial School.....	4,500 00	
(Original grant \$2,500; buildings cost \$7,000.)		
Kamloops Industrial School.....	800 00	
		19,380 00
<i>Manitoba and North-West Territories.</i>		
To pay P. Ayles, M.D., for vaccinating 83 Indians on Red Pheasant's Reserve, in March, 1890, at 25c. each.....	\$ 20 75	
72 Indians on Little Pine's Reserve.....	18 00	
107 Indians on Sweet Grass Reserve.....	26 75	
127 Indians on Stony Reserve.....	31 75	
100 Indians on Thunderchild's Reserve..	25 00	
64 Indians on Moosomin's Reserve.....	16 00	
75 Indians on Poundmaker's Reserve....	18 75	
	157 00	
To pay the wages of Interpreter, acting also as teamster for the Fort Pelly Agency.....	480 00	
For maintenance of 20 pupils at \$100 each per annum at the Elkhorn Industrial School....	\$2,000 00	
And for the maintenance of 25 pupils at the St. Paul's Industrial School at \$100 each per annum.....	2,500 00	
	4,500 00	
For equipment of St. Paul's.....	4,000 00	
To improve road from Prince Albert to Montreal Lake by opening 15 miles not constructed.....	200 00	
For purchase of 4 work oxen for the Sarcee Reserve.....	300 00	
To purchase 30 tons of hay for the cattle at Qu'Appelle Industrial School, the hay crop having failed owing to drought in summer of 1889.....	240 00	
To aid in re-building schoolhouse on Enoch La Potac's Reserve, destroyed by prairie fire in spring of 1889.....	100 00	
To purchase 3 additional acres of land for St. Paul's Industrial School, being part of lot 18, D. L. Survey, St. Paul's Parish, to facilitate drainage of school premises.....	300 00	
To complete the construction of the St. Paul Industrial School.....	2,600 00	
To complete the Regina Industrial School.....	3,500 00	
Industrial schools generally.....	534 75	
To pay John Russell for services in guarding wood seized for having been cut in trespass on St. Peter's Reserve.....	442 10	
Estimated cost of cesspool and water closet, and connections, 12 x 12 x 14, at Qu'Appelle Industrial School.....	500 00	
To provide seed grain for Indians in the North-West Territories, rendered necessary by the almost total failure of the crops in 1889, owing to drought.....	11,285 00	
Carried forward.....	29,138 85	19,380 00 1,174,730 73

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$ 29,138 85	19,380 00 1,174,730 73
INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded.		
<i>Manitoba and North-West Territories—Concluded.</i>		
Provision for a second school (Roman Catholic) on the Ebb and Flow Lake Reserve (teacher's salary, \$300; in aid of building, \$100)	400 00	29,538 85
<i>Ontario and Quebec.</i>		
Estimated cost of material and workmanship necessary to repair the Girl's School at Pic River, Lake Superior, Ontario	\$ 144 25	
To enable the Department to pay the salary of a teacher for the Indian School at Stony Point, under the control of the Department	200 00	
A grant in aid of the Muncey Agricultural Society	60 00	
To aid the White Fish River Indians (North Shore Lake Huron) to build a combined Church and Schoolhouse, they having no funds for the purpose	300 00	
Amount necessary to complete an Indian School at Bécancour	75 00	
To pay salary to a teacher of a School which may be established at White Fish Bay near White Fish Lake Reserve	200 00	
To enable the Department to buy a small piece of land at Cacouna as a Reserve for the Indians of Cacouna	100 00	
To pay the over-expenditure in passing Robinson Treaty annuities during five years, from 1884 to 1889	2,620 76	
NOVA SCOTIA.		
To increase the annual salary of Rev. D. McIsaac from \$50 to \$100 per annum	\$ 50 00	
To enable the Department to pay certain accounts for medical services which the appropriation for 1889-90 was insufficient to cover	500 00	550 00
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
To enable the Department to pay certain accounts for medical services which the appropriation for 1889-90 was not sufficient to cover	500 00	53,668 86
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Towards cost of Artesian well at Deloraine		2,000 00
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
To compensate R. Belcher for loss of a building by fire at Fort Saskatchewan, while occupied by the North-West Mounted Police	650 00	
Further amount required to meet expenditure of the year	30,000 00	30,650 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
To cover expenditure in connection with the Skeena Expedition	5,441 08	
To pay the depositors in the Savings Bank the amount appropriated by the Assistant Postmaster at Kingston	3,253 37	
Amount required to pay the costs of the suit of the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company vs. the Queen, \$1,500; and the Queen vs. the St. Catharines Milling and Lumber Company, balance of costs, \$300 ..	1,800 00	
Amount required to pay the costs of the suit of the Eau Clair and Bow River Lumber Company vs. the Queen	1,000 00	
Carried forward	11,494 45	1,261,049 59

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	11,494 45	1,261,049 59
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
Amount required to pay expenses in connection with the collection of seed grain advances in the North-West Territories.....	250 00	
Expenses of Government in the North-West Territories—To pay for the construction of a bridge across Sturgeon River, Edmonton, North-West Territories.....	5,000 00	
Further amount required to defray the expenses of examining lands in the C. P. R. belt which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have proposed to class as lands not fairly fit for settlement.....	500 00	
For relief of distress among Half-Breeds in the North-West Territories.....	1,000 00	
To pay for 25 copies Taschereau's work on "Criminal Laws," for library exchanges, at \$10.....	250 00	
To pay for 25 copies of "The Water Lily," for library exchanges, at \$1.....	25 00	
To pay for 25 copies l'Abbe Dugas' "Mgr. Provencher et les missions de la Rivière Rouge," at 50c.....	12 50	
To pay J. A. Jodoin for 25 copies "Histoire de la famille de Longueuil," at \$1.....	25 00	
To pay P. B. Mignault for 25 copies "Manuel Parlementaire," at \$1.....	25 00	
To pay Alphonse Desjardins for 40 copies "Débats Parlementaires de Québec, for 1888 and 1889," at 88.....	640 00	
Towards aiding in publication of seventh volume of "Le Dictionnaire Généalogique des familles canadiennes".....	1,000 00	
Additional amount required for plant for Government Printing Bureau.....	8,000 00	
Classification of old Records.....	1,000 00	
To provide for the payment, as a gratuity, to the widow of the late Judge Jellet, County of Prince Edward, Ont., an equivalent to two months of his salary.....	400 00	
To pay costs of appeal to Privy Council in the case of Attorney-General of British Columbia vs. Attorney-General of Canada, in the matter of the title to precious metals in the railway belt.....	5,400 00	
To pay expenses incurred between the 1st April, 1888, and 2nd May, 1889, in the re-survey of the River St. Lawrence, being one-half of the amount expended by Imperial Government on same.....	14,643 47	
Amount required to supplement that voted by the British Association for the Advancement of Science for the purpose of making an investigation into the physical character, languages, and industrial and social condition of the North-West tribes of the Dominion of Canada, and especially the tribes and bands of British Columbia.....	500 00	50,165 42
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
CUSTOMS.		
<i>Customs Miscellaneous.</i>		
Amount required to pay Customs share (one-half) of cost of repairs and maintenance of Government steam yacht "Cruiser," during the season of 1889.....	\$ 2,631 45	
To pay John Dyke, Government Agent at Liverpool, Eng., for services rendered and expenses in procuring information for use of the Customs Department.....	500 00	
To pay Wm. Doyle, late Preventive Officer in H. M.'s service, at Dalhousie, N.B., a gratuity on his retirement from the service, as per O. C. of 9th September, 1889.....	100 00	
To pay R. Robichau, Sub-Collector in H. M.'s Customs at Meteghan, N.S., a gratuity equal to 18 months' salary, on his retirement from the service.....	150 00	
		3,381 45
EXCISE.		
To pay Archie Gillies, Constable, Port Hood, N.S., as compensation for loss of time, &c., resulting from a gun shot wound received while performing constabulary duties for the Inland Revenue Department.....	\$100 00	
Carried forward.....	\$100 00	3,381 45 1,311,215 01

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 100 00	3,381 45
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
EXCISE—Concluded.		
To bring the salary of T. B. Blair, to \$1,400, from 1st January, 1889, the date of his removal from Hamilton to Toronto. The estimates only provided for \$1,400 from 1st July, 1889.....	\$ 100 00	
To pay Patrick Cullen, Messenger and Caretaker, Montreal Inland Revenue Office, an additional sum of \$200 for services during the current year.....	200 00	400 00
CULLING TIMBER.		
Further amount required.....	\$ 11,000 00	
To pay the widow of the late J. Gilchrist a gratuity.....	200 00	11,200 00
LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1883.		
To pay holders of Dominion Licenses the costs of prosecutions, and fines incurred for violations of the Provincial Act.....		3,547 16
ORDNANCE LANDS.		
Amounts required to pay law costs, commission and sale of lands.....		3,297 40
INSPECTION OF GAS.		
To pay A. Code, Inspector of Weights and Measures, Ottawa, for performing the duties of the late H. J. Hubertus, Gas Inspector, Ottawa, from the 3rd March, 1889, the date of his death, to 1st July, 1889, when a successor was appointed.....		100 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
Prince Edward Island Railway—Further amount required... \$	40,000 00	
Lachine—To pay Miss Elizabeth O'Neil a gratuity of two months' pay of her late father, Wm. O'Neil.....	76 25	
Beauharnois—To pay Lockmaster Louis Bertrand salary from 14th February to 28th June, 1887.....	150 00	
Chambly—Rebuilding blacksmith's shop destroyed by fire....	1,000 00	
Williamsburg—To pay John Reid, Collector of Canal Tolls at Cardinal, as Acting Superintendent, after decease of Superintendent McDonell.....	880 63	
To pay widow of late W. B. Forbes, Superintendent, arrears of travelling expenses from 1st July, 1873, to 1st October, 1879.....	1,250 00	
To additional pay to persons permanently employed in the public service, and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for, or in connection with, passing vessels through the canals between Lake Erie and Montreal, from midnight on Saturdays to 6 a.m. Sundays, and from 9 p.m. Sundays to midnight.....	10,000 00	
		53,356 88
Carried forward.....		75,282 89
		1,311,215 01

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	75,282	89	1,311,215 01
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—<i>Concluded.</i>			
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.			
To add to the sum provided for a clerkship at \$400 in the Post Office Inspector's Office, Halifax, to enable the Postmaster General to increase Sydenham Howe's salary to \$600 a year.....	\$	200 00	
Amount required to pay Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for mail service between Vancouver and Victoria.....		4,000 00	
Amount required to pay Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for mail service on Main Line.....		20,261 20	
		24,461 20	99,744 09
DOMINION LANDS.			
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>			
Further amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.....			30,000 00
TERRITORIAL ACCOUNT.			
Further amount required.....		10,000 00	
To pay J. A. Gemmill, barrister, Ottawa, administrator of the estate of the late Francis J. Dickens, balance due on claim for compensation for losses incurred during North-West rebellion.....		100 00	10,100 00
UNPROVIDED ITEMS.			
Amount required to cover unprovided items for 1888-89 as per Auditor General's Report, page 64—B.....			555,609 86
OPEN ACCOUNT.			
To purchase and supply seed grain to settlers in the North-West Territories (this expenditure to be kept in an open account, and refunds to be credited as received).....			31,500 00
Total.....			2,038,168 96

SCHEDULE B.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1891, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Financial Inspector.....	2,600 00	
Assistant Financial Inspector.....	1,700 00	
Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto.....	7,300 00	
do do Montreal.....	5,600 00	
do do Halifax.....	9,700 00	
do do St. John.....	7,700 00	
Office of the Dominion Auditor and Asst. Receiver-General, Winnipeg.....	6,600 00	
do do Victoria.....	4,600 00	
do do Charlottetown.....	4,600 00	
Country Savings Banks—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia—		
Salaries.....	12,500 00	
Contingencies.....	2,000 00	
One-half of 1 per cent. commission on \$7,218,811.57 for payment of Interest on Public Debt.....	36,094 05	
Brokerage on purchases of Sinking Funds—		
Intercolonial Railway Loan.....	813 40	
Rupert's Land Loan.....	81 11	
British Columbia Loan.....	37 90	
Brokerage and commission on purchases for Sinking Funds, viz.:—		
Dominion Loans of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879 and 1884, and Canada Reduced Loan.....	10,975 90	
English bill stamps, postage, telegrams, &c.....	2,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes.....	5,000 00	
Printing Dominion notes.....	50,000 00	
Printing, advertising, inspection, expressage, miscellaneous charges, &c., including commutation of stamp duty.....	10,000 00	
		179,902 36
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
The Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	\$ 10,150 00	
The Office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	27,405 00	
The Department of Justice.....	21,235 00	
do do Penitentiaries Branch.....	6,250 00	
do do Militia.....	43,300 00	
do do Secretary of State.....	35,972 50	
do do Public Printing and Stationery.....	22,710 00	
do do Interior, Dominion Lands Branch.....	87,187 50	
do do Geological Survey.....	47,330 00	
The Office of the Comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police.....	9,040 00	
The Department of Indian Affairs.....	46,890 00	
The Office of the Auditor-General.....	24,502 50	
The Department of Finance and Treasury Board.....	52,890 00	
do do Inland Revenue.....	37,882 50	
do do Customs.....	36,730 00	
The Post Office Department.....	191,210 00	
The Department of Agriculture.....	55,960 00	
do do Marine.....	29,417 50	
do do Fisheries.....	16,975 00	
do do Public Works.....	46,100 00	
do do Railways and Canals.....	56,150 00	
The Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London:—		
Salaries.....	7,903 57	
Amount required to provide for the contingent expenses of the High Commissioner.....	2,000 00	
Contingencies in London office, income-tax, rent, fuel, light, stationery, &c.....	6,050 00	
Carried forward.....	921,241 07	179,902 36

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Brought forward	\$921,241 07	179,902 36
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.		
Post Office and Finance Departments—Contingencies—Amount required to make payment to those officers of the Savings Bank Branch, Post Office and Finance Departments, engaged in the balancing of and computing interest on depositors' accounts to 30th June, 1890 :—		
Post Office Department.....	\$2,490 00	
Finance do	1,110 00	
	83,600 00	
Amount required for salaries of Board of Examiners and other expenses under the Civil Service Act.....		
Privy Council Office—One statutory increase	4,000 00	
Department of Secretary of State—To pay F. Colson the difference between his salary as a first Class Clerk and that which he received from 1st July, 1888, anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary notwithstanding.....	25 00	
Department of Railways and Canals—To provide for the position of Accountant S. L. Shannon	37 50	
Department of the Interior—To increase the salary of H. H. Rowat, from 1st July, 1890, to 30th June, 1891.....	1,500 00	
To pay the salary of A. H. Whitcher, D.L.S., Agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, who is to be transferred to Department at headquarters as a First Class Clerk.....	200 00	
Department of Public Works—To provide for the transfer of E. T. Smith, appointed July 12, 1889, collector of the slide and boom dues, Ottawa, with a salary of \$1,200, and hitherto paid out of the appropriation "Collection of Slide and Boom Dues," to the permanent staff of the Public Works Department as a Second Class Clerk.....	1,700 00	
To provide for the transfer of James Slater, appointed November 14, 1889, as assistant to the collector of slide and boom dues, Ottawa, with a salary of \$850, and hitherto paid out of the appropriation "Collection of Slide and Boom Dues," to the permanent staff of the Public Works Department as a Third Class Clerk.....	1,200 00	
Post Office Department—To provide for the statutory increases of two additional First Class Clerks, at \$50 each..	850 00	
To provide for the re-appointment of M. Finn, as Third Class Clerk, whose salary at the time he left the Service was \$650 per annum	100 00	
Customs Department—To provide for an additional Third Class Clerk, to be appointed at the rate of.....	650 00	
Department of Indian Affairs—To appoint F. R. Byshe, a Packer at \$500 per annum, from 1st July, 1890.....	550 00	
To provide six months' statutory increase for Miss Maxwell..	500 00	
To provide the usual allowance for Miss Lyon, who passed in one optional subject.....	25 00	
To provide that proportion of the usual allowance for having passed in one optional subject to Miss Ogilvie, from 20th February to 30th June, 1890, \$18.02; and for her increase on account of this optional subject for 1890-91, \$50.....	50 00	
	68 02	
		936,296 59
CONTINGENCIES.		
The Governor (General's Secretary's Office).....	\$13,500 00	
The Privy Council.....	11,100 00	
Department of Justice.....	5,000 00	
do do (Penitentiaries Branch).....	2,250 00	
do Militia and Defence.....	8,000 00	
Carried forward.....	39,850 00	179,902 36

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$39,850 00	936,296 59
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
CONTINGENCIES—Concluded.		
Department of Secretary of State	9,000 00	
do Public Printing and Stationery	7,500 00	
do Interior	18,000 00	
do Indian Affairs	7,000 00	
do do	1,000 00	
Office of the Auditor General	3,000 00	
Department of Finance and Treasury Board	9,000 00	
do Customs	6,000 00	
do Inland Revenue	6,000 00	
do Public Works	7,000 00	
The Post Office Department	35,000 00	
Department of Agriculture	20,000 00	
do Marine	9,000 00	
do Fisheries	3,000 00	
do Railways and Canals	7,000 00	
do do do	2,000 00	
Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings	20,000 00	
Printing Bureau, cleaning, &c.	3,300 00	
Further amount required for care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings, including amount required to pay for firing noon gun, \$100, which amount may be paid to a member of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act	7,150 00	
		219,800 00
		1,156,096 59
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Miscellaneous expenditure, including North-West Territories	21,500 00	
Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-West Territories	4,000 00	
Circuit allowances, British Columbia	9,000 00	
Travelling Allowances, Court of Queen's Bench and County Court Judges, Manitoba	2,500 00	
Circuit Allowances to Judges <i>ad hoc</i>	500 00	
To pay 4 Official Arbitrators, \$1,000 each	4,000 00	
Travelling Expenses of Official Arbitrators	1,500 00	
Sundry disbursements connected with the Maritime Court of Ontario, Judges' travelling expenses, &c.	100 00	
Salary of Registrar of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec	666 66	
Salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec	333 34	
Salary of the Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Prince Edward Island	300 00	
<i>Supreme Court of Canada.</i>		
The Reporter	2,400 00	
The Assistant Reporter, 2nd Class Clerk	1,300 00	
Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 3rd Class Clerk	950 00	
Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 3rd Class Clerk	400 00	
Caretaker of Library	700 00	
3 Messengers, 2 at \$500; 1 at \$490	1,490 00	
Contingencies and disbursements, Judges' travelling expenses; also salaries of officers (Sheriff, Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Reports, Usher, &c.), and \$150 for books for Judges	3,500 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the Supreme Court Reports	2,000 00	
For the purchase of Law Reports and Text Books for the Supreme Court Library	2,500 00	
<i>Exchequer Court of Canada.</i>		
Second Clerk	1,150 00	
3rd Class Clerk, John McDonald (notwithstanding anything in "The Civil Service Act")	800 00	
Carried forward		61,590 00
		1,335,998 95

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	61,590	00	1,335,998 95
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Concluded.			
<i>Exchequer Court of Canada—Concluded.</i>			
Messenger, Jas. O'Regan	300	00	
Contingencies, Judge's and Registrar's travelling expenses, salary of Sheriffs, &c., and \$50 for Judge's books	3,500	00	65,390 00
POLICE.			
Dominion Police			21,000 00
PENITENTIARIES.			
Kingston	155,263	23	
St. Vincent de Paul	100,740	94	
Dorchester	44,156	30	
Manitoba	50,904	48	
British Columbia	44,434	29	
Regina Jail	900	00	
Kingston Penitentiary—Amount required for construction of new separate ward	775	00	
Allowance to family of late Hospital Overseer at Kingston	750	00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—To pay increase of \$30 each to Guards H. Roger and D. J. McLellan for year 1890-91	60	00	
To pay J. G. Moylan for services on Royal Commission in making an investigation at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, with Mr. Baillairgé	250	00	
Manitoba Penitentiary—For maintenance and repairs of buildings	5,362	85	
To increase salaries of Chaplains at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, on condition of their whole time being given to the prisoners, \$200 each	400	00	
British Columbia Penitentiary—Amount required to place W. H. Keary, Accountant, Storekeeper and Schoolmaster, at the maximum of his class	50	00	404,047 00 ^a
LEGISLATION.			
SENATE.			
Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate	58,438	00	
Senate Debates and short-hand writers	2,000	00	
HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
Salary of the Deputy Speaker, to be paid at the end of Session	2,000	00	
Salaries, per Clerk's estimate	70,000	00	
Expenses of Committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c.	13,200	00	
Contingencies	21,250	00	
Publishing Debates, House of Commons.—(Authority is hereby given for paying out of this vote such sums as are required to pay such employees of the Civil Service as it is necessary to employ to do duty as amanuenses to the Debate Staff of the House of Commons, for the present Session, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in "The Civil Service Act")	40,000	00	
Salaries and contingencies, per Sergeant-at-Arms' estimate	33,882	50	
Salaries of officers of the Library	16,265	00	
Grant to Parliamentary Library	10,000	00	
Purchase of works on America	1,000	00	
Contingencies of the Library	2,500	00	
Binding newspapers, &c.	2,000	00	
Preparing and reprinting the Catalogue of the Library of American History	2,500	00	
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws	1,000	00	
do do	9,000	00	
Carried forward	285,035	50	1,826,436 04

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward	285,035	50	1,826,436	04
LEGISLATION—Concluded.				
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Concluded.				
Printing, printing paper and book-binding	75,000	00		
To pay Hon. D. Mills amount of Sessional indemnity deducted during Session of 1884	232	00		
To provide for annual increment of \$50 to Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms	50	00		
To provide an increase of \$50 each to eight clerks	400	00		
To provide that the salary of F. McGillivray and F. B. Hayes, Chief Clerks, be fixed at \$2,200, thus placing them on the same footing as officers of like standing	700	00		
To provide for the promotion of J. H. McLeod, permanent Sessional Clerk, to the rank of 3rd Class Clerk in charge of Committee on Agriculture and Colonization, at a salary of \$900 per annum	900	00		
Stationery—Additional amount required	1,000	00		
Miscellaneous—To provide for the payment of two expresses between House and Government Printing Office	600	00		
Newspapers—Additional amount required	250	00		
To provide for an increase of \$50 per annum to G. A. Boudreault, the Clerk's messenger	50	00		
			364,217	50
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.				
For care of Archives	6,000	00		
For expenses in connection with Patent Record	10,000	00		
For expenses in connection with preparation of Criminal Statistics	4,000	00		
For expenses in connection with Health Statistics	10,000	00		
Outlay towards the establishment and maintenance of Experimental Farms	75,000	00		
Aid to Agricultural Societies in the North-West Territories	10,000	00		
Census and Statistics	200,000	00		
To aid the further extension and development of the dairying interests in Canada	5,000	00		
Further amount required for Central Experimental Farm	4,000	00		
For dairy implements and appliances at the Experimental Farm	1,500	00		
To aid in publishing yearly reports of the Dominion Dairying and Fruit-Growing Associations	2,000	00		
To pay George L. McDonald for claim for getting out building stones in the Province of Nova Scotia for the Philadelphia Exhibition	300	00		
To aid in a Canadian representation at the Exhibition to be held at Jamaica in 1891	5,000	00		
			332,800	00
IMMIGRATION.				
Salaries of Agents and Employees:—				
Agent, Quebec	1,700	00		
Assistant Agent, Quebec	1,100	00		
Clerk, Quebec	1,000	00		
Interpreter, Quebec	660	00		
Messenger, Quebec	365	00		
Agent, Montreal	1,300	00		
do Ottawa	1,300	00		
do Kingston	1,300	00		
do Toronto	1,650	00		
do Hamilton	1,250	00		
do London, Ont	1,000	00		
do Halifax	1,000	00		
do St. John, N.B.	1,000	00		
do Winnipeg	1,400	00		
Assistant Agent, Winnipeg	1,000	00		
do and Interpreter, Winnipeg	800	00		
Agent, Brandon	1,400	00		
do Calgary	1,200	00		
do Port Arthur	1,000	00		
Carried forward	21,425	00	2,523,453	54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	21,425 00	2,523,453 54
IMMIGRATION—Concluded.		
Salaries of Agents and Employees :—		
Agent, Victoria, B.C.....	1,000 00	
do Vancouver.....	1,200 00	
Agents, Europe.....	5,900 00	
Contingencies, Canadian Agencies.....	16,000 00	
Aid to Women's Protective Immigration Society, Montreal.....	1,000 00	
Towards Immigration and Immigration expenses.....	55,000 00	
Further amount required for Immigration.....	150,000 00	251,525 00
QUARANTINE.		
Quarantine, Grosse Isle.....	18,000 00	
do St. John, N.B.....	2,600 00	
do Pictou, N.S.....	800 00	
do Halifax, N.S.....	3,400 00	
do Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	1,000 00	
do Victoria, B.C.....	1,900 00	
do Sydney, N.S.....	1,900 00	
do Chatham, N.B.....	900 00	
do Port Hawkesbury.....	300 00	
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	4,000 00	
To meet expenses of precautionary measures for Public Health.....	5,000 00	
To meet expenses for Cattle Quarantines and possible expenses for Cattle Diseases and Sheep Scab.....	18,000 00	
For payment for immigrant patients in Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals.....	8,000 00	
Unorganized Quarantine Ports.....	2,000 00	67,800 00
PENSIONS.		
Lady Cartier.....	1,200 00	
Mrs. Delaney, wife of Indian Agent killed at Frog Lake.....	400 00	
Pensions payable on account of Fenian Raid.....	3,038 00	
To meet probable amount required for Veterans of War of 1812.....	2,310 00	
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land.....	1,800 00	
Pensions payable on account of Rebellion of 1885, to Militiamen.....	25,000 00	
Pensions payable on account of Rebellion of 1885, to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts.....	4,500 00	
To pay a pension of \$400 per annum to Mrs. Gowanlock.....	400 00	
To provide an annuity to Miss Harriet Fraser of \$250, and to Mr. Roderick Fraser of \$150, in recognition of the services of their father in exploring the country which now forms the Province of British Columbia.....	400 00	39,048 00
SUPERANNUATION.		
Extra allowance to Robert W. Wallace, Ex-Postmaster at Victoria, B.C.....		240 00
MILITIA.		
Salaries, Militia Branch and District Staff.....	12,400 00	
Brigade Majors, salaries, transport expenses, &c.....	15,100 00	
Ammunition, including artillery ammunition, and manufacture of small arm ammunition at the cartridge factory at Quebec.....	\$50,000 00	
Clothing and great coats.....	90,000 00	
Military stores.....	60,000 00	200,000 00
Public armories and care of arms, including pay of Storekeepers, Care-takers, Storemen and Armorsers.....		60,000 00
Drill instruction.....	\$40,000 00	
Drill pay and other incidental expenses connected with the drill and training of the Militia.....	250,000 00	290,000 00
Carried forward.....		577,500 00 2,882,066 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....	577,500	00	2,882,066	54
<i>MILITIA—Concluded.</i>				
Contingencies and general services not otherwise provided for, including grants to Artillery and Rifle Associations and Bands of efficient corps.	38,000	00		
Dominion Rifle Association—Government grant.....	10,000	00		
Dominion Artillery Association—Government grant towards Artillery competition to be held in Canada, or for sending a team of Dominion Artillerymen to compete at Shoeburyness, England.....	2,000	00		
Improved rifled ordnance.....	3,000	00		
Military properties, Drill Sheds—				
Rifle ranges and care and maintenance of Military Properties.....	\$22,000	00		
Construction and repairs.....	75,000	00		
Royal Military College of Canada.....			97,000	00
Permanent forces—Pay and maintenance of "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery at Quebec, Kingston and Victoria, B.C.....	\$180,000	00	77,000	00
Cavalry and Infantry Schools at Quebec, Fredericton, St. Johns, P.Q., Toronto, London and Winnipeg.....	304,000	00		
For two monuments to be erected on battle-fields of Canada.....			484,000	00
			2,000	00
				1,290,500 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.				
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>				
RAILWAYS.				
<i>Canadian Pacific Railway.</i>				
Construction.....			24,900	00
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>				
Increased accommodation at Halifax.....			150,000	00
Stairs from Halifax Station to North Street.....			600	00
Increased accommodation at Moncton.....			2,000	00
Rolling stock.....			10,000	00
Extension along city front at St. John, subject to such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council authorizes and imposes.....			17,000	00
Foot bridge at Truro Station.....			7,500	00
<i>Cape Breton Railway.</i>				
To complete road and rolling stock..			50,000	00
<i>Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.</i>				
To complete road and rolling stock.....			30,000	00
<i>Eastern Extension Railway.</i>				
Increased accommodation at Mulgrave.....			3,500	00
<i>Montreal and European Short Line Railway.</i>				
Amount required.....			101,000	00
Carried forward.....			396,500	00
			4,172,566	54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	396,500 00	4,172,566 54
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital)</i> —Concluded.		
CANALS.		
Sault Ste. Marie	1,641,000 00	
Lachine	71,000 00	
Cornwall	1,000,000 00	
Farran's Point	100,000 00	
Rapide Plat	350,000 00	
Galops	240,000 00	
St. Lawrence River and Canals, Lake St. Louis and canals between Lakes St. Louis and St. Francis	1,000,000 00	
St. Lawrence River and Canals	20,000 00	
St. Peter's, towards the construction of a wharf	12,000 00	
Murray, towards completing the present works	150,000 00	
Welland	80,000 00	
Deepening to 14 feet throughout	92,000 00	
Land damages, &c., Grand River	12,000 00	
Trent River navigation, for construction of locks and the improvement of navigation between Lakefield and Balsam Lake	76,000 00	
Grenville	7,000 00	
Tay	11,000 00	
Tay, towards completion of	20,000 00	
Culbute, to remove a shoal above the locks, land damages and works con- nected with the retaining dams	2,000 00	
		5,280,500 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS.		
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
Construction of a bridge over the canal, Wellington Street, Montreal	45,000 00	
For drainage of land and leakage of banks from Lachine to Côte St. Paul	8,400 00	
For purchase or erection of a telephone line	1,600 00	
Electric Light	11,250 00	
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Bridge over old Lock No. 2 and road	5,700 00	
Overhauling the superstructure of the pier at Port Dalhousie, removal of shoal; also construction of piers for bridge at Thorold	25,000 00	
Reconstructing culvert under feeder above junction	3,000 00	
Repairing piers, Port Colborne and Port Maitland, and canal bank summit level	10,000 00	
To repair banks damaged by high water and storm of 9th January, 1889	3,600 00	
For the purchase of certain rights to remove a dam situated in a water- course leading to the Chippewa River at a place about a mile from the Village of Marshville	700 00	
Towards the extension of the Welland Railway	2,000 00	
Towards the construction, working and maintaining a Floating Bridge between Dunnville and Stromness, and cleaning outlet	750 00	
Towards the re-construction of the Culvert at Stromness	7,500 00	
Towards constructing a new Swing Bridge between Stromness and the Buffalo and Brantford Railway Crossing	2,000 00	
Cleaning and deepening the back ditch on the north side of the Feeder	2,500 00	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
Raising banks, lowering bottom of canal, rebuilding lock walls, &c.	15,000 00	
Dredging, building dry rubble walls, rebuilding lock walls, raising banks, &c.	28,246 00	
Carried forward	172,246 00	9,453,066 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	§	cts.	§	cts.
Brought forward	172,246	00	9,453,066	54
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.				
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
<i>St. Ours Lock.</i>				
Towards overhauling foundation of lock	20,000	00		
<i>St. Anne's Lock.</i>				
Strengthening old pier below lock	20,000	00		
<i>Carillon and Grenville.</i>				
To provide for two sets of stop-logs and supports	2,000	00		
To pay land damages and services of valuers	1,000	00		
Towards telephone communication on Carillon and Grenville Canals	1,700	00		
Repairs	2,000	00		
<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>				
To provide for a residence and an office for the Collector at Cornwall	2,000	00		
Additional sum required to provide a residence and an office for the Collector at Cornwall	1,500	00		
To pay township of Cornwall for damages to road during break in 1888	700	00		
<i>Trent River Navigation.</i>				
To build a landing pier at Lakefield, and repair the roads at Buckhorn	1,400	00		
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>				
For works necessary to complete the supply to the canal and the Gananoque river	11,000	00		
Construction of a dredge	15,000	00		
Construction of bridge over the canal, between Concessions C and D, Nepean Front	9,000	00		
Survey of the canal above Kingston Mills	1,500	00		
Towards deepening the basin at Ottawa	5,000	00		
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>				
Cleaning bottom of canal	10,150	00		
Renewal of six bridges over drains leading from the Canal	950	00		
Electric light	1,000	00		
Fences, ditches and repairs to drains on the north side of the Canal	4,700	00		
To deepen the bed of the River below the dam for the passage of the water discharged by the mills	2,000	00		
<i>St. Peter's Canal.</i>				
To pay H. F. Perley, C.E., two years' services to December, 1890, in superintending St. Peter's Canal	500	00		
<i>Culbute Canal.</i>				
Towards settlement of claims and the removal of obstructions	10,000	00		
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>				
Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for	15,000	00		
Arbitrations and awards	5,000	00		
Surveys and inspections	10,000	00		
General dredging, canals	10,000	00		
Carried forward	335,346	00	9,453,066	54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	335,346 00	9,453,066 54
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Concluded.		
RAILWAYS.		
Surveys and inspections.....	20,000 00	
Railway statistics.....	2,000 00	
Surveys—Towards paying a gratuity of two months salary to the widow of the late Vernon Smith.....	400 00	357,746 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Ottawa.</i>		
Additional Public Building, Wellington Street—To complete payment....	155,000 00	
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Construction of Port Arthur Harbor, \$40,000 to complete; and Kamistiquia River—To complete dredging, \$25,000.....	65,000 00	
Kingston Graving Dock.....	160,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Cape Tormentine Harbor.....	110,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
River St. Lawrence—Improvement of Ship Channel between Quebec and Montreal.....	50,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Esquimalt Graving Dock—Iron gates, &c.....	12,000 00	552,000 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Annapolis Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete.....	\$12,500 00	
Halifax Dominion Buildings—Repairs, &c.....	1,500 00	
Sydney (South) Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	9,000 00	
Halifax Dominion Building.....	2,500 00	
Halifax Immigrant Building.....	2,500 00	
Dartmouth Post Office.....	5,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Dalhousie Post Office—To complete.....	5,000 00	
St. John Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,500 00	
Chatham Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	1,500 00	
St. John Custom House—Improvements, &c.....	2,000 00	
Fredericton Post Office, &c.—New heating apparatus.....	2,200 00	
Carried forward.....	\$45,200 00	10,362,812 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward	\$	45,200 00	10,362,812	54
PUBLIC WORKS.				
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.				
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Charlottetown Dominion Building—Fencing.....	2,000	00		
<i>Quebec.</i>				
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station	3,000	00		
Hull Post Office and Inland Revenue Office—To complete....	450	00		
Joliette Post Office—To complete.....	500	00		
Lachine Post Office, &c.....	8,000	00		
Laprairie Post Office—Site to be furnished by local authorities free of cost.....	5,000	00		
Montreal Dominion Buildings—Improvements and repairs....	1,500	00		
do Custom House—Renewals, &c.....	9,000	00		
do do Sanitary works	1,150	00		
do Post Office—Improvements, renewals, &c.....	3,000	00		
do do Electric lighting, extensions, altera- tions, &c.....	1,250	00		
Quebec Custom House—Improvements.....	3,000	00		
do Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,500	00		
Rivière du Loup (Fraserville) Post Office, Custom House, &c.	8,000	00		
St. Henri Post Office, &c.....	8,000	00		
St. Hyacinthe Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	8,000	00		
do do.....	2,500	00		
Three Rivers Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	600	00		
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	30,500	00		
Richmond Post Office, &c.....	4,000	00		
Montreal Examining Warehouse—Improvements and repairs	1,300	00		
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.....	20,000	00		
Montreal Inland Revenue Building—Sanitary Works.....	1,400	00		
<i>Ontario.</i>				
Almonte Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	15,000	00		
Brantford Public Building.....	6,500	00		
Brantford Battalion Drill Shed.....	10,000	00		
Carleton Place Post Office, &c.....	10,000	00		
Cobourg Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete.....	1,625	00		
Gananoque Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete....	750	00		
Goderich Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	7,500	00		
Government Printing Bureau, including electric light plant..	32,000	00		
Guelph Post Office—Improvements, &c.....	800	00		
Hamilton Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,000	00		
Lindsay Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete.....	600	00		
London Custom House—Improvements.....	1,800	00		
London Military Buildings.....	8,800	00		
Orillia Public Buildings—The town contributing the Wheeler lot free of cost	6,000	00		
Pembroke Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete	10,000	00		
Peterborough Custom House, &c.....	10,000	00		
Port Arthur Post Office, Custom House, &c.—On proper site being given.....	7,000	00		
Public Building, Ottawa—Addition to Supreme Court Build- ing.....	5,000	00		
Prescott Post Office and Custom House Buildings—To complete.....	17,000	00		
Strathroy Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete.....	12,000	00		
Toronto Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,500	00		
Carried forward.....	\$	333,725 00	10,362,812	54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 333,725 00	10,362,812 54	
PUBLIC WORKS.			
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.			
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>			
Toronto Drill Hall—For the construction of, on condition that the city of Toronto provide a plot of land as agreed upon.....	30,000 00		
Walkerton Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	8,000 00		
Cornwall Public Building—Improvements.....	1,750 00		
Peterborough Custom House.....	7,000 00		
Toronto Examining Warehouse—Additional amount required for purchase of water lots.....	4,000 00		
Kingston Military College—New Dormitory.....	10,000 00		
Toronto Military School.....	3,500 00		
Petrolia Public Buildings.....	4,000 00		
Parliament Buildings, Ottawa—Building stairway from Library to rooms in basement fitted for books, &c.....	700 00		
Supreme Court, Ottawa—Addition.....	10,000 00		
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Re-covering roof of boiler houses, Parliament and Departmental Buildings.....	3,200 00		
Smith's Falls Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00		
Brantford Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	700 00		
Toronto Post Office—Improvements.....	5,800 00		
Government Printing Bureau—Special fittings in attic for Stationery Office.....	1,400 00		
Prescott Post Office and Custom House Buildings—Water service.....	900 00		
Government Printing Bureau—Additional amount required to complete.....	7,000 00		
Trenton Public Building—To complete.....	2,200 00		
Brockville Public Building—Sanitary works.....	550 00		
Toronto Custom House—Sanitary works, &c.....	2,200 00		
<i>Manitoba.</i>			
Brandon Post Office, &c.....	21,000 00		
Winnipeg Immigrant Buildings.....	15,000 00		
Public Buildings generally.....	2,000 00		
Winnipeg Military Buildings—Fort Osborne.....	2,750 00		
Manitoba Penitentiary—Outbuildings.....	1,500 00		
<i>North-West Territories.</i>			
Calgary Court House, Jail, &c.—To complete.....	11,500 00		
Crown Lands and Timber Agents' Offices at Regina, Prince Albert and Edmonton.....	15,000 00		
Public Buildings generally.....	5,000 00		
Residence for Lieutenant Governor, Regina—To complete.....	18,000 00		
Court House, Lock-up and Police accommodation.....	10,000 00		
Calgary Post Office, Custom House and Inland Revenue, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Offices.....	10,000 00		
Regina Court House and Jail—Water supply, fittings, &c.—To complete.....	8,500 00		
Regina Jail—Cottages for Officers—To complete.....	6,500 00		
North-West Mounted Police Buildings.....	50,000 00		
Edmonton Registry Office.....	5,000 00		
Court House, Lock-up and Police accommodation.....	5,000 00		
Registrar's house and office—Battleford.....	1,200 00		
Regina Industrial School—To complete.....	2,000 00		
do Water supply, Lavatories, Baths, &c.....	4,000 00		
North-West Council Chamber, Regina.....	7,000 00		
Carried forward.....	\$ 641,575 00	10,362,812 54	

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$641,575 00	10,362,812 54
PUBLIC WORKS.		
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
North-West Territories—Concluded.		
Residence for Lieutenant-Governor, Regina—Fencing and Stables.....	4,000 00	
Further aid towards the erection of an Hospital at Medicine Hat.....	3,000 00	
<i>British Columbia</i>		
General Repairs and Improvements, Public Buildings.....	3,000 00	
Victoria Military Buildings.....	15,000 00	
Vancouver Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	30,000 00	
Victoria Drill Hall—Locality furnishing site free of cost.....	10,000 00	
Victoria Post Office—Improvements.....	800 00	
Additional warehouse accomodation at Victoria for Customs and Inland Revenue purposes.....	1,200 00	
Victoria Dominion Building—Vault, Assistant Receiver General's Office.....	2,500 00	
Victoria Military Buildings—Artillery Barracks.....	16,000 00	
do do Guard room and gateway.....	2,700 00	
do Examining Warehouse.....	6,000 00	
<i>Public Buildings Generally.</i>		
Public Buildings Generally.....	15,000 00	
<i>Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.</i>		
Repairs, furniture, &c.....	170,000 00	
Grounds, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	7,000 00	
Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	3,000 00	
Heating Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	60,000 00	
Gas and electric light, Public Buildings, Ottawa, including roads and bridges.....	27,000 00	
Water, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	20,000 00	
Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall.....	8,000 00	
Telephone service, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	3,200 00	
Major's Hill Park, Ottawa.....	6,000 00	
Salaries of Engineers, Firemen, Caretakers, &c., of Dominion Public Buildings.....	62,000 00	
Heating Dominion Public Buildings—Fuel, &c.....	60,000 00	
Lighting do do.....	36,000 00	
Water for do do.....	18,000 00	
Sundry supplies for Caretakers, Engineers, Firemen, &c., Dominion Buildings.....	5,000 00	
To meet disbursements for petty repairs, &c., in connection with Dominion Buildings, hitherto made directly by the various Departments occupying the offices.....	5,000 00	
Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, furniture, &c.....	2,000 00	
Materials for repairs, &c., in connection with ventilation and lighting Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	6,000 00	
North-West Mounted Police Buildings—Fire extinguishers..	660 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Eastern Block, Departmental Buildings.....	1,300 00	
Charlottetown Dominion Building.....	800 00	
Windsor, N.S., Public Building.....	200 00	
Windsor, Ont., Public Building.....	225 00	
Quebec Inland Revenue Offices.....	700 00	
St. John, N.B., Post Office.....	825 00	
St. John, N.B., Savings Bank.....	800 00	
Three Rivers Custom House—Repairs.....	500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$1,254,985 00	10,362,812 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....	\$1,254,985	00	10,362,812	54
PUBLIC WORKS.				
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.				
<i>Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.—Concluded.</i>				
Kingston Post Office.....	1,150	00		
Kingston Custom House.....	650	00		
Winnipeg Post Office.....	500	00		
			1,257,285	00
HARBORS AND RIVERS.				
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>				
Cow Bay—Repairs.....	\$	3,500	00	
Economy.....		2,500	00	
Margaree, extension of breakwater—To complete.....		1,800	00	
Port George—Heavy repairs to pier do.....		5,000	00	
Port Hood—Repairs—To complete.....		6,300	00	
Port Maitland or Green Cove—To complete.....		1,000	00	
Summersville—Repairs to wharf.....		1,500	00	
Western Head.....		1,500	00	
South Gut—Pier.....		1,800	00	
Ingonish, South.....		1,000	00	
Kennington Cove (Gabras)—Boat channel.....		800	00	
Sand River—Protection works.....		5,000	00	
Wreck Cove, the locality furnishing \$200.....		500	00	
L'Ardoise—Breakwater.....		5,000	00	
French River—Pier.....		1,500	00	
Irish Cove.....		3,500	00	
West Chezzetcook.....		5,000	00	
Barrington Passage Pier—To complete.....		3,750	00	
Port Latour—Passage.....		3,000	00	
River Sissiboo—Improvement of channel, St. Mary's Bay to Weymouth.....		8,000	00	
Georgeville Wharf.....		4,000	00	
Cribbin's Point Wharf.....		4,000	00	
Stony Point—Boat channel.....		500	00	
Stony Island.....		3,800	00	
Louis Head.....		3,000	00	
Port Maitland or Green Cove.....		1,000	00	
Digby—New pier at the Raquette.....		40,000	00	
Joggins Breakwater—Repairs, &c.....		2,200	00	
Tidnish.....		2,000	00	
Great Village.....		2,800	00	
Big Tracadie.....		1,000	00	
Mabou—Repairs to pier.....		6,000	00	
Cheticamp—Dredging.....		2,000	00	
Lismore—Extension of pier.....		3,000	00	
Round Hill.....		2,000	00	
Walton.....		4,000	00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>				
Cascumpec—Removal of rock.....		2,000	00	
China Point.....		200	00	
Repairs to piers and breakwaters.....		6,000	00	
Miminegash.....		3,500	00	
Brae Harbor—Aid towards the construction of a breakwater, the locality having contributed \$500.....		1,000	00	
Souris, East—Breakwater, &c., at Knight's Point.....		3,700	00	
Port Selkirk Pier.....		1,000	00	
Repairs to Government piers and wharves.....		6,000	00	
Carried forward.....	\$	166,650	00	10,362,812 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	
	§ cts.	§ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$166,650 00	1,257,285 00 10,362,812 54
PUBLIC WORKS.		
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Campbellton Ballast Wharf and Landing—To complete.....	5,000 00	
Edgett's Landing—Ballast Wharf—To complete.....	2,000 00	
Kingston—Wharf on Richibucto River—To complete.....	2,500 00	
River St. John—River des Chutes to Woodstock and above Grand Falls, including removal of obstructions between Fredericton and Woodstock; also River Tobique—To complete.....	1,000 00	
Shippegan Breakwater—To complete.....	10,000 00	
Black River—Repairs to breakwater.....	500 00	
Repairs to breakwater at Negro Point, St. John Harbor.....	25,000 00	
River St. John—Repairs to shear dam at Oromocto Shoals..	500 00	
Caraqueet Harbor—Wharf at the Oyster Grounds.....	1,500 00	
River St. John—Improvements between Woodstock and Fredericton.....	1,500 00	
Edgett's Landing—Additional amount required to complete ballast wharf.....	850 00	
Gray's Island—Breakwater.....	4,000 00	
Shediac Harbor—Improvements at Point du Chêne and dredging entrance to channel.....	9,500 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements.....	12,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Chicoutimi, St. Alphonse and Anse St. Jean.....	3,800 00	
Rivière du Lièvre—To complete.....	40,000 00	
River Nicolet—To complete.....	5,000 00	
River St. Francis.....	4,000 00	
Anse à l'Eau or Tadousac Pier—To complete repairs.....	1,250 00	
Sorel Carlisle—To complete.....	1,800 00	
New ice piers.....	1,500 00	
Three Rivers Pier—To complete.....	4,300 00	
Baie St. Paul Pier—Wing to pier.....	5,000 00	
Port Daniel—Addition to pier—To complete.....	5,500 00	
St. Siméon—Pier.....	3,400 00	
Rimouski Pier—Repairs.....	10,000 00	
Lévis Graving Dock.....	4,000 00	
St. Laurent, Island of Orleans—Urgent works of renewal and repair.....	5,000 00	
Rivière l'Assomption—To complete.....	900 00	
Rivière des Prairies—Improvements at Point à la Carrière, Ile Bizard and Ste. Geneviève, Island of Montreal.....	5,000 00	
Grande Rivière—Breakwater—To complete.....	9,500 00	
Longueuil Pier—Approach from the shore—To complete.....	8,500 00	
River St. Maurice—West Channel, mouth of river—To complete.....	1,500 00	
Boucherville Pier—Local authorities furnishing \$1,000—To complete.....	1,200 00	
Cacouna—Pier.....	4,060 00	
Belœil Piers, &c.—Repairs.....	1,500 00	
River St. Louis—To complete.....	4,500 00	
Pointe à Valois—Wharf extension—To complete.....	2,000 00	
Étang du Nord.....	1,000 00	
Grande Rivière—Addition to breakwater.....	1,500 00	
Newport River—To complete.....	450 00	
St. Anne des Monts.....	5,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$383,600 00	1,257,285 00 10,362,812 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.	
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$383,600 00	1,257,285 00	10,362,812 54
PUBLIC WORKS.			
(Chargeable to Income.)—Continued.			
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.			
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>			
Pointe St. Pierre—Removal of reef	1,500 00		
Ste. Anne du Saguenay—To complete	2,500 00		
Roberval Pier, Lake St. John	4,000 00		
Trois Pistoles Pier—To complete	3,000 00		
Isle Verte Pier	3,000 00		
Isle aux Coudres	250 00		
Berthier (<i>en bas</i>)—Repairs to pier	500 00		
Beauport Pier	300 00		
Ste. Anne de la Pérade	2,500 00		
River Yamaska—To complete repairs to lock and dam	9,000 00		
Côteau Landing Pier	4,000 00		
St. François—Island of Orleans—Repairs to pier	800 00		
River Ottawa—Improvement of channel at "Mille Iles"	1,000 00		
Saint Michel de Bellechasse—Repairs	1,000 00		
St. Timothée Pier	1,000 00		
Ste. Famille Pier—Repairs	1,000 00		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers	10,000 00		
<i>Ontario.</i>			
Cobourg Harbor—Lake Ontario	4,000 00		
Kincardine—Repairs	1,500 00		
Kingston Harbor—Lake Ontario	6,000 00		
Owen Sound	20,000 00		
Port Elgin	1,000 00		
Port Hope—Repairs	2,500 00		
Portsmouth—Repairs to pier—To complete	2,000 00		
River Ottawa—Improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows of Petawawa, above Pembroke	1,500 00		
Belleville—To complete harbor works, the local authorities protecting the island with cribwork to the extent of \$6,000	4,000 00		
Toronto Harbor—Works at eastern entrance, the City of Toronto having contributed \$100,000	50,000 00		
Little Current	5,000 00		
Southampton—To complete	8,500 00		
Midland Harbor—The local authorities having provided \$10,000—To complete	6,000 00		
Meaford—Harbor works, the Town having contributed \$3,000	3,500 00		
Owen Sound—Dredging entrance channel	4,000 00		
Kingsville—Repairs	1,200 00		
Georgian Bay—Removal of Robertson Rocks in main passage between Clapperton and Croker's Island	3,000 00		
Little Nation River—The local authorities providing \$5,000	5,500 00		
Rideau River—Dredging north branch—To complete	2,000 00		
Belleville—Dredging	6,000 00		
Beaverton—Wharf—The local authorities furnishing \$1,500	5,000 00		
McGregor's Creek—To complete	1,500 00		
Scogog River—Improvements at Lindsay	3,000 00		
Warton—To complete breakwater	9,000 00		
Saugeen River	1,600 00		
Big Bay—North Keppel	2,000 00		
Thornbury—Dredging	3,000 00		
Parry Sound Narrows	6,000 00		
Goderich Harbor	2,500 00		
Rondeau Harbor—Repairs	2,000 00		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers	10,000 00		
Carried forward	\$611,750 00	1,257,285 00	10,362,812 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward.....	\$611,750	00	1,257,285	00 10,362,812 54
PUBLIC WORKS.				
(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.				
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Concluded.				
<i>Manitoba.</i>				
Red River—Survey.....	2,000	00		
General repairs and improvements.....	3,000	00		
<i>North-West Territories.</i>				
General repairs and improvements.....	4,500	00		
<i>British Columbia.</i>				
Victoria Harbor.....	6,000	00		
Nanaimo—Removal of Nicol Rock.....	5,000	00		
General repairs and improvements.....	3,000	00		
Cowichan River.....	1,000	00		
Fraser River.....	20,000	00		
Columbia River—Improvements above Golden.....	5,000	00		
River Coquitlan.....	500	00		
Columbia River—Improvements between Revelstoke and Arrow Lake.....	6,000	00		
Columbia River—Improvements between the mouth of the Kootenay River and the International Boundary.....	6,000	00		
Nicomeckle River.....	500	00		
Skeena River.....	2,000	00		
<i>Harbors and Rivers Generally.</i>				
Harbors and rivers generally.....	6,000	00	682,250	00
DREDGING.				
Dredge vessels—Repairs.....	\$ 30,000	00		
do do.....	5,100	00		
Nova Scotia.....	40,000	00		
Prince Edward Island.....				
New Brunswick.....	40,000	00		
Quebec and Ontario.....				
Manitoba.....	15,000	00		
British Columbia.....	15,000	00		
General service.....	10,000	00		
New dredging plant—Maritime Provinces.....	16,700	00		
do Quebec and Ontario.....	2,500	00		
do British Columbia.....	5,000	00	179,300	00
SLIDES AND BOOMS.				
Slides and booms.....	\$ 15,000	00		
River Ottawa—Reconstruction of slide at Grand Calumet Falls.....	8,000	00		
Petewawa River—Ottawa District.....	5,000	00		
Ottawa District—Reconstruction of works at Des Joachims and Calumet stations.....	8,000	00	36,000	00
Carried forward.....			2,154,835	00 10,362,812 54

SCHEDULE B.—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	2,154,835 00	10,362,812 54
PUBLIC WORKS.		
(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.		
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges, Ottawa City, over the River Ottawa, the Slides, the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto.....	\$ 8,300 00	
Bridge across the Battle River at Battleford—To complete.....	12,000 00	
Bridge across the Belly River at Lethbridge, N.W.T.—To complete.....	25,000 00	
Iron bridge over the Grand River at York.....	20,000 00	
Bridge over the Rideau Canal at Maria street, Ottawa City..	15,000 00	
Bridge across the River Ottawa, at the foot of Lake Temiscamingue; the Governments of Ontario and Quebec contributing each \$4,000.....	4,000 00	
For the construction of a free bridge over the Old Man's River at Fort McLeod.....	15,000 00	
	99,300 00	
TELEGRAPH LINES.		
Land and cable telegraph lines for the sea coasts and islands of the Lower River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces:—		
Land line on north shore of St. Lawrence, extension to Pointe aux Esquimaux—To complete.....	\$ 3,000 00	
Cable connection between Anticosti Island and north shore, Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	15,000 00	
Lifting cable from Grosse Isle to Bird Rocks (Magdalen Islands) and relaying same between Meat Cove and St. Paul's Island.....	3,000 00	
To connect Whitehead Island with Grand Manan Island, Bay of Fundy.....	3,000 00	
Loop line from Meat Cove to White Point, C.B.....	600 00	
Telegraph lines, North-West Territories:—		
Additions and improvements.....	560 00	
Telegraph Lines, British Columbia:—		
To connect Bonilla Point and Cape Beale with Victoria, B.C.—Additional amount required—To complete.....	3,400 00	
Reconstruction of line between Ashcroft and Barkerville.....	13,000 00	
	41,560 00	
EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.		
Experimental Farms, buildings, fencing, &c.....		30,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for.....	\$ 10,000 00	
Surveys and inspections.....	15,000 00	
National Art Gallery.....	1,000 00	
Surveys and plans of Government properties in connection with public works.....	3,000 00	
	29,000 00	2,354,695 00
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
Steam communication with the Magdalen Islands.....		8,000 00
Steam communication between Grand Manan, N.B., and mainland.....		4,000 00
Subsidy to a line of steamers to run between Liverpool or London, or both, and St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., a port in the Dominion to be the terminal port.....		25,000 00
Subsidy to steamer between Campbellton and Gaspé, and intermediate ports.....		12,500 00
Carried forward.....	49,500 00	12,717,607 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount—		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward	49,500	00	12,717,507	54
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.—Con.				
Steam communication between Port Mulgrave or Pictou Railway terminus and Cheticamp, touching at Port Hood, Mabou, Broad Cove, Margaree, and Cheticamp, the Local Government having granted a similar amount conditionally on a Dominion vote for the same service.	2,000	00		
Steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.	5,500	00		
Steam communication between St. John and Ports in Basin of Minas, Parrsboro', Maitland, Summersville, Hantsport, Avondale, Windsor, Kingsport, Wolfville, &c.	3,000	00		
Steam communication between Canso, Arichat, Guysboro', Port Hood and Mabou, and such other places between above limits as may be agreed upon, touching daily at Port Mulgrave, and also to provide for continuance of service during winter, on the Port Mulgrave and Canso Section.	4,000	00		
Steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland <i>via</i> Cape Breton, at \$200 per trip, not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.	2,000	00		
Steam service between San Francisco and Victoria, B.C.	17,640	00		
Steam communication between St. John, Digby and Annapolis for the following service, viz:—Five trips a week during the months of June, July, August and September, and three trips a week during the remaining eight months of the year.	11,500	00		
For three lines of steamers running between the ports of Halifax and St. John, N.B., or either, and the West Indies and South America.	85,000	00		
Steam communication between Halifax and St. John, <i>via</i> Yarmouth and Port Medway.	5,000	00		
Amount required to pay for the conveyance of the mails between Canada and the United Kingdom, under contract with Mr. Andrew Allan, at the rate of \$125,000 per annum.	125,000	00		
Steam communication between Port Mulgrave, at the terminus of the Eastern Extension Railway, and East Bay, Cape Breton.	4,000	00		
			314,140	00
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.				
Maintenance and repairs of Government steamers.	118,550	00		
To provide for examination of masters and mates.	5,000	00		
Rewards for saving life and life-boat service.	8,000	00		
To provide for investigations into wrecks, and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping.	1,000	00		
Canadian registration of shipping.	2,000	00		
Quebec River Police.	12,000	00		
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers, including removal of wreck of steamer "Ottawa" in River St. Lawrence.	5,000	00		
Winter mail service.	5,000	00		
To provide for a further amount of \$573.80 in the case of Sergeants Benjamin Holdbrook and Camille Nourrie, late of the Montreal River Police, they being employed throughout the whole year instead of during the season of navigation, as provided for in the Supplementary Estimates of 1889-90.	573	80		
To provide for a new steamer to replace the "Sir James Douglas," employed in the Lighthouse, Buoy and Coast Service in British Columbia, which vessel is no longer suitable for service.	70,000	00		
			227,123	80
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.				
Salaries and allowances, &c., of lighthouse keepers.	185,000	00		
Agencies, rents and contingencies.	18,333	80		
Maintenance and repairs to lights, fog-whistles, buoys and beacons, and humane establishments.	275,500	00		
Completion and construction of lighthouses and fog-alarms.	32,000	00		
Signal service.	6,000	00		
To provide for erection of pier and lighthouse in the Lower Traverse River (on account), estimated cost \$100,000.	10,000	00		
			526,833	80
Carried forward			13,785,605	14

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward			13,785,605 14
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.			
Observatory, Toronto	5,250	00	
do Kingston	500	00	
do Montreal	500	00	
Grant for Meteorological service, including instruments and cost of telegraphing weather warnings	56,100	00	62,350 00
MARINE HOSPITALS AND SICK AND DISTRESSED SEAMEN.			
Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec	5,000	00	
St. Catharines Hospital	500	00	
Kingston Hospital	500	00	
Marine Hospitals in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia	30,000	00	
Shipwrecked and distressed seamen	3,000	00	39,030 00
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.			
To provide for expenses of steamboat inspection			23,000 00
FISHERIES.			
Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Overseers and Wardens:—			
Ontario	20,000	00	
Quebec	14,000	00	
Nova Scotia	20,000	00	
New Brunswick	20,000	00	
Prince Edward Island	3,500	00	
British Columbia	6,000	00	
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories	3,000	00	
Maintenance and building of fish-breeding establishments, fishways, and clearing rivers	40,000	00	
To provide for legal and incidental expenses	2,000	00	
To provide for the cost, maintenance and repairs of Fishery Protection steamers and vessels	100,000	00	
Canadian Fisheries Exhibit and Ottawa Hatchery	2,000	00	
To pay for services performed by Customs and Fisheries Departments, and other expenses in connection with the distribution of the Fishing Bounty and Collection of Statistics	6,000	00	
To meet the increased expenses of Guardianship owing to the proposed change in the system of protection—			
Fisheries—Ontario	3,000	00	
Quebec	2,000	00	
New Brunswick	3,000	00	
Nova Scotia	3,000	00	
Prince Edward Island	500	00	
Manitoba and North-West Territories	3,000	00	
Survey of oyster beds	5,000	00	
To cover the cost of building Lobster hatcheries	5,000	00	261,000 00
SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSURANCE.			
To meet expenses in connection with this service			6,500 00
Carried forward			14,177,455 14

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		14,177,455 14
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Amount required for Geological Survey.....	60,000 00	
To pay James Fletcher for services in connection with the entomological collection in the Geological and Natural History Museum.....	100 00	
To provide for the payment of expenses in connection with artesian boring.....	10,000 00	
		70,100 00
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.		
Province of Quebec, relief of distress.....	\$ 4,200 00	
Purchase of blankets for Indians of Ontario and Quebec.....	1,600 00	
For Indian Schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	24,077 50	
For payment of Annuities under the Robinson Treaty.....	16,806 00	
To provide a salary for Chief Angus Cook, of the Gibson Reserve, and Chief William McGregor, of Cape Croker Band, \$50 each.....	100 00	
Removal of the residue of the Lake of Two Mountains Indians from Oka to Township of Gibson.....	4,912 73	
To provide for the survey of Indian Reserves.....	639 02	
To provide travelling allowance for L. F. Boucher, Indian Superintendent for the north shore of the River St. Lawrence.....	600 00	
To enable the Department to relieve cases of distress among the Indians in Ontario who have no funds of their own.....	300 00	
To aid the Agricultural Society of the Oneida Indians of the Thames, to enable the Society to give prizes at their annual exhibition.....	60 00	
To assist the undermentioned schools for Protestant Indian children at Whitefish Lake, Ontario..... \$ 200 00 Chapleau, Ontario..... 200 00	400 00	
To aid the Agricultural Society of the Muncey Indians of the Thames, who have no funds with which to give prizes at their annual exhibition.....	90 00	
To compensate John Grant, a squatter on the Gibson Reserve, for improvements which he has been compelled to abandon, viz., a house 18 x 16 and five acres cleared, of which 1½ are under cultivation and 3½ are chopped and logged..	50 00	
To enable the Department to carry on the work of subdividing Indian Reserves in Ontario and Quebec as required..	1,000 00	
		54,835 25
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Salaries.....	\$ 1,175 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	3,045 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	1,200 00	
Miscellaneous.....	75 00	
To enable the Department to pay Rev. J. D. Cummane, missionary, for services to the Indians of Colchester and Hants County, Nova Scotia.....	100 00	
To enable the Department to pay to Rev. Father Richard, missionary, for services to the Indians of Big Cove, Richibucto County.....	200 00	
To enable the Department to pay to Rev. Mr. Smith, of Dalhousie, for services to the Indians of Eel River, Restigouche County.....	50 00	
To enable the Department to pay Rev. Father Murray for care of Indians, Carleton County.....	100 00	
		5,945 00
Carried forward.....		60,780 25 14,247,555 14

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	60,780 25	14,247,555 14
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.		
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Salaries	\$2,055 00	
Relief and seed grain	2,700 00	
Medical attendance and medicine	800 00	
Miscellaneous	200 00	
Travelling expenses	100 00	
	5,855 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Salaries	\$ 500 00	
Relief and seed grain	1,125 00	
Medical attendance and medicine	300 00	
Miscellaneous	75 00	
	2,000 00	
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Annuities	\$130,000 00	
Implements and tools	12,000 00	
Seed grain	3,000 00	
Cattle and pigs	6,266 00	
Supplies for destitute	330,000 00	
Triennial clothing	2,745 00	
Day and boarding schools	68,905 00	
Industrial schools	139,214 00	
Surveys	5,000 00	
Farm wages	29,430 00	
Supplies for farmers	14,834 00	
Sioux	3,730 00	
Buildings	14,702 00	
General expenses	147,163 00	
Grist and saw mills	3,100 00	
Aid to Emmanuel College at Prince Albert, North-West Territories	1,000 00	
To provide salary for three Indian Dominion Constables now acting to repress the liquor traffic—two on the Rosseau River Reserve, and one on the Sturgeon Lake Reserve—\$12 each per annum	36 00	
For the purchase of nets and fish-hooks for destitute Indians in the McKenzie district	500 00	
To provide salary for teachers of day schools at Lac la Rouge	\$ 300 00	
And at Montreal Lake	300 00	
And to aid in the construction of two school houses at those points, each \$100	200 00	
	800 00	
For repairs and additions to the Industrial School at High River, as follows:—		
Veneering and siding main building	\$2,500 00	
House for employees of the school, instructors and others	1,500 00	
	4,000 00	
To provide a salary for Mr. Tucker, issuer of rations and Farming Instructor on the Sioux Indian Reserve at Moose Wood	144 00	
To provide a salary for a teacher for third Day School on the Indian Reserve at Fort Alexander, in Treaty No. 1, Manitoba	300 00	
	916,869 00	
Carried forward	985,504 25	14,247,555 14

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	985,504 25	14,247,555 14
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded.		
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
For Indians of British Columbia generally	\$ 66,910 00	
For surveys	11,837 00	
For reserve commission	9,500 00	
Aid to Indian Day School now in operation at Kitkahtla, about 35 miles from Port Essington, under the auspices of the Church of England Missionary Society	300 00	
To pay to the Department of Marine the wages of the crew of the Dominion Steamer "Sir James Douglas" while engaged in the service of the Indian Reserve Commissioner on the north-west coast of British Columbia, from 23rd July to 1st August, 1889	123 88	
To conduct an Indian School for teaching trades on Cormorant Island, Alert Bay—		
Wages to carpenter and boat builder	\$ 900 00	
Blacksmith, \$75 per month	900 00	
Shoemaker do	900 00	
	2,700 00	
For maintenance of Kootenay Industrial School	2,500 00	
To provide a salary for a teacher of the Kamloops Indian Industrial School	500 00	
To provide for the employment of W. H. Robertson, as Instructor in trades for the Industrial School at Metlakhtla—		
Salary per annum	\$1,000 00	
Living allowance	360 00	
	1,360 00	
	95,730 88	1,081,235 13
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
Pay of force	320,000 00	
Subsistence	91,250 00	
Forage	82,000 00	
Fuel and light	35,000 00	
Clothing	60,000 00	
Repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition	45,000 00	
Medicines, medical comforts and hospital expenses	4,000 00	
Books, stationery and printed forms	4,000 00	
Scouts, guides, billeting charges, travelling allowances, transport of men and horses	60,000 00	
Contingencies	8,000 00	
		709,250 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
"Canada Gazette"	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing	30,000 00	
Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next session	25,000 00	
Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the army and navy	2,000 00	
For the expenses of Government in the District of Keewatin	5,000 00	
To meet expenditure in connection with "The Canada Temperance Act"	3,500 00	
To compensate members of the North-West Mounted Police for injuries received in the discharge of duty	2,000 00	
On account of expenditure in connection with survey of Georgian Bay	18,000 00	
To provide for the payment of Mr. Fabre's salary and contingencies of his office	3,500 00	
To meet costs of litigated matters	5,000 00	
Carried forward	100,000 00	16,038,040 27

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Brought forward	100,000	00	16,038,	040 27
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.				
To cover expenses of taking evidence concerning the Public Accounts, and reporting the same to the Auditor-General of Canada, under authority of section fifty-seven of "The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act"; and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor-General, and assistance to him in estimating the value of printing for Returning Officers and others	500	00		
To assist in the publication of a fourth volume of Cartwright's Cases	250	00		
To meet payments to Extra Clerks for services rendered in preparation of Returns ordered by Parliament	5,000	00		
Commercial Agencies	5,000	00		
Survey, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Springs Reservation near Banff Station, North-West Territories	17,000	00		
Academy of Arts	2,000	00		
Collection of Orders in Council	8,000	00		
To assist in the publication of the proceedings of the Royal Society	5,000	00		
Towards aiding in the publication of the sixth volume of "Le Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes"	1,000	00		
Classification of old Records of the late Province of Canada	2,000	00		
Further amount required to provide for payment to the Government of British Columbia of costs of the transport of "C" Battery and attendant expenses <i>re</i> the Skeena Expedition	47	80		
Expenses of litigation	2,000	00		
Further amount required for assistance in the Registry Offices in the North-West Territories	1,000	00		
To provide for the payment of the cost of printing and translating Revised Ordinances of 1888	1,500	00		
To provide for the purchase and distribution of traps for the destruction of gophers in the North-West Territories	1,000	00		
Further amounts required for plant for Printing Bureau	26,380	00		
Preparation of report upon Labor Congress in Paris, and index	2,500	00		
Translating and proof-reading, 720 pages	1,080	00		
Stationery supplies	25	00		
To provide for the collection and classification of old records of Canada in the Privy Council Office	1,000	00		
Rouleau's Debates of the Legislative Council of Quebec for 1888, 1889 and 1890—20 copies each, at \$3	180	00		
"Le Vieux Lachine," published by the Gebhardt-Berthiaume Co., 50 copies, \$1	50	00		
"Les Bourgeois du Nord-Ouest," 25 copies, at \$2 per copy	50	00		
Bourinot's Lectures on Comparative Politics, 25 copies, at \$1 per copy	25	00		
A Digest of Criminal Law, by Mr. Justice Burbidge, 20 copies, at \$6.50 per copy	130	00		
Amount required to pay balance of cost of printing Statistical Diagrams	1,440	38		
184,158 18				
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.				
Travelling expenses of officials	2,000	00		
Probable cost of elections	1,000	00		
Printing and advertising, including translation of Ordinances	7,000	00		
Stationery, telegrams, postage and telephone	2,000	00		
Schools	86,500	00		
Roads and bridges	35,000	00		
Legal expenses, including Legal Adviser's salary	1,500	00		
Clerical assistance	9,000	00		
Library books and subscription to newspapers	2,000	00		
Caretakers and Messengers for Legislative Hall, and Government House	2,000	00		
Maintenance of insane patients in Manitoba Penitentiary	6,000	00		
Light and fuel for Legislative Hall and Government House	1,500	00		
Cost of manning four boring machines	3,000	00		
Miscellaneous justice, including light, fuel and stationery for Sheriff's office	800	00		
Rent of court rooms, Sheriff's office	500	00		
Carried forward	159,800	00	16,222,	198 46

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	150,800 00	16,222,198 45
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Con.		
Stationery for Judges of Supreme Court	200 00	
Salaries for Caretakers of Court Houses, Regina, Prince Albert and Calgary	2,000 00	
Proceedings in matters of lunacy	300 00	
Costs of publication of Magistrate's returns and Clerk fees, under sec. 103, chap. 178, R.S.C.	1,500 00	
Advertising sittings of court	700 00	
Reporting and printing proceedings and judgments of Supreme Court in <i>hanc</i>	500 00	
Incidental justice	500 00	
Judge Richardson's claim	500 00	
Contingencies	5,750 00	
For salaries of Inspectors, Registrar and Clerks, contingencies, &c., in the N. W. Territories	15,160 00	
		186,910 00
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
CUSTOMS.		
Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports:—		
In the Province of Nova Scotia	\$115,160 00	
do New Brunswick	91,135 00	
do Prince Edward Island	19,885 00	
do Quebec	225,795 00	
do Ontario	285,930 00	
do Manitoba	25,250 00	
do North-West Territories	5,000 00	
do British Columbia	45,665 00	
Provinces Generally—To cover any unforeseen changes it may appear necessary to make in Staff	5,000 00	
Salary and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection	21,200 00	
Board of Customs and Outside Detective Service—To meet expenditure in connection therewith, including \$800 salary of Commissioner of Customs as Chairman of the Board	16,400 00	
Customs Laboratory—To meet expenditure in connection with the testing of sugars, &c., including pay of officers appointed or employed for that purpose	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous—Contingencies of Head Office, covering news- papers, advertising, telegraphing, locks, instruments, &c., for the several Ports of Entry	15,000 00	
To provide for the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, including remuneration to Customs officers	2,000 00	
		889,420 00
EXCISE.		
Salaries of officers and Inspectors of Excise	\$277,881 25	
To provide for the appointment of eight 3rd Class Excisemen	4,800 00	
To increase the salaries of Excise Officers in Manitoba, in lieu of Board allowance	695 00	
Preventive service	15,800 00	
To provide for increases dependent upon the result of Excise examinations	2,000 00	
To provide for extra duty pay of officers at large distilleries and factories	5,000 00	
Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., also stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco	70,000 00	
To pay A. Fréchette for translation of circulars, Orders in Council, &c	150 00	
To pay Collectors of Customs, allowance on duties collected by them	3,500 00	
Commission to sellers of stamps for Canada Twist Tobacco ..	250 00	
Carried forward	\$380,076 25	
		889,420 00 16,409,108 45

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$380,076	25	889,420 00 16,409,108 45
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.			
<i>Excise—Concluded.</i>			
To increase the salary of Patrick Cullen, Messenger and Caretaker, Montreal Inland Revenue Office.....	200	00	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Manager of the Methylated Spirits Warehouse.....	150	00	
To compensate Collector Nash, of Charlottetown, for extra services performed for three months during the absence of Exciseman Moore from the division.....	125	00	
<i>Special.</i>			
To enable the Department to supply methylated spirits to manufactories, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom they are supplied.....	5,000	00	385,551 25
CULLING TIMBER.			
Montreal—Deputy Supervisor	\$	900 00	
Quebec—Salaries	5,550	00	
Three Rivers—Deputy Supervisor.....	300	00	
do Clerk	500	00	
Contingencies.....	5,000	00	
Pay of Cullers.....	8,300	00	
Superannuated Cullers.....	8,600	00	29,150 00
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.			
Salaries of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures.....	}	\$52,800 00	
To pay the salaries of the following Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures:—			
Robt. Magness			
W. J. McDonell.....			
Assistant Inspector at Pictou, N. S.....			
Salary of the Chief Inspector of Standards.....			
Salaries of Inspectors of Gas.....	12,700	00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for Weights and Measures.....	18,000	00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for Gas.....	8,000	00	
Fitting up five new gas offices.....	1,000	00	
To provide for the salary of an Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures at Victoria, B.C.....	600	00	
To increase the salary of A. C. Paterson, Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures at Qu'Appelle.....	100	00	
To increase the salary of S. Dillon, Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures, Montreal.....	100	00	
To increase the salary of M. Kelly, Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures, Quebec.....	100	00	
To pay D. McPhee, Inspector of Gas, Hamilton, for work as Consulting Engineer, fitting up new offices and improving apparatus in several offices.....	200	00	93,600 00
INSPECTION OF STAPLES.			
For the purchase and distribution of standards of flour, &c., and other expenditure under the Act			3,000 00
Carried forward.....			1,400,721 25 16,409,108 45

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,400,721 25	16,409,108 45
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.		
To meet expenses under the Act.....	25,000 00	
MINOR REVENUES.		
Minor Revenues.....	\$ 800 00	
Ordnance Lands.....	3,305 00	
Amount required for the construction of roads on ordnance lands at Grand Falls, New Brunswick.....	600 00	4,705 00
RAILWAYS.		
Intercolonial Railway.....	\$3,200,000 00	
Eastern Extension Railway.....	91,000 00	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	230,000 00	
Windsor Branch Railway.....	25,000 00	
Cape Breton Railway.....	110,000 00	3,656,000 00
CANALS.		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>		
Repairs and working expenses.....	\$ 481,116 00	
Salaries and contingencies of canal officers.....	39,986 00	
To additional pay to persons permanently employed in the Public Service and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for or in connection with passing vessels through the canals between Lake Erie and Montreal from midnight on Saturdays to 6 a.m. Sundays, and from 9 p.m. Sundays to midnight, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	6,350 00	527,452 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Collection of slide and boom dues.....	\$ 6,000 00	
Repairs and working expenses, harbors and slides, including River Yamaska Lock and Lévis and Esquimalt Graving Docks.....	105,775 00	
Telegraph Line between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.....	2,000 00	
Land and cable telegraph lines of the sea coasts and islands of the Lower River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including cost of working steamer "Newfield" or other vessel when required for cable service.....	30,000 00	
Telegraph Lines, North-West Territories.....	25,000 00	
Telegraph Lines, British Columbia.....	6,500 00	
Telegraph and Signal Service generally.....	10,000 00	
Public Works Agency, British Columbia.....	5,300 00	
River Trent and Newcastle District—Additional amount required for repairs.....	2,000 00	192,575 00
POST OFFICE.		
Mail service.....	\$1,766,000 00	
Salaries and allowances.....	1,110,940 00	
Miscellaneous.....	206,200 00	
Carried forward.....	\$3,083,140 00	5,806,453 25 16,409,108 45

SCHEDULE B—Concluded.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$3,083,140 00	5,806,453 25	16,409,108 45
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Concluded.			
POST OFFICE—Concluded.			
To provide for one additional First-Class Clerk in the office of the Post Office Inspector at Stratford	1,200 00		
To increase the salary of T. P. French, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa	200 00		
To add to the sum provided for to enable the Postmaster General to increase Sydenham Howe's salary to \$600 a year	200 00		
To provide for an increase of salary to one First-Class Clerk in the Toronto Post Office	100 60		
To provide for two additional Letter Carriers in the Montreal Post Office, at \$360 each	720 00		
To provide for one First-Class Clerk in the Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg	1,200 00		
To provide for the difference of salary to H. Lacken, Messenger in the office of the Post Office Inspector, Montreal	80 00		
		3,086,840 00	
DOMINION LANDS.			
Commissioner's salary	\$ 5,000 00		
Superintendent of Mines' salary	3,200 00		
Inspector of Agencies' salary	2,200 00		
Secretary's salary	2,000 00		
Assistant Secretary's salary	1,500 00		
Seven Homestead Inspectors' salaries	3,400 00		
Dominion Lands Agents' salaries	15,495 00		
Crown Timber do	4,400 00		
Inspector of Ranches' salary	600 00		
Dominion Lands Agent's salary, New Westminster	1,500 00		
Crown Timber do do	1,800 00		
Salaries of Clerks in Outside Service, Forest Rangers and Land Guide Service	45,618 25		
Travelling expenses of Inspector of Agencies, Superintendent of Mines, Homestead Inspectors and Forestry Commissioner; Contingencies of Superintendent of Mines, Land Board, Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents, Inspector of Ranches, and at Head Office; special service account, stationery and printing and Half-Breed claims commission expenses	47,830 00		
To pay members of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors—(The authority required by the Civil Service Act is hereby given for paying out of this vote such sums as may be required to pay for the services of members of the Board who are also members of the Civil Service)	1,000 00		
To pay salaries of Extra Clerks at Head Office, Ottawa; advertising, copying, &c.	27,000 00		
		167,543 25	9,060,836 50
DOMINION LANDS.			
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>			
To provide for the amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.			95,000 00
Total			25,564,944 95

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 2.

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. The Governor in Council may grant the subsidies herein- after mentioned to the railway companies, and towards the con- struction of the railways also hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—

Subsidies authorized.

To the Montreal and Ottawa Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from the western end of the 30 miles subsidized by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, towards Ottawa, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, and not exceeding in the whole.....	\$	96,000
To the Waterloo Junction Railway Company, for 11 miles of their railway, from Waterloo to Elmira, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, and not exceeding in the whole.....		35,200
To the Northern and Pacific Junction Railway Company, for a railway from Gravenhurst to Callander, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidies granted by the Acts 45 Victoria, chapter 14, and 46 Victoria, chapter 25, not exceeding in the whole.....		600
For a railway from Woodstock <i>via</i> London to Chatham, in the Province of Ontario, 80 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 10, for a railway from Ingersoll <i>via</i> London to Chatham, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....		256,000
		To

To the St. Catharines and Niagara Railway Company for 14 miles of their railway, from the end of the 20 miles subsidized by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, to Hamilton, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 44,800
To a railway from Ottawa to Morrisburg, 52 miles, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	166,400
To the Erie and Huron Railway Company, for 22 miles of their railway from Petrolea <i>via</i> Oil Springs to Dresden, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	70,400
To the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, for a railway from Brockville to Westport, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 48-49 Victoria, chapter 59, not exceeding in the whole..	83,000
To the Manitoulin and North Shore Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway from Little Current to the Algoma Branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	96,000
To the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway Company for 5 miles of their railway, being a branch from the main line of railway to the Kakabeka Falls, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	16,000
To the Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway Company, for 50 miles of their railway, on a line to be fixed by the Governor in Council, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	160,000
To the Lindsay, Bobcaygeon and Pontypool Railway Company, for 16 miles of their railway, from Bobcaygeon to the Midland Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	51,200
To the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, for 36 miles of their railway, from the north-east end of the 20 miles subsidized by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, to Smith's Falls, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	115,200
To the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from Eganville to Barry's Bay, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To the Belleville and Lake Nipissing Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from Belleville to Tweed and thence to Bridgewater, a	subsidy

	subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 96,000
To	the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company, for 30 miles of their railway, from Cobourg to the Ontario and Quebec Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To	the St. Stephen and Milltown Railway Company, for 3½ miles of their railway, from the town of St. Stephen to the town of Milltown, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	11,200
To	the Woodstock and Centreville Railway Company, for 6 miles of their railway, from the western end of the 20 miles subsidized by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, to the International Boundary between the Province of New Brunswick and the State of Maine, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	19,200
For	a railway from a point at or near Fredericton, <i>viâ</i> Oromocto and Gagetown, to a point on the New Brunswick Railway west of Westfield Station, for 30 miles thereof, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To	the Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, for 4½ miles of their railway, the distance which the previous subsidy granted is short of covering, from the head of Grand Lake to the Intercolonial Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	14,400
To	the Montreal and Western Railway Company, for 70 miles of their railway, from St. Jérôme, northwesterly towards Désert, in the Province of Quebec, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 10, a subsidy not exceeding \$5,161 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	361,270

Provided, that the subsidy hereby granted to the Montreal and Western Railway Company may be paid by instalments on the completion of each section of the railway, as follows, that is to say:—

SECTIONS.	Approximate length in miles.
St. Jérôme to Shawbridge.....	8
Shawbridge to St. Sauveur.....	4
St. Sauveur to Ste. Adèle.....	6
Ste. Adèle to Lac à la Fourche.	6
Lac à la Fourche to Ste. Agathe.	6½

SECTIONS.	Approximate length in miles.
Ste. Agathe to St. Faustin.....	14
St. Faustin to St. Jovite.....	7½
St. Jovite to Summit Lake.....	8
Summit Lake to La Chute aux Iroquois.....	7
La Chute aux Iroquois towards Désert.....	3

Such instalments to be proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken, to be established as aforesaid.

For 75 miles of the railway from Shelburne, in the County of Shelburne, and from Liverpool, in the County of Queen's, towards Annapolis, in the Province of Nova Scotia, to be so contracted for as to secure the construction to both Shelburne and Liverpool, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	\$ 240,000
To the Inverness and Richmond Railway Company, for 50 miles of their railway from Port Hawkesbury to Broadcove, a subsidy not exceeding \$1,000 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	50,000
To the International Railway Company, for a railway from Sherbrooke to the International Boundary, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 25, not exceeding in the whole.....	3,840
For completing the Montreal and Sorel Railway from St. Lambert to Sorel.....	40,000
To the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for 7½ miles of their railway, from Hull to Aylmer, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	24,000
To the Montreal and Lake Maskinongé Railway Company, for 3½ miles of their railway, the distance which the subsidy granted by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 10, is short of covering from St. Félix to Lake Maskinongé, in the Parish of St. Gabriel, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole...	10,200
To the Great Eastern Railway Company, for a bridge over the Nicolet River, and also a bridge on the St. Francis River, a subsidy of 15 per cent. on the value of the structures, not to exceed	37,500
To the Drummond County Railway Company, for 24 miles of their railway, from Drummondville	to

	to Ste. Rosalie, in the Province of Quebec, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	\$ 76,800
To the	Great Northern Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway, from, at or near Montcalm to the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Joliette and St. Félix de Valois, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	48,000
To the	Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company, for 20 miles of their railway, from the northern end of the 15 miles subsidized by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, to the Long Sault, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	64,000
To the	Maskinongé and Nipissing Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway, from the northern end of the 15 miles subsidized by the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 3, towards the parish of St. Michel des Saints, on the River Mattawa, in the Province of Quebec, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	48,000
To the	St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, for 18 miles of their railway, from Valleyfield to Huntingdon, on the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	57,600
To the	Quebec Central Railway Company, for 90 miles of their railway, from St. Francis Station on the Quebec Central Railway to a point on the Atlantic and North-Western Railway, near Moose River, or from a point on the Quebec Central Railway between the Chaudière River and Tring Station, to a point on the International Railway at or near Lake Megantic, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 3, a subsidy not exceeding \$21,191.54 per annum for twenty years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period, as interest on the bonds of the Company, such annual subsidy for twenty years representing a grant in cash of.....	288,000
To the	Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, for a railway bridge over the St. Charles River, to give access to the City of Quebec, a subsidy not to exceed in the whole \$30,000; also for 12 miles of their railway from Lorette <i>via</i> Charlesbourg, to Quebec, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$38,400.....	\$ 38,400

For

For a railway from Summerside to Richmond Bay, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, 3 miles, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 9,600
To the Columbia and Kootenay Railway Company, for 35 miles of their railway, from the outlet of Kootenay Lake to a point on the Columbia River, as near as practicable to the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor to exceed in the whole.....	112,000
For a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway through the Stewiacke Valley on a line which will afford facilities of communication with the Iron Mines, Springside, Upper Stewiacke, and Mosquodoboit settlements, 25 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 10, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	80,000
For a railway from Fredericton to the Village of Prince William, in the Province of New Brunswick, 22 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 10, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	70,400
To the St. John Valley and Rivière du Loup Railway Company, for 22 miles of their railway from the Village of Prince William towards the Town of Woodstock, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act 50-51 Victoria, chapter 24, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	70,400
To the Temiscouata Railway Company, for 16 miles of their railway, from the west end of the 20 miles of their branch railway from Edmundston, subsidized by the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 3, towards the St. Francis River, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	51,200
For a railway from the north end of the 14 miles for which a subsidy was granted by the Act 50 and 51 Victoria, chapter 24, to the Tobique Valley Railway Company, from Perth Centre towards Plaister Rock Island, 11 miles, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	35,200
To the Orford Mountain Railway Company, for 31 miles of their railway, between Eastman and Kingsbury, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	99,200

For

For a railway from Lachine Bank on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway to a point at or near Rivière des Prairies, a distance of 15 miles, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... \$ 48,000

2. The subsidies hereinbefore mentioned as to be granted to companies named for that purpose, shall be granted to such companies respectively; the other subsidies, including subsidies granted for railways over a line extending beyond a point to which any company hereinbefore mentioned by name is authorized to construct its railway, shall be granted to such companies as shall be approved by the Governor in Council as having established to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete the said railways respectively. All the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted shall be commenced within two years from the first day of July next, and completed within a reasonable time (not to exceed four years) to be fixed by Order in Council,—except the Erie and Huron Railway, which shall be completed within two years from the first day of July next. And they shall also be constructed according to descriptions and specifications, and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and specifying an agreement to be made in each case by the company with the Government, and which the Government is hereby empowered to make. The location, also, of every such line of railway shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. And all the said subsidies respectively shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, by instalments, on the completion of each section of the railway of not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken, to be established by the report of the said Minister, or upon the completion of the work subsidized,—except as regards the Erie and Huron Railway Company, upon which payment shall be made only upon the completion of the work,—except also, as regards the subsidies to the Inverness and Richmond Railway which shall be paid on the completion of each ten-mile section, in accordance, as nearly as practicable, with the agreement between the company and the municipality of Inverness, and with section four of the Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, 1890, intituled “An Act to enable the County of Inverness to borrow money,”—except, also, as regards the subsidies to the Great Eastern Railway Company for bridges over the Nicolet and St. Francis Rivers, and to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company for the bridge over the St. Charles River, upon which shall be paid fifteen per cent of the value of work done, on monthly progress estimates certified by the Chief Engineer, and upon the approval of the Minister of Railways and Canals,—and except, also, the subsidy granted to the Quebec Central Railway Company, the first annual payment upon

To whom, for what purposes and on what conditions subsidies may be granted.

How payable

upon which shall be made at the end of twelve months from the date of the Chief Engineer's certificate of the completion of the work, and each subsequent payment at the end of each twelve months thereafter, for the term of twenty years.

As to running powers.

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

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act to amend the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter four, intituled "An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in land to certain Railway Companies."

[Assented to 26th March, 1890.]

WHEREAS by the Act passed in the fifty second year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter four, intituled "*An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in land to certain railway companies,*" it was intended to provide that a subsidy in Dominion lands should be granted to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the Company's railway from Lethbridge to the International boundary, a distance of about fifty miles; and whereas the said grant was made in error to the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, Limited, and it is expedient to correct the said error: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section one of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out, in lines sixteen and seventeen, the words "said North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, Limited," and substituting therefor the words "Alberta Railway and Coal Company."

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 4.

An Act to authorize the granting of Subsidies in Land to certain Railway Companies.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

Subsidies in land authorized.

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

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres per mile for a branch line to be constructed from Glenboro' westerly a distance of about sixty miles, to a point on the proposed branch railway of the said Company running from Brandon south-westerly ;

Further subsidy.

To the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres per mile for a branch line of railway from a point at or near Brandon, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south-westerly to or near township three, range twenty-seven, west of the first principal meridian, and thence westerly, a total distance of one hundred miles ; and also a similar grant, at the same rate per mile, for the said Company's proposed branch railway from a point on the line just described at or near township three, range twenty-seven, west of the first principal meridian, easterly to Deloraine, a distance of about twenty-five miles,—making the total length of railway to which this grant is applicable one hundred and twenty-five miles ;

Further subsidy.

To the Brandon and S.-W. Railway Co.

To the Brandon and South-Western Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not less than six thousand four hundred acres per mile for the line of railway from a point in township one, in either range twenty-three or twenty-four, west of the first principal meridian, to Deloraine, a distance of about seventeen miles ; .

To the Lac Seul Railway Company, Dominion Lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres per mile for a line of railway from a point at or near Shelley Station, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to a point at or near White Mud Lake on the Winnipeg River, a distance of about eighteen miles ;

To the Lac Seul Railway Co.

To the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the Company's railway from Calgary to a point at or near Edmonton, on the North Saskatchewan River, a distance of about one hundred and ninety miles ; and also a grant of six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the Company's railway from Calgary to a point on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles ;

To the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.

To the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, Limited, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding three thousand eight hundred and forty acres for each mile of the Company's railway from Lethbridge to the Crow's Nest Pass, a distance of about one hundred miles ;

To the N.-W. Coal and Navigation Co.

To the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres per mile, for a line of railway from Portage la Prairie to Lake Winnipegosis, at or near Meadow Portage, a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles ;

To Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Co.

To the Manitoba and South-Eastern Railway Company, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres per mile, for a line of railway from Winnipeg southerly or south-easterly to a point on the west side of the Lake of the Woods, a distance of about one hundred and ten miles.

To Manitoba and S.-E. Railway Co.

2. The said grants and each of them may be made in aid of the construction of the said railways respectively, in the proportion and upon the conditions fixed by the Orders in Council made in respect thereof, and, except as to such conditions, the said grants shall be free grants, subject only to the payment by the grantees respectively of the cost of survey of the lands and incidental expenses at the rate of ten cents per acre in cash on the issue of the patents therefor.

Grants to be subject to conditions fixed by O.C., and cost of survey.

3. The lands by this Act authorized to be granted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company shall be taken and held, and may be disposed of, free and clear of any incumbrance on the lands or property of the said Company created before the passing of this Act.

As to grants to Canadian Pacific Railway Co.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 5.

An Act respecting a certain agreement therein mentioned with the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

Contract for transport may be made with the Company.

How consideration may be paid.

Payable out of Con. Rev. Fund.

Company may enter into agreement with C. P. R. Co.

1. In order to enable the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company to construct so much of their railway as reaches from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company within the town of Calgary to a point on the North Saskatchewan River near Edmonton, the Governor in Council may enter into a contract with such Company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for twenty years, and may pay for such services during the said term, eighty thousand dollars per annum, in manner following, that is to say: the sum of eighty thousand dollars to be paid annually on the construction of the railway from Calgary to a point on the North Saskatchewan River near Edmonton,—such payment to be computed from the date of the completion of the railway between such points: Provided that the Governor General in Council may order such sums to be paid in semi-annual instalments, and may permit the Company to assign the same by way of security for any bonds or securities which may be issued by the Company in respect of the Company's undertaking.

2. Such sums shall be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

3. In order to facilitate such financial arrangements as will enable the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company to commence and carry on the construction of the said railway without delay, that Company may agree with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the lease and operation of the said railway in whole or in part by the latter Company for such period

and on such terms as are agreed upon by the respective boards of directors of both Companies, and such terms may include the right of the latter Company to purchase the said railway in whole or in part, and the stock, bonds and securities of the former Company, subject to the sanction of the former Company's shareholders as provided for in the ninth section of its Act of incorporation; and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may enter into such an agreement subject to the approval of its shareholders, as provided for in the sixth section of an Act passed during the present session of Parliament, intituled "*An Act to amend the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1889, and for other purposes*;" and after any such agreement is completed, and so sanctioned and approved, each of the parties to it may do whatever is necessary to give effect to it.

Sanction of
shareholders.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



CHAP. 6.

An Act respecting Grants of Public Lands.

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

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

Crown grant to convey fee simple.

1. Hereafter every grant of public lands in the Province of Ontario, the Province of Manitoba, or the North-West Territories shall, if the Crown has power to convey such an estate in the lands thereby affected, and if no contrary or different intention is expressed in the grant, operate as a conveyance of an estate in fee simple or an equivalent estate in such lands, although no words of limitation are used in such grant.

Crown grants to personal representatives of a deceased person in Ontario, Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.

2. Every grant made to the personal representatives of a deceased person of public lands in the Province of Ontario upon or since the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, of such lands in the Province of Manitoba upon or since the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, or of such lands in the North-West Territories upon or since the first day of January in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, shall, if the Crown had, at the date of such grant, power to convey such an estate in the lands thereby affected, and if no contrary or different intention is expressed in the grant, be taken and held to have operated as a conveyance to such personal representative of an estate in fee simple or an equivalent estate in such lands, although no words of limitation are used in such grant.

Fee-simple conveyed.

Interpretation.

“Grant.”

“Public lands.”

3. In this Act the word “grant” extends to and includes letters patent under the great seal of Canada, and any other instrument by which public lands may be granted in fee simple or for an equivalent estate, and the words “public lands” extend to and include Dominion lands, Ordnance or Admiralty lands, Indian lands and all other lands of whatever description which are the property of Canada, or of which the Government of Canada has power to dispose.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 7.

An Act to amend "The Interpretation Act."

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

- 1. Section seven of "*The Interpretation Act*," chapter one of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding the following paragraphs thereto :—
 - "(58.) The repeal of any Act or part of an Act shall not be deemed to be or to involve a declaration that such Act, or the part thereof so repealed, was, or was considered by Parliament to have been, previously in force :
 - Section 7 of R. S. C., c. 1, amended.
 - Repeal of Act not a declaration that it was in force.
 - "(59.) The amendment of any Act shall not be deemed to be or to involve a declaration that the law under such Act was, or was considered by Parliament to have been, different from the law as it has become under such Act as so amended :
 - Amendment of Act not a declaration that the law is changed.
 - "(60.) The repeal or amendment of any Act shall not be deemed to be or to involve any declaration whatsoever as to the previous state of the law :
 - Repeal or amendment not a declaration of previous state of law.
 - "(61.) Parliament shall not, by re-enacting an Act, or part of an Act, or by revising, consolidating or amending the same, be deemed to have adopted the construction which has, by judicial decision or otherwise, been placed upon the language used in such Act or upon similar language."
 - Judicial construction not adopted.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 8.

An Act further to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter five, respecting the Electoral Franchise.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

Preamble.
R.S.C., c 5.

IN further amendment of "The Electoral Franchise Act," Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section 3 amended.

As to occasional absence of farmer's son.

1. Section three of "The Electoral Franchise Act" is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section thereto:—

"11. Occasional absence or absences of any farmer's son or owner's son from the residence of his father (or of his mother, as the case may be), for any period or periods not exceeding in all six months in the year next before his being placed or retained on the list of voters, or the date of the application for placing or retaining his name on the said list, or for any period or periods not exceeding in all six months subsequent to the then last revision of such list, shall not disqualify such son from being placed on the list of voters or from voting;

As to time spent by such son as a mariner, fisherman or student.

(a.) The time spent by such son as a mariner or as a fisherman, in the pursuit of either of the said occupations, or as a student at any institution of learning, shall be considered, for the purposes of this Act, as having been spent at the residence of his father, or of his mother, as the case may be."

Section 9 repealed; new section.

Certain Indians not qualified.

2. Section nine of the said Act, as amended by section one of the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter nine, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"9. No Indian in either of the Provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia, or in the District of Keewatin or the North-West Territories of Canada, shall be entitled to be registered on any list of voters or to vote, and no Indian on any reserve elsewhere in Canada who is not in possession and occupation of a separate and distinct tract of land in such reserve, and whose improvements on such separate tract are not of the value of at least one hundred and fifty dollars, and who is not otherwise possessed of the qualifications entitling him to be registered on the list of voters under this Act, shall be entitled to be registered on any list of voters or to vote :

2. No person found guilty of any corrupt practice under the provisions of "The Dominion Elections Act" shall, during the seven years next after the time at which he is so found guilty, be entitled to be registered on any list of voters, subject however to the removal of such disqualification under the provisions of section ninety-nine of the said Act." No person convicted of corrupt practice to be registered.

3. Sub-section five of section eleven of "The Electoral Franchise Act," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Section 11 amended.

"5. Any revising officer may, in case of illness or necessary absence, and with the approval of the Governor in Council, appoint a deputy revising officer to act for him during such illness or absence; and in case of inability of the revising officer to make such appointment, the Governor in Council may appoint a deputy revising officer to act for him during such illness or absence." Deputy may be appointed in certain cases.

4. The section substituted by section three of the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter nine, for section fifteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Section 15 repealed; new section.

"15. On or as soon as possible after the first day of June in each year, the revising officer shall cause the list of voters to be compared with the last assessment rolls, and with all the information that he can obtain from that source, and from provincial, municipal and other official lists, records and proceedings, and by means of solemn declarations made as hereinafter provided, according to the statute relating to extra-judicial oaths, shall proceed to revise each list of voters then in force under this Act for the electoral district or portion of an electoral district for which he is appointed—and shall prepare two separate supplementary lists, one to be entitled 'Names to be added and corrections to be made,' in like form as the original list, being form B in the schedule to this Act, and the other to be entitled 'Names to be removed,' in the following form, which shall be designated form I:— Revision of lists and proceedings therefor.

information that he can obtain from that source, and from provincial, municipal and other official lists, records and proceedings, and by means of solemn declarations made as hereinafter provided, according to the statute relating to extra-judicial oaths, shall proceed to revise each list of voters then in force under this Act for the electoral district or portion of an electoral district for which he is appointed—and shall prepare two separate supplementary lists, one to be entitled 'Names to be added and corrections to be made,' in like form as the original list, being form B in the schedule to this Act, and the other to be entitled 'Names to be removed,' in the following form, which shall be designated form I:— Supplementary lists.

FORM I

REVISION OF VOTERS' LISTS--189 .

Polling District No. of Province of in the Electoral District of

NAMES TO BE REMOVED.

Names in Full.	No. of Voter on last Revised List.	Cause of Removal.	
		Abbreviations	{ C... Ceased to be qualified; D... Dead.

Dated at

189 .

A. B.,

Revising Officer for the Electoral District of

Entries on first of such lists.

"2. He shall enter on the former of such supplementary lists the names of all persons not already on the original list, who, according to the provisions of this Act, are entitled to have their names so entered; and he shall also note on a separate part of such supplementary list any verbal or clerical corrections of the original list which seem necessary:

Entries on latter of such lists.

"3. He shall enter on the latter of such lists the names of any persons whose names appear on the original list, and who are dead or who are not, according to the provisions of this Act, entitled to be registered as voters, stating the reasons of such entry:

Assessment rolls, evidence.

"4. Such assessment rolls as aforesaid shall be *prima facie* evidence of value and qualification:

Declaration, by whom to be made.

"5. The solemn declaration in this section referred to may be made by any person claiming the right to be registered in the electoral district, or claiming that some other person therein named should be registered as a voter, and shall be to the effect that to his personal knowledge, or according to his information and belief (the grounds of which shall be stated), the person or persons in respect of whom such declaration is made, is or are entitled to registration; the qualification of the person claimed to be entitled to be added to the list shall be stated distinctly in the body of the declaration; and such declaration, unless made by a person claiming that he, the declarant, is entitled to be added to the list, shall be made by an elector of the electoral district: the revising officer shall receive all such declarations up to the first day of August, when he shall proceed to the posting and publishing of such lists after having closed and certified the same as hereinafter provided, and he shall exhibit to any person requiring to examine the same all such declarations deposited with him, and shall permit copies thereof to be taken:

To be received by revising officer.

Mistake in declaration; further proof.

"6. If the revising officer has reason to believe that a mistake has been made in any declaration, and that thereby a person not qualified has been entered on the list, he may, by reasonable notice, require the declarant to give further proof of the qualification of such person at the final revision, and if further proof is not then given the revising officer may strike from the list the name of such person:

Existing lists not illegal because of excess in number of names.

"7. But no lists existing at the time of the passing of this Act shall be deemed illegal on account of any polling district therein described containing a larger number of names of voters than is permitted by 'The Electoral Franchise Act.'"

Section 17 repealed; new section.

5. The section substituted by section three of the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter nine, for section seventeen of "The Electoral Franchise Act," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Supplementary lists to be printed.

"17. Immediately after the revising officer has completed and certified such supplementary lists, he shall sign two of such lists as revising officer and shall have the same printed under instructions of and according to the rates to be determined

determined by the Queen's Printer; and after comparing and correcting the printed copies with the supplementary lists signed by him, he shall have one copy of such supplementary lists, with one copy of the last revised list, on which shall be shown the names removed as hereinbefore provided, posted up or exposed for inspection in a conspicuous place in his office, together with one copy of a notice in the form C in the schedule to this Act, appointing a time and place for the final revision of each such list as hereinafter provided; and he shall deliver copies thereof to any persons applying for the same, upon payment therefor of a price proportionately sufficient to cover the cost of printing the same, but such price shall not exceed ten cents for each copy of the list for a polling district :

Publication of lists and of notice.

Copies on application.

"2. The revising officer shall also deliver or transmit by prepaid letter four copies of every such list and one copy of the said notice to the member or each of the members of the House of Commons for the said electoral district or portion of an electoral district, and to each unsuccessful candidate at the last election for the electoral district :

Copies to be sent to members of H. of C. and unsuccessful candidates.

"3. The revising officer shall also deliver or transmit, as aforesaid, to each postmaster a copy of the list of the polling district in which such postmaster's post office is situated, together with the notice in the form C; and it shall be the duty of such postmaster to have and keep such list and notice posted in a conspicuous place in the post office :

Copies to be sent to, and posted up by postmasters.

"4. The revising officer shall in the like manner transmit by prepaid letter to the mayor, reeve, deputy reeves, clerk or secretary-treasurer of every city, town, township, parish and village (and in Prince Edward Island to the secretary of every school district), two copies of the notice in the form C and of the last revised and supplementary lists for every polling district comprised within the city, town, township, parish, village or school district for which such mayor, reeve, deputy reeves, clerk or secretary-treasurer or secretary of a school district is appointed; and it shall be the duty of each such mayor, reeve, deputy reeves, clerk or secretary-treasurer, or secretary of a school district to have one of the said two copies posted or exposed in a conspicuous place within the limits of such city, town, township, parish, village and school district, respectively."

Copies to be sent to, and posted up by, certain officials.

6. Section twenty of "*The Electoral Franchise Act*," as amended by section five of the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter nine, is hereby further amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

Section 20 further amended.

"4. If it appears, on the hearing of any objection to any name on the original or supplementary list of a polling district, that the name or qualification of the person whose name is objected to is incorrectly entered on such list, but that he possesses such qualification as entitles him to be registered thereon, the revising officer shall retain such person's name thereon, making the necessary corrections,—or if it appears that the person whose name

Correction of wrong entry on list.

Entry on list for wrong polling district to be corrected.

name is objected to is not entitled to be retained on such list, but possesses such qualification as would entitle him, if he had given the necessary notice, to be placed on the list for any other polling district within the electoral district, the revising officer shall add such person's name to the list for the polling district where he possesses such qualification, but may adjudge against him such costs as he thinks just."

Section 21 repealed; new section.

7. The section substituted by section six of the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter nine, for section twenty-one of "*The Electoral Franchise Act*," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Correction of lists.

"21. At the conclusion of the revision of the lists, the revising officer shall, in open court, give public notice of the time when and the place where he will proceed to the correction and transcription of the original list, as provided in the next following sub-section; and he shall not certify such original list as so corrected before the expiration of the time mentioned in such notice; and such notice shall remain of record with the other proceedings of the final revision. He shall, when so finally correcting, and before transcribing such lists, make such re-division of the polling districts, as he may find necessary, in compliance with section twenty-three of this Act:

Re-division of polling districts.

Preparation of final lists.

"2. After the lists for the several polling districts have been so finally revised, the revising officer shall prepare the final list of voters,—which list shall be, as nearly as possible, in the form B in the schedule to this Act; and in preparing such final list he shall proceed to correct the original list, by inserting in their proper places the names of the persons contained in the supplementary list first mentioned in section fifteen, as finally revised by him, and shall likewise make the corrections on the original list, as set forth in such supplementary list,—inserting in such list correct information respecting the Post Office address, occupation, qualification and description of the property or residence of such voters; he shall also strike out from the original list all the names of such voters declared to have ceased to be qualified electors, and shall certify the original list as so corrected in the form E in the schedule to this Act:

Disposal of copies.



"3. Copies in duplicate of such revised and amended lists shall be prepared by the revising officer, who shall retain one copy and shall forward the other by registered letter to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa:

Publication by Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

"4. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, on receipt of all the said lists for any electoral district, shall, in the then next issue of the *Canada Gazette*, insert a notice in the form F in the schedule to this Act,—on and after the publication of which notice the persons whose names are entered on the said lists as voters shall, subject to any correction or amendment made by any judgment on appeal, as hereinafter provided for, be held to be duly registered voters in and for such electoral district:

Its effect.

"5. In the event of any such appeal, such lists, after the publication of the last mentioned notice in the *Canada Gazette*, shall apply to every election for such electoral district or portion of an electoral district, taking place before such appeal has been disposed of and the result thereof communicated to the revising officer, subject to the provisions of "*The Dominion Elections Act*," with respect to the counting of the ballot of any voter whose right to have his name registered as a voter upon any such list and to vote, or the exclusion of whose name from any such list as a voter, is the subject of an undecided appeal :

Effect of notice in *Gazette*, as to appeals.

R.S.C., c. 8.

"6. Every such list shall be so finally revised and certified, and the duplicate copy thereof forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, on or before the thirty-first day of December in each year :

When lists shall be finally certified, &c.

"7. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall, as such lists are received by him, cause them to be printed by the Queen's Printer, and, after verification of the printed copy by the revising officer who has prepared such list, he shall transmit a sufficient number of such printed copies to such revising officer :

As to printing of lists.

"8. Four copies of the list so printed shall be sent by the revising officer to each member of the House of Commons for the electoral district for which such list is made, and one copy to each unsuccessful candidate for such electoral district at the then next preceding election for such electoral district."

Copies to be sent to certain persons.

8. Section twenty-eight of "*The Electoral Franchise Act*" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 28 repealed ; new section.

"28. Whenever, from illness or from other casualty, a revising officer is unable to hold any sitting at the time appointed therefor, such sitting shall stand adjourned to the same hour on the next following day ; and if he is then unable to attend, such sitting shall stand adjourned until other provision is made for the holding of such sitting, of which due notice shall be given."

Adjournment if revising officer is unable to act.

9. The section substituted by section eight of the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter nine, for section thirty-two of the said Act, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 32 repealed ; new section.

"32. The revising officer, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and the Queen's Printer shall supply certified copies of the said lists finally printed and verified as hereinbefore provided, to any person or persons applying for the same and paying therefor at the rate payable for copies of lists furnished under section seventeen of this Act ; and every revising officer and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall account to the Queen's Printer as respects all sales of lists made by them under this section :

Copies of lists to be furnished on payment.

"2. Every copy of a list of voters supplied by the revising officer, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery or the Queen's Printer, and certified by any one of such officers as correct, in

To be deemed authentic copies.

the form E in the schedule to this Act, shall be deemed to be an authentic copy of such list."

Time extended for preparation of lists of 1889.

10. Notwithstanding anything in the law to the contrary, the lists of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine shall not be deemed null or illegal on account of their not having been certified and forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on or before the thirty-first day of December in the said year, nor shall the revising officer thereby incur any penalty, provided such lists are so certified and forwarded on or before the first day of September in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

As to certain polling districts in South Essex and New Westminster.

11. The lists for the electoral districts of South Essex and New Westminster, respectively, as prepared and filed with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, are hereby confirmed, notwithstanding that the revision has not been made or completed for that part of the electoral district of South Essex known as Pelee Island, and that part of the electoral district of New Westminster known as Cassiar; but the revising officer for the said electoral districts respectively shall make and send to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, a supplementary list containing the revised list of voters, made in conformity with this Act, for Pelee Island and for Cassiar aforesaid, on or before the first day of July in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety :

Proviso.

2. Should any election be held in either of the said electoral districts before the completion of the revision for Pelee Island or Cassiar, the persons entitled to vote in the polling districts on Pelee Island and in Cassiar, respectively, shall be the persons whose names were on the last completed revised lists for such polling districts.

Lists of voters need not be revised in 1890.

12. It shall not be necessary that any revision of the list 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, but the lists of voters in force during the present year shall continue in force until the same are finally revised in accordance with the provisions of the said Act in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 9.

An Act further to amend the Dominion Elections Act, chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada.

[Assented to 26th March, 1890.]

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

1. Sections four, fourteen and sixteen of "*The Dominion Elections Act*," chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, as amended by the first three sections of the Act passed in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered eleven, are hereby further amended by inserting after the words "electoral districts of Algoma, in the Province of Ontario," wherever the said words occur in the said amended sections, the words "of Gaspé, in the Province of Quebec." Sections 4, 14 and 16 of R.S. C., c. 8, further amended.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 10.

An Act to prevent the Disclosure of Official Documents and Information.

[Assented to 24th April, 1890]

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

- Wrongfully obtaining information. Entering fortresses, &c.** 1.—(1.) (a.) Every person who, for the purpose of wrongfully obtaining information—
- (i) Enters or is in any part of a place in Canada belonging to Her Majesty, being a fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place, in which part he is not entitled to be ; or—
- Obtaining documents, sketches, plans, &c.** (ii) When lawfully or unlawfully in any such place as aforesaid, either obtains any document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge of anything which he is not entitled to obtain, or takes without lawful authority any sketch or plan ; or—
- Making sketches or plans of fortresses, &c.** (iii.) When outside any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp in Canada, belonging to Her Majesty, takes or attempts to take without authority given by or on behalf of Her Majesty, any sketch or plan of that fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard or camp ; and—
- Communicating information unlawfully obtained.** (b.) Every person who knowingly, having possession of or control over, any such document, sketch, plan, model, or knowledge as has been obtained or taken by means of any act which constitutes an offence against this Act, at any time, wilfully and without lawful authority communicates or attempts to communicate the same to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interests of the State, to be communicated at that time ; and—
- Breach of confidence.** (c.) Every person who, after having been entrusted in confidence by some officer under Her Majesty with any document, sketch, plan, model or information, relating to any such place as aforesaid, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, wilfully, and in breach of such confidence, communicates the same when, in the interests of the State, it ought not to be communicated,—

Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction is liable to imprisonment for one year, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine : Misdemeanor.
Penalty.

(2.) Every person who, having possession of any document, sketch, plan, model or information relating to any fortress, arsenal, factory, dockyard, camp, ship, office or other like place belonging to Her Majesty, or to the naval or military affairs of Her Majesty, in whatever manner the same has been obtained or taken, at any time wilfully communicates the same to any person to whom he knows the same ought not, in the interests of the State, to be communicated at that time, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the same punishment as if he committed an offence under the foregoing provisions of this section : Communicating information obtained in any manner.

(3.) Every person who commits any act declared by this section to be a misdemeanor, if he intended to communicate to a foreign State any information, document, sketch, plan, model or knowledge obtained or taken by him, or entrusted to him as aforesaid, or if he communicates the same to any agent of a foreign State, is guilty of a felony, and liable to imprisonment for life. Intention to communicate to foreign state makes offence a felony.

2. Every person who, by means of his holding, or having held an office under Her Majesty, has lawfully or unlawfully, either obtained possession of or control over any document, sketch, plan or model, or acquired any information, and at any time corruptly or contrary to his official duty, communicates or attempts to communicate such document, sketch, plan, model or information to any person to whom the same ought not, in the interests of the State, or otherwise in the public interest, to be communicated at that time, is guilty of a breach of official trust; and— Communicating information acquired by holding office.

(a.) If the communication was made, or attempted to be made, to a foreign State, is guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life; and— When felony.
Penalty.

(b.) In any other case is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for one year, or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or to both imprisonment and fine : When misdemeanor.
Penalty.

(2.) This section shall apply to a person holding a contract with Her Majesty, or with any department of the Government of the United Kingdom, or of the Government of Canada or of any Province, or with the holder of any office under Her Majesty as such holder, where such contract involves an obligation of secrecy, and to any person employed by any person or body of persons holding such a contract, who is under a like obligation of secrecy, as if the person holding the contract, and the person so employed were respectively holder of an office under Her Majesty. Application of section.

3. Every person who incites or counsels, or attempts to procure, another person to commit an offence under this Act, is guilty Inciting or counselling offence a misdemeanor.

guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to the same punishment as if he had himself committed the offence.

Consent of Attorney General necessary for prosecution.

4. A prosecution for an offence against this Act shall not be instituted except by or with the consent of the Attorney General of Canada or of the Province within which such offence is committed.

Interpretation clause.

“Place belonging to Her Majesty.”

5. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
Any reference to a place belonging to Her Majesty includes a place belonging to any department of the Government of the United Kingdom, or of the Government of Canada or of any Province, whether the place is or is not actually vested in Her Majesty;

“Communication.”

Expressions referring to communications include any communication, whether in whole or in part, and whether the document, sketch, plan, model or information itself or the substance or effect thereof only be communicated;

“Document.”

The expression “document” includes part of a document;

“Model.”

The expression “model” includes design, pattern and specimen;

“Sketch.”

The expression “sketch” includes any photograph or other mode of representation of any place or thing;

“Office under Her Majesty.”

The expression “office under Her Majesty,” includes any office or employment in or under any department of the Government of the United Kingdom, or of the Government of Canada or of any Province.

Offender may be punished under other provisions of law.

6. This Act shall not exempt any person from any proceeding for an offence which is punishable at common law, or by military or naval law, or under any Act of Parliament other than this Act, so, however, that no person be punished twice for the same offence.

Short title.

7. This Act may be cited as “*The Official Secrets Act, 1890.*”

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. II.

An Act respecting the Department of The Geological Survey.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. In this Act the expression "Department" means the Department of The Geological Survey hereby constituted. Interpretation.
2. There shall be a Department of the Civil Service which shall be called "The Geological Survey," over which the Minister of the Interior shall preside; and the said Minister shall have the management and control of the Department. Department constituted.
Minister of Interior to preside.
3. The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be the Deputy Head and Director of the Department and such other officers, clerks and servants as are required for the proper conduct of the business of the Department, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure, and shall be appointed and classified under Schedule A of "The Civil Service Act"; and in accordance with and under the terms of Section six of the said Act. Staff of department.
To be under "The Civil Service Act."
2. Such officers of the Department as are continuously engaged in the prosecution of original scientific work or investigation shall be classified as technical officers, under class (b) of Schedule A of "The Civil Service Act," and the Governor in Council may cause to be prepared a list of such officers of the Department as are considered to be entitled to be thus classified with any designations that may be deemed expedient to indicate the scientific work in which they may be engaged. Technical officers.
Governor in Council may confer designations.
4. No person shall, after the passing of this Act, be appointed to this Department under class (b) of Schedule A of "The Civil Service Act," unless— Qualification requisite in certain cases.
 - (a.) He is a Science Graduate of either a Canadian or foreign University or of the Mining School of London or the Graduates of certain institutions.
Ecole

Ecole des Mines of Paris or of some other recognized science school of standing equal to that of the said universities and schools, or a graduate of the Royal Military College, and in each case only after having served a probation of not less than two years in the scientific work of the Department; or unless—

Service in Department.

Experience elsewhere.

(b.) He has served a probation of not less than five years in the scientific work of the Department; or unless—

(c.) He has had experience for the same number of years in similar work, official or otherwise, elsewhere.

Objects.

5. The duties, objects and purposes of the Department shall be :—

Geology, mines, natural history, &c.

(a.) To make a full and scientific examination and survey of the geological structure, mineralogy, mines and mining resources of Canada and of its fauna and flora;

Collections and arrangements thereof.

(b.) To maintain a museum of geological and natural history and to collect, classify and arrange for exhibition in the museum of the Department such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of the geology, mineralogy and mining resources of Canada; to collect, study and report on the fauna and flora of Canada; to carry on chemical and palæontological investigations, and to make such other researches as will best tend to ensure the carrying into effect the objects and purposes of this Act;

Maps, &c.

(c.) To prepare and publish such maps, plans, sections, diagrams and drawings as are necessary to illustrate and elucidate the reports of surveys and investigations;

Statistics.

(d.) To collect and to publish, as soon as may be after the close of the calendar year, full statistics of the mineral production and of the mining and metallurgical industry of Canada; to study the facts relating to water supply, both for irrigation and for domestic purposes, and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian or other wells, and of mines and mining works in Canada.

Water supply.

Reports.

6. The Deputy Head and Director of the Department shall, as soon as may be after the close of each calendar year, make a summary report, to the Minister, of the proceedings and work of the Department for the year, and shall also furnish final and detailed reports, to be issued from time to time in such manner and form as the Minister directs; and the Minister shall cause the same to be laid before Parliament, with such remarks, explanations and recommendations as he thinks proper.

To be submitted to Parliament.

Enlargement of museum.

7. The Department shall be furnished with such books, instruments and apparatus as are necessary for scientific reference and for the prosecution of the survey; and the Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause the enlargement of the museum, and the distribution of duplicate specimens to scientific, literary and educational institutions in Canada and other countries,

countries, and also the distribution or sale of the publications, maps and other documents issued by the Department.

Distribution of specimens and publications.

8. The Minister may, for the purpose of obtaining a basis for the representation of the geological features of any part of Canada, cause such measurements and observations and physiographic, exploratory and reconnaissance surveys to be made as may be necessary for or in connection with the preparation of geological maps, sketches, plans, sections or diagrams.

Surveys.

9. Persons employed in one section of the Department may be directed by the Minister to perform any duty in or with respect to any other section.

Duties of employees.

10. No person employed in or under the Department shall—

Employees not to deal with public lands.

(a.) Purchase any Dominion or Provincial lands except under authority of the Governor in Council ;

(b.) Locate military or bounty land warrants, or land scrip, or act as agent of any other person in such behalf ;

(c.) Disclose to any person, except his superior officer, any discovery made by him or by any other officer of the Department, or any other information in his possession in relation to matters under the control of the Department or to Dominion or Provincial lands, until such discovery or information has been reported to the Minister of the Interior, and his permission for such disclosure has been obtained ;

Nor to disclose information obtained.

(d.) Make investigations or reports relating to the value of the property of individuals, nor hold any pecuniary interest, direct or indirect, in any mine, mineral lands, mining works or timber limits in Canada.

Work for individuals.

Interest in mines, &c.

11. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to invalidate or interfere with the commissions, as assistant directors, heretofore issued under Orders in Council to certain members of the scientific staff.

Saving.

12. This Act shall be substituted for chapter twenty-three of the Revised Statutes, respecting the Geological and Natural History Survey of Canada, which is hereby repealed.

R.S.C. c. 23, repealed.

13. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Date of coming into force of Act.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 12.

An Act to amend "The Copyright Act."

[Assented to 24th April, 1890.]

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

R.S.C., c. 62,
s. 11 amended.

1. Section nineteen of "*The Copyright Act*" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section :—

Jurisdiction
of Exchequer
Court.

"3. The Exchequer Court of Canada shall be a competent court within the meaning of this Act, and shall have jurisdiction to adjudicate upon any question arising under this section, upon information in the name of the Attorney General of Canada, and at the relation of any party interested."

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend "The Patent Act."

[Assented to 24th April, 1890.]

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

1. Sub-section one of section thirty-four of "*The Patent Act*" is hereby repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 61,
s. 34 amended.

"34. Any person who desires to impeach any patent issued under this Act, may obtain a sealed and certified copy of the patent and of the petition, affidavit, specification and drawings thereunto relating, and may have the same filed in the office of the prothonotary or clerk of the Superior Court for Lower Canada in Quebec, or of any of the divisions of the High Court of Justice for Ontario, or of the Supreme Court in Nova Scotia, or of the Supreme Court in New Brunswick, or of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Prince Edward Island, or of the Supreme Court in British Columbia, or of the Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba, or of the Supreme Court in the North-West Territories, according to the domicile elected by the patentee, as aforesaid, or in the office of the registrar of the Exchequer Court of Canada,—which courts, respectively, shall adjudicate on the matter and decide as to costs; and if the domicile elected by the patentee is in the District of Keewatin, the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba shall have jurisdiction until there is a superior court in such District, after which such superior court shall have jurisdiction."

Proceedings
for impeach-
ment of
patent.

Section 3
amended.

Patent con-
ditional as to
manufacture
in Canada.

2. Sub-section one of section thirty-seven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"37. Every patent granted under this Act shall be subject and be expressed to be subject to the condition that such patent and all the rights and privileges thereby granted shall cease and determine, and that the patent shall be null and void, at the end of two years from the date thereof, unless the

Importation
prohibited
after certain
time.

Jurisdiction of
other courts
not affected.

Section 39
amended.

Section 49
amended.

the patentee or his legal representatives or his assignee, within that period or any authorized extension thereof, commences and, after such commencement, continuously carries on in Canada the construction or manufacture of the invention patented, in such manner that any person desiring to use it may obtain it, or cause it to be made for him, at a reasonable price, at some manufactory or establishment for making or constructing it, in Canada, —and that such patent shall be void if, after the expiration of twelve months from the granting thereof or any authorized extension of such period, the patentee or his legal representatives or his assignee for the whole or a part of his interest in the patent, imports, or causes to be imported into Canada, the invention for which the patent is granted; and any difference which arises as to whether a patent has or has not become null and void under the provisions of this section may be adjudicated upon by the Exchequer Court of Canada,—which court shall have jurisdiction, upon information in the name of the Attorney-General of Canada, and at the relation of any person interested, to decide any such question: provided that this section shall not be held to take away or affect the jurisdiction which any court, other than the Exchequer Court of Canada, possesses.”

3. The thirty-ninth section of the said Act is hereby amended by adding after the word “assignment” in the eleventh line thereof, the words, “or any other document affecting or relating to a patent.”

4. The forty-ninth section of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “another patent of the like tenor, date and effect” and substituting therefor the words “a certified copy thereof.”

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 14.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs.

[Assented to 26th March, 1890.]

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

1. Section eleven of "*An Act respecting Trade Marks and Industrial Designs*," chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 63,
s. 11 repealed
new section.

"11. If any person makes application to register, as his own, any trade mark which has already been registered, and the Minister of Agriculture is not satisfied that such person is undoubtedly entitled to the exclusive use of such trade mark, the Minister shall cause all persons interested in the matter to be notified that the question is one for decision by the Exchequer Court of Canada: no further proceedings shall be had or taken concerning such application until the rights of the parties have been declared and adjudged by the said court, or until the parties have agreed among themselves as to their respective rights."

Decision of
doubtful cases

2. Any question arising under the preceding section may be adjudicated upon by the Exchequer Court of Canada, and the said Court shall have jurisdiction, upon information in the name of the Attorney-General of Canada, and at the relation of any party interested as aforesaid, to declare the rights of the contesting claimants with respect to such trade mark, and may make rules and orders to regulate the practice and procedure in cases arising under this Act:

Exchequer
Court to have
jurisdiction.

2. The Minister shall be guided, in dealing with such trade mark, by the decree, order or judgment of the said court:

Action of
Minister.

3. This section shall not be held to take away or affect the jurisdiction as to any question arising thereunder which any court other than the Exchequer Court of Canada possesses.

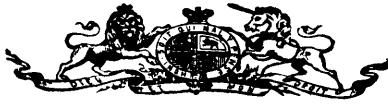
Concurrent
jurisdiction

3.

Correction of errors.

3. Errors in registering trade marks and oversights in respect to conflicting registrations of trade marks may be corrected by the Exchequer Court of Canada, upon proceedings instituted therein in the manner provided in section one of this Act.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 15.

An Act to provide for the collection and publishing of
Labor Statistics.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. There shall be a branch of the Department of Agriculture known as the “Bureau of Labor Statistics;” and the Minister of Agriculture for the time being shall be the Commissioner of Labor Statistics. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, appoint an officer who shall be called the “Assistant Commissioner of Labor Statistics,” shall hold office during pleasure, and shall receive a salary to be determined by the Governor in Council. Assistant Commissioner.

3. The duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, classify and arrange, and present in quarterly bulletins and in yearly reports to Parliament, statistics relating to all kinds of labor in Canada; and such statistics may be classified in the manner set forth in the schedule to this Act. Duties of Commissioner.

4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioner to collect from Dominion, provincial and municipal officers, and from all officers of any public institutions in the nature of Boards of Trade, Harbor Commissioners, and of all Trades’ Unions, Mutual Benefit Associations, Master Builders’ Associations, and other Workingmen’s Associations, all the information in their power necessary to assist in carrying out the objects of this Act; and he may for that purpose examine witnesses upon oath; and the evidence so taken shall be filed and preserved in the office of the Commissioner. Information from public officers and others. Examination of witnesses.

5. The sum of ten thousand dollars per annum is hereby appropriated out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the expenses of the Bureau, including the cost of printing the annual report of the Commissioner, but not including the salary of the Assistant Commissioner. Expenses of bureau.

Interpreta-
tion.

6. This Act shall be construed as enacted in addition to and not in derogation of chapter fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Statistics."

SCHEDULE.

CLASSIFICATION OF STATISTICS.

- (a.) Agriculture :
- (b.) Mining :
- (c.) Mechanical and manufacturing industries :
- (d.) Transportation :
- (e.) Clerical and all other skilled and unskilled labor :
- (f.) The amount of cash capital invested in lands, buildings and machinery, respectively ; and the means of production and distribution generally :
- (g.) The number, age, sex and condition of persons employed ; the nature of their employment ; the extent to which the apprenticeship system prevails in the various industries requiring skilled labor ; the number of hours of labor per day ; the average time of employment per annum, and the net wages received in each of the industries and employments in Canada :
- (h.) The number and condition of the unemployed, and their age, sex, and nationality, together with the cause of their idleness :
- (i.) The sanitary condition of lands, workshops and dwellings ; the number and size of rooms occupied by workers, etc. ; the cost of fuel, rent, food, clothing and water in each locality in Canada ; also the extent to which labor-saving processes are employed, the extent to which they displace hand labor, and their effect on the wages of adult laborers :
- (j.) The number and condition of the Chinese in Canada ; their social and sanitary habits ; the number of married and of single ; the number employed, and the nature of their employment ; the average wages per day in each employment, and the gross amount yearly ; the amount expended by them in rent, food and clothing, and in what proportion such amounts are expended for foreign and home productions respectively ; to what extent their labor comes into competition with the other industrial classes of Canada :
- (k.) The number and condition of, and the nature of the employment of the inmates of prisons, county jails and reformatory institutions in Canada, and to what extent their employment comes into competition with the labor of mechanics, artisans, and laborers outside of these institutions :
- (l.) A description of the different kinds of labor organizations in existence in Canada, and what they accomplish in favor of the classes for whose benefit they are organized :
- (m.) All such other information as the Commissioner deems essential to further the objects of this Act.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 16.

An Act to amend "The Seamen's Act," Chapter seventy-four of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. Section one hundred and eighteen of "The Seamen's Act," chapter seventy-four of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by striking out the following words in the fourth and fifth lines thereof: "or be removed by *certiorari* or otherwise into any of Her Majesty's superior courts of record":

Section 118 of R.S.C., c. 74, amended.

2. Provided always, that proceedings upon any conviction or order shall not be stayed, by reason of any application to remove such conviction or order to a superior court or of any notice of such application, unless the court or judge, to whom the application is made or is to be made, shall order such stay of proceedings upon special cause shown. But if no judge, having jurisdiction in respect of writs of *certiorari*, is resident at or near the place where any conviction or order is made, a county court judge, of the county or district wherein such place is situate, shall have power to hear and determine any application for a stay of proceedings upon such conviction or order.

Proviso.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 17.

An Act to amend "The Steamboat Inspection Act," chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

Safety-valves and boiler cocks.

Repeal of ss. 21 and 22, R.S.C., c. 78.

1. The Governor in Council may make rules and regulations, from time to time, respecting safety valves and boiler cocks and all matters connected with the construction, working and inspection thereof; and such rules and regulations, after publication in the *Canada Gazette*, shall have like force and effect as if herein enacted; and from and after such publication sections twenty-one and twenty-two of "The Steamboat Inspection Act" shall be repealed.

S. 41, sub-s. 1, amended.

Certificates to foreigners.

2. Sub-section one of section forty-one of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following proviso thereto :— "But such applicant, if not a British subject, shall only be entitled to a certificate if, in addition to the qualifications required by this Act, he has been domiciled in Canada for at least three years. And service as engineer of any class upon any steamboat, ship or vessel registered in Great Britain or Canada, shall be deemed to constitute a domicile in Canada while so serving."

S. 41, sub-s. 8 repealed and new provision.

Revocation of certificate for cause.

3. Sub-section eight of the said section forty-one is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— "8. The certificate of any such engineer may be suspended or revoked by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries upon proof of negligence, unskilfulness or drunkenness, or in consequence of the finding of a coroner's inquest, and may also be suspended or revoked by the said Minister for any other cause, provided such other cause is deemed sufficient by the said Minister and is certified as such by him :"

S. 41, sub-s. 9 repealed and new provision.

4. Sub-section nine of the said section forty-one is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

“ 9. No person, who does not hold a certificate as provided by this Act, shall keep watch as engineer on any steamboat on which the person employed or serving as engineer is required by law to hold such certificate :”

No person without certificate to keep watch as engineer.

5. The Governor in Council may make rules and regulations, from time to time, respecting the qualifications necessary to entitle a person to an engineer's certificate ; and such rules and regulations, after publication in the *Canada Gazette*, shall have like force and effect as if herein enacted ; and from and after such publication section forty-four of the said Act shall be repealed.

Engineers' certificates.

Repeal of s. 44.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 18.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Harbor
of Pictou.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

46 V., c. 42,
s. 1 repealed.

Exemption of
certain ships
from harbor
dues.

1. Section one of the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter forty-two, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof it is hereby enacted that the harbor dues imposed by the Act thirty-sixth Victoria, chapter sixty-three, shall not be payable on any ship exceeding forty tons register more than three times in any calendar year, beginning on the first day of January and ending on the thirty-first day of December, whatever may be the number of times she enters the said harbor of Pictou during the year.

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Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 19.

An Act respecting Fishing Vessels of the United States of America.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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 authorize the issue of licenses to United States fishing vessels, enabling them to enter any port on the Atlantic coast of the Dominion of Canada, during the calendar year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for the following purposes:—
 - (a.) The purchase of bait, ice, seines, lines, and all other supplies and outfits; For what purposes.
 - (b.) The transhipment of catch, and the shipping of crews: Fees, conditions, &c.
2. The fee for such licenses shall be one dollar and fifty cents per ton, and the terms and conditions thereof shall be determined by the Governor in Council.
2. All licenses issued by the Government of Newfoundland, granting to United States fishing vessels the privilege of entering the ports of Newfoundland for the purposes hereinabove mentioned, shall be valid in Canadian ports, whenever licenses issued by the Dominion of Canada to such vessels shall be valid for the said purposes in the ports of Newfoundland. Newfoundland licenses when valid in Canadian ports.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 20.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

- Section 1 of R.S.C., c. 33, repealed; new section.
- Interpretation.
- “N.e.s.”
- “N.o.p.”
- “Free on board.”
- “Gallon.”
- “Ton.”
- “Proof” or “proof spirits.”
- “Gauge.”
- “In diameter.”
- “Sheet.”
- “Plate.”
- Interpretation.
- 1.** Section one of chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, intituled “*An Act respecting the Duties of Customs,*” is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—
- “**1.** In this Act, or in any other Act relating to the Customs, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- “(a.) The initials ‘n.e.s.’ represent and have the meaning of the words ‘not elsewhere specified;’
- “(b.) The initials ‘n.o.p.’ represent and have the meaning of the words ‘not otherwise provided for;’
- “(c.) The initials ‘f.o.b.’ represent and have the meaning of the words ‘free on board;’
- “(d.) The expression ‘gallon’ means an Imperial gallon;
- “(e.) The expression ‘ton’ means two thousand pounds avoirdupois;
- “(f.) The expression ‘proof’ or ‘proof spirits,’ when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of the strength of proof as ascertained by Sikes’ Hydrometer;
- “(g.) The expression ‘gauge,’ when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by Stubbs’ Standard Gauge;
- “(h.) The expression ‘in diameter,’ when applied to tubing, means the actual inside diameter measurement;
- “(i.) The expression ‘sheet’ when applied to metals, means a sheet or plate not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness;
- “(j.) The expression ‘plate’ when applied to metals, means a plate or sheet more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness.”
- 2.** The expressions mentioned in section two of “*The Customs Act,*” as amended by section two of “*The Customs Amendment*”

ment Act, 1888," whenever they occur in this Act, or in any other Act relating to the Customs, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the said sections two; and any power conferred upon the Governor in Council by "*The Customs Act*" to transfer dutiable goods to the list of goods which may be imported free of duty is not, by this Act, abrogated or impaired.

Saving certain power of Gov. in Council.

3. Sub-section one of section five of chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, "*An Act respecting the Duties of Customs*," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 5 amended.

5. The importation of any goods enumerated in Schedule D is hereby prohibited, and any such goods if imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown, and shall be forthwith destroyed,—and any person importing any such goods shall, in each case, incur a penalty of two hundred dollars."

Prohibited goods.

4. Section seven of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end thereof: "Provided, that this section shall not apply to the export, under such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, of any carcass or part thereof of any deer raised or bred by any person, company or association of persons upon his or their own lands."

Section 7 amended.

As to export of carcass of certain deer.

5. All medicinal or toilet preparations imported for completing the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient or ingredients, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprietary or trade name, shall be, irrespective of cost, valued for duty and duty paid thereon at the ordinary market value, in the country whence imported, of the completed preparation, when put up and labelled under such proprietary or trade name, less the actual cost of labor and material used or expended in Canada in completing the manufacture thereof or of putting up or of labelling the same.

Value for duty of medicinal or toilet preparations imported for certain purposes.

6. Regulations respecting the manner in which molasses and syrups shall be sampled and tested for the purpose of determining the classes to which they shall belong with reference to the duty chargeable thereon shall be made by the Minister of Customs; and the instruments and appliances necessary for such determination shall be designated by him and supplied to such officers as are by him charged with the duty of sampling and testing such molasses and syrups; and the decision of any officer (to whom is so assigned the testing of such articles) as to the duties to which they are subject under the tariff shall be final and conclusive, unless upon appeal to the Commissioner of Customs within thirty days from the rendering of such decision, such decision is, with the approval of the Minister, changed; and the decision of the Commissioner with such approval shall be final.

Molasses and syrups, determination of duty on.

Certain Canadian exports to be free of duty if re-imported.

7. Any goods or packages being the growth, produce or manufacture of Canada, and having been exported therefrom and intended to be returned, may be admitted free of duty on being re-imported into Canada, provided such goods or packages were entered for exportation, and branded or marked by a collector or proper officer of Customs, and fully identified by the collector or proper officer at the port or place where they are so re-imported; and provided further, that the property in such goods or packages has continued in the same person or persons by whom they were exported, and that such re-importation takes place within one year of the exportation thereof.

Drawback on imported Indian corn.

8. On imported Indian corn, to be kiln-dried and ground into meal for human food, or ground into meal and kiln-dried for such use, under such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, there may be allowed a drawback of ninety per cent of the duty paid.

Penalty for having blank invoice with certificate of correctness.

9. Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into Canada, or who, being in Canada, has in his possession, any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any certificate purporting to show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

Certain duties of Customs imposed.

10. The duties of Customs imposed by chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting the Duties of Customs," on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively, and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty in this section mentioned and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say:—

1. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of one cent. The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent. of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council 15c. p. gall. & 1c. add'l.
2. Acid, acetic and pyroligneous of any strength, when imported by dyers, calico printers or manufacturers

- manufacturers of acetates or colors, for exclusive use in dyeing or printing, or for the manufacture of such acetates or colors in their own factories, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council, a duty of twenty-five cents per gallon and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25c. p. gall. and 20 p.c.
3. Acid phosphate, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
4. Precious stones, n.e.s., polished but not set or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
5. Animals, living, viz.:—Cattle and sheep, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
6. Live hogs, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
7. Artificial flowers, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 25 p.c.
8. Feathers of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
9. Axle grease, one cent per pound..... 1c. p. lb.
10. Barrels, containing petroleum or its products or any mixtures of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, forty cents each..... 40c. each.
11. Surgical belts or trusses and suspensory bandages of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
12. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink, and shoe, harness and leather dressing, and harness soap, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*... 30 p.c.
13. Advertising pamphlets, pictures and pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals, illustrated price lists, advertising calendars, advertising almanacs, tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion plates, and all chromos, chromotypes, oleographs, photographs and other cards, pictures or artistic work of similar kinds, produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, whether for business or advertising purposes or not, printed or stamped on paper, cardboard or other material, n.e.s., six cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 6c. p. lb. and 20 p.c.
14. Geographical, topographical and astronomical maps, charts and globes, n.e.s., twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
15. Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
16. Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts, and all similar

- work unsigned, and bill heads, envelopes, receipts, cards and other commercial blank forms, printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
17. Bookbinders' tools and implements, including ruling machines, and bookbinders' cloth, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
18. Fancy work boxes, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes, manicure cases, perfume cases, toilet cases and fancy cases for smokers' sets, and all similar fancy articles made of bone, shell, horn, ivory, wood, leather, plush, satin, silk, satinette or paper; dolls and toys of all kinds, including sewing machines, when of not more than two dollars in value, and toy whips; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terracotta or composition; statuettes, and bead ornaments, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
19. Brass in strips for printers' rules, not finished, and brass in strips or sheets, of less than four inches in width, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p.c.
20. Braces or suspenders and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
21. Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, seventeen and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 17½ p.c.
22. Wheat flour, seventy-five cents per barrel.... 75c. p. brl.
23. Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn, ten cents per gross and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.. 10 c. p. gr. and 20 p.c.
24. Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition, five cents per gross and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 5c. p. gr. and 20 p.c.
25. Carpeting, matting and mats of hemp; carpet linings and stair pads, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
26. Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette holders and cases for the same, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
27. Clocks and clock cases of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
28. Clock springs and clock movements other than for tower clocks, complete or in parts, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
29. Horse clothing, shaped, n.o.p., thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
30. Cocoa mats and matting, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.

31. Cocoa paste and chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, not sweetened, four cents per pound.....	4 c. per lb.
32. Cocoa paste and chocolate and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, five cents per pound.....	5 c. per lb.
33. Extract of coffee or substitutes therefor of all kinds, five cents per pound.....	5 c. per lb.
34. Collars of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, twenty-four cents per dozen and thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	24c. p. doz. and 30 p.c.
35. Combs for dress and toilet of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.
36. Colored fabrics, woven in whole or in part of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or jute yarn, or of part jute and part cotton yarn or other material except silk, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.
37. Non-elastic webbing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p.c.
38. Elastic webbing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.
39. Old and scrap copper, copper in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots and sheathing not planished or coated, and copper seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p.c.
40. Copper, all manufactures of, n.e.s., thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.
41. Copper in sheets or strips of less than four inches in width, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 p.c.
42. Cotton cordage and cotton braided cords, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.
43. Cordage of all kinds, n.e.s., one and one-quarter cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	1¼c. p. lb. and 10 p.c.
44. Cotton denims, drillings, bed-tickings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton flannels, flannelettes, cotton tennis cloth or striped zephyrs, ducks and drills, dyed or colored, checked and striped shirtings, cottonades, Kentucky jeans, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description, two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	2c. p. sq. yd. and 15 p. c.
45. Cotton sewing thread in hanks, black, bleached or unbleached, three and six cord, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	12½ p.c.
46. Jeans and coutils when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in their own factories, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 p.c.
47. Cuffs of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, four cents per pair and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	4c. p. pair and 30 p.c.

48. Curtains when made up, trimmed or un-trimmed, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
49. Hammocks and lawn tennis nets and other like articles manufactured of twine, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
50. Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, earthenware tiles, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
51. Feathers, viz. : Ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p.c.
52. Feathers, viz. : Ostrich and vulture, dressed, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.... 35 p.c.
53. Apples, forty cents per barrel, including the duty on the barrel..... 40c. p. bl.
54. Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, n.e.s., three cents per pound—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 3c. p. lb.
55. Cherries and currants, one cent per quart.... 1c. p. qt.
56. Cranberries, plums and quinces, thirty cents per bushel..... 30c. p. bush.
57. Peaches, n.o.p., one cent per pound—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 1c. p. lb.
58. Gas meters, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. 35 p.c.
59. Crystal and decorated glass table-ware made expressly for mounting with silver-plated trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of plated ware, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
60. Glass carboys and demijohns, empty or filled, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
61. Lamp, gas light and electric light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, side-lights and head-lights, globes for lanterns, lamps, electric lights and gas lights, n.e.s., thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
62. Common and colorless window glass; and plain colored, stained or tinted or muffled glass in sheets, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* 20 p.c.
63. Ornamental figured, and enamelled colored glass; painted and vitrified glass; figured, enamelled and obscured white glass; and rough rolled plate glass, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 25 p.c.
64. Stained glass windows, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
65. Silvered glass, thirty per cent. *ad valorem* 30 p.c.

66. Silvered glass, bevelled, thirty-five per cent.
ad valorem 35 p.c.
67. Plate glass, not colored, in panes of not over thirty square feet each, six cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional..... 6c. p.sq.ft. & 2c. p. sq. ft. add'l.
68. Plate glass in panes of over thirty and not over seventy square feet each, eight cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional..... 8c. p. sq. ft. and 2c.p.sq. ft. add'l.
69. Plate glass in panes of over seventy square feet each, nine cents per square foot; and when bevelled, two cents per square foot additional 9c. p. sq. ft. and 2c.p.sq. ft. add'l.
70. Imitation porcelain shades and colored glass shades, not figured, painted, enamelled or engraved, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
71. All other glass and manufactures of glass, n.o.p., including bent plate glass, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
72. Gloves and mitts of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
73. Gold and silver leaf, and Dutch or schlag metal leaf, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
74. Gun, rifle and pistol cartridges; cartridge cases of all kinds and materials; percussion caps, and gun wads of all kinds, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
75. Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s., thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
76. Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations and adulterations thereof, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
77. India rubber boots and shoes with tops or uppers of cloth or of material other than rubber, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 35 p.c.
78. India rubber boots and shoes and other manufactures of India rubber, n. e. s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
79. Corset clasps, spoon clasps or busks, blanks, busks, side steels and other corset steels, whether plain, japanned, lacquered, tinned or covered with paper or cloth; also back, bone or corset wires, covered with paper or cloth, cut to lengths and tipped with brass or tin, or untipped, or in coils, five cents per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. 5c. p. lb and 30 p.c.
80. Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of iron or steel, two dollars per ton \$2 p. ton.

81. Builders', cabinet-makers', harness-makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, carriage hardware, locks, butts and hinges, n.e.s., saws of all kinds, and tools of all kinds, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
82. Fire-arms, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
83. Surgical and dental instruments of all kinds, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* 20 p.c.
84. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter to two inches inclusive in diameter, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and petroleum refineries, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
85. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, nut and bolt blanks, T and strap hinges and hinge blanks, n.e.s., one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. p. lb and 25 p.c.
86. Jellies, jams and preserves, n.e.s., five cents per pound..... 5c. p. lb.
87. Laces, braids, fringes, embroideries, cords, tassels, and bracelets; braids, chains or cords of hair; lace collars and all similar goods, lace nets and nettings of cotton, silk, linen or other materials, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
88. Lard, tried or rendered, three cents per pound—the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty 3c. p. lb.
89. Lard, untried, two cents per pound—the weight of the package, when of tin, to be included in the weight for duty..... 2c. p. lb.
90. Lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground, five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 5 p.c.
91. Lead pipe and lead shot, one and one-half cents per pound. 1½c. p. lb.
92. Leather-board and leatheroid, three cents per pound 3c. p. lb.
93. Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p.c.
94. Belting leather and upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned but not dressed, waxed or glazed, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*; if dressed, waxed or glazed, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
95. Glove leathers when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their factories in

- the manufacture of gloves, viz., kid, buck, deer, antelope and waterhog, tanned or dressed, colored or uncolored, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
96. Belting of leather or other material, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
97. Liquorice paste, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
98. Liquorice in rolls or sticks, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
99. Extract of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal purposes, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. 25 p.c.
100. Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
101. Barrelled pork, in brine, made from the sides of heavy hogs after the hams and shoulders are cut off, and containing not more than 16 pieces to the barrel of 200 lbs. weight, one and one-half cents per pound,—the barrel containing the same to be free of duty 1½c. p. lb.
102. Meats, fresh or salted, n.e.s., three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
103. Salted beef in barrels, two cents per pound, —the barrel containing the same to be free of duty..... 2c. p. lb.
104. Dried or smoked meats and meats preserved in any other way than by being salted or pickled, n.e.s., three cents per pound; if imported in tins the weight to include the weight of the tin..... 3c. p. lb.
105. Milk food and other similar preparations, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
106. Mucilage, and liquid glue, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
107. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, one and one quarter cents per pound..... 1¼c. p. lb.
108. Lubricating oils composed wholly or in part of petroleum and costing less than thirty cents per gallon, seven and one-fifth cents per gallon..... 7½c. p. gall.
109. Oil cloth and oiled silk, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, india-rubbered, flocked or coated, n.o.p., five cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 5c. p. sq. yd and 15 p.c.
110. Opium (crude), one dollar per pound, the weight to include the weight of the ball or covering..... \$1 p. lb.
111. Paintings, prints, engravings, drawings and building plans, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. 20 p.c.

112. Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc white, five per cent. *ad valorem* 5 p.c.
113. Colors, dry, n.e.s., twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
114. Paints and colors, pulped or ground in oil or other liquids, and all liquid, prepared or ready-mixed paints, n.e.s., thirty per cent. *ad valorem* 30 p.c.
115. Paints, ground or mixed in or with either japan, varnish, lacquers, liquid driers, collodion, oil finish or oil varnish; rough stuff and fillers, five cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 5c. p. lb. & 25 p.c.
116. Oxides, ochres and ochrey earths, fire-proofs, umbers and siennas, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, calcined or raw, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
117. Paints and colors, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, one dollar per gallon..... \$1 p. gall.
118. Paper hangings or wall paper in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths, of the following descriptions, viz. :—
- (a.) Brown blanks and white blanks, printed on plain ungrounded paper, two cents..... 2c.
- (b.) White papers, grounded papers, and satins, not hand-made. three cents..... 3c.
- (c.) Single print bronzes and colored bronzes, six cents..... 6c.
- (d.) Embossed bronzes, eight cents..... 8c.
- (e.) Colored borders, narrow, and colored borders, wide, six cents..... 6c.
- (f.) Bronze borders, narrow, and bronze borders, wide, fourteen cents..... 14c.
- (g.) Embossed borders, fifteen cents..... 15c.
- (h.) All other paper hangings or wall paper, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
119. Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p.c.
120. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p.c.
121. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 25 p.c.
122. Paraffine wax, stearic acid and stearine of all kinds, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
123. Lead pencils of all kinds, in wood or otherwise, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.

124. Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz. :—Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p.c.
125. Photographic dry plates, nine cents per square foot..... 9c. p. sq. ft.
126. Albumenized paper chemically prepared for photographers' use, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
127. Pickles in bottle, forty cents per gallon, including the duty on the bottles ; and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart..... 40c. p. gall.
128. Pickles in jars, pottles or other similar vessels, forty cents per gallon on the ascertained quantity,—the duty to include the duty on the jar, pottle or other vessel..... 40c. p. gall.
129. Pickles in bulk in vinegar or in vinegar and mustard, thirty-five cents per gallon, and in brine or salt, twenty-five cents per gallon.. 35c. p. gall.
25c. p. gall.
130. Plumbago, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p.c.
131. Plumbago, all manufactures of, n.e.s., thirty per cent. *ad valorem* 30 p.c.
132. Printing presses and printing machines, such only as are used in newspaper, book and job printing offices ; folding machines and paper cutters used in printing and bookbinding establishments, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
133. Lithographic presses, ten per cent. *ad valorem* 10 p.c.
134. Prunella for boots and shoes, and cotton netting for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
135. Woollen netting for the lining of boots, shoes and gloves, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. 25 p.c.
136. Red and yellow prussiate of potash, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p.c.
137. Rubber belting, hose, packing, mats and matting, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, five cents per pound, and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 5c. p. lb. and 15 p.c.
138. Sauces and catsups in bottle, forty cents per gallon, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* ;

- and each bottle holding less than one-half pint shall be dutiable as containing one-half pint, and each bottle holding more than one-half pint but not more than one pint shall be dutiable as containing one pint, and each bottle holding more than one pint but not more than one quart shall be dutiable as containing one quart..... 40c. p. gall. and 20 p. c.
139. Sauces and catsups in bulk, thirty cents per gallon, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.... 30c. p. gall. and 20 p. c.
140. Soy, ten cents per gallon..... 10c. p. gall.
141. Seeds, viz. :—Garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n. o. p., when in bulk or in large parcels, ten per cent. *ad valorem*; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
142. Shawls and travelling rugs of all kinds and materials except silk, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
143. Sewing and embroidery silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
144. Composition metal for the manufacture of filled gold watch cases, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
145. Slate pencils, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
146. Castile soap, mottled or white, and white soap, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
147. Soap powders, pumice, silver and mineral soaps, sapolio and other like articles, three cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 3c. p. lb.
148. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. (When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at the rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof,) but all such liquors

shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent. under proof, as follows, viz. :—

- (a.) Ethyl alcohol or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl, or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey, and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p., two dollars..... \$2 p. gall.
- (b.) Amyl alcohol or fusil oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil, two dollars..... \$2 p. gall.
- (c.) Methol alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit, or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirit; absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia, angostura, and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, two dollars..... \$2 p. gall.
- (d.) Spirits and strong waters of any kind mixed with any ingredient or ingredients and being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures, or medicines, n.e.s., two dollars, and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... \$2 p. gall. & 30 p. c.
- (e.) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks weighing not more than four ounces each, fifty per cent. *ad valorem*; when in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, two dollars, and forty per cent. *ad valorem*..... \$2 p. gall. & 40 p. c.
- (f.) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, two dollars, and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.... \$2 p. gall. & 30 p. c.
- (g.) Vermouth and ginger wine, containing not more than forty per cent. of proof spirits, seventy-five cents; if containing more than forty per cent. of proof spirits, two dollars..... 75 c. p. gall. & \$2 p. gall.
- (h.) In all cases where the strength of any of the foregoing articles cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct appli-

cation of the hydrometer, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample, or in such other manner as the Minister of Customs directs.

- 149. Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles, (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), twenty-five cents per gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents until the strength reaches forty per cent. of proof spirits; and in addition thereto, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25c. p. gall. and 3c. p. gall. for each degree from 26 up to 40, and 30 p. c.
- 150. Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, not sweetened or flavored, two cents per pound; when sweetened or flavored, four cents per pound; the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty..... 2 c. p. lb.
- 151. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, n.e.s., and matrices or copper shells of the same, two cents per square inch..... 4 c. p. lb.
- 152. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases, and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid, two-thirds of one cent per square inch..... 2 c. p. sq. in.
- 153. Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partly of metal or celluloid, three-fourths of one cent per square inch, and matrices or copper shells of the same, two cents per square inch..... 2 c. p. sq. in.
- 154. Water limestone or cement stone, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet..... 2 c. p. sq. in.
- 155. Curling stones (so-called) of whatever material made, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
- 156. Molasses derived from raw cane sugar in the process of its manufacture direct from the cane, not refined or filtered or bleached or clarified, testing by the polariscope thirty degrees or over and not over fifty-six degrees,

- degrees, when imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of one and one half cents per gallon, or when not so imported, of four cents per gallon; when testing over fifty-six degrees and imported direct without transshipment from the country of growth and production, a specific duty of six cents per gallon, or when not so imported, of eight cents per gallon; the package in which it is imported to be in all cases exempt from duty. 1½ c. p. gall.
or 4 c.p.gall.

6c. p.gall. or
8 c. p. gall.
157. Syrups, n.e.s., cane-juice, refined syrup, sugar-house syrup, syrup of sugar, syrup of molasses, syrup of sorghum, corn-syrup, glucose syrup and all syrups or molasses produced in the process of manufacture of refined sugars, or in the refining of sugars, or in the refining of molasses, or in the production of molasses sugars, and all bleached, clarified, filtered or refined molasses, a specific duty of one cent per pound and thirty per cent *ad valorem*; and the value for duty shall be the value thereof free on board at the last port of shipment. 1c. p. lb. and
30 p.c.
158. Provided that molasses when imported for or received into any sugar refinery or sugar factory, or syrup or glucose factory, distillery or brewery, shall be subject to an additional duty of five cents per gallon 5c. p. gall.
addn'l.
159. Saccharine or any product containing over one-half of one per cent thereof, ten dollars per pound..... \$10 p. lb.
160. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peels, condensed milk when sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk when sweetened, one and a quarter cents per pound and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1¼c. p. lb.
and 35 p.c.
161. Sweetened biscuits of all kinds, popcorn, preserved ginger, condensed milk not sweetened, and condensed coffee with milk, not sweetened, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. 35 p. c.
162. Telephones and telegraph instruments; telegraph, telephone and electric light cables; electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors and apparatus for electric lights, including incandescent light globes and insulators of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.

163. Stamped tinware, japanned ware, granite ware, enamelled iron ware and galvanized iron ware, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.. 35 p.c.
164. Tinware and manufactures of tin, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p.c.
165. Cut tobacco, forty cents per pound and twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 40c. p.lb. and 12½ p.c.
166. Manufactured tobacco, n.e.s., and snuff, thirty cents per pound and twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30c. p.lb. and 12½ p.c.
167. Picks, mattocks, hammers weighing three pounds each or over, sledges, track tools, wedges or crowbars of iron or steel, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. p.lb. and 25 p. c.
168. Shovels and spades, shovel and spade blanks and iron or steel cut to shape for same, one dollar per dozen and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... \$1 p. doz. and 25 p.c.
169. Trunks, valises, hat-boxes and carpet bags, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
170. Satchels, pocket-books and purses, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
171. Plants, viz :—Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, n.e.s., twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
172. Gooseberry bushes, one cent each..... 1c. each.
173. Grape vines costing ten cents and less, two cents each..... 2c. each.
174. Raspberry and blackberry bushes, one cent each..... 1c. each.
175. Rose bushes, costing twenty cents and less, three cents each 3c. each.
176. Apple trees of all kinds, three cents each..... 3c. each
177. Peach trees, three cents each..... 3c. each
178. Pear trees of all kinds, three cents each..... 3c. each
179. Plum trees of all kinds, three cents each..... 3c. each
180. Cherry trees of all kinds, four cents each..... 4c. each.
181. Quince trees of all kinds, two and one-half cents each..... 2½c. each.
182. Cases for jewels and watches, cases for silver and plated ware, and for cutlery and other like articles, ten cents each and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10c. each & 30 p. c.
183. Cotton twine, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. per lb. & 25 p. c.
184. Twine for harvest binders, of jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
185. Twine of all kinds, n.e.s., thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.

186. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
187. Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.e.s., twenty per cent. *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
188. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, weighing not over one pound each, two cents per can or package, and two cents additional per can or package for each pound or fraction of a pound over one pound in weight—and the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty..... 2c. p. can, & 2c. add'l.
189. Vegetables, when fresh or dry salted, n.e.s., including sweet potatoes and yams, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
190. Velveteens, and cotton velvets and cotton plush, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
191. Veneers of wood, not over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, ten per cent. *ad valorem* 10 p. c.
192. Walking sticks and canes, of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
193. Watches, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*... 25 p. c.
194. Watch cases, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
195. Whips of all kinds, except toy whips, fifty cents per dozen and thirty per cent. *ad valorem* 50c. per doz. and 30 p. c.
196. Wire, of brass or copper, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem* 15 p. c.
197. Wire, covered with cotton, linen, silk or other material, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*... 35 p. c.
198. Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and manufactures of wood, n.e.s., and wood pulp, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
199. Fibre ware, indurated fibre ware, vulcanized fibre ware and all articles of like material, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
200. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of every description, including horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, n.o.p., ten cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10c. per lb. and 25 p. c.
201. Carpets. viz. :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask; carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, n.e.s.; and printed felts and druggets and all other carpets and squares, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 25 p. c.

- 202. Smyrna carpets, mats and rugs, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
- 203. Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of one pound or over but not exceeding fifty pounds, six cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty 6c. per lb.
- 204. Yeast cakes, compressed yeast and baking powders in packages of less than one pound in weight, eight cents per pound, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty 8c. per lb.
- 205. Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds, four cents per pound ... 4c. per lb.
- 206. Wire of all kinds, u.e.s., twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 207. Electric arc light carbons or carbon points, not exceeding twelve inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per thousand, and in proportion for greater or less lengths \$2.50 p.¹⁰⁰⁰
- 208. Uncolored cotton fabrics, viz. :—Scrim and window scrims, cambric cloths, muslin apron checks, brilliants, cords, piques, diapers, lenos, mosquito nettings; Swiss, jaconet and cambric muslins, and plain, striped or checked lawns, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 209. Manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, viz. :—Blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings, felt cloth of every description, n.e.s.; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn, knitted goods, viz. :—shirts and drawers, and hosiery, n.e.s., ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 c. per lb. and 20 p. c.
- 210. Plough plates, mould boards and land sides when cut to shape from rolled sheets of crucible steel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, and being of a greater value than four cents a pound, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 12½ p. c.
- 211. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel and fit only to be re-manufactured, the same having been in actual use, not to include cuttings or clippings which can be used as iron or steel without re-manufacture, two dollars per ton..... \$2 p. ton.

212.	Wrought iron or steel sheet or plate cuttings or clippings, as cut at the rolling mills or ship yards, and fit only for re-rolling and to be used for such purpose only, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
213.	Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than thirty cents per gallon, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
214.	Sulphuric ether, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
215.	Bird cages, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	35 p.c.
216.	Brass and copper nails, rivets and burrs, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.
217.	Boots and shoes, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.
218.	All manufactures of leather, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.
219.	Barrels containing linseed oil, twenty-five cents each	25c. each.
220.	Lime juice, fortified with or containing not more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits, sixty cents per gallon.....	60c. p. gall.
	And when containing more than twenty-five per cent. of proof spirits, two dollars per gallon.....	\$2 per gall.
221.	Lime juice, sweetened, and fruit syrups, n.o.p., forty cents per gallon.....	40c. p. gall.
222.	Lime juice and other fruit juices, n.o.p., non-alcoholic and not sweetened, ten cents per gallon.	10c. p. gall.
223.	Granite and freestone, dressed; all other building stone, dressed, except marble, and all manufactures of stone, n.e.s., thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p.c.
224.	Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than twelve inches in diameter, two dollars per ton	\$2 p. ton.
225.	India rubber clothing, or clothing made waterproof with India rubber, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p.c.
226.	India rubber surfaced waterproof clothing, ten cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10c. per lb. and 25 p.c.
227.	Biscuits of all kinds not sweetened, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p.c.

11. The duties of Customs, if any, imposed by the herein- before last cited Act on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the said articles may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

Certain arti-
cles to be free
of duty.

228. Admiralty charts.
229. Alkanet root, crude, crushed or ground.
230. Precious stones, in the rough.
231. Aloes, ground or unground.
232. Alum, in bulk only, ground or unground.
233. Aluminum or aluminium and alumina and chloride of aluminium or chloralum, sulphate of alumina and alum cake.
234. Anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof.
235. Aniline dyes and coal tar dyes, in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight, including alizarine and artificial alizarine.
236. Aniline salts and arseniate of aniline.
237. Antimony, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
238. Ashes, pot and pearl, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight.
239. Asphalt or asphaltum and bone pitch, crude only.
240. Argal or argols, not refined.
241. Beans, viz.:—Tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only.
242. Bells, when imported by and for the use of churches.
243. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state.
244. Books printed by any Government or by any scientific association for the promotion of learning and letters, and issued in the course of its proceedings and supplied gratuitously to its members, and not for the purposes of sale or trade.
245. Books specially imported for the *bonâ fide* use of public free libraries,—not more than two copies of any one book; and books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twenty years.
246. Borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds only.
247. Botanical specimens.
248. Old scrap brass and brass in sheets or plates of not less than four inches in width.
249. Fire bricks, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
250. Gold and silver bullion, in bars, blocks or ingots, and bullion fringe.
251. Burr stones, in blocks rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill stones.
252. Cups or other prizes won in competitions.
253. Cabinets of coins, collections of medals and of other antiquities.
254. Canvas of not less than forty-five inches in width, not pressed or calendered, for the manufacture of floor oil-cloth.
255. Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.
256. Chalk stone, china or Cornwall stone, felspar and cliff stone, ground or unground.

257. Citron rinds in brine.
258. Clays.
259. Anthracite coal and anthracite coal dust.
260. Cocoa beans, shells and nibs, not roasted, crushed or ground.
261. Communion plate, when imported by and for the use of churches.
262. Copper in sheets or plates, of not less than four inches in width.
263. Cotton yarns not coarser than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in covering electric wires; also for the manufacture of cotton loom harness; and for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
264. Cotton yarns in cops only, made from single cotton yarns finer than No. 40, when for use in their own factories by the manufacturers of Italian cloths, cashmeres and cotton cloths for the selvages of the said cloths, and for these purposes only.
265. Indian corn of the varieties known as "Southern white Dent Corn" or horse tooth ensilage corn and "Western yellow Dent Corn" or horse tooth ensilage corn, when imported to be sown for soiling and ensilage, and for no other purpose, under regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.
266. Colors, metallic, viz. :—Oxides of cobalt, zinc and tin, n.e.s.
267. Diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.
268. Diamonds, unset, or diamond dust or bort and black diamonds for borers.
269. Emery in blocks, crushed or ground.
270. Entomological specimens.
271. Extracts of logwood, fustic, oak and of oak bark.
272. Mexican fibre, and tampico or istle.
273. Fish hooks, nets and seines, and fishing lines and twines, but not to include sporting fishing tackle or hooks with flies or trawling spoons, or threads or twines commonly used for sewing or manufacturing purposes.
274. Foot grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis.
275. Domestic fowls, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, and pheasants and quails.
276. Gas coke (the product of gas works), when used in Canadian manufactures only.
277. Grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat, for the manufacture of soap only.
278. Gums, viz. :—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, senegal, shellac; and white shellac, in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barberry.
279. Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise manufactured.

280. Indigo auxiliary or zinc dust.
281. Brass, copper, iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in their factories.
282. Jute yarn, plain, dyed or colored, when imported by manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, and of jute webbing or jute cloth, for use in their own factories.
283. Kryolite or cryolite, mineral.
284. Liquorice root, not ground.
285. Litharge.
286. Lemon rinds, in brine.
287. Lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandalwood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough sawn or split; hickory billets to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer and other tool handles, when specially imported for such use; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles; hickory lumber sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished.
288. Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel, when in the rough.
289. Locust beans and locust bean meal for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.
290. Mineralogical specimens.
291. Mining machinery imported within three years after the passing of this Act which is at the time of its importation of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada.
292. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts; but no article or articles shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.
293. Iceland moss and other mosses, and seaweed, crude or in their natural state or cleaned only.
294. Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal and palm nut cake and meal.
295. Oils, viz. :—Cocconut and palm, in their natural state.
296. Orange rinds in brine.
297. Ottar or attar of roses and oil of roses.
298. Pelts, raw.
299. Pipe clay, unmanufactured.
300. Platinum wire; and retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe made of platinum, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.

301. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste or clippings, and waste of any kind except mineral waste.
302. Rattans and reeds in their natural state.
303. Resin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds.
304. Roots, medicinal, viz. :—Aconite, calumba, ipecacuanha, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian.
305. Rubber, crude, and hard rubber in sheets, but not further manufactured.
306. Seed and breeding oysters, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.
307. Seedling stock for grafting, viz. :—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees.
308. Seeds, aromatic, which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining, or by any other process of manufacture, viz. :—Anise, anise-star, caraway, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek.
309. Silver, German silver and nickel silver, rolled or in sheets.
310. Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake.
311. Soda ash, caustic soda in drums; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, salsoda; sulphide of sodium, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride and stannate of soda.
312. Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks; and flat wire of steel of No. 16 gauge or thinner, to be used in the manufacture of crinoline and corset wire, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their own factories.
313. Sulphate of iron (copperas); and sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)
314. Terra japonica, gambier, or cutch.
315. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.
316. Whiting or whitening, gilder's whiting and Paris white.
317. Wool and the hair of the alpaca goat and of other like animals, not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.
318. Books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian tribes of the Dominion of Canada.
319. Brass and copper wire twisted, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their own factories.
320. Noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories.
321. Seeds, viz. :—Beet, carrot, turnip, mangold and mustard.
322. Crucible cast steel wire, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope, pianos, card clothing and needles, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories only.
323. Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further

- further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades only.
324. Fruits, viz. : — Bananas, plantains, pine-apples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks; and wild blueberries and wild strawberries.
325. Camwood and sumac and extract for dyeing or tanning purposes, when not further manufactured than crushed or ground.
326. Blood albumen, tannic acid, antimony salts, tartar emetic and grey tartar, when imported by manufacturers for use in their factories only.
327. Manufactured articles of iron or steel which, at the time of their importation, are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction of iron or steel ships or vessels.
328. Wire of iron or steel, No. 13 and 14 gauge, flattened and corrugated, used in connection with the machine known as the wire grip machine for the manufacture of boots, shoes and leather belting, when imported by manufacturers of such articles to be used for these purposes only in their own factories.
329. Steel of No. 12 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, when imported by manufacturers of buckle clasps and ice-creepers, to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.
330. Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only.
331. Yarns, made of wool or worsted, when genapped, dyed and finished, and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.
332. Chlorate of potash in crystals, when imported for manufacturing purposes only.
333. Florist stock, viz : Palms, orchids, azaleas, cacti, and flower bulbs of all kinds.

Certain provisions of R.S.C. c. 33 repealed.

12. The items numbered, 2, 5, 6, 15, 17, 21, 22, 23, 30, 40, 45, 47, 49, 58, 67, 81, 87, 98, 99, 100, 109, 110, 115, 117, 118, 119, 123, 134, 149, 153, 157, 165, 166, 169, 177, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 193, 205, 206, 208, 209, 210, 258, 262, 264, 265, 268, 269, 271, 274, 276, 277, 281, 283, 286, 288, 294, 295, 297, 298, 301, 305, 311, 312, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 335, 336, 340, 341, 342, 358, 361, 363, 370, 372, 376, 379, 385, 387, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 411, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 432, 435, 437, 438, 448, 451, 452, 457, 459, 460, 461, 463, 467, 468, 473, 476, 481, 482, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 512, 513, 515, 518, 522,

522, 523, 524, 526, 527, 529, 538, 539, 542, 544, 545, 550, 553, 554, 555, 564, 566, 568, 570, 571, 576, 577, 580, 581, 586, 587, 591, 594, 597, 601, 603, 604, 605, 608, 612, 613, 616, 620, 624, 628, 630, 632, 637, 643, 658, 665, 674, 677, 681, 682, 684, 686, 688, 697, 698, 699, 700, 703, 709, 710, 711, 712, 714, 725, 726, 728, 734, 737, 738, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 751, 756, 760, 762, 763, 764, 765, 769, 774, 778, 782, 793, 796, 801, 803, 804, 809 and 810, in Schedules A and C to the hereinbefore last cited Act are hereby repealed.

13. Items 489 and 490 of schedule B to the said Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Schedule B amended.

“489. Salmon, pickled or salted, one cent per pound..... 1 c. per lb.

“490. All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels, one cent per pound. 1c. per lb.”

14. The first paragraph of Schedule D to the said Act is hereby repealed. Schedule D amended.

15. The items numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 31, 32, 34, 37, 39, 40, 44, 45, 72, 79, 80, 85, 92, 94, 95, 102, 103, 105, 106, 108, 113, 115, 116, 119, 120, 122, 130, 147, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 159, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171 and 179 in sections one and two of the Act passed in the session held in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-nine, are hereby repealed. Certain provisions of 50-51 V., c. 39 repealed.

16. The following headings in schedule A to chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes are hereby struck out, that is to say:—“Agricultural implements, viz.” “Books, &c.” “Breadstuffs, viz.”, “Carriages,” “Cotton, manufactures of, viz.”, “Fruit (dried), viz.”, “Fruit (green), viz.”, “Furs, viz.”, “Glass and manufactures of, viz.”, “Gunpowder and other explosives, viz.”, “Iron and manufactures of, viz.”, “pianofortes, viz.”, “Steel and manufactures of, viz.”, “Stone, viz.”, “Sugars, syrups and molasses,” “Tobacco,” “Trees—fruit trees, viz.”, “Vegetables, viz.”, “Wools and Woollens, viz.” Headings struck out.

17. The following headings in section one of the Act passed in the session held in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered thirty-nine, are hereby struck out, that is to say:—“Carriages,” “Cottons,” “Iron and steel, manufactures of, viz.”, “Tools and implements,” and “Woollens.” Headings struck out.

18. The Orders in Council mentioned in the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed. Orders in Council repealed.

19. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be held to have come into force on the twenty-eighth day of March in the present year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and to apply When foregoing provisions are deemed to take effect.

apply and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after the said day.

SCHEDULE.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL REPEALED.

Orders in Council made under the provisions of paragraph (1) of section two hundred and forty-five of "*The Customs Act*," transferring certain articles therein specified to the list of goods which may be imported into Canada free of duty, as follows, viz :—

Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 17, 19, 21, 22 and 24 of Chapter 15, and the whole of Chapter 16 of the "*Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada*," and the following as published in the Supplement to the said Orders in Council, viz :—

Special regulations *re* lithographic printing presses ;

Special regulations *re* ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, &c., passed on the 4th and 26th of June, 1889 ; and the following additions to the Free List as also published in the said Supplement as items added to the said Free List, viz :—

Re felloes of hickory wood, O.C., November 16th, 1888.

Re homo-spring steel wire, O.C., December 6th, 1888.

Re sulphate of alumina or alum cake, O.C., May 22nd, 1889.

Re sumac, O.C., June 4th, 1889.

Also the Orders in Council defining the rates of duty payable upon certain articles as follows, viz :—

On celluloid balls, etc., O.C., April 12th, 1887.

On Vermouth bitters or Vermouth wine, O.C., August 25th, 1888.

On sapolio and silver soap, O.C., April 4th, 1889.

On veneers of wood, O.C., May 14th, 1889.

And the following transfers to the Free List, viz :—

Wire for the manufacture of wire cloth, etc., O.C., May 14th, 1889.

Cotton yarn for covering wire, etc., O.C., May 14th, 1889.

Jute yarn, O.C., May 14th, 1889.

Wire of iron or steel for wire grip machines, O.C., May 14th, 1889.

Steel for the manufacture of buckle clasps, etc., O.C., May 14th, 1889.

Blanketing, lapping, etc., O.C., May 14th, 1889.

Yarns for the manufacture of braids, etc., O.C., May 14th, 1889.

White ash lumber, O.C., June 10th, 1889.

Camwood, O.C., June 10th, 1889.

Steel wire for the manufacture of pins, O.C., September 19th, 1889.

Wire for crinolines, etc., O.C., September 19th, 1889.

Sulphate of soda, O.C., November 22nd, 1889.

Cotton yarn for loom harness, O.C., November 27th, 1889;
and the Order in Council of May 14th, 1889, defining the rate
of duty payable upon plough plates, mould boards. &c.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most
Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to amend the Act of the present Session intituled "An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs."

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

53 V., c. 20,
s. 10 amended.

1. Item two hundred and three of section ten of the Act passed during the present Session, and intituled "*An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs*," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"203. Yeast cakes and baking powders in packages weighing one pound or over; and compressed yeast in packages weighing one pound or over, but not over fifty pounds, six cents per pound,—the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty..... 6c. p. lb."

OTTAWA: Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 22.

An Act to make further provision respecting the Bounty on Pig Iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian Ore.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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 authorize the payment, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, of a bounty of two dollars per ton on all pig iron manufactured in Canada from Canadian ore between the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, both days inclusive, under such regulations as are, from time to time, made by Order in Council as to the quality of the said iron, and such other matters as it is found expedient to provide for in order to prevent fraud and ensure the good effect of this Act.

Bounty authorized on pig iron made in Canada from Canadian ore, between July 1, 1892, and June 30, 1897. Under regulation by O.C.

2. The regulations made as aforesaid shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each Session, with a statement of the moneys expended in payment of the said bounty, and of the persons to whom they have been paid, and the places at which the pig iron in respect of which they have been paid was manufactured, and such other particulars as tend to show the effect of the said bounty.

Yearly report to Parliament.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 23.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Inland Revenue, Chapter thirty-four of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

R.S.C., c. 34,
section 132
amended.

1. Section one hundred and thirty-two of "*The Inland Revenue Act*" is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section thereto:—

Quantity of
spirits may be
determined by
weighing.

"4. Anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding, the quantity of spirits produced in any distillery may be determined by weighing, at such time and place and in such manner as the Department establishes by regulation."

Section 152
amended.

2. Section one hundred and fifty-two of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section thereto:—

Labels on
bottles, &c.,
of spirits.

"2. No manufacturer or other person shall attach to any bottle, flask or other package of spirits, any label, stamp or other device containing any statement or information other than the name of the brand of spirits, the name of the manufacturer or bottler and his place of residence, unless the form and wording thereof have first been submitted to and approved by the Department of Inland Revenue."

Section 153
repealed.

3. Section one hundred and fifty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Section 154
repealed; new
section.

4. Section one hundred and fifty-four of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Drawback on
spirits import-
ed made from
malt.

"154. Every distiller who exports any spirits in the production whereof any malt is used upon which any duty of excise has been paid, shall, upon the production of due proof of such use and payment of duty, be entitled to a drawback equal to the excise duty paid on the malt used in the production of the spirits so exported, and the amount of such drawback shall be determined

determined in such manner as is directed by any departmental regulation in that behalf."

5. Section one hundred and sixty-two of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section thereto:—

Section 162 amended.

"2. Every person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section two of section one hundred and fifty-two of this Act shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of one hundred dollars, and in addition thereto a penalty in either case equal to fifty cents per gallon upon the reputed contents of the packages so illegally labelled or stamped."

Penalty for contravention of sub-section 2 of sub-section 152.

6. The section substituted by section seven of the Act fifty-first Victoria, chapter sixteen, for section two hundred and thirty-three of the said Act, is hereby amended by adding the following sub-sections thereto:—

Section 233 amended.

"2. Every person who deodorizes or clarifies, or attempts to deodorize or clarify, any methylated spirits, whether by distillation, filtration or any other process, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty of one thousand dollars:

Penalty for deodorizing or clarifying methylated spirits.

"3. Every person who uses spirits containing methyl alcohol in any form in any pharmaceutical or medicinal preparation intended for internal use, shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars."

Penalty for certain uses of methyl alcohol.

7. Section two hundred and fifty-nine of "*The Inland Revenue Act*," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-section:—

Section 259 amended.

"2. A drawback of five per cent on the value of the stamps used shall be allowed to manufacturers of foreign leaf tobacco licensed under the Act in respect of uncut plug or cavendish tobacco manufactured by them and put up in packages containing four pounds or less,—which drawback shall be paid under such regulations as the Governor in Council establishes in that behalf."

Drawback on uncut plug or cavendish tobacco.

8. The paragraph substituted by section ten of the Act fifty-first Victoria, chapter sixteen, for the paragraph of sub-section one of section two hundred and sixty of "*The Inland Revenue Act*," lettered (a.), is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 260 amended.

"(a.) All cavendish, plug and twist tobacco, in rectangular wooden boxes, except as hereinafter provided, containing from one to twenty-five pounds inclusive, from thirty-five to forty-five pounds inclusive, from sixty to eighty pounds inclusive, or from one hundred to one hundred and ten pounds inclusive:"

Packages of tobacco.

Section 263
amended.

Destruction of
stamps and
cigar pack-
ages.

9. Sub-section one of section two hundred and sixty-three of "*The Inland Revenue Act*" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"263. Whenever any stamped box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, containing tobacco or cigars, is emptied, the stamp or stamps thereon, and, in the case of cigars, the package also, shall be destroyed by the person in whose hands the same is."

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 24.

An Act respecting Agricultural Fertilizers.

[Assented to 24th April, 1890.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Fertilizers Act, 1890.*" Short title.

2. In this Act—

(a.) The expression "the Minister" means the Minister Interpretation.
of Inland Revenue; "Minister."

(b.) The expression "fertilizer" means and includes every "Fertilizer."
natural or artificial manure which is sold at more than ten dollars per ton, and which contains phosphoric acid, nitrogen, ammonia or nitric acid.

(c.) The expression "affidavit" includes a solemn affirma- "Affidavit."
tion or declaration made in accordance with the law of Canada.

3. Every manufacturer or importer of fertilizers for sale Sample to be sent to Minister every year.
shall, before the end of the month of January in each year, and before offering any fertilizer for sale, transmit to the Minister, carriage paid, a sealed glass jar, containing at least two pounds of such fertilizer so manufactured or imported by him, with a statement setting forth the nature of the materials which enter into its composition and the certificate of analysis of such fertilizer, together with an affidavit setting forth that such jar contains a fair average sample of such fertilizer so manufactured or imported by him; and such sample shall be submitted to the chief analyst for analysis and shall also be preserved by the Minister for the purpose of comparison with any sample of fertilizer which is obtained in the course of the twelve months then next ensuing from such manufacturer or importer, or from any vendor of his goods.

2. With every sample so transmitted the manufacturer or With statement of materials.
importer shall, at the same time, transmit to the Minister a fee of three dollars: Sample to be analyzed and kept for comparison.

3. The affidavit required by this section may be taken Sample to be analyzed and kept for comparison.
before any magistrate, justice of the peace or commissioner Fee to be sent.

Before whom affidavit may be made.

for taking affidavits for use in any court of the Province or British possession in which such affidavit is taken, or, in the case of a foreign country, before a British Consul.

Certain officers to act as inspectors.

4. The officers of Inland Revenue, the officers of Customs, the inspectors and deputy inspectors of weights and measures, the inspectors of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers acting under "The Adulteration Act," and the inspectors and deputy inspectors acting under "The General Inspection Act," or any of them, shall, when required so to do, by any regulation made in that behalf by the Governor in Council, or by the Minister, act as inspectors of fertilizers, and shall procure and submit samples of fertilizers suspected to be adulterated, to be analyzed.

Inspectors to procure samples for analysis.

5. Every inspector of fertilizers shall, at least once in each year, obtain for analysis from every manufacturer, importer or vendor of fertilizers for sale in the district for which the inspector is appointed, a sample of the fertilizer manufactured, imported or sold by such manufacturer, importer or vendor; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to limit the right of the inspector to procure samples for analysis in accordance with the following provisions of this Act:

Analysis and publication thereof.

2. Every sample so obtained by an inspector under this section shall be transmitted to the Minister for submission to the chief analyst for analysis; and the result of such analyses, as well as the analyses of samples furnished by manufacturers, importers and vendors, shall be published annually by the said Minister in such manner as he sees fit, together with a statement showing the relative value of each fertilizer, calculated from its contents in fertilizing ingredients at their current market value.

Manufacturer's certificate of analysis to be placed on packages, bags and barrels.

6. If the fertilizer is put up in packages, every such package intended for sale or distribution within Canada shall have the manufacturer's certificate of analysis placed upon or securely attached to it by the manufacturer; if the fertilizer is in bags, such certificate shall be distinctly stamped or printed upon each bag; if it is in barrels, such certificate shall be either branded, stamped or printed upon the head of each barrel, or distinctly printed upon good paper and securely pasted upon the head of each barrel; if it is in bulk, such certificate shall be produced and a copy given to each purchaser; and every such certificate shall contain, besides the analysis, a statement of the nature of the materials entering into the composition of the fertilizer.

Fertilizer in bulk.

Contents of certificate.

No sale to be made till forms complied with.

7. No fertilizer shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless a certificate of analysis and a sample of the same have been transmitted to the Minister, and the provisions of the next preceding section have been complied with:

2. No fertilizer shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless it contains at least eight per cent. of available phosphoric acid, or four per cent. of ammonia or its equivalent in nitrogen or nitric acid; or, when both phosphoric acid and ammonia are present, at least five per cent. of available phosphoric acid and two per cent of ammonia or its equivalent in nitrogen or nitric acid.

No fertilizer to be sold unless containing certain percentage of ingredients.

8. The inspector, after taking a sample for analysis and forwarding the same to the Minister, and after having been advised that it corresponds in contents with the sample sent in at the beginning of the year, shall, if requested so to do by the manufacturer, the importer or the person selling the fertilizer, cause to be applied, under his personal supervision, inspectors' tags,—one to each package, bag or barrel of fertilizer, before the same is offered for sale or distribution: inspectors' tags shall be numbered consecutively and shall have printed upon each of them the words and figures, "Inspected, 18 , Canada," together with a *fac-simile* of the signature of the Minister.

Inspector to attach tags.

Form of tag.

9. If the fertilizer is imported in bulk, or if it is proposed that it shall be removed from the manufactory, or out of the possession of the manufacturer's agent, in bulk, the manufacturer's certificate of analysis and ingredients shall be produced to the inspector; and the inspector, after taking samples for analysis, shall deliver to the manufacturer, the importer or his agent, if requested by any of them so to do, a bill of inspection specifying the quantity and the quality as set forth in the manufacturer's certificate, together with the name of the store or vessel, or the number of the car in which the fertilizer was when inspected, and he shall attach the manufacturer's certificate of analysis to the bill of inspection before so delivering it.

If fertilizer is in bulk.

Duty of inspector.

10. If any fertilizer is imported for use by the importer thereof, and not for sale, it may be inspected in conformity with the foregoing provisions of this Act at the Customs port of entry at which it is imported.

Inspection of fertilizer when not for sale.

11. The inspector shall be entitled, for each package to which a tag is attached under his supervision, and for each bill of inspection delivered by him, if the fertilizer is in bulk, to such fee in either case as the Governor in Council directs,—which fee shall be paid and the inspector's tag attached or certificate delivered, as the case requires, before the fertilizer may be removed from the mill, factory or store-house, or out of the possession of the manufacturer's agent or of the person importing the same.

Inspectors fee.

12. The inspector shall not furnish any tag to be attached to any package of fertilizer unless the manufacturer's certificate of analysis and ingredients is plainly placed upon each parcel or package, or, if the fertilizer is in bulk, shall not deliver any

Conditions under which tag may be attached or bill of inspection be delivered.

bill of inspection unless such certificate is produced to him, setting forth that the fertilizer contains at least eight per cent. of available phosphoric acid or four per cent. of ammonia, or its equivalent in nitrogen or nitric acid, and in the case of an ammoniated superphosphate, that it contains at least five per cent. of available phosphoric acid and two per cent. of ammonia, or its equivalent in nitrogen or nitric acid; nor shall any such tag be furnished or applied to any package of fertilizer, or bill of inspection delivered in respect of any fertilizer, which is in a damaged or unmerchantable condition.

Sellers to register names and address.

13. Every manufacturer or importer who sells or offers fertilizers for sale shall, before so doing, register his name and address once in each year with the nearest Inland Revenue officer, and shall, at the same time, pay a registration fee of one dollar.

Penalties for selling, &c., in violation of this Act.

14. Every person who sells, or offers or exposes for sale any fertilizer, in respect of which the provisions of this Act have not been complied with,—or, on being bound to register his name and address as required by the next preceding section, without having so registered the same,—or who permits a certificate of analysis to be attached to any package, bag or barrel of such fertilizer, or to be produced to the inspector, to accompany the bill of inspection of such inspector, stating that the fertilizer contains a larger percentage of the constituents mentioned in section twelve of this Act than is contained therein,—or who sells, offers or exposes for sale any fertilizer purporting to have been inspected which does not contain the percentage of constituents mentioned in the said section twelve,—or who sells or offers or exposes for sale any fertilizer which does not contain the percentage of constituents mentioned in the manufacturer's certificate accompanying the same,—or who sells, offers or exposes for sale at a higher price than ten dollars per ton any fertilizer which does not contain the percentages of fertilizing ingredients mentioned in section seven of this Act,—shall be liable in each case to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars for the first offence, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and in either case to the forfeiture of the fertilizer in respect of which the conviction has been had: Provided always, that a deficiency of one per cent. of the ammonia or its equivalent in nitrogen or nitric acid, or of the phosphoric acid, claimed to be contained in the fertilizer, shall not be considered as evidence of fraudulent intent.

Penalty.

Forfeiture.

Proviso.

Penalty for forging certificate, &c.

15. Every person who forges, or utters or uses, knowing it to be forged, any manufacturer's certificate, bill of inspection, certificate of analysis, or inspector's tag, required under this Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, with or without hard labor.

16.

16. Every person who wilfully applies to any fertilizer a certificate or tag, or produces to any person a bill of inspection, given in relation to any other package or lot of fertilizer, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months. Penalty for unlawful use of certificate, &c.

17. Every person who gives a false certificate in writing to any person in respect to a fertilizer sold by him as a principal or agent shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months. Penalty for giving false certificate.

18. All fees paid and penalties recovered under this Act shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. Application of fee and penalties.

19. This Act shall be substituted for chapter one hundred and eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, which is hereby repealed. R.S.C., c. 108, repealed.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 25.

An Act to amend "The Gas Inspection Act," Chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

R.S.C., c. 101
s. 2 amended.
"Gas."

1. Section two of "The Gas Inspection Act" is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph thereto :—
(f.) The expression "gas" includes natural as well as manufactured gas.

Section 28
amended.
Testing place.

2. Sub-section four of section twenty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—
"4. A testing place or places shall be prescribed by the Department of Inland Revenue in every city, town or place for or in respect of which an inspector of gas is appointed, and such testing place shall not be less than five hundred yards distant from the gas house or premises where the gas is produced and purified, and not more than one hundred yards from some point on some one of the main conducting pipes used for the distribution of the gas ; and, upon notice of the determination as to the location of such testing place, every undertaker shall make the connections necessary to carry the gas from such gas house or premises to such testing place ; and until such connections have been made to the satisfaction of the inspector, the selling of gas shall be illegal and shall subject the undertaker to a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such illegal selling takes place : Provided, that, notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the testing of gas may be made at any place, at the option of the gas inspector."

Connections with gas house to be made before gas is sold.

Penalty.
Tests elsewhere.

Section 46 repealed ; new section.
Penalty for furnishing gas showing traces

3. Section forty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—
"46. Every undertaker furnishing gas for illuminating purposes which exhibits traces of sulphuretted hydrogen, when tested in accordance with the rules provided in that behalf in

in the schedule to this Act, shall incur a penalty as follows: of sulphuretted hydrogen. for the first offence, if such undertaker has more than eight thousand purchasers, sixty dollars; if less than eight thousand and more than four thousand purchasers, thirty dollars; if less than four thousand and more than one thousand, twenty dollars; if less than one thousand, ten dollars; and for every subsequent offence, double the above named penalties; and, after the expiry of six months from the passing of this Act, every undertaker furnishing gas for illuminating purposes which exhibits ammonia, or sulphur in other form than sulphuretted hydrogen, in any greater quantity than is allowed by regulations made by the Minister of Inland Revenue, or which is below the "standard quality" as to its illuminating properties, shall incur penalties as follows: If such undertaker has more than eight thousand customers, thirty dollars; if less than eight thousand and more than four thousand, fifteen dollars; if less than four thousand and more than one thousand, ten dollars; and if one thousand or under, five dollars, for each and every day during and upon which such failure to comply with this Act occurs and continues,—unless such undertaker shows, to the satisfaction Penalty for furnishing gas exhibiting sulphur in other form or ammonia. of the Minister of Inland Revenue, that the occurrence was attributable solely to accident which could not, by reasonable care and foresight, have been avoided." Proviso.

4. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make regulations as to the pressure under which gas is to be supplied, and, in the case of inodorous gas, to require the addition of such substances as he deems necessary in order to communicate odor. Governor in Council may make regulations as to pressure and inodorous gas.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 26.

An Act further to amend the Adulteration Act, chapter one hundred and seven of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 24th April, 1890.]

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

Section 2 repealed; new section.

1. Section two of "The Adulteration Act," as amended by section one of the Act passed in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered twenty-four, is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Interpretation.

"2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
(a.) The expression "food" includes every article used for food or drink by man or cattle, and every ingredient intended for mixing with the food or drink of man or cattle for any purposes whatsoever;

"Food."

"Drug."

(b.) The expression "drug" includes all medicines for internal or external use for man or for cattle;

"Agricultural fertilizer."

(c.) The expression "agricultural fertilizer" means and includes every substance imported, manufactured, prepared or disposed of for fertilizing or manuring purposes, which is sold at more than ten dollars per ton and which contains phosphoric acid, nitrogen, ammonia or nitric acid;

"Officer."

(d.) The expression "officer" means any officer of Inland Revenue, or any person authorized under this Act or "The Fertilizers Act" to procure samples of articles of food, drugs or agricultural fertilizers and to submit them for analysis;

Adulterated food; what shall be deemed such.

(e.) Food shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act,—

(1.) If any substance has been mixed with it, so as to reduce or lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength;

(2.) If any inferior or cheaper substance has been substituted, wholly or in part, for the article;

(3.) If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted;

(4.) If it is an imitation of, or is sold under the name of, another article;

(5.)

(5.) If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased or decomposed, or putrid or rotten animal or vegetable substance, whether manufactured or not, or in the case of milk or butter, if it is the produce of a diseased animal, or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food ;

(6.) If it contains any added poisonous ingredient, or any ingredient which may render such an article injurious to the health of a person consuming it ;

(7.) If its strength or purity falls below the standard, or its constituents are present in quantity not within the limits of variability, fixed by the Governor in Council as hereinafter provided ;

(f.) Every drug shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act,— Adulterated drugs ; what shall be deemed such.

(1.) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down therein ;

(2.) If, when sold, or offered or exposed for sale, under or by a name not recognized in the British or United States Pharmacopœia, but which is found in some other generally recognized pharmacopœia or other standard work on *materia medica*, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity laid down in such work ;

(3.) If its strength or purity falls below the professed standard under which it is sold or offered or exposed for sale ;

(g.) Provided, that the foregoing definitions as to the adulteration of food and drugs shall not apply,— Exceptions

(1.) If any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to the food or drug because the same is required for the production or preparation thereof as an article of commerce, in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drug, or to conceal the inferior quality thereof, if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer ; Addition of non-injurious matter.

(2.) If the food or drug is a proprietary medicine, or is the subject of a patent in force, and is supplied in the state required by the specification of the patent ; Patented articles.

(3.) If the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation ; Unavoidable mixture.

(4.) If any articles of food not injurious to the health of the person consuming the same are mixed together and sold or offered for sale as a compound, and if such articles are distinctly labelled as a mixture, in conspicuous characters, forming an inseparable part of the general label, which shall also bear the name and address of the manufacturer ; Compounds of articles not injurious.

(h.) Every agricultural fertilizer shall be deemed to be "adulterated" within the meaning of this Act, if, when sold, offered or exposed for sale, the chemical analysis thereof shows Agricultura fertilizers ; when to be deemed adulterated.

a deficiency of more than one per cent of any of the chemical substances, the percentages whereof are required to be specified in the certificate, by "The Fertilizers Act" required to be affixed to each barrel, box, sack or package containing the same, or (if the agricultural fertilizer is in bulk) to be produced to the inspector; or if it contains less than the minimum percentage of such substances required by the said Act to be contained in such fertilizer;

"Analyst."

(i.) The expression "analyst" includes any member of the examining board appointed under the authority of sub-section two of section three of this Act, and any assistant analyst to the chief analyst at Ottawa."

Section 3 amended.

Food examiners may be appointed.

2. Section three of "The Adulteration Act," is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section thereto:—

"3. The Governor in Council may, on the nomination of the council of any city, town, county or township, or other municipality, appoint "food examiners" for such municipality, to examine such articles of food as are determined by the Governor in Council; but such appointment shall not be made unless and until the person so nominated has undergone an examination before the examining board hereinabove mentioned, and has obtained from such board a certificate setting forth that he is competent and duly qualified to examine and certify as to the nature and purity of the articles of food for the examination of which he is to be appointed,—in which case his certificate of analysis with regard to such articles shall have like force and effect as those of the official analyst appointed under this Act."

Section 11 amended.

Cost of procuring and analyzing sample.

3. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following sub-sections thereto:—

"2. Should any sample on examination be found by the analyst to be adulterated within the meaning of this Act, and be so reported to the Minister of Inland Revenue, the said Minister may, at his discretion, cause the result of the analysis to be communicated to the vendor, and require him to pay, at the rate specified in the second schedule to this Act, the cost of procuring and analyzing the said sample:

If vendor refuses to pay costs.

"3. Should the said vendor refuse or neglect so to do, the Minister may then cause legal proceedings to be taken against him, as hereinafter provided."

Section 12 repealed; new section.

Appeal to chief analyst.

4. Section twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

"12. If the vendor of the article respecting which the certificate referred to in the next preceding section is given, deems himself aggrieved thereby, he may, within forty-eight hours of the receipt of the first notification of the intention of the officer or other purchaser to take proceedings against him (whether such notification is given by the purchaser or by the ordinary process

process of law), notify the said officer or purchaser in writing that he intends to appeal from the decision of the analyst to the judgment of the chief analyst; and in such case the officer or purchaser shall transmit such notification to the chief analyst, and the chief analyst shall, with all convenient speed, analyze the part of the sample transmitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue for that purpose, and shall report thereon to the said Minister; and the decision of such chief analyst shall be final, and his certificate thereof shall have the same effect as the certificate of the analyst in the next preceding section mentioned.”

Proceedings
in such case.

Report of
chief analyst
final.

5. Section thirteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—
“13. Every analyst appointed under this Act shall report quarterly to the Minister of Inland Revenue the number of articles of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers analyzed by him under this Act during the preceding quarter, and shall specify the nature and kind of adulterations detected in such articles of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers; and all such reports, or a synopsis of them, and the names of the vendors or persons from whom obtained, and of the manufacturers when known, shall be printed and published for the information of the public at such times and in such manner as the said Minister directs, and shall also be laid before Parliament as an appendix to the annual report of the said Minister.”

Section 13 re-
pealed; new
section.

Report for
Parliament by
analysts.

6. Section seventeen of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting, before the word “schedule,” in the fifth line, the word “first.”

Section 17
amended.

7. Section eighteen of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting, before the word “schedule,” in the fourth line, the word “first.”

Section 18
amended.

8. Section nineteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Section 19 re-
pealed; new
section.

“19. The Governor in Council shall, from time to time, cause to be prepared and published, lists of the articles, mixtures or compounds declared exempt from the provisions of this Act, in accordance with the next preceding section, and shall also, from time to time, establish a standard of quality for, and fix the limits of variability permissible in any article of food or drug or compound, the standard of which is not established by any such pharmacopœia or standard work as is hereinbefore mentioned; and the Orders in Council fixing the same shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the publication thereof.”

Lists of ex-
empted arti-
cles to be pub-
lished.

Standard of
quality, and
limits of vari-
ability.

9. Sub-section two of section twenty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Section 23
amended.

Proviso : as to knowledge of accused.

"2. Provided, that if the person accused proves to the court before which the case is tried that he had purchased the article in question as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded of him by the purchaser or inspector, and with a written warranty to that effect,—which warranty is produced at the trial of the case, that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it, and that he could not with reasonable diligence have obtained knowledge of its adulteration, he shall be discharged from the prosecution, and shall be liable to pay the costs incurred by the prosecutor, unless he has given due notice to him that he will rely on the above defence, in which case he shall be liable only to the forfeiture provided by section twenty-one of this Act."

Section 24 amended.

10. Section twenty-four of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting, before the word "schedule," in the fifth line, the word "first."

Section 28 repealed ; new section. As to expenses of analysis, &c.

11. Section twenty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof :—

"28. Any expenses incurred in procuring and analyzing any food, drug or agricultural fertilizer, in pursuance of this Act, shall, if the person from whom the sample is taken is convicted of having in his possession, selling, offering or exposing for sale, adulterated food, drugs or agricultural fertilizers, in violation of this Act, be deemed to be a portion of the costs of the proceedings against him, and shall be paid by him accordingly ; and in all other cases such expenses shall be paid as part of the expenses of the officer, or by the person who procured the sample, as the case may be."

Schedule repealed ; new schedules.

12. The schedule to the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"FIRST SCHEDULE.

Cocculus indicus, chloride of sodium (otherwise common salt), copperas, opium, cayenne pepper, picric acid, Indian hemp, strychnine, tobacco, darnel seed, extract of logwood, salts of zinc, copper or lead, alum, methyl alcohol and its derivatives, amyl alcohol, and any extract or compound of any of the above ingredients.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Milk.....	\$ 8 00
Bread, sweets and any other articles not mentioned in this schedule, each.....	9 00
Butter, cheese, malt liquors, cider, wines, alcoholic liquors, tinctures, liqueurs, condiments, spices, drugs, oils, fats, proprietary medicines, infants' and invalids' foods, condensed milk and fertilizers, each.....	12 00

Tea, coffee, tobacco, cocoa, chocolate,
 opium, pharmaceutical liquors, fluid ex-
 tracts, dispensed medicines and waters,
 each.....\$14 00”

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 27.

An Act further to amend "The Canada Temperance Act."

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

Preamble.

FOR the removal of doubts as to the application of the Act hereinafter mentioned to and in certain counties and cities, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

The second part of "The Canada Temperance Act" declared to have been and to be in force in certain places.

1. Notwithstanding the repeal of section two of the Act passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-one, it is hereby declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act," was and is in force in any county or city to which the said section two applies, and shall remain and continue in force in such county or city as if no such repeal had taken place.

Saving.

2. Nothing herein shall be construed so as to affect any suit, action, prosecution or proceeding now pending.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 28.

An Act respecting Railways.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. Section ninety of "*The Railway Act*" is hereby amended 51 V., c. 29, s. 90 amended.
by adding the following paragraphs thereto :—

"(r.) Any company operating a railway from any point in Powers may be exercised in United States.
Canada to any point on the International boundary line, may exercise beyond such boundary the powers which it may exercise in Canada, in so far as they are permitted by the laws in force there ;

"(s.) Any company which has obtained from the Crown by Declaration as to powers with respect to lands.
way of subsidy or otherwise, in respect of the construction or operation of its railway, a right to any land or to an interest in land, has, and from the time of obtaining such right has had, as incident to the exercise of its corporate powers, authority to acquire, sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part or parts thereof ; and such company may convey the same, or any part or parts thereof, to any other company which has entered into any undertaking for the construction or operation, in whole or in part, of the railway in respect of which such land or interest in land was given ; and thereafter such other company shall have, in respect of such land or interest in land, the same authority as that of the company which has so conveyed it."

2. Sub-section three of section one hundred and ninety-four of S. 194, sub-s. 3 repealed and new provision.
"*The Railway Act*," is hereby repealed and the following sub-section is substituted therefor :—

"3. If the company omits to erect and complete as aforesaid Omission or neglect to make fences, &c.
any fence or cattle guard, or if, after it is completed, the company neglects to maintain the same as aforesaid, and if, in consequence of such omission or neglect, any animal gets upon the railway from an adjoining place where, under the circumstances, it might properly be, then the company shall be liable to the owner of every such animal for all damages in respect

Responsibility of it caused by any of the company's trains or engines ; and no
for damages to animal allowed by law to run at large shall be held to be im-
animals. properly on a place adjoining the railway merely for the reason
that the owner or occupant of such place has not permitted it
to be there."

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Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 29.

An Act further to amend "The Indian Act," chapter forty-three of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. Section eleven of "The Indian Act," is hereby amended by adding the following sub-section thereto:— R.S.C., c. 43, s. 11 amended.

"2. Where a band has become enfranchised, or has otherwise ceased to exist, such commutation may take place upon the approval of the Superintendent General."

2. Section sixteen of the said Act is hereby amended, by adding the following words at the end thereof: "Provided always, that prior to the location of an Indian under this section, the Indian Commissioner for Manitoba, Keewatin and S. 16 amended. Proviso for certificates of occupancy in Manitoba, Keewatin and Western Territories. The Western Territories may issue a certificate of occupancy to any Indian belonging to a band residing upon a reserve in the aforesaid Province, District or Territories, of so much land, (in no case however to exceed one hundred and sixty acres,) as the Indian, with the approval of the Commissioner, selects; and such certificate may be cancelled at any time by the Indian Commissioner, but shall, while it remains in force, vest in the holder thereof, as against all others, lawful possession of the lands described therein.

3. Sub-section one of section twenty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:— Subs. 1. of s. 26, repealed and new provision.

"26. Every person, or Indian, other than an Indian of the band to which the reserve belongs, who, without the license in writing of the Superintendent General, or of some officer or person deputed by him for that purpose, cuts, carries away or removes from any of the said land, roads or allowances for roads, in the said reserve, any of the trees, saplings, shrubs, underwood, timber, cordwood or part of a tree, or hay thereon, or removes any of the stone, soil, minerals, metals or other Punishment for cutting timber, &c., on or taking stone, minerals, &c., from Reserves. valuables

valuables from the said land, roads or allowances for roads, shall, on conviction thereof before any stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate or any two justices of the peace or Indian agent, incur—

- Trees. “(a.) For every tree he cuts, carries away or removes, a penalty of twenty dollars ;
- Saplings, &c. “(b.) For cutting, carrying away or removing any of the saplings, shrubs, underwood, timber, cordwood or part of a tree or hay, if under the value of one dollar, a penalty of four dollars ; but, if over the value of one dollar, a penalty of twenty dollars ;
- Stone, minerals, &c. “(c.) For removing any of the stone, soil, minerals, metals, or other valuables aforesaid, a penalty of twenty dollars :—
- And costs. “And the costs of prosecution in each case :”

Subs. 2, s. 43, repealed, and new provision. Registration of assignments. **4.** Sub-section two of section forty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

“2. Upon any such assignment being produced to the Superintendent General, and, except in cases where such assignment is made under a corporate seal, with an affidavit of due execution thereof, and of the place of such execution, and the names, residences and occupations of the witnesses,—or, as regards lands in the Province of Quebec, upon the production of such assignment, executed in notarial form, or of a notarial copy thereof,—the Superintendent General shall cause the material parts of every such assignment to be registered in such book of registry, and shall cause to be indorsed on every such assignment a certificate of such registration, signed by himself, or by the Deputy Superintendent General, or any other officer of the department by him authorized to sign such certificates :

Subs. 1, s. 53, amended. **5.** Sub-section one of section fifty-three of the said Act is hereby amended by substituting for the words “office of the Registrar General of Canada,” in the ninth line thereof, the words “Department of Indian Affairs.”

Subs. 3, s. 81, amended. **6.** Sub-section three of section eighty-one of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end thereof : “and the burden of proof, concerning such consent of the Superintendent General or his agent, shall lie on the accused.”

S. 81 further amended. **7.** The said section eighty-one is hereby further amended by adding the following sub-section thereto :—

Certain animals and tools, &c., held to be presents. “5. Animals given to Indians under treaty stipulations, and the progeny thereof, and farming implements, tools and any other articles given to Indians under treaty stipulations, shall be held to be presents within the meaning of this section.”

S. 98 amended. **8.** Section ninety-eight of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end thereof : “And the burden

burden of proof that the intoxicant has been so made use of shall be on the accused."

9. Section one hundred and seventeen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

"117. Every Indian agent shall be *ex officio* a justice of the peace for the purposes of this Act, and shall have the power and authority of two justices of the peace, with jurisdiction wheresoever any violation of the provisions of this Act occurs, and in all cases of infraction, by Indians, of any of the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes, intituled "*An Act respecting Offences against Public Morals and Public Convenience*," or wheresoever it is considered by him most conducive to the ends of justice that any violation aforesaid shall be tried."

S. 117 repealed ; new provision.

Indian Agent to be *ex officio* a Justice of the Peace.

Powers.

10. The said Act is hereby amended by adding the following sections thereto :—

"133. The Superintendent General may, from time to time, by public notice, declare that, on and after a day therein named, the laws respecting game in force in the Province of Manitoba or The Western Territories, or respecting such game as is specified in such notice, shall apply to Indians within the said Province or Territories, as the case may be, or to Indians in such parts thereof as to him seems expedient."

New sections added.

Game laws in Manitoba and N.-W. Territories.

"134. No official or employee connected with the inside or outside service of the Department of Indian Affairs, and no missionary in the employ of any religious denomination, or otherwise employed in mission work among Indians, and no school teacher on an Indian reserve, shall trade with any Indian, or sell to him, directly or indirectly, any goods or supplies, cattle or other animals :

Officials of Indian Dept. missionaries and teachers prohibited from trading with Indians.

"2. In Manitoba and the North-West Territories no person or persons shall be allowed, on an Indian reserve, to barter, directly or indirectly, with any Indian, or sell to him any goods or supplies, cattle or other animals, without the special license in writing of the Superintendent General,—which license he may at any time revoke :

In Manitoba and N.-W. T. Indian trader must be licensed.

"3. Every offender against the provisions of this section shall be liable to a fine equal in amount to double the sum received for the goods, supplies, cattle or other animals sold, and in addition to the costs of prosecution before a police magistrate, a stipendiary magistrate, a justice of the peace or the Indian agent for the locality where the offence occurs ; and the evidence of the Indian to whom the sale was made, and the production to, or view by, the magistrate or Indian agent of the article or animal sold, shall be sufficient evidence on which to convict."

Penalty

Costs.

Evidence.

"135. Any offender sentenced by a magistrate or Indian agent, under any provision of this Act or of any amendment thereof, to the payment of a penalty or of costs, or of both, shall, in default of payment, be liable to imprisonment, notwithstanding

Imprisonment in default of payment of penalties incurred under this Act.

withstanding that such provision does not expressly authorize such imprisonment to be imposed in the event of non-payment of the penalty ; but the term of such imprisonment shall not exceed that to which the offender may be sentenced for the offence."

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 30.

An Act to amend "The Indian Advancement Act," chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. Sub-section one of section four of "The Indian Advancement Act," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., section 4 amended.

"4. Every reserve to which this Act is to apply may, by the Order in Council applying it, be divided into sections, the number of which shall not exceed six or be less than two, and each section shall have therein a number of male Indians of full age, equal, as nearly as is found convenient, to such portion of the male Indians of full age resident on the reserve, as one section of the reserve bears to all the sections; or, should the majority of the Indians of the reserve so desire, the whole reserve may form one section,—the wishes of the Indians in respect thereto being first ascertained, in the manner prescribed in "The Indian Act," in like matters, and certified to the Superintendent General by the Indian agent.

Division of reserve into sections.

Or whole reserve may form one section.

2. Paragraph (h) of section ten of the said Act, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 10 amended.

"(h.) The construction, maintenance and improvement of roads and bridges, and the contributions, in money or labor, and other duties of residents on the reserve, in respect thereof; the size and kind of sleighs to be used on the roads in the winter season, and the manner in which the horse or horses or other beasts of burden shall be harnessed to such sleighs; and the appointment of road masters and fence viewers, and their powers and duties;"

Council may make by-laws as to roads, &c.

3. The said Act is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:—

Section added.

"13. On a day, being one week previous to the day on which the election of the councillors is to be held on any reserve under section five of this Act, and at a place to be appointed by the Indian

Nomination of candidates.

dian agent, and between the hours of ten in the forenoon and twelve at noon, a meeting of the electors,—of which meeting due notice shall be given in the manner customary in the band for calling meetings for public purposes—shall be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for election as councillors as aforesaid :

Chairman of meeting.

“2. The Indian agent, or in his absence such person as is appointed by the Superintendent General, or failing such appointment, a chairman to be chosen by the meeting, shall preside over such meeting and shall take and keep the minutes thereof :

Nomination necessary.

“3. Only Indians nominated at such meeting shall be recognized as, or permitted to become, candidates for election as aforesaid ; and each nomination to be valid must be made on the motion of an elector of the section of the reserve for the representation whereof the nominee is proposed as a candidate, and the motion must be seconded by another elector of that section :

Time for nomination.

“4. The nominations of the candidates shall, so far as practicable, be made consecutively and previously to any speeches being made by the movers and seconders or by any other persons, but nominations may be made up to the hour of twelve o'clock noon :

Proceedings after nomination.

“5. If only one candidate for any councillorship is proposed, the Indian agent or chairman shall, at twelve o'clock noon, declare such candidate duly elected ; and if two or more candidates are proposed for any councillorship, an election shall be held under the provisions of section five of this Act.”

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 31.

An Act respecting Banks and Banking.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

SHORT TITLE.

- 1. This Act may be cited as "The Bank Act." Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

- 2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
(a.) The expression "the bank" means any bank to which this Act applies; Interpretation. "The bank."
(b.) The expression "Treasury Board" means the board provided for by section nine of chapter twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, or any Act in amendment thereof or substitution therefor; "Treasury board."
(c.) The expression "goods, wares and merchandise" includes, in addition to the things usually understood thereby, timber, deals, boards, staves, saw-logs and other lumber, petroleum, crude oil, and all agricultural produce and other articles of commerce; "Goods, wares and merchandise."
(d.) The expression "warehouse receipt" means any receipt given by any person for any goods, wares, or merchandise, in his actual, visible and continued possession, as bailee thereof, in good faith, and not as of his own property, and includes receipts given by any person who is the owner or keeper of a harbor, cove, pond, wharf, yard, warehouse, shed, storehouse or other place for the storage of goods, wares or merchandise, for goods, wares and merchandise delivered to him as bailee and actually in the place, or in one or more of the places owned or kept by him, whether such person is engaged in other business or not; "Warehouse receipt."
(e.) The expression "bill of lading" includes all receipts for goods, wares or merchandise, accompanied by an undertaking to transport the same from the place where they were received to some other place, whether by land or water, or partly by land

land and partly by water, and by any mode of carriage whatever ;

“ Manufacturer.”

(f.) The word “ manufacturer ” includes maltsters, distillers, brewers, refiners and producers of petroleum, tanners, curers, packers, canners of meat, pork, fish, fruit or vegetables, and any person who produces by hand, art, process or mechanical means any goods, wares or merchandise.

APPLICATION OF ACT.

To what banks the Act applies.

3. The provisions of this Act apply to the several banks enumerated in Schedule A to this Act, and to every bank incorporated after the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, whether this Act is specially mentioned in its Act of incorporation or not, but not to any other bank, except as hereinafter specially provided.

Charters continued to 1st July, 1901.

4. The charters or Acts of incorporation, and any Acts in amendment thereof, of the several banks enumerated in Schedule A to this Act are continued in force, so far as regards the incorporation and corporate name, the amount of capital stock, the amount of each share of such stock and the chief place of business of each bank, until the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, subject to the right of each bank to increase or reduce its capital stock in the manner hereinafter provided ; and as to all other particulars this Act shall form and be the charter of each of the said banks until the said first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one,—subject in the case of La Banque du Peuple to the provisions hereinafter made in respect to that bank : Provided always, that the said charters or Acts of incorporation are hereby continued in force only in so far as they, or any of them, are not forfeited or rendered void under the terms thereof, or of this Act, or of any other Act passed or to be passed, by reason of the non-performance of the conditions thereof, or by insolvency, or otherwise.

As to other particulars.

Proviso : as to forfeiture.

What provisions shall apply to La Banque du Peuple.

Proviso : as to directors.

Inconsistent enactments repealed.

5. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in sections three, six to seventeen (both inclusive), nineteen to twenty-seven (both inclusive), thirty-three, forty-five, and eighty-nine to ninety-six (both inclusive), apply to La Banque du Peuple : Provided, that wherever the word “ directors ” is used in any of the sections which apply to the said bank, it shall be read and construed as meaning the principal partners or members of the corporation of the said bank ; and so much of the Act incorporating the said bank, or of any Act amending or continuing it, as is inconsistent with any section of this Act applying to the said bank, or which makes any provision in any matter provided for by such sections other than such as is hereby made, is hereby repealed ; otherwise the said Acts are continued in force, subject to the proviso contained in section four of this Act.

6. The provisions contained in sections two, seven, thirty-seven, forty-seven to eighty-eight (both inclusive), and ninety-seven to one hundred and four (both inclusive), apply to the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia respectively ; and the provisions contained in the other sections of this Act do not apply to the said banks.

What provisions shall apply to the Banks of British North America and of B. C.

7. For the purposes of the several sections of this Act made applicable to the Bank of British North America and the Bank of British Columbia, the chief office of the Bank of British North America shall be the office of the bank at Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, and the chief office of the Bank of British Columbia shall be the office of the bank at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

Chief seat of business of the said banks.

8. The provisions of this Act may be extended to the Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island by the Treasury Board, upon the application of the directors of the said bank, before the expiration of the present charter of the said bank ; and upon publication in the *Canada Gazette* of the resolution of the directors applying hereunder, and of the minute of the Treasury Board thereon allowing such application, the provisions of this Act shall, from the time named in such minute, or if there is no time named therein, from the date of the publication thereof in the *Canada Gazette*, apply to the said bank ; and its charter and Act of incorporation, and any Acts in amendment thereof, shall thereupon be extended for the same time and to the extent as if the name of the said bank had been included in Schedule A to this Act.

How Merchants' Bank of P.E.I. may come under this Act.

INCORPORATION AND ORGANIZATION OF BANKS.

9. The capital stock of every bank hereafter incorporated, the name of the bank, the place where its chief office is to be situate, and the name of the provisional directors shall be declared in the Act of incorporation of every such bank :

Matters to be provided for in special Act.

2. An Act of incorporation of a bank in the form set forth in Schedule B to this Act shall be construed to confer upon the bank thereby incorporated all the powers, privileges and immunities, and to subject it to all the liabilities and provisions set forth in this Act.

Form of Act of incorporation.

10. The capital stock of any bank hereafter incorporated shall be not less than five hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each.

Capital stock and shares.

11. The number of provisional directors shall be not less than five nor more than ten, and they shall hold office until directors are elected by the subscribers to the stock, as hereinafter provided.

Provisional directors.

12. For the purpose of organizing the bank, the provisional directors may cause stock books to be opened, after giving public

Opening of stock books.

public notice thereof,—upon which stock books shall be recorded the subscriptions of such persons as desire to become shareholders in the bank; and such books shall be opened at the place where the chief office of the bank is to be situate, and elsewhere, in the discretion of the provisional directors, and may be kept open for such time as they deem necessary.

First meeting of subscribers.

Notice.

Election of directors.

13. So soon as a sum not less than five hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of the bank has been *bonâ fide* subscribed, and a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars thereof has been paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, the provisional directors may, by public notice, published, for at least four weeks, call a meeting of the subscribers to the said stock, to be held in the place named in the Act of incorporation as the chief place of business of the bank, at such time and at such place therein as set forth in the said notice; at which meeting the subscribers shall determine the day upon which the annual general meeting of the bank is to be held, and shall elect such number of directors, duly qualified under this Act, not less than five nor more than ten, as they think necessary, who shall hold office until the annual general meeting in the year next succeeding their election; and upon the election of directors as aforesaid the functions of the provisional directors shall cease.

Conditions previous to commencing business by new banks.

14. The bank shall not issue notes nor commence the business of banking until it has obtained from the Treasury Board a certificate permitting it to do so, and no application for such certificate shall be made until directors have been elected by the subscribers to the stock in the manner hereinbefore provided; and every director, provisional director or other person, issuing or authorizing the issue of the notes of such bank or transacting or authorizing the transaction of any business in connection with such bank, except such as is hereinbefore provided, before the obtaining of the certificate from the Treasury Board, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

When certificate may be granted.

15. No certificate shall be given by the Treasury Board until it has been shown to the satisfaction of the Board, by affidavit or otherwise, that all the requirements of this Act and of the special Act of incorporation of the bank, as to the payment required to be made to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, the election of directors, deposit for security for note issue, or otherwise, have been complied with, and that the sum so paid was then held by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General; and no certificate as aforesaid shall be given except within one year from the passing of the Act of incorporation of the bank applying for the said certificate.

If certificate is not granted.

16. In the event of the bank not obtaining a certificate from the Treasury Board within one year from the time of the passing of its Act of incorporation, all the rights, powers and privileges

privileges conferred on such bank by its Act of incorporation shall thereupon cease and determine and be of no force and effect whatever.

17. Upon the issue of the certificate in manner hereinbefore provided, the Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall forthwith pay to the bank the amount of money so deposited with him as aforesaid, without interest, after deducting therefrom the amount required to be deposited under section fifty-four of this Act; and in case no certificate is issued by the Treasury Board within the time limited for the issue thereof, the amount so deposited shall be returned to the person depositing the same; but in no case shall the Minister of Finance and Receiver General be under any obligation to see to the proper application of the same in any way.

Disposal of amount deposited with Minister of Finance.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

18. The shareholders of the bank (or, in the case of La Banque du Peuple, the principal partners or members of the corporation thereof,) may regulate, by by-law, the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the bank, that is to say: The day upon which the annual general meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors shall be held; the record to be kept of proxies, and the time, not exceeding thirty days, within which proxies must be produced and recorded prior to a meeting in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon; the number of the directors, which shall not be less than five and not more than ten, and the quorum thereof, which shall not be less than three; their qualification, subject to the provisions hereinafter made; the method of filling vacancies in the board of directors whenever the same occur during each year, and the time and proceedings for the election of directors, in case of a failure of any election on the day appointed for it; the remuneration of the president, vice-president and other directors; and the amount of discounts or loans which may be made to directors, either jointly or severally, or to any one firm or person, or to any shareholder, or to corporations:

By-laws may be made.

2. The shareholders may authorize the directors to establish guarantee and pension funds for the officers and employees of the bank and their families, and to contribute thereto out of the funds of the bank:

Guarantee and pension funds.

3. Until it is otherwise prescribed by by-law under this section, the by-laws of the bank on any matter which may be regulated by by-law under this section shall remain in force, except as to any provision fixing the qualification of directors at an amount less than that prescribed by this Act; and no person shall be elected or continue to be a director unless he holds stock paid up to the amount required by this Act, or such greater amount as is required by any by-law in that behalf:

Certain by-laws continued.

Banque du
Peuple ex-
cepted.

4. The foregoing provisions of this section, touching directors, shall not apply to La Banque du Peuple, which shall in these matters be governed by the provisions of its charter.

Board of
directors.

19. The stock, property, affairs and concerns of the bank shall be managed by a board of directors, who shall be elected annually in manner hereinafter provided, and shall be eligible for re-election :

Qualification.

2. Each director shall hold capital stock of the bank as follows:—When the paid-up capital stock is one million dollars or less, each director shall hold stock on which not less than three thousand dollars has been paid up ; when the paid-up capital stock is over one million dollars and does not exceed three million dollars, each director shall hold stock on which not less than four thousand dollars has been paid up ; and when the paid-up capital stock exceeds three million dollars, each director shall hold stock on which not less than five thousand dollars has been paid up :

Majority to be
British sub-
jects.

3. A majority of the directors shall be natural-born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty :

Election.

4. The directors shall be elected by the shareholders on such day in each year as is appointed by the charter or by any by-law of the bank, and such election shall take place at the head office of the bank at such time of the day as the directors appoint ; and public notice thereof shall be given by the directors, by publishing the same for at least four weeks previous to the time of holding such election, in a newspaper published at the place where the said head office is situate :

Notice.

Who shall be
directors.

5. The persons, to the number authorized to be elected, who have the greatest number of votes at any election, shall be directors :

Provision in
case of equal-
ity of votes.

6. If it happens at any election that two or more persons have an equal number of votes and the election or non-election of one or more of such persons as a director or directors depends on such equality, then the directors who have a greater number, or the majority of them, shall determine which of the said persons so having an equal number of votes shall be the director or directors, so as to complete the full number ; and the said directors, as soon as may be, after the said election, shall proceed to elect, by ballot, two of their number to be president and vice-president respectively :

Election of
president, &c.

Vacancies,
how filled.

7. If a vacancy occurs in the board of directors, such vacancy shall be filled in the manner provided by the by-laws ; but the non-filling of the vacancy shall not vitiate the acts of a quorum of the remaining directors ; and if the vacancy so created is in the office of the president or vice-president, the directors shall, from among themselves, elect a president or vice-president, who shall continue in office for the remainder of the year.

Provision in
case of failure
of election.

20. If an election of directors is not made on the day appointed for that purpose, such election of directors may take

take place on any other day according to the by-laws made by the shareholders in that behalf; and the directors then in office shall remain in office until a new election is made.

21. At all meetings of the directors, the president, or in his absence the vice-president, or in the absence of both of them, one of the directors present, chosen to act *pro tempore*, shall preside; and the president, vice-president or president *pro tempore* so presiding shall vote as a director, and if there is an equal division on any question shall also have a casting vote.

Meetings of directors.

Casting vote of presiding director.

22. The directors may make by-laws and regulations (not repugnant to the provisions of this Act or the laws of Canada) touching the management and disposition of the stock, property, affairs and concerns of the bank, and touching the duties and conduct of the officers, clerks and servants employed therein, and all such other matters as appertain to the business of a bank: Provided always, that all by-laws of the bank heretofore lawfully made and now in force, in regard to any matter respecting which the directors may make by-laws under this section (including any by-laws for establishing guarantee and pension funds for the employees of the bank), shall remain in force until they are repealed or altered by others made under this Act.

General powers of directors.

Proviso: as to by-laws in force.

23. The directors may appoint as many officers, clerks and servants for carrying on the business of the bank, and with such salaries and allowances, as they consider necessary, and they may also appoint a director or directors for any branch of the bank:

Appointment of officers, &c.

2. Before permitting any cashier, officer, clerk or servant of the bank to enter upon the duties of his office, the directors shall require him to give bond, guarantee, or other security to the satisfaction of the directors, for the due and faithful performance of his duties.

Security to be given.

24. The directors of the bank, or any four of them,—or any number not less than twenty-five of the shareholders of the bank, who are together proprietors of at least one-tenth of the paid-up capital stock of the bank, by themselves or by their proxies,—may, at any time, call a special general meeting of the shareholders, to be held at their usual place of meeting, upon giving six weeks' previous public notice, specifying in such notice the object of such meeting:

Special general meetings.

2. If the object of any such special general meeting is to consider the proposed removal of the president or vice-president, or of a director of the bank, for maladministration or other specified and apparently just cause, and if a majority of the votes of the shareholders at such meeting is given for such removal, a director to replace him shall be elected or appointed in the manner provided by the by-laws of the bank, or if there are no by-laws providing therefor, then by the shareholders

Removal of president, director, &c.

New election.

holders at such meeting ; and if it is the president or vice-president who is removed, his office shall be filled by the directors in the manner provided in case of a vacancy occurring in the office of president or vice-president.

Votes on shares.

25. Every shareholder shall, on all occasions on which the votes of the shareholders are taken, have one vote for each share held by him for at least thirty days before the time of meeting ; and in all cases when the votes of the shareholders are taken, the voting shall be by ballot :

Ballot.

Majority to determine.

2. All questions proposed for the consideration of the shareholders shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the shareholders present in person or represented by proxy ; and the chairman elected to preside at any such meeting of the shareholders shall vote as a shareholder only, unless there is a tie,—in which case, except as to the election of a director, he shall have a casting vote :

Casting vote.

As to joint holders of shares.

3. If two or more persons are joint holders of shares, any one of such joint holders may be empowered, by letter of attorney from the other joint holder or holders, or a majority of them, to represent the said shares, and vote accordingly :

Proxies.

4. Shareholders may vote by proxy, but no person other than a shareholder eligible to vote shall be permitted to vote or act as such proxy, and no manager, cashier, clerk or other subordinate officer of the bank shall vote either in person or by proxy, or hold a proxy for that purpose :

Renewal of proxies.

5. No appointment of a proxy to vote at any meeting of the shareholders of the bank shall be valid for that purpose unless it has been made or renewed in writing within the two years next preceding the time of such meeting :

In certain cases calls must be paid before voting.

6. No shareholder shall vote, either in person or by proxy, on any question proposed for the consideration of the shareholders of the bank at any meeting of such shareholders, or in any case in which the votes of the shareholders of the bank are taken, unless he has paid all calls made by the directors which are then due and payable.

CAPITAL STOCK.

Increase of capital.

26. The capital stock of the bank may be increased from time to time, by such percentage or by such amount, as is determined upon by by-law passed by the shareholders, at the annual general meeting, or at any special general meeting called for the purpose : Provided always, that no such by-law shall come into operation, or be of any force or effect, unless and until a certificate approving thereof has been issued by the Treasury Board :

Approval of Treasury Board.

2. No such certificate shall be issued by the Treasury Board unless application therefor is made within three months from the time of the passing of such by-law, nor unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board that a copy of such by-law, together with notice of intention to apply for such

Conditions of application for approval.

certificate, has been published for at least four weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one or more newspapers published in the place where the chief office or place of business of the bank is situate; nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to prevent the Treasury Board from refusing to issue such certificate if it thinks best so to do.

27. Any of the original unsubscribed capital stock, or of the increased stock of the bank, shall, when the directors so determine, be allotted to the then shareholders of the bank *pro ratâ*, and at such rate as is fixed by the directors, but no fraction of a share shall be so allotted; provided that in no case shall a rate be fixed by the directors, which will make the premium (if any) paid or payable on such stock so allotted exceed the percentage which the reserve fund of the bank then bears to the paid-up capital stock thereof; and any of such allotted stock which is not taken up by the shareholder to whom such allotment has been made, within six months from the time when notice of the allotment was mailed to his address, or which he declines to accept, may be offered for subscription to the public, in such manner and on such terms as the directors prescribe.

How stock shall be allotted.

28. The capital stock of the bank may be reduced by by-law passed by the shareholders at the annual general meeting, or at a special general meeting called for the purpose; but no such by-law shall come into operation or be of force or effect until a certificate approving thereof has been issued by the Treasury Board:

Capital stock may be reduced.

2. No such certificate shall be issued by the Treasury Board unless application therefor is made within three months from the time of the passing of the by-law, nor unless it appears to the satisfaction of the Board that the shareholders voting for such by-law represent a majority in value of all the shares then issued by the bank, and that a copy of the by-law, together with notice of intention to apply to the Treasury Board for the issue of a certificate approving thereof, has been published for at least four weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one or more newspapers published in the place where the chief office or place of business of the bank is situate; nothing herein contained, however, shall be construed to prevent the Treasury Board from refusing to issue such certificate if it thinks best so to do:

Certificate of Treasury Board.

3. In addition to evidence of the passing of the by-law and the publication thereof in the manner above provided, statements showing the amount of stock issued and the number of shareholders, with the amount of stock held by each, represented at such meeting, and the number of shareholders, with the amount of stock held by each, who voted for such by-law, and also full statements of the assets and liabilities of the bank, together with a statement of the reasons and causes why such reduction is sought, shall be laid before the Treasury Board

Statements to be submitted.

Board at the time of the application for the issue of a certificate approving such by-law :

Reduction not to affect liability of shareholders.

4. The passing of such by-law, and any reduction of the capital stock of the bank thereunder, shall not, in any way, diminish or interfere with the liability of the shareholders of the bank to the creditors thereof at the time of the issue of the certificate approving such by-law :

If legislation is asked to sanction reduction.

5. If, in any case, legislation is sought to sanction any reduction of the capital stock of any bank, a copy of the by-law or resolution passed by the shareholders in regard thereto, together with statements similar to those above provided to be laid before the Treasury Board, shall be filed with the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, at least one month prior to the introduction into Parliament of the Bill relating to such reduction :

Limit to reduction.

6. The capital shall not be reduced below the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of paid-up stock.

SHARES AND CALLS.

Shares and transfer thereof.

29. The shares of the capital stock of the bank shall be personal estate, and shall be assignable and transferable at the chief place of business of the bank, or at such of its branches, or at such place or places in the United Kingdom, or in any of the British colonies or possessions, and according to such form, and subject to such rules and regulations, as the directors prescribe ; and books of subscription may be opened, and the dividends accruing on any shares of such stock may be made payable at any of the places aforesaid ; and the directors may appoint such agents in the United Kingdom, or in any of the British colonies or possessions, for the purposes of this section, as they deem necessary.

Books of subscription.

Payment of shares.

30. The shares of the capital stock shall be paid in by such instalments and at such times and places as the directors appoint : Provided always, that the directors may cancel any subscription for any share unless a sum equal to ten per cent at least on the amount subscribed for is actually paid at the time of, or within thirty days after the time of subscribing ; but such cancellation shall not relieve the subscriber from his liability to creditors in the event of insolvency as hereinafter provided.

Proviso : ten per cent payable on subscription.

Calls on shares.

31. The directors may make such calls of money from the several shareholders for the time being, upon the shares subscribed for by them respectively, as they find necessary :

Time of calls and notice.

2. Such calls shall be made at intervals of not less than thirty days, and upon notice to be given at least thirty days prior to the day on which such call shall be payable ; and no such call shall exceed ten per cent of each share subscribed.

Limitation.

32. The directors may, in case of the non-payment of any call, in the corporate name of the bank, sue for, recover, collect and get in all such calls, or may cause and declare such shares to be forfeited to the bank.

Recovery of calls.

33. If any shareholder refuses or neglects to pay any instalment upon his shares of the capital stock at the time appointed therefor, such shareholder shall incur a penalty to the use of the bank of a sum of money equal to ten per cent on the amount of such shares; and if the directors declare any shares to be forfeited to the bank they shall, within six months thereafter, without any previous formality other than thirty days' public notice of their intention so to do, sell at public auction the said shares, or so many of the said shares as shall, after deducting the reasonable expenses of the sale, yield a sum of money sufficient to pay the unpaid instalments due on the remainder of the said shares and the amount of penalties incurred upon the whole; and the president or vice-president, manager or cashier of the bank shall execute the transfer to the purchaser of the shares so sold; and such transfer shall be as valid and effectual in law as if it had been executed by the original holder of the shares thereby transferred; but the directors, or the shareholders at a general meeting, may, notwithstanding anything in this section contained, remit, either in whole or in part, and conditionally or unconditionally, any forfeiture or penalty incurred by the non-payment of instalments as aforesaid, or the bank may enforce the payment of any call or calls by suit, instead of declaring the shares forfeited.

Forfeiture of shares for non-payment of calls.

Sale in such case.

And transfer.

Proviso.

34. In any action brought to recover any money due on any such call it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter in the declaration or statement of claim, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is holder of one share or more, as the case may be, in the capital stock of the bank, and is indebted to the bank for a call or calls upon such share or shares, in the sum to which the call or calls amount, as the case may be, stating the amount and number of such calls, whereby an action has accrued to the bank to recover the same from such defendant by virtue of this Act; and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the directors.

Recovery by suit.

What only need be proved.

TRANSFER AND TRANSMISSION OF SHARES.

35. No assignment or transfer of the shares of the capital stock of the bank shall be valid unless it is made and registered and accepted by the person to whom the transfer is made, in a book or books kept for that purpose, nor unless the person making the same has, if required by the bank, previously discharged all his debts or liabilities to the bank which exceed in amount the remaining stock, if any, belonging to such person, valued

Conditions of transfer of shares.

Fraction of share not transferable.

valued at the then current rate; and no fractional part of a share, or less than a whole share, shall be assignable or transferable.

List of transfers to be kept.

36. A list of all transfers of shares registered each day in the books of the bank, showing the parties to such transfers and the number of shares transferred in each case, shall be made up at the end of each day and kept at the chief place of business of the bank, for the inspection of its shareholders.

Transferor of shares must be registered owner.

37. All sales or transfers of shares, and all contracts and agreements in respect thereof, hereafter made or purporting to be made, shall be null and void (saving however, as to a purchaser not having knowledge of the defect, his rights and remedies under the contract of sale), unless the person making such sale or transfer, or in whose name or on whose behalf the same is made, is at the time thereof the registered owner in the books of the bank of the share or shares so sold or transferred, or intended or purported so to be, or has the registered owner's assent to the sale; and the distinguishing number or numbers of such share or shares, if any, shall be designated in the contract or agreement of sale or transfer; and any person, whether principal, broker or agent, who violates the provisions of this section by wilfully selling or transferring, or attempting to sell or transfer, any share or shares by a false number, or of which the principal is not, at the time of such sale or attempted sale, the registered owner, or acting with the registered owner's assent to the sale, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Sale of shares under execution.

38. When any share of the capital stock has been sold under a writ of execution, the officer by whom the writ was executed shall, within thirty days after the sale, leave with the bank an attested copy of the writ, with the certificate of such officer indorsed thereon, certifying to whom the sale has been made; and thereupon (but not until after all debts and liabilities of the holder of the share to the bank, and all liens existing in favor of the bank thereon, have been discharged, as herein provided), the president, vice-president, manager or cashier of the bank shall execute the transfer of the share so sold to the purchaser; and such transfer shall be, to all intents and purposes, as valid and effectual in law as if it had been executed by the holder of the said share.

Transmission of shares otherwise than by transfer, how authenticated.

39. If the interest in any share in the capital stock becomes transmitted in consequence of the death, bankruptcy, or insolvency of any shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of a female shareholder, or by any other lawful means than by a transfer according to the provisions of this Act, such transmission shall be authenticated by a declaration in writing, as hereinafter mentioned, or in such other manner as the directors of the bank require; and every such declaration shall distinctly state

state the manner in which and the person to whom such shares have been transmitted, and shall be made and signed by such person; and the person making and signing such declaration shall acknowledge the same before a judge of a court of record, or before the mayor, provost or chief magistrate of a city, town, borough or other place, or before a notary public, where the same is made and signed; and every declaration so signed and acknowledged shall be left with the cashier, manager or other officer or agent of the bank, who shall thereupon enter the name of the person entitled under such transmission in the register of shareholders; and until such transmission has been so authenticated, no person claiming by virtue of any such transmission shall be entitled to participate in the profits of the bank, or to vote in respect of any such share of the capital stock: Provided always, that every such declaration and instrument as, by this and the next following section of this Act, are required to perfect the transmission of a share in the bank which is made in any country other than Canada, or any other British colony, or the United Kingdom, shall be further authenticated by the clerk of a court of record and under the seal of such court, or by the British consul or vice-consul, or other accredited representative of the British Government in the country where the declaration is made, or shall be made directly before such British consul or vice-consul or other accredited representative; and provided also, that the directors, cashier or other officer or agent of the bank may require corroborative evidence of any fact alleged in any such declaration.

Proviso: as to declaration made out of Canada, &c.

Proviso: further evidence may be required.

40. If the transmission of any share of the capital stock has taken place by virtue of the marriage of a female shareholder, the declaration shall be accompanied by a copy of the register of such marriage, or other particulars of the celebration thereof, and shall declare the identity of the wife with the holder of such share, and shall be made and signed by such female shareholder and her husband; and they may include therein a declaration to the effect that the share transmitted is the separate property and under the sole control of the wife, and that she may receive and grant receipts for the dividends and profits accruing in respect thereof, and dispose of and transfer the share itself, without requiring the consent or authority of her husband; and such declaration shall be binding upon the bank and persons making the same, until the said persons see fit to revoke it by a written notice to that effect to the bank; but the omission of a statement in any such declaration that the wife making the same is duly authorized by her husband to make the same shall not invalidate the declaration.

Transmission by marriage of female shareholder.

41. If the transmission has taken place by virtue of any testamentary instrument, or by intestacy, the probate of the will, or the letters of administration, or act of curatorship or tutorship, or an official extract therefrom, shall, together with such

Transmission by decease.

declaration, be produced and left with the cashier or other officer or agent of the bank, who shall, thereupon, enter in the register of shareholders the name of the person entitled under such transmission.

Further provision in such case.

42. If the transmission of any share of the capital stock has taken place by virtue of the decease of any shareholder, the production to the directors and the deposit with them of an authentic notarial copy of the will of the deceased shareholder, if such will is in notarial form according to the law of the Province of Quebec, or of any authenticated copy of the probate of the will of the deceased shareholder, or of letters of administration of his estate, or of letters of verification of heirship, or of the act of curatorship or tutorship, granted by any court in Canada having power to grant the same, or by any court or authority in England, Wales, Ireland, or any British colony, or of any testamentary or testament dative expedé in Scotland, or, if the deceased shareholder died out of Her Majesty's dominions, the production to and deposit with the directors of any authenticated copy of the probate of his will or letters of administration of his property, or other document of like import, granted by any court or authority having the requisite power in such matters, shall be sufficient justification and authority to the directors for paying any dividend, or for transferring or authorizing the transfer of any share, in pursuance of and in conformity to such probate, letters of administration, or other such document as aforesaid.

Bank not bound to see to trusts.

43. The bank shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, to which any share of its stock is subject; and the receipt of the person in whose name any such share stands in the books of the bank, or, if it stands in the name of more persons than one, the receipt of one of such persons shall be a sufficient discharge to the bank for any dividend or any other sum of money payable in respect of such share, unless express notice to the contrary has been given to the bank; and the bank shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt, whether given by one of such persons or all of them.

Executors and trustees not personally liable.

44. No person holding stock in the bank as executor, administrator, guardian or trustee, of or for any person named in the books of the bank as being so represented by him, shall be personally subject to any liability as a shareholder, but the estate and funds in his hands shall be liable in like manner and to the same extent as the testator, intestate, ward or person interested in such trust fund would be, if living and competent to hold the stock in his own name; and if the trust is for a living person, such person shall also himself be liable as a shareholder; but if such testator, intestate, ward or person so represented is not so named in the books of the bank, the executor, administrator, guardian or trustee shall be personally liable

Exception.

liable in respect of such stock as if he held it in his own name as owner thereof.

ANNUAL STATEMENT AND INSPECTION.

45. At every annual meeting of the shareholders for the election of directors, the out-going directors shall submit a clear and full statement of the affairs of the bank, containing on the one part,—

Statement to be laid before annual meeting.

The amount of the capital stock paid in, the amount of notes of the bank in circulation, the net profits made, the balances due to other banks, and the cash deposited in the bank, distinguishing deposits bearing interest from those not bearing interest; and on the other part,—

Liabilities.

The amount of the current coin, the gold and silver bullion, and the Dominion notes held by the bank, the balances due to the bank from other banks, the value of the real and other property of the bank, and the amount of debts owing to the bank, including and particularizing the amounts so owing upon bills of exchange, discounted notes, mortgages and other securities,—

Assets.

Exhibiting, on the one hand, the liabilities of, or the debts due by the bank, and on the other hand the assets and resources thereof; and the said statement shall also exhibit the rate and amount of the last dividend declared by the directors, the amount of reserved profits at the date of such statement, and the amount of debts due to the bank, over-due and not paid, with an estimate of the loss which will probably accrue thereon.

What statement shall show.

46. The books, correspondence and funds of the bank shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of the directors; but no person, who is not a director, shall be allowed to inspect the account of any person dealing with the bank.

Inspection of books, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

47. The directors of the bank shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, declare quarterly or half yearly dividends of so much of the profits of the bank as to the majority of them seems advisable; and they shall give at least thirty days' public notice of the payment of such dividends previously to the date fixed for such payment; and they may close the transfer books during a certain time, not exceeding fifteen days, before the payment of each dividend.

Dividends.

48. No dividend or bonus shall ever be declared so as to impair the paid-up capital; and if any dividend or bonus is so declared or made payable, the directors who knowingly and wilfully concur therein shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount thereof as a debt due by them to the bank; and if any part of the paid-up capital is lost, the directors shall, if

Dividend not to impair capital.

Capital lost to be made up.

Proviso.

all the subscribed stock is not paid up, forthwith make calls upon the shareholders to an amount equivalent to such loss; and such loss and the calls, if any, shall be mentioned in the next return made by the bank to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General: Provided that, in any case in which the capital has been impaired as aforesaid, all net profits shall be applied to make good such loss.

Dividend limited unless there is a certain reserve.

49. No division of profits, either by way of dividends or bonus, or both combined, or in any other way, exceeding the rate of eight per cent per annum, shall be made by the bank, unless, after making the same, it has a rest or reserve fund equal to at least thirty per cent of its paid-up capital; and all bad and doubtful debts shall be deducted before the amount of such rest is calculated.

RESERVES.

Part of reserve to be in Dominion notes.

50. The bank shall hold not less than forty per cent of its cash reserves in Dominion notes; and every bank holding at any time a less amount of its cash reserves in Dominion notes than is prescribed by this section shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every violation of the provisions of this section:

Penalty for non-compliance.

Supply of Dominion notes.

2. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall make such arrangements as are necessary for insuring the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank, in exchange for an equivalent amount of specie, at the several offices at which Dominion notes are redeemable, in the cities of Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg, Charlottetown and Victoria, respectively; and such notes shall be redeemable at the office for redemption of Dominion notes in the place where such specie is given in exchange.

NOTE ISSUE.

Amount and denomination of bank notes.

51. The bank may issue and re-issue notes payable to bearer on demand and intended for circulation; but no such note shall be for a sum less than five dollars, or for any sum which is not a multiple of five dollars, and the total amount of such notes, in circulation at any time, shall not exceed the amount of the unimpaired paid-up capital of the bank:

Note issue of Banque du Peuple and Bank of British North America.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the next preceding sub-section, the total amount of such notes in circulation at any time of La Banque du Peuple and the Bank of British North America respectively shall not exceed seventy-five per cent of the unimpaired paid-up capital of such banks respectively, but each of such banks may issue such notes in excess of the said seventy-five per cent upon depositing, with respect to such excess, with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, in cash or bonds of the Dominion of Canada, an amount equal to the excess; provided always that in no case shall the total amount of the notes of either of the said banks

banks in circulation at any time exceed the unimpaired paid-up capital of such bank; and the cash or bonds so deposited shall be available by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General for the redemption of notes issued in excess as aforesaid, in the event of the suspension of the said banks respectively:

3. If the total amount of the notes of the bank in circulation at any time exceeds the amount authorized by this section, the bank shall incur penalties as follows: If the amount of such excess is not over one thousand dollars, a penalty equal to the amount of such excess; if the amount of such excess is over one thousand dollars and is not over twenty thousand dollars, a penalty of one thousand dollars; if the amount of such excess is over twenty thousand dollars and is not over one hundred thousand dollars, a penalty of ten thousand dollars; if the amount of such excess is over one hundred thousand dollars and is not over two hundred thousand dollars, a penalty of fifty thousand dollars; and if the amount of such excess is over two hundred thousand dollars, a penalty of one hundred thousand dollars:

Penalties for excess of circulation.

4. All notes heretofore issued or re-issued by the bank, and now in circulation, which are for a sum less than five dollars, or for a sum which is not a multiple of five dollars, shall be called in and cancelled as soon as practicable.

Notes under \$5 to be called in.

52. The bank shall not pledge, assign, or hypothecate its notes; and no advance or loan made on the security of the notes of a bank shall be recoverable from the bank or its assets:

Pledging of notes prohibited.

2. Every person who, being the president, vice-president, director, principal partner *en commandite*, general manager, manager, cashier, or other officer of the bank, pledges, assigns, or hypothecates, or authorizes, or is concerned in the pledge, assignment or hypothecation of the notes of the bank,—and every person who accepts, receives or takes, or authorizes or is concerned in the acceptance or receipt or taking of such notes as a pledge, assignment or hypothecation, shall be liable to a fine of not less than four hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than two years, or to both:

Penalty for pledging.

3. Every person who, being the president, vice-president, director, principal partner *en commandite*, general manager, manager, cashier or other officer of a bank, with intent to defraud, issues or delivers, or authorizes or is concerned in the issue or delivery of notes of the bank intended for circulation and not then in circulation,—and every person who, with knowledge of such intent, accepts, receives or takes, or authorizes or is concerned in the acceptance, receipt or taking of such notes,—shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or to both.

Penalty for improper issue or taking of notes.

53. The payment of the notes issued or re-issued by the bank and intended for circulation, and then in circulation, together with

Notes to be first charge on assets.

with any interest paid or payable thereon as hereinafter provided, shall be the first charge upon the assets of the bank in case of its insolvency; and the payment of any amount due to the Government of Canada, in trust or otherwise, shall be the second charge upon such assets; and the payment of any amount due to the government of any of the Provinces, in trust or otherwise, shall be the third charge upon such assets :

Liability for penalties in case of insolvency.

2. The amount of any penalties for which the bank is liable shall not form a charge upon the assets of such bank, in case of its insolvency, until all other liabilities are paid.

Existing banks to make deposit with Minister of Finance equal to five per cent of note circulation.

54. Every bank to which this Act applies, and which is carrying on its business at the time when this Act comes into force, shall, within fifteen days thereafter, pay to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General a sum of money equal to two and one-half per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation during the twelve months next preceding the date of the coming into force of this Act, or if such bank has not been in operation for twelve months, a sum of money equal to two and one-half per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation during the time it has been in operation; and each bank shall, within fifteen days from and after the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, pay to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General such further sum of money as is necessary to make the total amount so paid by each bank to be a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation during the twelve months next preceding the date last mentioned,—which sum shall be adjusted annually as hereinafter provided :

As to Merchants' Bank of P. E. I.

2. The Merchants' Bank of Prince Edward Island shall, on or before the day upon which it becomes subject to the provisions of this Act, pay to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General such sum as appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board to be equal to two and one-half per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation during the then preceding twelve months; and shall further pay to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, within fifteen days from and after the first day of July in the year then next following, such further sum as is necessary to make the total sum paid by the said bank to be a sum equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation from the time the said bank became subject to the provisions of this Act to the said first day of July,—which sum shall be adjusted annually as hereinafter provided :

As to new banks.

3. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall, upon the issue of a certificate under this Act authorizing a bank to issue notes and commence the business of banking, retain out of any moneys of such bank then in his possession the sum of five thousand dollars,—which sum shall be held for the purposes of this section, until the annual adjustment hereunder takes place in the year then next

next following, at which time the amount at the credit of the bank shall be adjusted by payment to or by the bank of such sum as is necessary to make the amount at the credit of the bank to be a sum of money equal to five per cent of the average amount of its notes in circulation from the time it commenced business to the time of such adjustment,—which sum shall be adjusted annually as hereinafter provided :

4. The amounts so paid, retained, and kept on deposit as aforesaid shall form a fund to be known as "The Bank Circulation Redemption Fund,"—which fund shall be held for the following purpose, and for no other, namely : In the event of the suspension by the bank of payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, for the payment of the notes then issued or re-issued by such bank, and intended for circulation, and then in circulation, and interest thereon ; and the Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall, with respect to all notes paid out of the said fund, have the same rights as any other holder of the notes of the bank :

Formation of circulation redemption fund.

5. The fund shall bear interest at the rate of three per cent per annum, and it shall be adjusted, as soon as possible after the thirtieth day of June in each year, in such a way as to make the amount at the credit of each bank contributing thereto, unless herein otherwise specially provided, equal to five per cent of the average note circulation of such bank during the then next preceding twelve months :

Fund to bear interest.

6. The average note circulation of a bank during any period shall be determined from the average of the amount of its notes in circulation, as shown by the monthly returns for such period made by the bank to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General ; and where, in any return, the greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during the month is given, such amount shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be the amount of the notes of the bank in circulation during the month to which such return relates :

Note circulation, how determined.

7. In the event of the suspension by the bank of payment in specie or Dominion notes of any of its liabilities as they accrue, the notes of such bank, issued or re-issued and intended for circulation, and then in circulation, shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, from the day of such suspension to such day as is named by the directors, or by the liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official, for the payment thereof,—of which day notice shall be given by advertisement for at least three days in a newspaper published in the place in which the head office of the bank is situate ; but in case any notes presented for payment on or after any day named for payment thereof are not paid, all notes then unpaid and in circulation shall continue to bear interest to such further day as is named for payment thereof,—of which day notice shall be given in manner above provided : Provided always, that in case of failure on the part of the directors of the bank, or of the liquidator, receiver, assignee or

Notes of bank suspending payment to bear interest until redeemed.

If not redeemed to be paid out of fund.

other proper official, to make arrangements within two months from the day of suspension of payment by the bank as aforesaid for the payment of all of its notes and interest thereon, the Minister of Finance and Receiver General may thereupon make arrangements for the payment of the notes remaining unpaid, and all interest thereon, out of the said fund, and shall give such notice of such payment as he thinks expedient, and on the day named by him for such payment all interest on such notes shall cease, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to impose any liability on the Government of Canada or on the Minister of Finance and Receiver General beyond the amount available from time to time out of the said fund:

Proviso.

Payments from fund to be without regard to amount contributed.

8. All payments made from the said fund shall be without regard to the amount contributed thereto by the bank in respect of whose notes the payments are made; and in case the payments from the fund exceed the amount contributed by such bank to the fund, and all interest due or accruing due to such bank thereon, the other banks shall, on demand, make good to the fund the amount of such excess, *pro rata* to the amount which each bank has at that time contributed to the fund; and all amounts recovered and received by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General from the bank on whose account such payments were made shall, after the amount of such excess has been made good as aforesaid, be distributed among the banks contributing to make good such excess *pro rata* to the amount contributed by each: Provided always, that each of such other banks shall only be called upon to make good to the said fund its share of such excess, in payments not exceeding in any one year one per cent. of the average amount of its notes in circulation,—such circulation to be ascertained in such manner as the Minister of Finance and Receiver General decides; and his decision shall be final:

Proviso.

Repayment of amount if bank is wound up.

9. In the event of the winding up of the business of a bank by reason of insolvency or otherwise, the Treasury Board may, on the application of the directors, or of the liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official, and on being satisfied that proper arrangements have been made for the payment of the notes of the bank and any interest thereon, pay over to such directors, liquidator, receiver, assignee or other proper official, the amount at the credit of the bank, or such portion thereof as it thinks expedient:

Treasury Board may regulate management of fund.

10. The Treasury Board may make all such rules and regulations as it thinks expedient with reference to the payment of any moneys out of the said fund, and the manner, place and time of such payments, the collection of all amounts due to the said fund, all accounts to be kept in connection therewith, and generally the management of the said fund and all matters relating thereto:

Enforcement of payment.

11. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General may, in his official name, by action in the Exchequer Court of Canada enforce

enforce payment (with costs of action) of any sum due and payable by any bank under the provisions of this section.

55. The bank shall make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure the circulation at par in any and every part of Canada of all notes issued or re-issued by it and intended for circulation; and towards this purpose the bank shall establish agencies for the redemption and payment of its notes at the cities of Halifax, St. John, Charlottetown, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria, and at such other places as are, from time to time, designated by the Treasury Board.

Notes of bank to be payable at par throughout Canada.

56. The bank shall always receive in payment its own notes at par at any of its offices, and whether they are made payable there or not :

Redemption of notes.

2. The chief place of business of the bank shall always be one of the places at which its notes are made payable.

Payable at chief place of business.

57. The bank, when making any payment, shall, on the request of the person to whom the payment is to be made, pay the same, or such part thereof, not exceeding one hundred dollars, as such person requests, in Dominion notes for one, two, or four dollars each, at the option of such person : Provided always, that no payment, whether in Dominion notes or bank notes, shall be made in bills that are torn or partially defaced by excessive handling.

Payments in Dominion notes.

Torn or defaced notes.

58. The bonds, obligations and bills, obligatory or of credit, of the bank under its corporate seal, and signed by the president or vice-president and countersigned by a cashier or assistant cashier, which are made payable to any person, shall be assignable by indorsement thereon ; and bills or notes of the bank signed by the president, vice-president, cashier or other officer appointed by the directors of the bank to sign the same, promising the payment of money to any person or to his order, or to the bearer, though not under the corporate seal of the bank, shall be binding and obligatory on it in like manner and with the like force and effect as they would be upon any private person, if issued by him in his private or natural capacity, and shall be assignable in like manner as if they were so issued by a private person in his natural capacity : Provided always, that the directors of the bank may, from time to time, authorize, or depute any cashier, assistant cashier or officer of the bank, or any director other than the president or vice-president, or any cashier, manager or local director of any branch or office of discount and deposit of the bank, to sign the notes of the bank intended for circulation.

Bonds, notes, &c., how and by whom to be signed.

Proviso : power may be deputed to officer.

59. All bank notes and bills of the bank whereon the name of any person intrusted or authorized to sign such notes or bills on behalf of the bank is impressed by machinery provided

Notes may be signed by machinery.

provided for that purpose, by or with the authority of the bank, shall be good and valid to all intents and purposes as if such notes and bills had been subscribed in the proper handwriting of the person intrusted or authorized by the bank to sign the same respectively, and shall be bank notes and bills within the meaning of all laws and statutes whatever, and may be described as bank notes or bills in all indictments and civil or criminal proceedings whatsoever: Provided always, that at least one signature to each note or bill must be in the actual handwriting of a person authorized to sign such note or bill.

One signature must be written.

Penalty for unauthorized issue of notes for circulation.

60. Every person, except a bank to which this Act applies, who issues or re-issues, makes, draws, or indorses any bill, bond, note, cheque or other instrument, intended to circulate as money, or to be used as a substitute for money, for any amount whatsoever, shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars, which shall be recoverable with costs, in any court of competent jurisdiction, by any person who sues for the same; and a moiety of such penalty shall belong to the person suing for the same, and the other moiety to Her Majesty for the public uses of Canada:

What shall be deemed such notes.

2. The intention to pass any such instrument as money shall be presumed, if it is made for the payment of a less sum than twenty dollars, and is payable either in form or in fact to the bearer thereof, or at sight, or on demand, or at less than thirty days thereafter, or is overdue, or is in any way calculated or designed for circulation, or as a substitute for money; unless such instrument is a cheque on some chartered bank paid by the maker directly to his immediate creditor, or a promissory note, bill of exchange, bond or other undertaking for the payment of money, paid or delivered by the maker thereof to his immediate creditor, and is not designed to circulate as money or as a substitute for money.

Defacement of notes.

61. Every person who in any way defaces any Dominion or Provincial note, or bank note, whether by writing, printing, drawing or stamping thereon, or by attaching or affixing thereto, anything in the nature or form of an advertisement, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

Penalty.

Counterfeit and fraudulent notes to be stamped as such.

62. Every officer charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, and every officer of any bank, and every person acting as or employed by any banker, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "counterfeit," "altered" or "worthless," upon every counterfeit or fraudulent note issued in the form of a Dominion or bank note, and intended to circulate as money, which is presented to him at his place of business; and if such officer or person wrongfully stamps any genuine note he shall, upon presentation, redeem it at the face value thereof.

63. Every person who designs, engraves, prints or in any manner makes, executes, utters, issues, distributes, circulates or uses any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, hand-bill or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any Dominion or bank note, or any obligation or security of any Government, or of any bank, is liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars or to three months' imprisonment, or to both.

No advertisement, &c., to be issued in the form of a note.

BUSINESS AND POWERS OF THE BANK.

64. The bank may open branches, agencies and offices, and may engage in and carry on business as a dealer in gold and silver coin and bullion, and it may deal in, discount and lend money and make advances upon the security of, and may take as collateral security for any loan made by it, bills of exchange, promissory notes and other negotiable securities, or the stock, bonds, debentures and obligations of municipal and other corporations, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, or Dominion, Provincial, British, foreign and other public securities, and it may engage in and carry on such business generally as appertains to the business of banking; but, except as authorized by this Act, it shall not, either directly or indirectly, deal in the buying, or selling, or bartering of goods, wares and merchandise, or engage or be engaged in any trade or business whatsoever; and it shall not, either directly or indirectly, purchase, or deal in, or lend money, or make advances upon the security or pledge of any share of its own capital stock, or of the capital stock of any bank; and it shall not, either directly or indirectly, lend money or make advances upon the security, mortgage or hypothecation of any land, tenements or immovable property, or of any ships or other vessels, or upon the security of any goods, wares and merchandise.

Branches and agencies.

General powers of bank.

Certain business may not be transacted by the bank.

65. The bank shall have a privileged lien, for any debt or liability for any debt to the bank, on the shares of its own capital stock and on any unpaid dividends of the debtor or person liable, and may decline to allow any transfer of the shares of such debtor or person until such debt is paid; and the bank shall, within twelve months after such debt has accrued and become payable, sell such shares, and notice shall be given to the holder thereof of the intention of the bank to sell the same, by mailing such notice in the post office to the last known address of such holder, at least thirty days prior to such sale; and upon such sale being made the president, vice-president, manager or cashier shall execute a transfer of such shares to the purchaser thereof in the usual transfer book of the bank,—which transfer shall vest in such purchaser all the rights in or to such shares which were possessed by the holder thereof, with the same obligation of warranty on his part as if he were the vendor thereof, but without any warranty from the bank or by the officer of the bank executing such transfer.

Bank to have lien on debtor's shares.

Sale of such shares.

Notice.

Transfer in case of sale.

Collateral securities may be similarly dealt with.

66 The stock, bonds, debentures or securities, acquired and held by the bank as collateral security, may, in case of default to pay the debt, for securing which they were so acquired and held, be dealt with, sold and conveyed either in like manner and subject to the same restrictions as are herein provided in respect of stock of the bank on which it has acquired a lien under this Act, or in like manner as and subject to the restrictions under which a private individual might in like circumstances deal with, sell and convey the same, but without obligation to sell the same within twelve months :

Right to do so may be waived.

2. The right so to deal with and dispose of such stock, bonds, debentures or securities in manner aforesaid may be waived or varied by any agreement between the bank and the owner of such stock, bonds, debentures or securities, made at the time at which such debt was incurred, or if the time of payment of such debt has been extended, then by an agreement made at the time of such extension.

Real estate for occupation.

67. The bank may acquire and hold real and immovable property for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business, and may sell or dispose of the same, and acquire other property in its stead for the same purpose.

Mortgages as additional security.

68. The bank may take, hold and dispose of mortgages and *hypothèques* upon real or personal, immovable or movable property, by way of additional security for debts contracted to the bank in the course of its business ; and the rights, powers and privileges which the bank is by this Act declared to have or to have had in respect of real or immovable property mortgaged to it, shall be held and possessed by it in respect of any personal or movable property which is mortgaged or hypothecated to it.

Purchase of land under execution, &c.

69. The bank may purchase any lands or real or immovable property offered for sale under execution, or in insolvency, or under the order or decree of a court, as belonging to any debtor to the bank, or offered for sale by a mortgagee or other encumbrancer having priority over a mortgage or other encumbrance held by the bank or offered for sale by the bank under a power of sale given to it for that purpose, in cases in which, under similar circumstances, an individual could so purchase, without any restriction as to the value of the property which it may so purchase, and may acquire a title thereto as any individual purchasing at sheriff's sale, or under a power of sale, in like circumstances, should do, and may take, have, hold and dispose of the same at pleasure.

Absolute title may be acquired.

70. The bank may acquire and hold an absolute title in or to real or immovable property mortgaged to it as security for a debt due or owing to it, either by obtaining a release of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged property, or by procuring a foreclosure, or by other means whereby, as between individuals, an equity of redemption can, by law, be barred, and may

may purchase and acquire any prior mortgage or charge on such property: Provided always, that no bank shall hold any real or immovable property, howsoever acquired, except such as is required for its own use, for any period exceeding seven years from the date of the acquisition thereof.

Proviso: sale of property so acquired.

71. Nothing in any charter, Act or law shall be construed as ever having prevented or as preventing the bank from acquiring and holding an absolute title to and in any such mortgaged real or immovable property, whatever the value thereof is, or from exercising or acting upon any power of sale contained in any mortgage given to it or held by it, authorizing or enabling it to sell or convey away any property so mortgaged.

Title to lands so acquired; power of sale, &c.

72. Every bank advancing money in aid of the building of any ship or vessel shall have the same right of acquiring and holding security upon such ship or vessel, while building and when completed, either by way of mortgage, *hypothèque*, hypothecation, privilege or lien thereon, or purchase or transfer thereof, as individuals have in the Province wherein such ship or vessel is being built, and for that purpose may avail itself of all such rights and means of obtaining and enforcing such security, and shall be subject to all such obligations, limitations and conditions as are, by the law of such Province, conferred or imposed upon individuals making such advances.

As to advances for building ships.

73. The bank may acquire and hold any warehouse receipt or bill of lading as collateral security for the payment of any debt incurred in its favor in the course of its banking business; and the warehouse receipt or bill of lading so acquired shall vest in the bank, from the date of the acquisition thereof, all the right and title of the previous holder or owner thereof, or of the person from whom such goods, wares and merchandise were received or acquired by the bank, if the warehouse receipt or bill of lading is made directly in favor of the bank, instead of to the previous holder or owner of such goods, wares and merchandise:

Warehouse receipts may be taken as collateral security.

2. If the previous holder of such warehouse receipt or bill of lading is the agent of the owner of the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned therein, the bank shall be vested with all the right and title of the owner thereof, subject to his right to have the same re-transferred to him, if the debt, as security for which they are held by the bank, is paid:

When previous holder is an agent.

3. In this section the expression "agent" means any person intrusted with the possession of goods, wares and merchandise, or to whom the same are consigned, or who is possessed of any bill of lading, receipt, order or other document used in the course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods, wares and merchandise, or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by indorsement or by delivery, the possessor of such document to transfer or receive

Interpretation of "Agent."

receive the goods, wares and merchandise thereby represented; and such person shall be deemed the possessor of such goods, wares and merchandise, bill of lading, receipt, order or other document as aforesaid, as well if the same are held by any person for him or subject to his control as if he is in actual possession thereof.

Loans to wholesale manufacturers.

74. The bank may lend money to any person engaged in business as a wholesale manufacturer of any goods, wares and merchandise, upon the security of the goods, wares and merchandise manufactured by him or procured for such manufacture :

Loans to certain wholesale purchasers or shippers.

2. The bank may also lend money to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of products of agriculture, the forest and mine, or the sea, lakes and rivers, or to any wholesale purchaser or shipper of live stock or dead stock, and the products thereof, upon the security of such products, or of such live stock or dead stock, and the products thereof :

Form of security.

3. Such security may be given by the owner and may be taken in the form set forth in Schedule C to this Act, or to the like effect ; and by virtue of such security, the bank shall acquire the same rights and powers in respect to the goods, wares and merchandise, stock or products covered thereby, as if it had acquired the same by virtue of a warehouse receipt.

When such security may be acquired.

75. The bank shall not acquire or hold any warehouse receipt or bill of lading or security under the next preceding section to secure the payment of any bill, note or debt, unless such bill, note or debt is negotiated or contracted at the time of the acquisition thereof by the bank, or upon the written promise or agreement that such warehouse receipt or bill of lading or security would be given to the bank ; but such bill, note or debt may be renewed, or the time for the payment thereof extended, without affecting any such security :

Exchange of warehouse receipt for bill of lading and vice versa.

2. The bank may, on shipment of any goods, wares and merchandise for which it holds a warehouse receipt, or security as aforesaid, surrender such receipt or security and receive a bill of lading in exchange therefor, or, on the receipt of any goods, wares and merchandise for which it holds a bill of lading or security, as aforesaid, it may surrender such bill of lading or security, store such goods, wares and merchandise, and take a warehouse receipt therefor, or may ship them, or part of them, and take another bill of lading therefor :

Penalty for making false statement.

3. Every one is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years who wilfully makes any false statement in any warehouse receipt, bill of lading or security, as aforesaid :

Penalty for alienating goods so secured.

4. Every one is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, who, having possession or control of any goods, wares and merchandise covered by any warehouse receipt, bill of lading or security as aforesaid, and having knowledge of such receipt, bill of lading or

or security, and without consent of the bank, in writing and before the advance, bill, note or debt thereby secured has been fully paid, wilfully alienates or parts with any such goods, wares, or merchandise, or wilfully withholds from the bank possession thereof upon demand after default in payment of such advance, bill, note or debt.

76. If goods, wares and merchandise are manufactured or produced from the goods, wares and merchandise, or any of them, included in or covered by any warehouse receipt, or security given under section seventy-four of this Act, while so covered, the bank holding such warehouse receipt or security shall hold or continue to hold such goods, wares and merchandise, during the process and after the completion of such manufacture or production, with the same right and title and for the same purposes and upon the same conditions as it held or could have held the original goods, wares and merchandise.

As to goods manufactured from articles pledged.

77. All advances made on the security of any bill of lading or warehouse receipt, or security given under section seventy-four of this Act, shall give to the bank making such advances a claim for the repayment of such advances on the goods, wares and merchandise therein mentioned, or into which they have been converted, prior to and by preference over the claim of any unpaid vendor; but such preference shall not be given over the claim of any unpaid vendor who had a lien upon such goods, wares and merchandise at the time of the acquisition by the bank of such warehouse receipt, bill of lading, or security, unless the same was acquired without knowledge on the part of the bank of such lien.

Prior claim of the bank over unpaid vendor.

78. In the event of the non-payment at maturity of any debt secured by a warehouse receipt or bill of lading, or security given under section seventy-four of this Act, the bank may sell the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned therein, or so much thereof as will suffice to pay such debt with interest and expenses, returning the overplus, if any, to the person from whom such warehouse receipt, or bill of lading, or security, or the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned therein, as the case may be, were acquired; but such power of sale shall be subject to the following provisions, namely:

Sale of goods on non-payment of debt.

2. No sale without the consent in writing of the owner of any timber, boards, deals, staves, saw logs or other lumber, shall be made under this Act until notice of the time and place of such sale has been given by a registered letter, mailed in the post office to the last known address of the pledger thereof, at least thirty days prior to the sale thereof; and no goods, wares and merchandise, other than timber, boards, deals, staves, saw-logs or other lumber, shall be sold by the bank under this Act without the consent of the owner, until notice of the time and place of sale has been given by a registered letter, mailed

Notice to be given before sale of goods pledged.

in the post office to the last known address of the pledger thereof, at least ten days prior to the sale thereof :

Sale by auction after notice.

3. Every such sale of any article mentioned in this section, without the consent of the owner, shall be made by public auction, after a notice thereof by advertisement, stating the time and place thereof, in at least two newspapers published in or nearest to the place where the sale is to be made ; and if such sale is in the Province of Quebec, then at least one of such newspapers shall be a newspaper published in the English language, and one other such newspaper shall be a newspaper published in the French language.

Penalty for contravention.

79. Every bank which violates any provision contained in any of the sections numbered sixty-four to seventy-eight (both inclusive) shall incur for each violation thereof a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars.

No penalty for usury.

80. The bank shall not be liable to incur any penalty or forfeiture for usury, and may stipulate for, take, reserve or exact any rate of interest or discount not exceeding seven per cent per annum, and may receive and take in advance any such rate, but no higher rate of interest shall be recoverable by the bank ; and the bank may allow any rate of interest what- ever upon money deposited with it.

What interest may be allowed.

No instrument to be void on ground of usury.

81. No promissory note, bill of exchange or other negotiable security, discounted by or indorsed or otherwise assigned to the bank, shall be held to be void, usurious or tainted by usury, as regards such bank, or any maker, drawer, acceptor, indorser, or indorsee thereof, or other party thereto, or *bonâ fide* holder thereof, nor shall any party thereto be subject to any penalty or forfeiture by reason of any rate of interest taken, stipulated or received by such bank, on or with respect to such promissory note, bill of exchange, or other negotiable security, or paid or allowed by any party thereto to another in compensation for, or in consideration of the rate of interest taken or to be taken thereon by such bank ; but no party thereto, other than the bank, shall be entitled to recover or liable to pay more than the lawful rate of interest in the Province where the suit is brought, nor shall the bank be entitled to recover a higher rate than seven per cent per annum ; and no innocent holder of or party to any promissory note, bill of exchange or other negotiable security, shall, in any case be deprived of any remedy against any party thereto, or liable to any penalty or forfeiture, by reason of any usury or offence against the laws of any such Province, respecting interest, committed in respect of such note, bill or negotiable security, without the complicity or consent of such innocent holder or party.

As to innocent holders.

Collection fees.

82. The bank may, in discounting at any of its places of business, branches, agencies or offices of discount and deposit, any

any note, bill or other negotiable security or paper payable at any other of its own places or seats of business, branches, agencies or offices of discount and deposit in Canada, receive or retain, in addition to the discount, any amount not exceeding the following rates per cent, according to the time it has to run, on the amount of such note, bill or other negotiable security or paper, to defray the expenses attending the collection thereof, that is to say: under thirty days, one-eighth of one per cent; thirty days or over, but under sixty days, one-fourth of one per cent; sixty days and over, but under ninety days, three-eighths of one per cent; ninety days and over, one-half of one per cent.

83. The bank may, in discounting any note, bill or other negotiable security or paper, *bonâ fide* payable at any place in Canada different from that at which it is discounted, and other than one of its own places or seats of business, branches, agencies or offices of discount and deposit in Canada, receive and retain, in addition to the discount thereon, a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent on the amount thereof, to defray the expenses of agency and charges in collecting the same. Agency fees.

84. The bank may receive deposits from any person whomsoever, whatever his age, status or condition in life, and whether such person is qualified by law to enter into ordinary contracts or not; and, from time to time, may repay any or all of the principal thereof, and may pay the whole or any part of the interest thereon to such person, without the authority, aid, assistance or intervention of any person or official being required, unless before such repayment the money so deposited in and repaid by the bank is lawfully claimed as the property of some other person, in which case it may be paid to the depositor with the consent of the claimant, or to the claimant with the consent of the depositor: Provided always, that if the person making any such deposit could not, under the law of the Province where the deposit is made, deposit and withdraw money in and from a bank without this section, the total amount to be received from such person on deposit shall not, at any time, exceed the sum of five hundred dollars: Deposits may be received from persons unable to contract. Proviso: amount limited.

2. The bank shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether expressed, implied or constructive, to which any deposit made under the authority of this section is subject; and except only in the case of a lawful claim, by some other person before repayment, the receipt of the person in whose name any such deposit stands, or if it stands in the name of two persons the receipt of one, or if in the names of more than two persons the receipt of a majority of such persons, shall be a sufficient discharge to all concerned for the payment of any money payable in respect of such deposit, notwithstanding any trust to which such deposit is then subject, and whether or not the bank sought to be charged with such trust (and with whom the deposit has been made) had notice thereof; Bank not bound to see to trusts in relation to such deposits.

and the bank shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

RETURNS BY THE BANK.

Monthly returns to Government.

85. Monthly returns shall be made by the bank to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General in the form set forth in Schedule D to this Act, and shall be made up and sent in within the first fifteen days of each month, and shall exhibit the condition of the bank on the last juridical day of the month next preceding; and such monthly returns shall be signed by the chief accountant and by the president, or vice-president, or the director or principal partner then acting as president, and by the manager, cashier or other principal officer of the bank at its chief place of business:

Penalty for not making up monthly returns in due time.

2. Every bank which neglects to make up and send in, as aforesaid, any monthly return required by this section within the time hereby limited, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day after the expiration of such time during which the bank neglects so to make up and send in such return; and the date upon which it appears by the post office stamp or mark upon the envelope or wrapper enclosing such return for transmission to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, that the same was deposited in the post office, shall be taken *prima facie*, for the purposes of this section, to be the date upon which such return was made up and sent in.

Special returns may be called for.

86. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General may also call for special returns from any bank, whenever, in his judgment, they are necessary to afford a full and complete knowledge of its condition:

Penalty for not making such return in due time.

2. Such special returns shall be made and signed in the manner and by the persons specified in the next preceding section; and every bank which neglects to make and send in any such special return within thirty days from the date of the demand therefor by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall incur a penalty of five hundred dollars for each and every day such neglect continues; and the provisions contained in the last preceding section as to the *prima facie* evidence of the date upon which returns are made up and sent in thereunder, shall apply to returns made under this section: Provided always, that the Minister of Finance and Receiver General may extend the time for sending in such special returns for such further period, not exceeding thirty days, as he thinks expedient.

Transmission of certified lists of shareholders to Minister of Finance.

87. The bank shall, within twenty days after the close of each calendar year, transmit or deliver to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, to be by him laid before Parliament, a certified list showing the names of the shareholders of the bank on the last day of such calendar year, with their additions and residences, the number of shares then held by them respectively, and the value at par of such shares: 2.

2. Such list shall be delivered at the Department of Finance, or shall be sent by registered letter posted at such time that, in the ordinary course of post, it may be delivered at the said Department within the time above limited : Mode of transmission.

3. Every bank which neglects to transmit such list in manner aforesaid within the time aforesaid shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. Penalty for neglect to transmit such lists.

ss. The bank shall, within twenty days after the close of each calendar year, transmit or deliver to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, to be by him laid before Parliament, a return of all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years, and also of all amounts or balances in respect to which no transactions have taken place or upon which no interest has been paid during the five years prior to the date of such return : Provided always, that in case of moneys deposited for a fixed period, the period of five years above referred to shall be reckoned from the date of the termination of such fixed period : Annual statement of dividends remaining unpaid, &c.
Proviso.

2. Such return shall be signed in the manner required for the monthly returns under section eighty-five of this Act, and shall set forth the name of each shareholder or creditor, his last known address, the amount due, the agency of the bank at which the last transaction took place, and the date thereof ; and if such shareholder or creditor is known to the bank to be dead, such return shall show the names and addresses of his legal representatives, so far as known to the bank : Details of return.
Further details.

3. Every bank which neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General the return above referred to, within the time hereinbefore limited, shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues. Penalty for not making annual return.

4. If, in the event of the winding up of the business of the bank in insolvency, or under any general winding-up Act, or otherwise, any moneys payable by the liquidator, either to shareholders or depositors, remain unclaimed for the period of three years from the date of suspension of payment by the bank, or from the commencement of the winding up of such business, or until the final winding up of such business, if such takes place before the expiration of the said three years, such moneys and all interest thereon shall, notwithstanding any statute of limitations or other Act relating to prescription, be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, to be held by him subject to all rightful claims on behalf of any person other than the bank ; and in case a claim to any moneys so paid as aforesaid is thereafter established to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board, the Governor in Council shall, on the report of the Treasury Board, direct payment thereof to be made to the person entitled thereto, together with interest on the principal sum thereof at the rate of three per cent per annum for a period not exceeding six years from Disposal of unclaimed moneys.

the date of payment thereof to the said Minister of Finance and Receiver General as aforesaid: Provided however, that no such interest shall be paid or payable on such principal sum, unless interest thereon was payable by the bank paying the same to the said Minister of Finance and Receiver General:

Provided also, that on payment to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General as herein provided, the bank and its assets shall be held to be discharged from further liability for the amounts so paid.

Requirements as to outstanding notes in case of insolvency.

5. Upon the winding-up of a bank in insolvency or under any general winding-up Act, or otherwise, the assignees, liquidators, directors or other officials in charge of such winding-up, shall, before the final distribution of the assets, or within three years from the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, whichever shall first happen, pay over to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General a sum out of the assets of the bank equal to the amount then outstanding of the notes intended for circulation issued by the bank; and, upon such payment being made, the bank and its assets shall be relieved from all further liability in respect of such outstanding notes. The sum so paid shall be held by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General and applied for the purpose of redeeming, whenever presented, such outstanding notes, without interest.

INSOLVENCY.

Liability of shareholders in case of insufficiency of assets.

89. In the event of the property and assets of the bank being insufficient to pay its debts and liabilities, each shareholder of the bank shall be liable for the deficiency to an amount equal to the par value of the shares held by him, in addition to any amount not paid up on such shares.

Provision as to prescription and statute of limitations.

90. As a condition of the rights and privileges conferred by this Act or by any Act in amendment thereof, the following provision shall have effect: The liability of the bank, under any law, custom or agreement to repay moneys deposited with it and interest (if any) and to pay dividends declared and payable on its capital stock, shall continue notwithstanding any statute of limitations or any enactment or law relating to prescription:

Retroaction.

2. This section applies to moneys heretofore or hereafter deposited, and to dividends heretofore or hereafter declared.

Suspension for 90 days to constitute insolvency.

91. Any suspension by the bank of payment of any of its liabilities as they accrue, in specie or Dominion notes, shall, if it continues for ninety days, consecutively, or at intervals within twelve consecutive months, constitute the bank insolvent and operate a forfeiture of its charter or Act of incorporation, so far as regards all further banking operations; and the charter or Act of incorporation shall remain in force only for the purpose of enabling the directors or other lawful authority to make

make and enforce the calls mentioned in the next following sections of this Act and to wind up its business.

92. If any suspension of payment in full, in specie or Dominion notes, of all or any of the notes or other liabilities of the bank continues for three months after the expiration of the time which, under the preceding section, would constitute the bank insolvent, and if no proceedings are taken under any general or special Act for the winding up of the bank, the directors shall make calls on the shareholders thereof, to the amount they deem necessary to pay all the debts and liabilities of the bank, without waiting for the collection of any debts due to it or the sale of any of its assets or property :

Calls in such cases.

2. Such calls shall be made at intervals of thirty days, and upon notice to be given thirty days at least prior to the day on which such call shall be payable, and any number of such calls may be made by one resolution ; any such call shall not exceed twenty per cent on each share ; and payment of such calls may be enforced in like manner as payment of calls on unpaid stock may be enforced ; and the first of such calls may be made within ten days after the expiration of the said three months :

How such calls shall be made and enforced.

3. Every director who refuses to make or enforce, or to concur in making or enforcing any call under this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, and shall further be personally responsible for any damages suffered by such default.

Refusal to make calls under this section a misdemeanor.

93. In the event of proceedings being taken under any general or special winding-up Act, in consequence of the insolvency of the bank, the said calls shall be made in the manner prescribed for the making of such calls in such general or special winding-up Act.

Calls under winding-up Act.

94. Any failure on the part of any shareholder liable to any such call to pay the same when due, shall operate a forfeiture by such shareholder of all claim in or to any part of the assets of the bank,—such call and any further call thereafter being nevertheless recoverable from him as if no such forfeiture had been incurred.

Forfeiture for non-payment.

95. Nothing in the six sections next preceding contained shall be construed to alter or diminish the additional liabilities of the directors as hereinbefore mentioned and declared.

Liability of directors not diminished.

96. Persons who, having been shareholders of the bank, have only transferred their shares, or any of them, to others, or registered the transfer thereof within sixty days before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, and persons whose subscriptions to the stock of the bank have been cancelled in manner hereinbefore provided within the said period of sixty days before the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, shall be liable to all calls on the shares

Liability of shareholders who have transferred their stock

shares held or subscribed for by them, as if they held such shares at the time of such suspension of payment, saving their recourse against those by whom such shares were then actually held.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

President, &c., giving undue preference to any creditor, guilty of a misdemeanor.

97. Every one is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years who, being the president, vice-president, director, principal partner *en commandite*, manager, cashier or other officer of the bank, wilfully gives or concurs in giving any creditor of the bank any fraudulent, undue or unfair preference over other creditors, by giving security to such creditor or by changing the nature of his claim or otherwise howsoever, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by any person in consequence of such preference.

Recovery and disposal of penalties.

98. The amount of all penalties imposed upon a bank for any violation of this Act shall be recoverable and enforceable with costs, at the suit of Her Majesty, instituted by the Attorney General of Canada, or the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and such penalties shall belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada; but the Governor in Council, on the report of the Treasury Board, may direct that any portion of any penalty be remitted or paid to any person, or applied in any manner deemed best adapted to attain the objects of this Act and to secure the due administration thereof.

Making false statement in returns, &c., a misdemeanor, &c.

99. The making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, statement, return, report or other document respecting the affairs of the bank is, unless it amounts to a higher offence, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years; and every president, vice-president, director, principal partner *en commandite*, auditor, manager, cashier or other officer of the bank, who prepares, signs, approves or concurs in such statement, return, report or document, or uses the same with intent to deceive or mislead any person, shall be held to have wilfully made such false statement, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by any person in consequence thereof.

Unauthorized use of title "Bank," &c.

100. Every person assuming or using the title of "bank," "banking company," "banking house," "banking association," or "banking institution," without being authorized so to do by this Act, or by some other Act in force in that behalf, is guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalty for offence against this Act.

101. Every person, committing an offence declared to be an offence against this Act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, or to both, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

102. The several public notices by this Act required to be given shall, unless otherwise specified, be given by advertisement in one or more newspapers published at the place where the head office of the bank is situate, and in the *Canada Gazette*. How notices shall be given.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT CHEQUES.

103. The bank shall not charge any discount or commission for cashing any official cheque of the Government of Canada, or of any department thereof, whether drawn on itself or on another bank. Government cheques to be paid at par.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT AND REPEAL.

104. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; and from that day chapter one hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting Banks and Banking*," the Act passed in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twenty-seven, in amendment thereof, the Act passed in the session held in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter twelve, intituled "*An Act to remove certain restrictions with respect to the issue of bank notes in Nova Scotia*," the Act passed in the session held in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-seven, intituled "*An Act respecting the defacing of counterfeit notes, and the use of imitations of notes*," and chapter one hundred and twenty of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, "*Of Banking*," and the Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick in the nineteenth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-seven, intituled "*An Act to explain chapter 120, Title XXXI, of the Revised Statutes, 'Of Banking'*," shall be repealed, except as to rights theretofore acquired or liabilities incurred in regard to any matter or thing done or contract or agreement made or entered into or offences committed under the said chapters or Acts, and nothing in this Act shall affect any action or proceedings then pending under the said chapter or Acts then repealed, but the same shall be decided as if such chapters and Acts had not been repealed. Commencement of this Act. Repeal of R.S.C., c. 120 and of 51 V., c. 27 and 50-51 V., c. 47. Saving clause.

SCHEDULE A.

BANKS WHOSE CHARTERS ARE CONTINUED BY THIS ACT.

1. The Bank of Montreal.
2. The Quebec Bank.
3. La Banque du Peuple.
4. The Molsons Bank.

5. The Bank of Toronto.
6. The Ontario Bank.
7. The Eastern Townships Bank.
8. La Banque Nationale.
9. La Banque Jacques Cartier.
10. The Merchants' Bank of Canada.
11. The Union Bank of Canada.
12. The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
13. The Dominion Bank.
14. The Merchants' Bank of Halifax.
15. The Bank of Nova Scotia.
16. The Bank of Yarmouth.
17. La Banque Ville Marie.
18. The Standard Bank of Canada.
19. The Bank of Hamilton.
20. The Halifax Banking Company.
21. La Banque d'Hochelaga.
22. The Imperial Bank of Canada.
23. La Banque de St. Hyacinthe.
24. The Bank of Ottawa.
25. The Bank of New Brunswick.
26. The Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.
27. The Union Bank of Halifax.
28. The People's Bank of Halifax.
29. La Banque de St. Jean.
30. The Commercial Bank of Windsor.
31. The Western Bank of Canada.
32. The Commercial Bank of Manitoba.
33. The Traders' Bank of Canada.
34. The People's Bank of New Brunswick.
35. The Saint Stephen's Bank.
36. The Summerside Bank.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF ACT OF INCORPORATION OF NEW BANKS.

An Act to incorporate the Bank.

Whereas the persons hereinafter named have, by *their* petition, prayed that an Act be passed for the purpose of establishing a bank in _____, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition :

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

1. The persons hereinafter named, together with such *others* as become shareholders in the corporation by this Act created, are hereby constituted a corporation by the name of _____, hereinafter called "the Bank."

- 2. The capital stock of the bank shall be dollars.
- 3. The chief office of the bank shall be at
- 4.

directors of the Bank.

shall be the provisional

- 5. This Act shall, subject to the provisions of section sixteen of "The Bank Act," remain in force until the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

SCHEDULE C.

FORM OF SECURITY UNDER SECTION SEVENTY-FOUR.

In consideration of an advance of _____ dollars, made by the (*name of bank*) to A. B., for which the said bank holds the following bills or notes (*describe fully the bills or notes held, if any*), the goods, wares and merchandise mentioned below are hereby assigned to the said bank as security for the payment, on or before the _____ day of _____ of the said advance, together with interest thereon at the rate of _____ per cent per annum from the day of _____ (or, of the said bills and notes, or renewals thereof, or substitutions therefor, and interest thereon, *or as the case may be.*)

This security is given under the provisions of section seventy-four of "The Bank Act," and is subject to all the provisions of the said Act.

The said goods, wares and merchandise are now owned by _____ and are now in _____ possession, and are free from any mortgage, lien or charge thereon, (*or as the case may be*), and are in (*place or places where goods are*), and are the following: (*particular description of goods assigned*).

Dated at _____ 18 .

SCHEDULE D.

Return of the liabilities and assets of the _____ bank.
on the _____ day of _____, A.D.

Capital authorized.....	\$	
Capital subscribed.....	\$	
Capital paid up	\$	
Amount of rest or reserve fund.	\$	
Rate per cent of last dividend declared.		per cent.

LIABILITIES.

- 1. Notes in circulation..... \$
- 2. Balance due to Dominion Government, after deducting advances for credits, pay-lists, &c.....

3. Balance due to Provincial Govern-
ments.....
4. Deposits by the public, payable on
demand
5. Deposits by the public, payable
after notice or on a fixed day ...
6. Loans from other banks in Canada,
secured.....
7. Deposits, payable on demand or
after notice or on a fixed day,
made by other banks in Canada.
8. Balances due to other banks in
Canada in daily exchanges
9. Balances due to agencies of the
bank, or to other banks or agen-
cies in foreign countries.....
10. Balances due to agencies of the
bank, or to other banks or agen-
cies in the United Kingdom.....
11. Liabilities not included under fore-
going heads.....

\$

ASSETS.

1. Specie\$
2. Dominion notes.....
3. Deposits with Dominion Govern-
ment for security of note circula-
tion.....
4. Notes of and cheques on other
banks
5. Loans to other banks in Canada,
secured.....
6. Deposits, payable on demand or
after notice or on a fixed day,
made with other banks in
Canada.....
7. Balances due from other banks in
Canada in daily exchanges
8. Balances due from agencies of the
bank, or from other banks or
agencies in foreign countries.....
9. Balances due from agencies of the
bank, or from other banks or
agencies in the United Kingdom
10. Dominion Government debentures
or stocks.....
11. Canadian municipal securities, and
British, Provincial, or foreign, or



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 32.

An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Province of Quebec.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

Interpretation. "The bank." 1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "the bank" means either of the savings banks to which this Act applies.

CHARTERS CONTINUED.

Charters continued under certain conditions. 2. The charters of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal and of La Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec are hereby continued and shall remain in force until the first day of July in the year one thousand nine hundred and one, except in so far as they, or either of them, are or become forfeited or void under the terms thereof, or of this Act, or of any other Acts heretofore or hereafter passed relating to the said savings banks, by non-performance of the conditions of such charters or Acts respectively, or by insolvency or otherwise.

INTERNAL REGULATIONS.

Notice of meetings. 3. Public notice shall be given by the directors of the bank of the holding of annual or other meetings, by publishing the same for at least four weeks in a newspaper at the place where the head office of the bank is situate; and such notice shall be given in both the English and French languages.

Qualification and election of directors. 4. The qualification of a director shall be the holding of twenty-five shares of stock; and the directors shall be elected annually at a general meeting of the shareholders, and shall be eligible for re-election:

Votes on shares. 2. Each shareholder shall, on every occasion on which the votes of the shareholders are taken, have one vote for each share held by him for at least three months before the time of voting:

3. Shareholders may vote by proxy, but no person but a Proxy.
shareholder shall vote or act as such proxy :

4. No cashier, clerk or other officer of the bank shall Officers not to
vote, either in person or by proxy, or hold a proxy for that vote.

5. Every director of the bank who becomes insolvent, or Director be-
assigns his estate and effects for the benefit of his creditors, or coming insol-
absents himself, without the consent of the board, for twelve vent, &c.,
consecutive months from the meetings of the directors, or is ceases to be
convicted of any felony, shall thereupon, *ipso facto*, cease to be director.
a director, and the vacancy so created shall forthwith be filled
up in the manner provided by the charter.

5. No failure to elect directors of the bank shall operate Failure to
any dissolution of the corporation, but in case of such fail- elect directors,
ure to elect, the required election shall be made as soon how remedied.
thereafter as possible, at a special meeting of the share-
holders, which the directors are hereby authorized to call
for that purpose ; and until such subsequent election takes
place, the official acts of the directors holding office shall be
valid.

CALLS.

6. The directors may call up the stock subscribed for and Calls on stock.
remaining unpaid, by calls not exceeding five per cent., made
at intervals of not less than three months, whenever it is, in
their opinion, necessary or expedient to make such calls ; and
all amounts paid upon stock, and all accumulated profits there-
on after deduction of dividends as hereinafter provided, shall
be invested or lent in the manner hereinafter provided as to Proviso.
the investment or loan of moneys deposited with the bank : Pro-
vided that the limitation of the amount of any call, or of the inter-
vals at which calls may be made, shall not apply to the case of
deficiency of the funds of the bank to meet the claims of
depositors and other liabilities hereinafter provided for.

7. The amount of every such call, if not paid when due, Recovery of
may be recovered with interest by the directors, in the name calls by action,
of the bank, in any court having jurisdiction to the amount ; and proof in
and in any action for the recovery thereof it shall be suf- such case.
ficient to allege and prove the charter, and that the calls
were made under this Act, and that the defendant is the
holder of a share or shares in respect of which the amount
is due, without alleging or proving any other matter or thing
whatsoever ; and the evidence of any officer of the bank,
cognizant of any fact required to be proved, shall be sufficient
proof thereof ; and any copy of the charter, purporting to be
certified as a true copy thereof by the Secretary of State of
Canada, shall be deemed authentic and shall be *primâ facie*
evidence of the charter and of the contents thereof.

LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Liability of shareholders in case of deficiency of assets.

Calls in such case.

Intervals and notice.

Amount and enforcement.

First call.

Effect of failure to pay

Liability of director failing to make such call.

Liability after transfer in certain case.

8. The shareholders of the bank shall, in the event of its funds in money and assets immediately convertible into money becoming insufficient to satisfy its debts and liabilities, be liable for the deficiency, so far as that each shareholder shall be liable to an amount equal to the amount, if any, not paid up, of his shares, and no more; and the directors may and shall make calls on the stock not paid up to the full amount not paid up, or to such less amount as they deem necessary to pay all such claims and other liabilities, without waiting for the collection of any debts due to the bank, or the sale of any of its assets or property :

2. Such calls shall be made at intervals of thirty days, and upon notice to be given thirty days at least prior to the day on which the call is payable :

3. No such call shall exceed twenty per centum on each share, and payment thereof may be enforced in the manner hereinbefore provided as to calls on unpaid-up stock :

4. The first of such calls shall be made within ten days after such deficiency is ascertained :

5. Failure on the part of any shareholder liable to such call to pay the same when due shall operate a forfeiture by such shareholder of all claim in or to any part of the assets of the bank; but such call and any further call thereafter shall nevertheless be recoverable from him as if no such forfeiture had been incurred :

6. Every director who refuses to make or enforce, or to concur in making or enforcing any call under this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be personally responsible for any damages suffered by reason of such default; and every liquidator or other officer or person appointed to wind up the affairs of the bank, in case of its insolvency, shall have the powers of the directors with respect to such calls.

9. Persons who, having been shareholders in the bank, have only transferred their shares or any of them to others, or registered the transfer thereof, within two months before the commencement of the failure of the bank to meet the claims of its creditors on demand, shall be liable to calls on such shares under the next preceding section, as if they had not transferred them, saving their recourse against those to whom they were transferred.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends and notice thereof.

10. The directors of the bank shall make half-yearly dividends of so much of the profits of the bank as to the majority of them seems advisable, and as is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and they shall give public notice of the payment of such dividends at least thirty days previously, in the manner herein provided as to notices of meetings.

TRANSFER OF SHARES AND DEPOSITS.

11. The shares in the bank shall be transferable in the manner provided by the by-laws and regulations made as prescribed by the charter; and the transferee shall have the rights and shall be subject to the liabilities of the original holder :

Transfer of shares.

2. No share shall be divided, and if any share is held by several persons jointly, one of them shall be appointed by letter of attorney by the others to vote thereon, to receive dividends and to do all things that require to be done in respect thereof; and such letter of attorney shall be lodged with the bank.

Joint holders of shares.

12. If the interest in any deposit or share in the bank becomes transmitted in consequence of the death or insolvency of any depositor or shareholder, or in consequence of the marriage of a female depositor or shareholder, or by any other lawful means than by a transfer upon the books of the bank, or by deed served upon the bank, such transmission shall be authenticated by a declaration in writing,—which declaration shall distinctly state the manner in which and the person to whom such deposit or share has been transmitted, and shall be, by such person, made and signed; and every such declaration shall be, by the person making and signing the same, sworn to before a judge or justice of a court of record or chief magistrate of a city, town, borough or other place, or before a notary public, where the same is made and signed; and every such declaration, so signed and sworn to, shall be left with the manager or other officer or agent of the bank, who shall thereupon enter the name of the person, so entitled to such deposit or share under such transmission, as proprietor thereof, in the books of the bank; and until such transmission is so authenticated, no person claiming by virtue of any such transmission, shall be entitled to receive such deposit or share, or any part thereof, or any interest or dividend thereon :

Transmission of deposits or shares otherwise than by transfer.

Declaration in such case.

2. Every such declaration and instrument as by this and the next following section of this Act are required to perfect the transmission of a deposit or share in the bank, made in any other country than Canada or some other of the British colonies or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, shall be further authenticated by the British consul or vice-consul, or other accredited representative of the British Government in the country where the declaration is made, or shall be made directly before such British consul or vice-consul, or other accredited representative :

How authenticated elsewhere than in the United Kingdom or a British possession.

3. Nothing in this Act contained shall prevent the directors, manager or other officer or agent of the bank from requiring corroborative evidence of any facts alleged in any such declaration :

Further evidence may be required.

4. If payment is made to any depositor of any deposit or of any interest thereon, or of any dividend on any share, after

Payment to discharge the bank.

after transmission thereof by any of the means mentioned in this section, but before such declaration is made and authenticated as aforesaid, such payment shall be valid and shall discharge the bank.

13. If the transmission of any deposit or share is by virtue of the marriage of a female depositor or shareholder, the declaration shall be accompanied by a copy of the register of such marriage, and shall declare the identity of the wife with the holder of such deposit or share; and if the transmission has taken place by virtue of any testamentary instrument or by intestacy, or by the vacancy of the estate of a deceased depositor or shareholder, the probate of the will, or, if it is notarial, an authentic copy thereof, or the letters of administration, or act of tutorship or curatorship, or authentic certificates of birth, as the case may be, shall, together with such declaration, be produced and left with the manager or other officer or agent of the bank, who shall thereupon enter the name of the person entitled under such transmission in the books of the bank.

Transmission by marriage.

By testament, intestacy or vacancy of estate.

DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

14. The bank may receive deposits of money for the benefit of persons depositing the same, and may invest the same as hereinafter provided, and may accumulate the revenues and profits derived from the investment of so much thereof as is not required to meet ordinary demands by the depositors, and out of such accumulation may allow and pay to the depositors thereof such rate of interest on such deposits as is from time to time fixed by the Governor in Council, not being more than five per centum per annum.

Bank may receive deposits and pay interest.

15. Every depositor, on making his first deposit in the bank, shall disclose and declare his name, residence, addition and occupation.

Depositor to give name and address.

16. The bank may receive deposits from any person, whatever is his status or condition of life, and whether such person is qualified by law to enter into ordinary contracts or not; and the bank may pay the principal or any part thereof, and the whole or any part of the interest thereon, to such person, without the authority, aid, assistance or intervention of any person or official being required: Provided always, that if the person making any deposit in the bank is not, by the laws of the Province of Quebec, authorized so to do, the total amount of deposits made by such person shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

Deposits by minors, &c.

Proviso.

17. Any payment of interest or dividend, or of the whole or any part of any deposit, made in good faith to any person who appears *primâ facie* to be entitled to such interest, dividend or deposit, by the production of a declaration in writing and

Certain payments in good faith valid.

and of the documents herein mentioned in support thereof, shall be valid; and the discharge of such person shall be sufficient, and shall discharge the bank from all or any further claim by any person for such interest, dividend or deposit.

18. The bank shall always hold at least twenty per centum of the moneys deposited with it in Dominion securities, or deposits in chartered banks. Amount to be invested in Dominion securities, etc.

19. The bank may, subject to the provisions in the next preceding section contained, invest any moneys deposited with it in any stock or public securities of the Dominion of Canada, or of any of the Provinces of Canada, or in any municipal debentures, or in such securities as are accepted by the Government of Canada as deposits from Insurance Companies, or in the manner provided in the two sections next following, and not otherwise; but the bank may continue to hold any stock of any now existing chartered bank, held by it before it received its charter, and may sell and dispose of such stock. Investment of deposits.

20. The bank may also lend such moneys, upon the personal security of individuals, or to any corporate bodies, provided that collateral securities of the nature mentioned in the next preceding section, or British or foreign public securities, or stock of some chartered bank in Canada, or stock in any incorporated building or loan society, or bonds or debentures or stock of any incorporated institution or company, or such securities as are accepted by the Government of Canada as deposits from Insurance Companies, are taken in addition to such personal or corporate security, with authority to sell such securities if the loan is not paid, and provided also that the bank may lend moneys without collateral securities to the Dominion or any Provincial Government, or to the corporation of any city in Canada with a population of at least twenty thousand inhabitants, within the limits of the borrowing powers of such corporation. Securities on which loans may be made. Proviso. Loans to Governments and cities.

21. The bank shall not make any loan, directly or indirectly, upon the security of real or immovable property, or with any reference to the security of real or immovable property; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the bank from taking security upon real or immovable property in addition to such collateral securities, subsequently to the making of the loan and subsidiary to the security originally taken therefor. Loans not to be made on real estate. Proviso.

22. In the event of the non-payment of any loan within thirty days after such loan becomes due and payable, or within such shorter delay as shall be fixed by any agreement made between the bank and the borrower at the time such loan is contracted, the bank may sell in manner herein provided the collateral securities, other than real estate, held by it as security for such loan, or so much thereof as will suffice to pay the amount Enforcement of payment of loans made on collateral security.

amount of such loan and all interest thereon and the costs and expenses of sale, returning the surplus, if any, to the borrower, or person or corporation depositing such securities :

Sale to be by auction.

2. Except as hereinafter provided, no such sale shall be made except by public auction, after notice thereof by advertisement stating the time and place of such sale, in at least two newspapers published in or nearest to the place where the sale is to be made,—of which newspapers one at least shall be published in the English language and one other in the French language ; and notice of the time and place of such sale shall be given to the person depositing such collateral security, by addressing and mailing to the last address of such person, a letter containing such notice :

Notice by advertisement and letter.

Other recourse not affected.

3. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the bank from collecting or realizing such debt, or any balance due thereon, out of such collateral securities, in any way which has been agreed upon with the person depositing the same ;

Transfer to purchaser to be without warranty.

4. The president or vice-president, manager, cashier or other officer of the bank, thereunto authorized by the directors, may transfer and convey any security so sold to the purchaser, in whom the property in such security shall become vested by such conveyance or transfer, but without any warranty from the bank, or from any officer thereof: Provided always that the bank at any such sale may become the purchaser of any of the securities held by it.

Bank may purchase securities held by it.

Purchase of real estate brought to sale by bank.

23. The bank may purchase any lands or immovable property offered for sale under execution at the suit of the bank, or exposed for sale by the bank under a power of sale given to it for that purpose, in cases in which, under similar circumstances, an individual could so purchase, without any restriction as to the value of the property which it may so purchase, and may acquire a title thereto, as any individual purchasing at sheriff's sale or under a power of sale, in like circumstances, could do, and may take, have, hold and dispose of the same at pleasure.

Absolute title may be acquired.

24. The bank may acquire and hold an absolute title in or to land mortgaged to it as security for a debt due or owing to it, either by obtaining a release of the equity of redemption in the mortgaged property, or by procuring a foreclosure, or by other means whereby, as between individuals, an equity of redemption can, by law, be barred, or may purchase and acquire any prior mortgage or charge on such land: Provided always, that the bank shall not hold any real or immovable property, howsoever acquired; except such as is required for its own use for any period exceeding seven years from the date of the acquisition thereof; and for each violation of the provisions of this section the bank shall incur a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, which shall be recoverable with costs in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person who sues for the same, and one-half thereof shall be paid to the Minister of

Proviso.

Penalty for violation.

Finance and Receiver General for the public uses of Canada, and the other half thereof to the person suing for the same. Disposal of penalty.

25. Nothing in any charter, Act, or law shall be construed as having prevented or as preventing the bank from acquiring and holding an absolute title to and in any such mortgaged lands, whatever the value thereof may be, or from exercising or acting upon any power of sale contained in any mortgage given to it or held by it, authorizing or enabling it to sell or convey away any lands so mortgaged. As to absolute title, and power of sale.

26. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the bank from depositing money in any of the chartered banks carrying on the general business of banking within the Province of Quebec. Deposits in chartered banks.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

27. The directors of the bank shall continue to distribute to charitable institutions yearly, as heretofore, the interest accruing on the amounts invested for that purpose : Distribution to charitable institutions.

2. The principal of the Poor Fund of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal, which has been ascertained and settled at one hundred and eighty thousand dollars, shall continue invested and shall be held by the said bank in the city and municipal debentures in which the same is now invested and held, with power to change the investment of the same or of any part thereof, from time to time, with the approval and permission of the Treasury Board, but not otherwise : Poor Fund of Montreal.

3. The principal of the Charity Fund of La Caisse d'Économie de Notre-Dame de Québec, which has been ascertained and settled at eighty-three thousand dollars, shall continue invested and shall be held by the said bank in debentures of the city of Québec, with power to change the investment of the same or of any part thereof, from time to time, with the approval and permission of the Treasury Board, but not otherwise. Charity Fund of Québec.

28. The shareholders may authorize the directors to establish guarantee and pension funds for the officers and employees of the bank and their families, and to contribute thereto out of the funds of the bank. Guarantee and Pension Funds.

29. The bank shall not issue any bank note, or note intended to circulate as money or as a substitute for money, or be deemed a bank within the meaning of " *The Bank Act.* " Bank notes not to be issued.

30. The bank shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, to which any deposit or share therein is subject ; and the receipt of the person in whose name any such deposit or share stands in the books of the bank, or, if it stands in the name of more persons than one, the receipt of one of the persons, shall be a sufficient discharge to the bank for such deposit or share, interest or dividend. Bank not bound to see to trusts.

dividend thereon, or for any other sum of money payable in respect of such deposit or share, unless express notice to the contrary has been given to the bank, or such deposit is made upon express conditions as to the person or persons to whom such deposit shall be paid, in which case such deposit shall be governed by such conditions, notwithstanding any trust to which such deposit is then subject, and whether or not the bank has had notice of such trust; and the bank shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid on such receipt, whether given by one of such persons or by all of them.

Monthly returns to be made to the Minister of Finance.

31. Monthly returns shall be made, by the bank, to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and shall be made up within the first ten days of each month, and shall exhibit the condition of the bank on the last juridical day of the month next preceding; and such monthly returns shall be signed by the president or vice-president, or the director then acting as president, and by the manager, cashier or other principal officer of the bank at its chief place of business, and shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*; and such monthly returns shall be in the form set forth in the schedule to this Act.

Annual lists of shareholders for Parliament.

32. The bank shall furnish, annually, to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, to be laid before Parliament, certified lists of the shareholders, with their additions and residences, and the number of shares they respectively hold and the amounts paid up thereon.

Statements of dividends unpaid and balances unclaimed for five years.

33. The bank shall, within twenty days after the close of each calendar year, transmit or deliver to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, to be laid by him before Parliament, a return of all dividends which have remained unpaid for more than five years, and also of all amounts or balances in respect to which no transactions have taken place, or upon which no interest has been paid during the five years prior to the date of such return. Provided always, that in case of moneys deposited for a fixed period, the period of five years above referred to, shall be reckoned from the date of the termination of such fixed period:

Contents of statement.

(2.) Such return shall be signed in the manner required for the monthly returns under section thirty-one of this Act, and shall set forth the name of each shareholder or creditor, his last known address, the amount due, the agency of the bank at which the last transaction took place, and the date thereof; and if such shareholder or creditor is known to the bank to be dead, such return shall show the names and addresses of his legal representatives, so far as known to the bank;

Penalty for neglect to furnish statement.

(3.) If the bank neglects to transmit or deliver to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General the return above referred to, within the time hereinbefore limited, it shall incur a penalty of

of fifty dollars for each and every day during which such neglect continues ;

(4.) Upon the winding-up of the bank in insolvency or under any general winding-up Act or otherwise, and before the final distribution of the assets, or within three years from the commencement of the suspension of payment by the bank, or the commencement of the winding up thereof, whichever shall first happen, the assignees, liquidators, directors or other officials in charge of such winding-up shall, notwithstanding any Statute of Limitations, or other enactment or law relating to prescription, pay to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General out of the assets of the bank any moneys payable either to shareholders or depositors, which may then remain unclaimed, and upon such payment being made the bank and its assets shall be relieved from all further liability in respect to the amount so paid ;

In case of insolvency or liquidation unclaimed moneys to be paid to Minister of Finance.

And liability of bank ceases.

(5.) The moneys paid to him as aforesaid shall be held by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, subject to all rightful claims on behalf of any person other than the bank and in case a claim to any moneys so paid as aforesaid should be thereafter established to the satisfaction of the Treasury Board, the Governor in Council shall, on the report of the Treasury Board, direct payment thereof to be made to the parties entitled thereto, together with interest on the principal sum thereof at the rate of three per centum per annum for a period not exceeding six years from the date of payment thereof to the said Minister of Finance and Receiver General as aforesaid : Provided however, that no such interest shall be paid or payable on such principal sum, unless interest thereon was payable by the bank paying the same to the said Minister of Finance and Receiver General ;

Disposal of moneys so paid.

Claims.

Proviso as to interest.

(6.) As a condition of the rights and privileges conferred by this Act or by any Act in amendment thereof, the following provision shall have effect, namely : The liability of the bank under any law, custom or agreement to repay moneys deposited with it, and interest, if any, and to pay dividends declared and payable on its capital stock shall continue, notwithstanding any Statute of Limitations or any enactment or law relating to prescription :

Statutes of Limitations and prescription not to run in favor of banks.

2. This section applies to moneys heretofore or hereafter deposited and to dividends heretofore or hereafter declared.

Application of section.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

34. Every officer, clerk, or servant, who is employed under the provisions of this Act, and who defaces, alters, erases, or in any manner or way whatsoever, changes the effect of the books of account kept under the provisions of this Act, or any entry in the said books of account, for any fraudulent purpose, and every such officer, clerk or servant, who secretes, appropriates or embezzles any bond, obligation, bill or note, or any security for money, or any money or effects intrusted to him,

Punishment of officers committing certain offences.

Proviso.

or in his custody, or to which he has obtained access as such agent, officer, clerk or servant, to whomsoever the said property belongs, is guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to imprisonment for life: Provided always, that nothing herein contained, nor the conviction or punishment of the offender, shall prevent, lessen or impair any remedy which Her Majesty, or the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, or any other person, would otherwise have against any other person whatsoever.

Punishment for falsely pretending to own deposits.

35. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely pretends to be the owner of any deposit made under this Act, or of the interest upon such deposit, and who is not such owner, and who demands or claims from the bank with which such deposit has been made, or from any person employed under this Act, the payment of such deposit or interest, or of any portion thereof, as the case may be, and whether he does or does not thereby obtain any part of such deposit or interest, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable accordingly.

Punishment for making false statements in accounts, returns, &c.

36. The making of any wilfully false or deceptive statement in any account, return, report or other document respecting the affairs of the bank is, unless it amounts to a higher offence, a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years, and every president, vice-president, director, auditor, manager, cashier or other officer of the bank, who prepares, signs, approves or concurs in such statement, return, report or document, or uses the same with intent to deceive or mislead any person, shall be held to have wilfully made such false statement, and shall further be responsible for all damages sustained by such person in consequence thereof.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

Date of coming into force of Act.

37. This Act shall come into force on the first day of July in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and from the last mentioned day chapter one hundred and twenty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec,*" shall be repealed, except as to rights theretofore acquired or liabilities incurred in regard to any matter or thing done, or contract or agreement made or entered into, or offence committed thereunder; and nothing in this Act shall affect any action then pending under the said chapter, but the same shall be decided as if the said chapter had not been repealed.

R.S.C., c. 122, repealed.

Saving clause.

SCHEDULE.

RETURN of the amount of liabilities and assets of the (name of the bank) on the _____ day of _____

CAPITAL STOCK, \$

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$

LIABILITIES.

\$ cts.

1. Dominion Government deposits, payable on demand.....
2. Provincial Government deposits, payable on demand.....
3. Other deposits, payable on demand.....
4. Dominion Government deposits, payable after notice or on a fixed day.....
5. Provincial Government deposits, payable after notice or on a fixed day.....
6. Other deposits, payable after notice or on a fixed day.....
7. Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund Trust.....
8. Liabilities not included under the foregoing heads.....

ASSETS.

1. Dominion securities.....
2. Provincial or municipal securities.....
3. Loans for which Dominion or Provincial securities are held as collateral security.....
4. Loans for which bank stocks are held as collateral security.....
5. Loans for which other stocks, bonds or debentures, as authorized by law, are held as collateral security.....
6. Cash in hand or on deposit on call in chartered banks.....
7. Special Poor Fund or Charity Fund investments.
8. Investments in bank stock made previous to the incorporation of the bank.....
9. Other assets, not included under the foregoing heads.....

We declare that the foregoing return is made up from the books of the bank, and that it is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

(Place) this _____ day of _____

A. B., *President, &c.*
C. D., *Cashier.*



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 33.

An Act relating to Bills of Exchange, Cheques, and Promissory Notes.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

PART I.

PRELIMINARY.

- Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as "*The Bills of Exchange Act, 1890.*"
- Interpretation. **2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- "Acceptance." (a.) The expression "Acceptance" means an acceptance completed by delivery or notification ;
- "Action." (b.) The expression "Action" includes counter claim and set off ;
- "Bank." (c.) The expression "Bank" means an incorporated bank or savings bank carrying on business in Canada ;
- "Bearer." (d.) The expression "Bearer" means the person in possession of a bill or note which is payable to bearer ;
- "Bill ;"
"Note." (e.) The expression "Bill" means bill of exchange, and "Note" means promissory note ;
- "Delivery." (f.) The expression "Delivery" means transfer of possession, actual or constructive, from one person to another ;
- "Holder." (g.) The expression "Holder" means the payee or indorsee of a bill or note who is in possession of it, or the bearer thereof ;
- "Indorsement." (h.) The expression "Indorsement" means an indorsement completed by delivery ;
- "Issue." (i.) The expression "Issue" means the first delivery of a bill or note, complete in form, to a person who takes it as a holder ;
- "Value." (j.) The expression "Value" means valuable consideration.
- "Defence." (k.) The expression "Defence" includes counter-claim.

PART II.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Form and Interpretation.

- 3.** A bill of exchange is an unconditional order in writing, addressed by one person to another, signed by the person giving it, requiring the person to whom it is addressed to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money to or to the order of a specified person, or to bearer :
- 2.** An instrument which does not comply with these conditions, or which orders any act to be done in addition to the payment of money, is not, except as hereinafter provided, a bill of exchange :
- 3.** An order to pay out of a particular fund is not unconditional within the meaning of this section ; but an unqualified order to pay, coupled with (a) an indication of a particular fund out of which the drawee is to reimburse himself, or a particular account to be debited with the amount, or (b) a statement of the transaction which gives rise to the bill, is unconditional :
- 4.** A bill is not invalid by reason—
- (a.) That it is not dated ;
- (b.) That it does not specify the value given, or that any value has been given therefor ;
- (c.) That it does not specify the place where it is drawn or the place where it is payable.
- 4.** An inland bill is a bill which is, or on the face of it purports to be, (a) both drawn and payable within Canada, or (b) drawn within Canada upon some person resident therein. Any other bill is a foreign bill :
- 2.** Unless the contrary appears on the face of the bill, the holder may treat it as an inland bill.
- 5.** A bill may be drawn payable to, or to the order of, the drawer ; or it may be drawn payable to, or to the order of, the drawee :
- 2.** Where in a bill drawer and drawee are the same person, or where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, the holder may treat the instrument, at his option, either as a bill of exchange or as a promissory note.
- 6.** The drawee must be named or otherwise indicated in a bill with reasonable certainty :
- 2.** A bill may be addressed to two or more drawees, whether they are partners or not ; but an order addressed to two drawees in the alternative, or to two or more drawees in succession is not a bill of exchange.

Bill of exchange defined.

When instrument is not such bill.

Unconditional order defined.

Bill not invalid for reasons specified.

Inland and foreign bills.

If not noted as foreign.

If different parties to bill are the same person.

Option of holder in case specified.

Drawee to be named.

If there are more than one.

Certainty required as to payee.

7. Where a bill is not payable to bearer, the payee must be named or otherwise indicated therein with reasonable certainty :

If payable to two or more payees, or to holder of office.

2. A bill may be made payable to two or more payees jointly, or it may be made payable in the alternative to one of two, or one or some of several payees. A bill may also be made payable to the holder of an office for the time being :

If payee is non-existing.

3. Where the payee is a fictitious or non-existing person, the bill may be treated as payable to bearer.

Certain bills valid but not negotiable.

8. When a bill contains words prohibiting transfer, or indicating an intention that it should not be transferable, it is valid as between the parties thereto, but it is not negotiable :

Payable to order or bearer.

2. A negotiable bill may be payable either to order or to bearer :

To bearer.

3. A bill is payable to bearer which is expressed to be so payable, or on which the only or last indorsement is an indorsement in blank :

To order.

4. A bill is payable to order which is expressed to be so payable, or which is expressed to be payable to a particular person, and does not contain words prohibiting transfer or indicating an intention that it should not be transferable :

Option of payee.

5. Where a bill, either originally or by indorsement, is expressed to be payable to the order of a specified person, and not to him or his order, it is nevertheless payable to him or his order, at his option.

Sum payable.

9. The sum payable by a bill is a sum certain within the meaning of this Act, although it is required to be paid—

(a.) With interest ;

(b.) By stated instalments ;

(c.) By stated instalments, with a provision that upon default in payment of any instalment the whole shall become due ;

(d.) According to an indicated rate of exchange, or according to a rate of exchange to be ascertained as directed by the bill :

Discrepancy between figures and words.

2. Where the sum payable is expressed in words and also in figures, and there is a discrepancy between the two, the sum denoted by the words is the amount payable :

Interest.

3. Where a bill is expressed to be payable with interest, unless the instrument otherwise provides, interest runs from the date of the bill, and if the bill is undated, from the issue thereof.

Bill payable on demand.

10. A bill is payable on demand—

(a.) Which is expressed to be payable on demand, or on presentation ; or—

(b.) In which no time for payment is expressed :

2.

2. Where a bill is accepted or indorsed when it is overdue, Acceptance, &c., when overdue. it shall, as regards the acceptor who so accepts, or any indorser who so indorses it, be deemed a bill payable on demand.

11. A bill is payable at a determinable future time, with- Bill payable at a future time. in the meaning of this Act, which is expressed to be payable—

(a.) At a fixed period after date or sight :

(b.) On or at a fixed period after the occurrence of a specified event which is certain to happen, though the time of happening is uncertain :

2. An instrument expressed to be payable on a contingency As to contingencies. is not a bill, and the happening of the event does not cure the defect.

12. Where a bill expressed to be payable at a fixed period Omission of date in bill payable after date. after date is issued undated, or where the acceptance of a bill payable at a fixed period after sight is undated, any holder may insert therein the true date of issue or acceptance, and the bill shall be payable accordingly ;

Provided that (a) where the holder in good faith and by As to wrong date. mistake inserts a wrong date, and (b) in every case where a wrong date is inserted, if the bill subsequently comes into the hands of a holder in due course, the bill shall not be voided thereby, but shall operate and be payable as if the date so inserted had been the true date.

13. Where a bill or an acceptance, or any indorsement on Date prima facie evidence. a bill, is dated, the date shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to be the true date of the drawing, acceptance, or indorsement, as the case may be :

2. A bill is not invalid by reason only that it is antedated Certain datings not to invalidate. or postdated, or that it bears date on a Sunday or other non-judicial day.

14. Where a bill is not payable on demand, the day on Computation of time of payment. which it falls due is determined as follows :—

(a.) Three days, called days of grace, are, in every case, Days of grace where the bill itself does not otherwise provide, added to the time of payment as fixed by the bill, and the bill is due and payable on the last day of grace : Provided that—

(1.) Whenever the last day of grace falls on a legal holiday Non-judicial days. or non-judicial day in the Province where any such bill is payable, then the day next following, not being a legal holiday or non-judicial day in such Province, shall be the last day of grace :

2. In all matters relating to bills of exchange the following What shall be such. and no other shall be observed as legal holidays or non-judicial days, that is to say :

In all Provinces except Quebec.

(a.) In all the Provinces of Canada, except the Province of Quebec—

Sundays ;
New Year's Day ;
Good Friday ;
Easter Monday ;
Christmas Day ;

The birthday (or the day fixed by proclamation for the celebration of the birthday) of the reigning Sovereign ; and if such birthday is a Sunday, then the following day ;

The first day of July (Dominion Day), and if that day is a Sunday, then the second day of July as the same holiday ;

Any day appointed by proclamation for a public holiday, or for a general fast, or a general thanksgiving throughout Canada ; and the day next following New Year's Day and Christmas Day, when those days respectively fall on Sunday ;

In Quebec.

(b.) And in the Province of Quebec the said days, and also—

The Epiphany ;
The Annunciation ;
The Ascension ;
Corpus Christi ;
St. Peter and St. Paul's Day ;
All Saints' Day ;
Conception Day ;

In every Province.

(c.) And also, in any one of the Provinces of Canada, any day appointed by proclamation of the Lieutenant Governor of such Province for a public holiday, or for a fast or thanksgiving within the same, or being a non-judicial day by virtue of a statute of such Province :

Days to be computed when time begins to run.

3. Where a bill is payable at sight, or at a fixed period after date, after sight, or after the happening of a specified event, the time of payment is determined by excluding the day from which the time is to begin to run and by including the day of payment :

When time begins to run.

4. Where a bill is payable at sight or a fixed period after sight, the time begins to run from the date of the acceptance if the bill is accepted, and from the date of noting or protest if the bill is noted or protested for non-acceptance, or for non-delivery :

"Months."

Reckoning of time.

5. The term "Month" in a bill means the calendar month :

6. Every bill which is made payable at a month or months after date becomes due on the same numbered day of the month in which it is made payable as the day on which it is dated—unless there is no such day in the month in which it is made payable, in which case it becomes due on the last day of that month—with the addition, in all cases, of the days of grace.

Case of need.

15. The drawer of a bill and any indorser may insert therein the name of a person to whom the holder may resort in case of need, that is to say, in case the bill is dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment. Such person is called the

referee

referee in case of need. It is in the option of the holder to resort to the referee in case of need or not, as he thinks fit.

16. The drawer of a bill, and any indorser, may insert therein an express stipulation— Optional stipulations by drawer or indorser.
(a.) Negating or limiting his own liability to the holder ;
(b.) Waiving, as regards himself, some or all of the holder's duties.

17. The acceptance of a bill is the signification by the drawee of his assent to the order of the drawer : Definition of acceptance.

2. An acceptance is invalid unless it complies with the following conditions, namely :— Requisites of acceptance.

(a.) It must be written on the bill and be signed by the drawee. The mere signature of the drawee without additional words is sufficient ;

(b.) It must not express that the drawee will perform his promise by any other means than the payment of money ;

3. Where in a bill the drawee is wrongly designated or his name is misspelt, he may accept the bill as therein described, adding, if he thinks fit, his proper signature, or he may accept by his proper signature.

18. A bill may be accepted—

Time for acceptance.

(a.) Before it has been signed by the drawer, or while otherwise incomplete ;

(b.) When it is overdue, or after it has been dishonored by a previous refusal to accept, or by non-payment :

Date, in case of acceptance after dishonor.

2. When a bill payable after sight is dishonored by non-acceptance, and the drawee subsequently accepts it, the holder, in the absence of any different agreement, is entitled to have the bill accepted as of the date of first presentment to the drawee for acceptance.

19. An acceptance is either (a) general, or (b) qualified : a general acceptance assents without qualification to the order of the drawer ; a qualified acceptance in express terms varies the effect of the bill as drawn : General and qualified acceptances.

2. In particular, an acceptance is qualified which is—

Qualified acceptance.

(a.) Conditional, that is to say, which makes payment by the acceptor dependent on the fulfilment of a condition therein stated ; but an acceptance to pay at a particular specified place is not conditional or qualified.

(b.) Partial, that is to say, an acceptance to pay part only of the amount for which the bill is drawn ;

(c.) Qualified as to time ;

(d.) The acceptance of some one or more of the drawees, but not of all.

20. Where a simple signature on a blank paper is delivered by the signer in order that it may be converted into a bill, it operates as a *prima facie* authority to fill it up as a complete bill Inchoate instruments.

bill for any amount, using the signature for that of the drawer, or the acceptor, or an indorser; and, in like manner, when a bill is wanting in any material particular, the person in possession of it has a *prima facie* authority to fill up the omission in any way he thinks fit:

When to be filled up.

2. In order that any such instrument when completed may be enforceable against any person who became a party thereto prior to its completion, it must be filled up within a reasonable time, and strictly in accordance with the authority given; reasonable time for this purpose is a question of fact:

As to subsequent holder.

Provided, that if any such instrument, after completion, is negotiated to a holder in due course, it shall be valid and effectual for all purposes in his hands, and he may enforce it as if it had been filled up within a reasonable time and strictly in accordance with the authority given.

Contract not complete until delivery.

21. Every contract on a bill, whether it is the drawer's, the acceptor's or an indorser's, is incomplete and revocable, until delivery of the instrument in order to give effect thereto:

Exception.

Provided, that where an acceptance is written on a bill, and the drawee gives notice to, or according to the directions of, the person entitled to the bill that he has accepted it, the acceptance then becomes complete and irrevocable:

Requisites as to delivery.

2. As between immediate parties, and as regards a remote party, other than a holder in due course, the delivery—

(a.) In order to be effectual must be made either by or under the authority of the party drawing, accepting or indorsing, as the case may be;

(b.) May be shown to have been conditional or for a special purpose only, and not for the purpose of transferring the property in the bill;

When valid delivery presumed.

But if the bill is in the hands of a holder in due course, a valid delivery of the bill by all parties prior to him, so as to make them liable to him, is conclusively presumed:

Prima facie evidence.

3. Where a bill is no longer in the possession of a party who has signed it as drawer, acceptor or indorser, a valid and unconditional delivery by him is presumed until the contrary is proved.

Capacity and Authority of Parties.

Capacity of parties.

22. Capacity to incur liability as a party to a bill is co-extensive with capacity to contract:

As to corporations.

Provided, that nothing in this section shall enable a corporation to make itself liable as drawer, acceptor or indorser of a bill, unless it is competent to it so to do under the law for the time being in force relating to such corporation:

Drawing or indorsing by person not competent.

2. Where a bill is drawn or indorsed by an infant, minor, or corporation having no capacity or power to incur liability on a bill, the drawing or indorsement entitles the holder to receive payment of the bill, and to enforce it against any other party thereto.

23. No person is liable as drawer, indorser, or acceptor of a bill who has not signed it as such : Provided that—

Signature essential to liability.

(a.) Where a person signs a bill in a trade or assumed name, he is liable thereon as if he had signed it in his own name ;

Exceptions.

(b.) The signature of the name of a firm is equivalent to the signature by the person so signing of the names of all persons liable as partners in that firm.

24. Subject to the provisions of this Act, where a signature on a bill is forged or placed thereon without the authority of the person whose signature it purports to be, the forged or unauthorized signature is wholly inoperative, and no right to retain the bill or to give a discharge therefor or to enforce payment thereof against any party thereto can be acquired through or under that signature, unless the party against whom it is sought to retain or enforce payment of the bill is precluded from setting up the forgery or want of authority :

Forged or unauthorized signature.

Provided, that nothing in this section shall affect the ratification of an unauthorized signature not amounting to a forgery : And provided also, that if a cheque, payable to order,

Proviso.

is paid by the drawee upon a forged indorsement out of the funds of the drawer, or is so paid and charged to his account,

Proviso : as to payment on forged indorsement.

the drawer shall have no right of action against the drawee for the recovery back of the amount so paid, or no defence to any claim made by the drawee for the amount so paid, as the case may be, unless he gives notice in writing of such forgery to the drawee within one year after he has acquired notice of such forgery ; and in case of failure by the drawer to give such notice within the said period, such cheque shall be held to have been paid in due course as respects every other party thereto or named therein, who has not previously instituted proceedings for the protection of his rights.

25. A signature by procuration operates as notice that the agent has but a limited authority to sign, and the principal is bound by such signature only if the agent in so signing was acting within the actual limits of his authority.

Procuration signatures.

26. Where a person signs a bill as drawer, indorser or acceptor, and adds words to his signature indicating that he signs for or on behalf of a principal, or in a representative character, he is not personally liable thereon ; but the mere addition to his signature of words describing him as an agent, or as filling a representative character, does not exempt him from personal liability :

Person signing as agent or in representative capacity.

2. In determining whether a signature on a bill is that of the principal or that of the agent by whose hand it is written, the construction most favorable to the validity of the instrument shall be adopted.

Rule for determination of signature.

The Consideration for a Bill.

Valuable consideration how constituted.

27. Valuable consideration for a bill may be constituted by—
(a.) Any consideration sufficient to support a simple contract ;

(b.) An antecedent debt or liability ; such a debt or liability is deemed valuable consideration, whether the bill is payable on demand or at a future time :

When holder is holder for value.

2. Where value has, at any time, been given for a bill, the holder is deemed to be a holder for value as regards the acceptor and all parties to the bill who became parties prior to such time :

As to lien.

3. Where the holder of a bill has a lien on it, arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed to be a holder for value to the extent of the sum for which he has a lien.

Accommodation party to a bill.

28. An accommodation party to a bill is a person who has signed a bill as drawer, acceptor or indorser, without receiving value therefor, and for the purpose of lending his name to some other person :

His liability.

2. An accommodation party is liable on the bill to a holder for value ; and it is immaterial whether, when such holder took the bill, he knew such party to be an accommodation party or not.

Holder in due course.

29. A holder in due course is a holder who has taken a bill, complete and regular on the face of it, under the following conditions, namely :—

(a.) That he became the holder of it before it was overdue and without notice that it had been previously dishonored, if such was the fact ;

(b.) That he took the bill in good faith and for value, and that at the time the bill was negotiated to him he had no notice of any defect in the title of the person who negotiated it :

Title defective in cases specified.

2. In particular, the title of a person who negotiates a bill is defective within the meaning of this Act when he obtained the bill, or the acceptance thereof, by fraud, duress or force and fear, or other unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, or when he negotiates it in breach of faith, or under such circumstances as amount to a fraud :

Right of subsequent holder.

3. A holder, whether for value or not, who derives his title to a bill through a holder in due course, and who is not himself a party to any fraud or illegality affecting it, has all the rights of that holder in due course as regards the acceptor and all parties to the bill prior to that holder.

Presumption of value and good faith. On whom burden of proof lies.

30. Every party whose signature appears on a bill is *primâ facie* deemed to have become a party thereto for value :

2. And every holder of a bill is *primâ facie* deemed to be a holder in due course ; but if, in an action on a bill, it is admitted or proved that the acceptance, issue or subsequent negotiation

negotiation of the bill is affected with fraud, duress or force and fear, or illegality, the burden of proof that he is such holder in due course shall be on him, unless and until he proves that, subsequent to the alleged fraud or illegality, value has in good faith been given for the bill by some other holder in due course :

3. No bill, although given for a usurious consideration or upon a usurious contract, is void in the hands of a holder, unless such holder had at the time of its transfer to him actual knowledge that it was originally given for a usurious consideration, or upon a usurious contract : Usurious consideration.

4. Every bill or note the consideration of which consists, in whole or in part, of the purchase money of a patent right, or of a partial interest, limited geographically or otherwise, in a patent right, shall have written or printed prominently and legibly across the face thereof, before the same is issued, the words "given for a patent right:" and without such words thereon such instrument and any renewal thereof shall be void, except in the hands of a holder in due course without notice of such consideration : Consideration consisting of purchase money of patent right.

5. The indorsee or other transferee of any such instrument having the words aforesaid so printed or written thereon, shall take the same subject to any defence or set-off in respect of the whole or any part thereof which would have existed between the original parties : Liability of transferee.

6. Every one who issues, sells or transfers, by indorsement or delivery, any such instrument not having the words "given for a patent right" printed or written in manner aforesaid across the face thereof, knowing the consideration of such instrument to have consisted, in whole or in part, of the purchase money of a patent right, or of a partial interest, limited geographically or otherwise, in a patent right, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or to such fine, not exceeding two hundred dollars, as the court thinks fit. Penalty.

Negotiation of Bills.

31. A bill is negotiated when it is transferred from one person to another in such a manner as to constitute the transferee the holder of the bill : Negotiation of bills.

2. A bill payable to bearer is negotiated by delivery : To bearer.

3. A bill payable to order is negotiated by the indorsement of the holder completed by delivery : To order.

4. Where the holder of a bill payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer gives the transferee such title as the transferrer had in the bill, and the transferee in addition acquires the right to have the indorsement of the transferrer : Without indorsement.

5. Where any person is under obligation to indorse a bill in a representative capacity, he may indorse the bill in such terms as to negative personal liability. Personal liability may be avoided.

Requisites of a valid indorsement.

32. An indorsement in order to operate as a negotiation must comply with the following conditions, namely:—

(a.) It must be written on the bill itself and be signed by the indorser. The simple signature of the indorser on the bill, without additional words, is sufficient;

An indorsement written on an allonge, or on a "copy" of a bill issued or negotiated in a country where "copies" are recognized, is deemed to be written on the bill itself;

(b.) It must be an indorsement of the entire bill. A partial indorsement, that is to say, an indorsement which purports to transfer to the indorsee a part only of the amount payable, or which purports to transfer the bill to two or more indorsees severally, does not operate as a negotiation of the bill;

(c.) Where a bill is payable to the order of two or more payees or indorsees who are not partners, all must indorse, unless the one indorsing has authority to indorse for the others:

Misspelling.

2. Where, in a bill payable to order, the payee or indorsee is wrongly designated, or his name is misspelt, he may indorse the bill as therein described, adding his proper signature; or he may indorse by his own proper signature:

Order of indorsement.

3. Where there are two or more indorsements on a bill, each indorsement is deemed to have been made in the order in which it appears on the bill, until the contrary is proved:

Special indorsement.

4. An indorsement may be made in blank or special. It may also contain terms making it restrictive.

Conditional indorsement.

33. Where a bill purports to be indorsed conditionally, the condition may be disregarded by the payer, and payment to the indorsee is valid, whether the condition has been fulfilled or not.

Indorsement in blank.

34. An indorsement in blank specifies no indorsee, and a bill so indorsed becomes payable to bearer:

Special indorsement.

2. A special indorsement specifies the person to whom, or to whose order, the bill is to be payable:

Application of Act to indorsee.

3. The provisions of this Act relating to a payee apply, with the necessary modifications, to an indorsee under a special indorsement:

Conversion of blank indorsement.

4. Where a bill has been indorsed in blank, any holder may convert the blank indorsement into a special indorsement by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay the bill to or to the order of himself or some other person.

Restrictive indorsement.

35. An indorsement is restrictive which prohibits the further negotiation of the bill, or which expresses that it is a mere authority to deal with the bill as thereby directed, and not a transfer of the ownership thereof, as, for example, if a bill is indorsed "Pay D only," or "Pay D for the account of X," or "Pay D, or order, for collection:—"

Right of indorsee thereunder.

2. A restrictive indorsement gives the indorsee the right to receive payment of the bill and to sue any party thereto ^{his}

his indorser could have sued, but gives him no power to transfer his rights as indorsee unless it expressly authorizes him to do so :

3. Where a restrictive indorsement authorizes further transfer, all subsequent indorsees take the bill with the same rights and subject to the same liabilities as the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement. If further transfer is authorized.

36. Where a bill is negotiable in its origin, it continues to be negotiable until it has been (a) restrictively indorsed, or (b) discharged by payment or otherwise : When negotiable bills cease to be so.

2. Where an overdue bill is negotiated, it can be negotiated only subject to any defect of title affecting it at its maturity, and thenceforward no person who takes it can acquire or give a better title than that which had the person from whom he took it : Negotiation of overdue bill.

3. A bill payable on demand is deemed to be overdue within the meaning and for the purposes of this section, when it appears on the face of it to have been in circulation for an unreasonable length of time ; what is an unreasonable length of time for this purpose is a question of fact : When bill deemed overdue.

4. Except where an indorsement bears date after the maturity of the bill, every negotiation is *prima facie* deemed to have been effected before the bill was overdue : Presumption as to negotiation.

5. Where a bill which is not overdue has been dishonored, any person who takes it with notice of the dishonor takes it subject to any defect of title attaching thereto at the time of dishonor ; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect the rights of a holder in due course. Taking bill subsequent to dishonor.

37. Where a bill is negotiated back to the drawer, or to a prior indorser, or to the acceptor, such party may, subject to the provisions of this Act, re-issue and further negotiate the bill, but he is not entitled to enforce the payment of the bill against any intervening party to whom he was previously liable. Negotiation of bill to party already liable thereon.

38. The rights and powers of the holder of a bill are as follows :— Rights of the holder.

- (a.) He may sue on the bill in his own name ;
- (b.) Where he is a holder in due course, he holds the bill free from any defect of title of prior parties, as well as from mere personal defences available to prior parties among themselves, and may enforce payment against all parties liable on the bill ;
- (c.) Where his title is defective, (1) if he negotiates the bill to a holder in due course, that holder obtains a good and complete title to the bill, and (2) if he obtains payment of the bill from the person who pays him in due course gets a valid discharge for the bill.

General Duties of the Holder.

When presentment for acceptance is necessary.

Express stipulation as to presentment.

No presentment in any other case.

Necessary delay for presentment.

Time for presenting bill payable after sight.

If not presented.

As to reasonable time.

Rules as to presentment for acceptance.

Excuses for non-presentment.

39. Where a bill is payable at sight or after sight, presentment for acceptance is necessary in order to fix the maturity of the instrument :

2. Where a bill expressly stipulates that it shall be presented for acceptance, or where a bill is drawn payable elsewhere than at the residence or place of business of the drawee, it must be presented for acceptance before it can be presented for payment :

3. In no other case is presentment for acceptance necessary in order to render liable any party to the bill :

4. Where the holder of a bill, drawn payable elsewhere than at the place of business or residence of the drawee, has not time, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, to present the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment on the day that it falls due, the delay caused by presenting the bill for acceptance before presenting it for payment is excused, and does not discharge the drawer and indorsers.

40. Subject to the provisions of this Act, when a bill payable after sight is negotiated, the holder must either present it for acceptance or negotiate it within a reasonable time :

2. If he does not do so, the drawer and all indorsers prior to that holder are discharged :

3. In determining what is a reasonable time within the meaning of this section, regard shall be had to the nature of the bill, the usage of trade with respect to similar bills, and the facts of the particular case.

41. A bill is duly presented for acceptance which is presented in accordance with the following rules :

(a.) The presentment must be made by or on behalf of the holder to the drawee or to some person authorized to accept or refuse acceptance on his behalf, at a reasonable hour on a business day and before the bill is overdue ;

(b.) Where a bill is addressed to two or more drawees, who are not partners, presentment must be made to them all, unless one has authority to accept for all, when presentment may be made to him only ;

(c.) Where the drawee is dead, presentment may be made to his personal representative ;

(d.) Where authorized by agreement or usage, a presentment through the post office is sufficient :

2. Presentment in accordance with these rules is excused, and a bill may be treated as dishonored by non-acceptance—

(a.) Where the drawee is dead or bankrupt, or is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract by bill ;

(b.) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, such presentment cannot be effected ;

(c.) Where, although the presentment has been irregular, acceptance has been refused on some other ground :

3. The fact that the holder has reason to believe that the bill, on presentment, will be dishonored does not excuse presentment. When there is no excuse.

42. When a bill is duly presented for acceptance and is not accepted on the day of presentment or within two days thereafter, the person presenting it must treat it as dishonored by non-acceptance; if he does not, the holder shall lose his right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers. Non-acceptance.

43. A bill is dishonored by non-acceptance— Dishonor by non-acceptance and its consequences.

(a.) When it is duly presented for acceptance, and such an acceptance as is prescribed by this Act is refused or cannot be obtained; or—

(b.) When presentment for acceptance is excused and the bill is not accepted:

2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, when a bill is dishonored by non-acceptance an immediate right of recourse against the drawer and indorsers accrues to the holder, and no presentment for payment is necessary. Recourse in such case.

44. The holder of a bill may refuse to take a qualified acceptance, and if he does not obtain an unqualified acceptance may treat the bill as dishonored by non-acceptance: As to qualified acceptances.

2. Where a qualified acceptance is taken, and the drawer or an indorser has not expressly or impliedly authorized the holder to take a qualified acceptance, or does not subsequently assent thereto, such drawer or indorser is discharged from his liability on the bill; If taken without authority.

The provisions of this sub-section do not apply to a partial acceptance, whereof due notice has been given; where a foreign bill has been accepted as to part, it must be protested as to the balance: Partial acceptance.

3. When the drawer or indorser of a bill receives notice of a qualified acceptance, and does not within a reasonable time express his dissent to the holder, he shall be deemed to have assented thereto. What shall be deemed assent.

45. Subject to the provisions of this Act, a bill must be duly presented for payment; if it is not so presented, the drawer and indorsers shall be discharged: Presentment for payment.

2. A bill is duly presented for payment which is presented in accordance with the following rules:— Rules as to presentment.

(a.) Where the bill is not payable on demand, presentment must be made on the day it falls due;

(b.) Where the bill is payable on demand, then, subject to the provisions of this Act, presentment must be made within a reasonable time after its issue, in order to render the drawer liable, and within a reasonable time after its indorsement, in order to render the indorser liable;

In determining what is a reasonable time, regard shall be had to the nature of the bill, the usage of trade with regard to similar bills, and the facts of the particular case;

(c.) Presentment must be made by the holder or by some person authorized to receive payment on his behalf, at the proper place, as hereinafter defined, either to the person designated by the bill as payer or to his representative or some person authorized to pay or refuse payment on his behalf, if, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, such person can there be found ;

(d.) A bill is presented at the proper place,—

(1.) Where a place of payment is specified in the bill or acceptance, and the bill is there presented ;

(2.) Where no place of payment is specified, but the address of the drawee or acceptor is given in the bill, and the bill is there presented ;

(3.) Where no place of payment is specified and no address given, and the bill is presented at the drawee's or acceptor's place of business, if known, and if not, at his ordinary residence, if known ;

(4.) In any other case, if presented to the drawee or acceptor wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence :

3. Where a bill is presented at the proper place, and, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, no person authorized to pay or refuse payment can be found there, no further presentment to the drawee or acceptor is required :

4. Where a bill is drawn upon, or accepted by two or more persons who are not partners, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to them all :

5. Where the drawee or acceptor of a bill is dead, and no place of payment is specified, presentment must be made to a personal representative, if such there is, and with the exercise of reasonable diligence he can be found :

6. Where authorized by agreement or usage, a presentment through the post office is sufficient :

7. Where the place of payment specified in the bill or acceptance is any city, town or village, and no place therein is specified, and the bill is presented at the drawee's or acceptor's known place of business or known ordinary residence therein, and, if there is no such place of business or residence the bill is presented at the post office, or principal post office in such city, town or village, such presentment is sufficient.

Excuse for delay in presentment for payment.

46. Delay in making presentment for payment is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence : when the cause of delay ceases to operate, presentment must be made with reasonable diligence :

2. Presentment for payment is dispensed with—

(a.) Where, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, presentment, as required by this Act, cannot be effected ;

The fact that the holder has reason to believe that the bill will, on presentment, be dishonored, does not dispense with the necessity for presentment ;

When such presentment is dispensed with.

(b.)

- (b.) Where the drawee is a fictitious person ;
- (c.) As regards the drawer, where the drawee or acceptor is not bound, as between himself and the drawer, to accept or pay the bill, and the drawer has no reason to believe that the bill would be paid if presented ;
- (d.) As regards an indorser, where the bill was accepted or made for the accommodation of that indorser, and he has no reason to expect that the bill would be paid if presented ;
- (e.) By waiver of presentment, express or implied.

47. A bill is dishonored by non-payment (a) when it is duly presented for payment and payment is refused or cannot be obtained, or (b) when presentment is excused and the bill is overdue and unpaid : Dishonor by non-payment.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, when a bill is dishonored by non-payment, an immediate right of recourse against the drawer, acceptor and indorsers accrues to the holder. Recourse in such case.

48. Subject to the provisions of this Act, when a bill has been dishonored by non-acceptance or by non-payment, notice of dishonor must be given to the drawer and each indorser, and any drawer or indorser to whom such notice is not given is discharged ; Provided that— Notice of dishonor and effect of non-notice.

(a.) Where a bill is dishonored by non-acceptance, and notice of dishonor is not given, the rights of a holder in due course subsequent to the omission shall not be prejudiced by the omission ;

(b.) Where a bill is dishonored by non-acceptance and due notice of dishonor is given, it shall not be necessary to give notice of a subsequent dishonor by non-payment, unless the bill shall in the meantime have been accepted.

49. Notice of dishonor, in order to be valid and effectual, must be given in accordance with the following rules :— Rules as to notice of dishonor.

(a.) The notice must be given by or on behalf of the holder, or by or on behalf of an indorser who, at the time of giving it, is himself liable on the bill ;

(b.) Notice of dishonor may be given by an agent either in his own name, or in the name of any party entitled to give notice, whether that party is his principal or not ;

(c.) Where the notice is given by or on behalf of the holder, it enures for the benefit of all subsequent holders and all prior indorsers who have a right of recourse against the party to whom it is given ;

(d.) Where notice is given by or on behalf of an indorser entitled to give notice as hereinbefore provided, it enures for the benefit of the holder and all indorsers subsequent to the party to whom notice is given ;

(e.) The notice may be given in writing or by personal communication, and may be given in any terms which sufficiently

sufficiently identify the bill and intimate that the bill has been dishonored by non-acceptance or non-payment ;

(f.) The return of a dishonored bill to the drawer or an indorser is, in point of form, deemed a sufficient notice of dishonor ;

(g.) A written notice need not be signed, and an insufficient written notice may be supplemented and validated by verbal communication ; a misdescription of the bill shall not vitiate the notice, unless the party to whom the notice is given is in fact misled thereby ;

(h.) Where notice of dishonor is required to be given to any person, it may be given either to the party himself, or to his agent in that behalf ;

(i.) Where the drawer or indorser is dead, and the party giving notice knows it, the notice must be given to a personal representative, if such there is and, with the exercise of reasonable diligence, he can be found ;

(j.) Where there are two or more drawers or indorsers who are not partners, notice must be given to each of them, unless one of them has authority to receive such notice for the others ;

(k.) The notice may be given as soon as the bill is dishonored, and must be given not later than the next following juridical or business day :

If dishonored bill is in hands of an agent.

2. Where a bill, when dishonored, is in the hands of an agent, he may either himself give notice to the parties liable on the bill, or he may give notice to his principal ; if he gives notice to his principal, he must do so within the same time as if he were the holder, and the principal, upon receipt of such notice, has himself the same time for giving notice as if the agent had been an independent holder :

Notice to antecedent parties.

3. Where a party to a bill receives due notice of dishonor, he has, after the receipt of such notice, the same period of time for giving notice to antecedent parties that the holder has after the dishonor :

When notice shall be given.

4. Notice of the protest or dishonor of any bill payable in Canada shall, notwithstanding anything in this section contained, be sufficiently given if it is addressed in due time to any party to such bill entitled to such notice, at his customary address or place of residence or at the place at which such bill is dated, unless any such party has, under his signature, designated another place ; and in such latter case such notice shall be sufficiently given if addressed to him in due time at such other place ; and such notice so addressed shall be sufficient, although the place of residence of such party is other than either of such above-mentioned places ; and such notice shall be deemed to have been duly served and given for all purposes if it is deposited in any post office, with the postage paid thereon, at any time during the day on which such protest or presentment has been made, or on the next following juridical or business day ; such notice shall not be invalid by reason of the fact that the party to whom it is addressed is dead :

5.

5. Where a notice of dishonor is duly addressed and posted, as above provided, the sender is deemed to have given due notice of dishonor, notwithstanding any miscarriage by the post office.

Miscarriage in post service.

50. Delay in giving notice of dishonor is excused where the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the party giving notice, and not imputable to his default, misconduct, or negligence: when the cause of delay ceases to operate the notice must be given with reasonable diligence:

Excuses for non-notice and delay.

2. Notice of dishonor is dispensed with—

When notice is dispensed with.

(a.) When, after the exercise of reasonable diligence, notice as required by this Act cannot be given to or does not reach the drawer or indorser sought to be charged;

(b.) By waiver express or implied: notice of dishonor may be waived before the time of giving notice has arrived, or after the omission to give due notice;

(c.) As regards the drawer, in the following cases, namely, (1) where drawer and drawee are the same person, (2) where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, (3) where the drawer is the person to whom the bill is presented for payment, (4) where the drawee or acceptor is, as between himself and the drawer, under no obligation to accept or pay the bill, (5) where the drawer has countermanded payment;

(d.) As regards the indorser, in the following cases, namely, (1) where the drawee is a fictitious person or a person not having capacity to contract, and the indorser was aware of the fact at the time he indorsed the bill, (2) where the indorser is the person to whom the bill is presented for payment, (3) where the bill was accepted or made for his accommodation.

51. Where an inland bill has been dishonored it may, if the holder thinks fit, be noted and protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be; but, subject to the provisions of this Act with respect to notice of dishonor, it shall not, except in the Province of Quebec, be necessary to note or protest any such bill in order to preserve the recourse against the drawer or indorser; but in the case of a bill drawn upon any person in the Province of Quebec, or payable or accepted at any place therein, in default of protest for non-acceptance or non-payment, as the case may be, and of notice thereof, the parties liable on the bill other than the acceptor are discharged, subject, nevertheless, to the exceptions in this section hereinafter contained:

Noting or protest of bill.

2. Where a foreign bill, appearing on the face of it to be such, has been dishonored by non-acceptance, it must be duly protested for non-acceptance, and where such a bill, which has not been previously dishonored by non-acceptance, is dishonored by non-payment, it must be duly protested for non-payment. If it is not so protested, the drawer and indorsers are discharged. Where a bill does not appear on the face of it

Protest of foreign bill.

it to be a foreign bill, protest thereof in case of dishonor, except as in this section provided, is unnecessary :

Subsequent
protest.

3. A bill which has been protested for non-acceptance, or a bill of which protest for non-acceptance has been waived, may be subsequently protested for non-payment :

Time for
noting.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, when a bill is protested the protest must be made or noted on the day of its dishonor. When a bill has been duly noted, the protest may be subsequently extended as of the date of the noting :

If acceptor is
insolvent.

5. Where the acceptor of a bill becomes bankrupt or suspends payment before it matures, the holder may cause the bill to be protested for better security against the drawer and indorsers :

Where bill
must be pro-
tested.

6. A bill must be protested at the place where it is dishonored, or at some other place in Canada situate within five miles of the place of presentment and dishonor of such bill: Provided that—

(a.) When a bill is presented through the post office, and returned by post dishonored, it may be protested at the place to which it is returned, not later than on the day of its return or the next juridical day ;

(b.) Every protest for dishonor, either for non-acceptance or non-payment, may be made on the day of such dishonor at any time after non-acceptance, or in case of non-payment, at any time after three o'clock in the afternoon :

What protest
shall set forth.

7. A protest must contain a copy of the bill, or the original bill may be annexed thereto, and the protest must be signed by the notary making it, and must specify—

(a.) The person at whose request the bill is protested ;

(b.) The place and date of protest, the cause or reason for protesting the bill, the demand made, and the answer given, if any, or the fact that the drawee or acceptor could not be found :

If bill is lost,
&c.

8. Where a bill is lost or destroyed, or is wrongly or accidentally detained from the person entitled to hold it, or is accidentally retained in a place other than where payable, protest may be made on a copy or written particulars thereof :

Excuses for
non-protest
and delay.

9. Protest is dispensed with by any circumstances which would dispense with notice of dishonor. Delay in noting or protesting is excused when the delay is caused by circumstances beyond the control of the holder, and not imputable to his default, misconduct or negligence. When the cause of delay ceases to operate, the bill must be noted or protested with reasonable diligence.

Officer of bank
not to act as
notary.

10. No clerk, teller or agent of any bank shall act as a notary in the protesting of any bill or note payable at the bank or at any of the branches of the bank in which he is employed.

Liability of
acceptor as to
presentment.

52. When no place of payment is specified in the bill or acceptance, presentment for payment is not necessary in order to render the acceptor liable :

2. When a place of payment is specified in the bill or acceptance, the acceptor, in the absence of an express stipulation to

to that effect, is not discharged by the omission to present the bill for payment on the day that it matures, but if any suit or action be instituted thereon before presentation the costs thereof shall be in the discretion of the court :

3. In order to render the acceptor of a bill liable, it is not necessary to protest it, or that notice of dishonor should be given to him : No protest or notice necessary.

4. Where the holder of a bill presents it for payment, he shall exhibit the bill to the person from whom he demands payment, and when a bill is paid the holder shall forthwith deliver it up to the party paying it. Presentment for payment.

Liabilities of Parties.

53. A bill, of itself, does not operate as an assignment of funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and the drawee of a bill who does not accept as required by this Act is not liable on the instrument. Funds in hands of drawer.

54. The acceptor of a bill, by accepting it— Liability of acceptor.

(a.) Engages that he will pay it according to the tenor of his acceptance ;

(b.) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course—

(1.) The existence of the drawer, the genuineness of his signature, and his capacity and authority to draw the bill ;

(2.) In the case of a bill payable to drawer's order, the then capacity of the drawer to indorse, but not the genuineness or validity of his indorsement ;

(3.) In the case of a bill payable to the order of a third person, the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse, but not the genuineness or validity of his indorsement.

55. The drawer of a bill, by drawing it— Liability of drawer

(a.) Engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted and paid according to its tenor, and that if it is dishonored he will compensate the holder or any indorser who is compelled to pay it, provided that the requisite proceedings on dishonor are duly taken ;

(b.) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse :

2. The indorser of a bill, by indorsing it— Liability of indorser.

(a.) Engages that on due presentment it shall be accepted and paid according to its tenor, and that if it is dishonored he will compensate the holder or a subsequent indorser who is compelled to pay it, provided that the requisite proceedings on dishonor are duly taken ;

(b.) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the genuineness and regularity in all respects of the drawer's signature and all previous indorsements ;

(c.) Is precluded from denying to his immediate or a subsequent indorsee that the bill was, at the time of his indorsement, a valid and subsisting bill, and that he had then a good title thereto.

Stranger signing bill, liable as indorser.

56. Where a person signs a bill otherwise than as a drawer or acceptor, he thereby incurs the liabilities of an indorser to a holder in due course, and is subject to all the provisions of this Act respecting indorsers.

Measure of damages against parties to dishonored bill.

57. Where a bill is dishonored, the measure of damages which shall be deemed to be liquidated damages, shall be as follows:—

(a.) The holder may recover from any party liable on the bill, the drawer who has been compelled to pay the bill may recover from the acceptor, and an indorser who has been compelled to pay the bill may recover from the acceptor or from the drawer, or from a prior indorser—

(1.) The amount of the bill ;

(2.) Interest thereon from the time of presentment for payment, if the bill is payable on demand, and from the maturity of the bill in any other case ;

(3.) The expenses of noting and protest ;

(b.) In the case of a bill which has been dishonored abroad, in addition to the above damages, the holder may recover from the drawer or any indorser, and the drawer or an indorser who has been compelled to pay the bill may recover from any party liable to him, the amount of the re-exchange with interest thereon until the time of payment.

Transferer by delivery.

58. Where the holder of a bill payable to bearer negotiates it by delivery without indorsing it, he is called a “transferer by delivery :”

Liability.

2. A transferer by delivery is not liable on the instrument:

Warranty.

3. A transferer by delivery who negotiates a bill thereby warrants to his immediate transferee, being a holder for value, that the bill is what it purports to be, that he has a right to transfer it, and that at the time of transfer he is not aware of any fact which renders it valueless.

Discharge of Bill.

Discharge by payment.

59. A bill is discharged by payment in due course by or on behalf of the drawee or acceptor :

Payment in due course.

“Payment in due course” means payment made at or after the maturity of the bill to the holder thereof in good faith and without notice that his title to the bill is defective :

Payment by drawer or indorser ; its effect.

2. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, when a bill is paid by the drawer or an indorser, it is not discharged ; but—

(a.) Where a bill payable to, or to the order of, a third party is paid by the drawer, the drawer may enforce payment thereof against the acceptor, but may not re-issue the bill ;

(b.) Where a bill is paid by an indorser, or where a bill payable to drawer's order is paid by the drawer, the party paying it is remitted to his former rights as regards the acceptor or antecedent parties, and he may, if he thinks fit, strike out his own

own and subsequent indorsements, and again negotiate the bill :

3. Where an accommodation bill is paid in due course by the party accommodated, the bill is discharged. Accommodation bill.

60. When the acceptor of a bill is or becomes the holder of it at or after its maturity, in his own right, the bill is discharged. Acceptor the holder at maturity.

61. When the holder of a bill at or after its maturity absolutely and unconditionally renounces his rights against the acceptor, the bill is discharged : the renunciation must be in writing, unless the bill is delivered up to the acceptor : Express waiver.

2. The liabilities of any party to a bill may in like manner be renounced by the holder before, at or after its maturity ; but nothing in this section shall affect the rights of a holder in due course without notice of renunciation. The same.

62. Where a bill is intentionally cancelled by the holder or his agent, and the cancellation is apparent thereon, the bill is discharged : Cancellation of bill.

2. In like manner, any party liable on a bill may be discharged by the intentional cancellation of his signature by the holder or his agent. In such case, any indorser who would have had a right of recourse against the party whose signature is cancelled is also discharged : Of any signature.

3. A cancellation made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without the authority of the holder, is inoperative ; but where a bill or any signature thereon appears to have been cancelled, the burden of proof lies on the party who alleges that the cancellation was made unintentionally, or under a mistake, or without authority. Erroneous cancellation.

63. Where a bill or acceptance is materially altered without the assent of all parties liable on the bill, the bill is voided, except as against a party who has himself made, authorized, or assented to the alteration, and subsequent indorsers : Alteration of bill.

Provided, that where a bill has been materially altered, but the alteration is not apparent, and the bill is in the hands of a holder in due course, such holder may avail himself of the bill as if it had not been altered, and may enforce payment of it according to its original tenor : Proviso.

2. In particular, the following alterations are material, namely, any alteration of the date, the sum payable, the time of payment, the place of payment, and where a bill has been accepted generally, the addition of a place of payment without the acceptor's assent. What are material alterations.

Acceptance and Payment for Honor.

64. Where a bill of exchange has been protested for dishonor by non-acceptance, or protested for better security, and is Acceptance for honor supra protest.

is not overdue, any person, not being a party already liable thereon, may, with the consent of the holder, intervene and accept the bill *suprà* protest, for the honor of any party liable thereon, or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn :

In part.

2. A bill may be accepted for honor for part only of the sum for which it is drawn :

Requirements for validity.

3. An acceptance for honor *suprà* protest, in order to be valid, must—

(a.) Be written on the bill, and indicate that it is an acceptance for honor ;

(b.) Be signed by the acceptor for honor :

For whose honor.

4. Where an acceptance for honor does not expressly state for whose honor it is made, it is deemed to be an acceptance for the honor of the drawer :

Computation of time.

5. Where a bill payable after sight is accepted for honor, its maturity is calculated from the date of protesting for non-acceptance, and not from the date of the acceptance for honor.

Liability of acceptor for honor.

65. The acceptor for honor of a bill by accepting it engages that he will, on due presentment, pay the bill according to the tenor of his acceptance, if it is not paid by the drawee, provided it has been duly presented for payment and protested for non-payment, and that he receives notice of these facts :

To what parties.

2. The acceptor for honor is liable to the holder and to all parties to the bill subsequent to the party for whose honor he has accepted.

Presentment to acceptor for honor.

66. Where a dishonored bill has been accepted for honor *suprà* protest, or contains a reference in case of need, it must be protested for non-payment before it is presented for payment to the acceptor for honor, or referee in case of need :

Time for presentment.

2. Where the address of the acceptor for honor is in the same place where the bill is protested for non-payment, the bill must be presented to him not later than the day following its maturity ; and where the address of the acceptor for honor is in some place other than the place where it was protested for non-payment, the bill must be forwarded not later than the day following its maturity for presentment to him :

Excuses for non-presentment or delay.

3. Delay in presentment or non-presentment is excused by any circumstance which would excuse delay in presentment for payment or non-presentment for payment :

Protest for non-payment.

4. When a bill of exchange is dishonored by the acceptor for honor, it must be protested for non-payment by him.

Payment for honor *suprà* protest.

67. Where a bill has been protested for non-payment, any person may intervene and pay it *suprà* protest for the honor of any party liable thereon, or for the honor of the person for whose account the bill is drawn :

If more than one offer to pay.

2. Where two or more persons offer to pay a bill for the honor of different parties, the person whose payment will discharge most parties to the bill shall have the preference : 3.

3. Payment for honor *suprà* protest, in order to operate as such and not as a mere voluntary payment, must be attested by a notarial act of honor, which may be appended to the protest or form an extension of it : Attestation.
4. The notarial act of honor must be founded on a declaration made by the payer for honor, or his agent in that behalf, declaring his intention to pay the bill for honor, and for whose honor he pays : Basis thereof.
5. Where a bill has been paid for honor, all parties subsequent to the party for whose honor it is paid are discharged, but the payer for honor is subrogated for and succeeds to both the rights and duties of the holder as regards the party for whose honor he pays, and all parties liable to that party : Liabilities and rights in such case.
6. The payer for honor, on paying to the holder the amount of the bill and the notarial expenses incidental to its dishonor, is entitled to receive both the bill itself and the protest. If the holder does not on demand deliver them up, he shall be liable to the payer for honor in damages : Delivery to payer for honor.
7. Where the holder of a bill refuses to receive payment *suprà* protest, he shall lose his right of recourse against any party who would have been discharged by such payment. Effect of refusal to receive payment.

Lost Instruments.

68. Where a bill has been lost before it is overdue, the person who was holder of it may apply to the drawer to give him another bill of the same tenor, giving security to the drawer, if required, to indemnify him against all persons whatever in case the bill alleged to have been lost shall be found again : Holder's right to duplicate of lost bill.
2. If the drawer, on request as aforesaid, refuses to give such duplicate bill, he may be compelled to do so. If refused.
69. In any action or proceeding upon a bill, the court or a judge may order that the loss of the instrument shall not be set up, provided an indemnity is given to the satisfaction of the court or judge against the claims of any other person upon the instrument in question. Action on lost bill.

Bill in a Set.

70. Where a bill is drawn in a set, each part of the set being numbered, and containing a reference to the other parts, the whole of the parts constitute one bill : As to bills in sets.
2. Where the holder of a set indorses two or more parts to different persons, he is liable on every such part, and every indorser subsequent to him is liable on the part he has himself indorsed as if the said parts were separate bills : If indorsed to different persons.
3. Where two or more parts of a set are negotiated to different holders in due course, the holder whose title first accrues is, as between such holders, deemed the true owner of the bill ; but nothing in this sub-section shall affect the rights of a person who in due course accepts or pays the part first presented to him : If negotiated to different holders.

- Acceptance. 4. The acceptance may be written on any part, and it must be written on one part only :
- If more than one part is accepted. 5. If the drawee accepts more than one part, and such accepted parts get into the hands of different holders in due course, he is liable on every such part as if it were a separate bill :
- Payment without delivery of proper part. 6. When the acceptor of a bill drawn in a set pays it without requiring the part bearing his acceptance to be delivered up to him, and that part at maturity is outstanding in the hands of a holder in due course, he is liable to the holder thereof :
- Discharge. 7. Subject to the preceding rules, where any one part of a bill drawn in a set is discharged by payment or otherwise, the whole bill is discharged.

Conflict of Laws.

- Rules where laws conflict. 71. Where a bill drawn in one country is negotiated, accepted or payable in another, the rights, duties and liabilities of the parties thereto are determined as follows :—
- Validity, how determined. (a.) The validity of a bill as regards requisites in form is determined by the law of the place of issue, and the validity as regards requisites in form of the supervening contracts, such as acceptance, or indorsement, or acceptance *suprà* protest, is determined by the law of the place where such contract was made :
- Proviso. Provided that—
- (1.) Where a bill is issued out of Canada, it is not invalid by reason only that it is not stamped in accordance with the law of the place of issue ;
- (2.) Where a bill, issued out of Canada, conforms, as regards requisites in form, to the law of Canada, it may, for the purpose of enforcing payment thereof, be treated as valid as between all persons who negotiate, hold or become parties to it in Canada ;
- Drawing in-dorsement, &c. (b.) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the interpretation of the drawing, indorsement, acceptance or acceptance *suprà* protest of a bill, is determined by the law of the place where such contract is made :
- Proviso. Provided, that where an inland bill is indorsed in a foreign country, the indorsement shall, as regards the payer, be interpreted according to the law of Canada ;
- Duties of holder. (c.) The duties of the holder with respect to presentment for acceptance or payment and the necessity for or sufficiency of a protest or notice of dishonor, or otherwise, are determined by the law of the place where the act is done or the bill is dishonored ;
- Currency. (d.) Where a bill is drawn out of but payable in Canada, and the sum payable is not expressed in the currency of Canada, the amount shall, in the absence of some express stipulation, be calculated according to the rate of exchange for

for sight drafts at the place of payment on the day the bill is payable ;

(e.) Where a bill is drawn in one country and is payable in another, the due date thereof is determined according to the law of the place where it is payable. Due date.

(f.) If a bill or note, presented for acceptance, or payable out of Canada, is protested for non-acceptance or non-payment, a notarial copy of the protest and of the notice of dishonor, and a notarial certificate of the service of such notice, shall be received in all courts, as *prima facie* evidence of such protest, notice and service. Evidence of protest.

PART III.

CHEQUES ON A BANK.

72. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank, payable on demand : Cheque defined.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this part, the provisions of this Act applicable to a bill of exchange payable on demand apply to a cheque. Certain provisions to apply.

73. Subject to the provisions of this Act—

(a.) Where a cheque is not presented for payment within a reasonable time of its issue, and the drawer or the person on whose account it is drawn had the right at the time of such presentment, as between him and the bank, to have the cheque paid, and suffers actual damage through the delay, he is discharged to the extent of such damage, that is to say, to the extent to which such drawer or person is a creditor of such bank to a larger amount than he would have been had such cheque been paid ; Presentment of cheque for payment.

(b.) In determining what is a reasonable time, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade and of banks, and the facts of the particular case ;

(c.) The holder of such cheque, as to which such drawer or person is discharged, shall be a creditor, in lieu of such drawer or person, of such bank to the extent of such discharge, and entitled to recover the amount from it.

74. The duty and authority of a bank to pay a cheque drawn on it by its customer are terminated by— Revocation of bank's authority.

(a.) Countermand of payment ;

(b.) Notice of the customer's death.

Crossed Cheques.

75. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of— General crossing defined.

(a.) The word "bank" between two parallel transverse lines, either with or without the words "not negotiable;" or—

(b.) Two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable;"

That addition constitutes a crossing, and the cheque is crossed generally :

Special crossing.

2. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a bank, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition constitutes a crossing, and the cheque is crossed specially and to that bank.

Crossing by drawer or after issue.
General or special.
May be varied.

76. A cheque may be crossed generally or specially by the drawer :

2. Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially :

3. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially :

Words may be added.

4. Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable :"

Re-crossing for collection.

5. Where a cheque is crossed specially the bank to which it is crossed may again cross it specially, to another bank for collection :

Crossing by bank.

6. Where an uncrossed cheque, or a cheque crossed generally, is sent to a bank for collection, it may cross it specially to itself :

Uncrossing crossed cheque

7. A crossed cheque may be reopened or uncrossed by the drawer writing between the transverse lines, and initialling the same, the words "pay cash."

Crossing is a material part of cheque.

77. A crossing authorized by this Act is a material part of the cheque ; it shall not be lawful for any person to obliterate or, except as authorized by this Act, to add to or alter the crossing.

Duties of bank as to crossed cheques.

78. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one bank, except when crossed to another bank as agent for collection, the bank on which it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof :

Liability for improper payment.

2. Where the bank on which a cheque so crossed is drawn, nevertheless pays the same, or pays a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a bank, or, if crossed specially, otherwise than to the bank to which it is crossed, or to the bank acting as its agent for collection, it is liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he sustains owing to the cheque having been so paid :

When liability does not accrue.

Provided, that where a cheque is presented for payment which does not at the time of presentment appear to be crossed, or to have had a crossing which has been obliterated, or to have been added to or altered otherwise than as authorized by this Act, the bank paying the cheque in good faith and without negligence shall not be responsible or incur any liability, nor shall the payment be questioned by reason of the cheque having been crossed, or of the crossing having been obliterated or having been added to or altered otherwise than as authorized by this Act, and of payment having been made otherwise than

to a bank or to the bank to which the cheque is or was crossed, or to the bank acting as its agent for collection, as the case may be.

79. Where the bank, on which a crossed cheque is drawn, in good faith and without negligence pays it, if crossed generally, to a bank, or, if crossed specially, to the bank to which it is crossed, or to a bank acting as its agent for collection, the bank paying the cheque, and if the cheque has come into the hands of the payee, the drawer, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights and be placed in the same position as if payment of the cheque had been made to the true owner thereof.

Protection to bank and drawer where cheque is crossed.

80. Where a person takes a crossed cheque which bears on it the words "not negotiable," he shall not have and shall not be capable of giving a better title to the cheque than that which had the person from whom he took it.

Effect of crossing on holder.

81. Where a bank, in good faith and without negligence, receives for a customer payment of a cheque crossed generally or specially to itself, and the customer has no title, or a defective title thereto, the bank shall not incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment.

Protection to collecting bank.

PART IV.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

82. A promissory note is an unconditional promise in writing made by one person to another, signed by the maker, engaging to pay, on demand or at a fixed or determinable future time, a sum certain in money, to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to bearer :

Promissory note defined.

2. An instrument in the form of a note payable to maker's order is not a note within the meaning of this section, unless and until it is indorsed by the maker :

Indorsement by maker.

3. A note is not invalid by reason only that it contains also a pledge of collateral security with authority to sell or dispose thereof :

Collateral pledge does not invalidate.

4. A note which is, or on the face of it purports to be, both made and payable within Canada, is an inland note : any other note is a foreign note.

Inland and foreign.

83. A promissory note is inchoate and incomplete until delivery thereof to the payee or bearer.

Delivery necessary.

84. A promissory note may be made by two or more makers, and they may be liable thereon jointly, or jointly and severally, according to its tenor :

Joint and several notes.

2. Where a note runs "I promise to pay," and is signed by two or more persons, it is deemed to be their joint and several note.

As to number.

- Note payable on demand. **85.** Where a note payable on demand has been indorsed, it must be presented for payment within a reasonable time of the indorsement : if it is not so presented, the indorser is discharged ; if however, with the assent of the indorser it has been delivered as a collateral or continuing security it need not be presented for payment so long as it is held as such security :
- Reasonable time. 2. In determining what is a reasonable time, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument, the usage of trade, and the facts of the particular case :
- Defects without notice. 3. Where a note payable on demand is negotiated, it is not deemed to be overdue, for the purpose of affecting the holder with defects of title of which he had no notice, by reason that it appears that a reasonable time for presenting it for payment has elapsed since its issue.
- Presentment of note for payment. **86.** Where a promissory note is in the body of it made payable at a particular place, it must be presented for payment at that place. But the maker is not discharged by the omission to present the note for payment on the day that it matures. But if any suit or action is instituted thereon against him before presentation, the costs thereof shall be in the discretion of the court. If no place of payment is specified in the body of the note, presentment for payment is not necessary in order to render the maker liable :
- Liability. 2. Presentment for payment is necessary in order to render the indorser of a note liable :
- Place for presentment. 3. Where a note is in the body of it made payable at a particular place, presentment at that place is necessary in order to render an indorser liable ; but when a place of payment is indicated by way of memorandum only, presentment at that place is sufficient to render the indorser liable, but a presentment to the maker elsewhere, if sufficient in other respects, shall also suffice.
- Liability of maker. **87.** The maker of a promissory note, by making it—
 (a.) Engages that he will pay it according to its tenor ;
 (b.) Is precluded from denying to a holder in due course the existence of the payee and his then capacity to indorse.
- Application of part II to notes. **88.** Subject to the provisions in this part, and except as by this section provided, the provisions of this Act relating to bills of exchange apply, with the necessary modifications, to promissory notes :
- Corresponding terms. 2. In applying those provisions the maker of a note shall be deemed to correspond with the acceptor of a bill, and the first indorser of a note shall be deemed to correspond with the drawer of an accepted bill payable to drawer's order :
- What provisions do not apply. 3. The following provisions as to bills do not apply to notes, namely, provisions relating to—
 (a.) Presentment for acceptance ;
 (b.) Acceptance ;

(c.) Acceptance *suprà* protest ;

(d.) Bills in a set :

4. Where a foreign note is dishonored, protest thereof As to foreign note. is unnecessary, except for the preservation of the liabilities of indorsers.

PART V.

SUPPLEMENTARY.

89. A thing is deemed to be done in good faith, within the Good faith. meaning of this Act, where it is in fact done honestly whether it is done negligently or not.

90. Where, by this Act, any instrument or writing is Signature. required to be signed by any person, it is not necessary that he should sign it with his own hand, but it is sufficient if his signature is written thereon by some other person by or under his authority :

2. In the case of a corporation, where, by this Act, any As to corporations. instrument or writing is required to be signed, it is sufficient if the instrument or writing is duly sealed with the corporate seal ; but nothing in this section shall be construed as requiring the bill or note of a corporation to be under seal.

91. Where, by this Act, the time limited for doing any act Computation of time. or thing is less than three days, in reckoning time, non-business days are excluded : "non-business days," for the purposes of this Act, mean the days mentioned in the fourteenth section of this Act ; any other day is a business day.

92. For the purposes of this Act, where a bill or note is When noting is equivalent to protest. required to be protested within a specified time or before some further proceeding is taken, it is sufficient that the bill or note has been noted for protest before the expiration of the specified time or the taking of the proceeding ; and the formal protest may be extended at any time thereafter as of the date of the noting.

93. Where a dishonored bill is authorized or required to Protest when notary is not accessible. be protested, and the services of a notary cannot be obtained at the place where the bill is dishonored, any justice of the peace resident in the place may present and protest such bill and give all necessary notices, and shall have all the necessary powers of a notary in respect thereto :

2. The expense of noting and protesting any bill or note, Expenses. and the postages thereby incurred, shall be allowed and paid to the holder in addition to any interest thereon :

3. Notaries may charge the fees in each Province heretofore Fees chargeable. allowed them :

4. The forms in the first schedule to this Act may be used in Forms. noting or protesting any bill or note and in giving notice thereof.

thereof. A copy of the bill or note and indorsement may be included in the forms, or the original bill or note may be annexed and the necessary changes in that behalf made in the forms :

Evidence of presentation, dishonor and notice.

5. A protest of any bill or note, and any copy thereof as copied by the notary or justice of the peace, shall, in any action be *primâ facie* evidence of presentation and dishonor, and also of service of notice of such presentation and dishonor as stated in such protest.

Dividend warrants may be crossed.

94. The provisions of this Act as to crossed cheques shall apply to a warrant for payment of dividend.

Repeal.

95. The enactments mentioned in the second schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, as from the commencement of this Act, to the extent in that schedule mentioned :

Proviso.

Provided, that such repeal shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right, title or interest acquired or accrued before the commencement of this Act, or any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such thing, right, title or interest :

"The Bank Act," not affected.

2. Nothing in this Act or in any repeal effected thereby shall affect the provisions of "*The Bank Act* :

Imperial Acts 15 Geo. III, c. 51, and 17, Geo. III, c. 30, not to apply.

3. The Act of the Parliament of Great Britain passed in the fifteenth year of the reign of His late Majesty George III, intituled "An Act to restrain the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange under a limited sum within that part of Great Britain called England," and the Act of the said Parliament passed in the seventeenth year of His said Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for further restraining the negotiation of Promissory Notes and Inland Bills of Exchange under a limited sum within that part of Great Britain called England," shall not extend to or be in force in any Province of Canada, nor shall the said Acts make void any bills, notes, drafts or orders which have been or may be made or uttered therein.

Construction with other Acts, &c.

96. Where any Act or document refers to any enactment repealed by this Act, the Act or document shall be construed and shall operate as if it referred to the corresponding provisions of this Act.

Commencement of Act.

97. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September next.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

NOTING FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE.

(*Copy of Bill and Indorsements.*)

On the
the request of

18 , the above bill was, by me, at
, presented for acceptance to
E.

E. F., the drawee, personally (or, at his residence, office or usual place of business), in the city (town or village) of _____; The said bill is therefore noted for non-acceptance, and I received for answer, “_____”;

A. B.,
Notary Public.

(Date and place.)

18 .

Due notice of the above was by me served upon { A. B., }
the { drawer, } personally, on the _____ day of
{ indorser, }
(or, at his residence, office or usual place of business) in
, on the _____ day of _____ (or, by depositing
such notice, directed to him, at _____, in Her Majesty's
post office in the city [town or village], on the _____ day
of _____, and prepaying the postage thereon.)

A. B.,
Notary Public.

(Date and place.)

18 .

FORM B.

PROTEST FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OR FOR NON-PAYMENT OF A BILL
PAYABLE GENERALLY.

(Copy of Bill and Indorsements.)

On this _____ day of _____, in the year 18____, I,
A. B., notary public for the Province of _____, dwelling at
_____, in the Province of _____, at the request of
_____, did exhibit the original bill of exchange, whereof a true
copy is above written, unto E. F., the { drawer } thereof
{ acceptor }
personally (or, at his residence, office or usual place of business)
in _____, and, speaking to himself (or his wife, his clerk, or
his servant, &c.,) did demand { acceptance } thereof; unto
{ payment }
which demand { he } answered: “_____.”
{ she }

Wherefore I, the said notary, at the request aforesaid, have
protested, and by these presents do protest against the acceptor,
drawer and indorsers (or drawer and indorsers) of the said bill,
and other parties thereto or therein concerned, for all exchange,
re-exchange, and all costs, damages and interest, present and
to come, for want of { acceptance } of the said bill.
{ payment }

All of which I attest by my signature.
(Protested in duplicate.)

A. B.,
Notary Public.

FORM G.

NOTARIAL NOTICE OF A NOTING, OR OF A PROTEST FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE, OR OF A PROTEST FOR NON-PAYMENT OF A BILL.

(Place and date of Noting or of Protest.)

1st.

To P. Q. (the drawer.)

at

Sir,

Your bill of exchange for \$ _____, dated at the _____, upon E. F., in favor of C. D., payable _____ days after { sight, } was this day, at the request of { date }
duly { noted } by me for { non-acceptance. }
{ protested } { non-payment. }

A. B.,

Notary Public

(Place and date of Noting or of Protest.)

2nd.

To C. D. (indorser),
(or F. G.)

at

Sir,

Mr. P. Q.'s bill of exchange for \$ _____, dated at the _____, upon E. F., in your favor (or in favor of C. D.) payable _____ days after { sight, } and by you indorsed, was { date, } this day, at the request of { noted }
{ protested } by me for { non-acceptance. }
{ non-payment. }

A. B.,

Notary Public.

FORM H.

NOTARIAL NOTICE OF PROTEST FOR NON-PAYMENT OF A NOTE.

(Place and date of Protest.)

To

at

Sir,

Mr. P. Q.'s promissory note for \$ _____, dated at _____, the _____ payable { days } after date to { months }
{ on _____ }
{ you } or order, and indorsed by you, was this day, at { E. F. } the request of _____, duly protested by me for non-payment.

A. B.,

Notary Public.

FORM I.

NOTARIAL SERVICE OF NOTICE OF A PROTEST FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OR NON-PAYMENT OF A BILL, OR OF NON-PAYMENT OF A NOTE (to be subjoined to the Protest.)

And afterwards, I, the aforesaid protesting notary public, did serve due notice, in the form prescribed by law, of the foregoing protest for { non-acceptance } of the { bill } { non-payment } of the { note } thereby protested upon { P. Q., } the { drawer } { C. D., } the { indorsers } personally, on the day of (or, at his residence, office, or usual place of business) in , on the day of ; (or, by depositing such notice, directed to the said { P. Q., } at , in Her Majesty's post office in { C. D., } on the day of , and prepaying the postage thereon).

In testimony whereof, I have, on the last mentioned day and year, at aforesaid, signed these presents.

A. B.,
Notary Public.

FORM J.

PROTEST BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE (WHERE THERE IS NO NOTARY) FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF A BILL, OR NON-PAYMENT OF A BILL OR NOTE.

(Copy of Bill or Note and Indorsements.)

On this day of , in the year 18 , I, N.O., one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the district (or county, &c.), of , in the Province of , dwelling at (or near) the village of , in the said district, there being no practising notary public at or near the said village (or any other legal cause), did, at the request of and in the presence of

well known unto me, exhibit the

original { bill } whereof a true copy is above written { note } unto P.Q., the { drawer } thereof, personally (or at his { acceptor } residence, office or usual place of business) in , { promisor } and speaking to himself (his wife, his clerk or his servant, &c.), did demand { acceptance } thereof, unto which { payment } demand { he } answered : " " { she }

Wherefore I, the said justice of the peace, at the request aforesaid, have protested, and by these presents do protest against

against the { drawer and indorsers
promisor and indorsers
acceptor, drawer and indorsers } of the said
{ bill
note } and all other parties thereto and therein con-
cerned, for all exchange, re-exchange, and all costs,
damages and interest, present and to come, for want of
{ acceptance } of the said { bill. }
{ payment } { note. }

All which is by these presents attested by the signature
of the said (*the witness*) and by my hand and seal.
(Protested in duplicate.)

(*Signature of the witness.*)

(*Signature and seal of the J. P.*)

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Province and Chapter.	Title of Act and extent of repeal.
Dominion of Canada : Chap. 123, Revised Statutes ...	An Act respecting Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.--The whole Act.
Province of Quebec : Civil Code of Lower Canada ...	Articles 2,279 to 2,354, both inclusive [*].
Nova Scotia : Revised Statutes, third series, chap. 82	"Of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes." Section 2. The other sections of this chapter have been heretofore repealed.
New Brunswick : Revised Statutes, chap. 116, 30 Vict., 1867, chap. 34	"Of Bills, Notes and Choses in Action." Section 2. The other sections of this chapter have been heretofore repealed. An Act to amend chap. 116 of the Revised Statutes, "Of Bills, Notes and Choses in Action :" also Act 12th Victoria, chapter 39, relating thereto. Section 1.

[*Except in so far as such articles, or any of them, relate to evidence in regard to bills of exchange, cheques and promissory notes.]

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 34.

An Act to amend Chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Interest."

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

1. Section seven of chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting Interest*," is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

R.S.C., c. 12
s. 7 amended.

"Provided, however, that nothing contained in this section shall apply to any mortgage upon real estate given by a joint stock company or other corporation, nor to any debenture issued by any such company or corporation, for the payment of which security has been given by way of mortgage on real estate."

Proviso, as to
interest on
securities of
corporations.

2. Sections nine to thirty, inclusive, of the said Act are hereby repealed.

Ss. 9 to 30
repealed.

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53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 35.

An Act to amend "The Exchequer Court Act."

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

Section 51 of 50-51 V., c. 16, repealed; new section.

1. Section fifty-one of the Act passed in the Session held in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter sixteen, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Proceedings in appeal.

Deposit.

Notice.

What notice may contain.

"51. Any party to any action, suit, cause, matter or other judicial proceeding, in which the actual amount in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars, who is dissatisfied with any final judgment given therein by the Exchequer Court, in virtue of any jurisdiction now or hereafter, in any manner, vested in such court, and who is desirous of appealing against such judgment, may, within thirty days from the day on which such judgment has been given, or within such further time as the judge of such court allows, deposit with the registrar of the Supreme Court the sum of fifty dollars by way of security for costs; and thereupon the registrar shall set the appeal down for hearing before the Supreme Court on the first day of the next session; and the party appealing shall thereupon, within ten days after the deposit, give to the parties affected by the appeal, or their respective attorneys or solicitors, by whom such parties were represented before the judge of the Exchequer Court, notice in writing that the case has been so set down to be heard in appeal as aforesaid; and in such notice the said party so appealing may, if he so desires, limit the subject of the appeal to any special defined question or questions; and the said appeal shall thereupon be heard and determined by the Supreme Court."



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 36.

An Act to amend An Act concerning Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

WHEREAS by An Act passed in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-two, intituled "*An Act concerning Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister*," all laws prohibiting a marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister were repealed; and whereas it is desirable likewise to remove all prohibition against marriage between a man and his deceased wife's sister's daughter: therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. All laws prohibiting marriage between a man and the daughter of his deceased wife's sister when no law relating to consanguinity is violated, are hereby repealed both as to past and future marriages, and as regards past marriages, as if such laws had never existed.

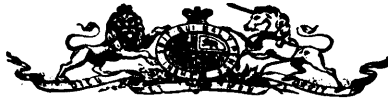
Repeal of prohibition.

Retroactive.

2. This Act shall not affect, in any manner, any case decided by or pending before any court of justice; nor shall it affect any rights actually acquired by the issue of the first marriage previous to the passing of this Act, nor shall this Act affect any such marriage when either of the parties has afterwards, during the life of the other, lawfully intermarried with any other person.

Saving clause.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 37.

An Act further to amend the Criminal Law.

[Assented to 16th May, 1890.]

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

ESCAPES AND RESCUES.

R.S.C., c. 155, s. 9 repealed; new section. **1.** Section nine of chapter one hundred and fifty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, "*An Act respecting Escapes and Rescues,*" is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor :—

Escape of prisoner. **"9.** Everyone who, being sentenced to imprisonment or detention in, or being ordered to be detained in, any reformatory prison, reformatory school, industrial refuge, industrial home, or industrial school, escapes or attempts to escape therefrom, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be dealt with as follows :—

"The offender may, at any time, be apprehended without warrant and brought before any magistrate, who, upon proof of his identity,—

From reformatory. **"(a.)** In the case of an escape or attempt to escape from a reformatory prison or a reformatory school, shall remand him thereto for the remainder of his original term of imprisonment or detention; or,—

From industrial school. **"(b.)** In the case of an escape or attempt to escape from an industrial refuge, industrial home, or industrial school,—

"(1.) May remand him thereto for the remainder of his original term of imprisonment or detention; or,—

"(2.) If the officer in charge of such refuge, home or school certifies in writing that the removal of such offender to a place of safer or stricter imprisonment is desirable, and if the governing body of such refuge, home or school applies for such removal, and if sufficient cause therefor is shown to the satisfaction of such magistrate, may order the offender to be removed to and to be kept imprisoned, for the remainder of his original term of imprisonment or detention, in any reformatory prison or

or reformatory school, in which by law such offender may be imprisoned for a misdemeanor,—and when there is no such reformatory prison or reformatory school, may order the offender to be removed to and to be so kept imprisoned in any other place of imprisonment to which the offender may be lawfully committed :

“(c.) And in any case mentioned in the preceding paragraphs (a) and (b) of this sub-section, or if the term of his imprisonment or detention has expired, the magistrate may, after conviction, sentence the offender to such additional term of imprisonment or detention, as the case may be, not exceeding one year, as to such magistrate seems a proper punishment for the escape or attempt to escape.”

Additional term of imprisonment as punishment.

2. Every one who, being sentenced to imprisonment or detention in, or being ordered to be detained in any industrial refuge, industrial home or industrial school, by reason of incorrigible or vicious conduct, or with reference to the general discipline of the institution, is beyond the control of the officer in charge of such institution, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be dealt with as follows:—

Vicious conduct in industrial school.

(a.) The offender may, at any time before the expiration of his term of imprisonment or detention, be brought without warrant before any magistrate, and if the officer in charge of such refuge, home or school certifies in writing that the removal of such offender to a place of stricter imprisonment is desirable, and if the governing body of such refuge, home or school applies for such removal, and if sufficient cause therefor is shown to the satisfaction of such magistrate, he may order the offender to be removed to and to be kept imprisoned, for the remainder of his original term of imprisonment or detention, in any reformatory prison or reformatory school in which by law such offender may be imprisoned for a misdemeanor; and when there is no such reformatory prison or school the magistrate may order the offender to be removed to and to be so kept imprisoned in any other place of imprisonment to which the offender may be lawfully committed;

Offender may be removed to reformatory.

(b.) The magistrate may, after conviction, sentence the offender to such additional term of imprisonment, not exceeding one year, as to such magistrate seems a proper punishment for the incorrigible conduct of the offender.

Additional term of imprisonment.

OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND CONVENIENCE.

3. Sections three and five of chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes, respecting Offences against Public Morals and Public Convenience, are hereby amended by substituting the word “fourteen” for the word “twelve” wherever the latter word occurs in either of the said sections.

Sections 3 and 5 of R.S.C., c. 157 amended.

4. Every one who, being a guardian, seduces or has illicit connection with his ward, and every one who seduces or has illicit connection

Seduction of a ward, servant &c.

connection with any woman or girl of previously chaste character and under the age of twenty-one years who is in his employment in a factory, mill or workshop, or who, being in a common employment with him, in such factory, mill or workshop, is, in respect of her employment or work in such factory, mill or workshop, under, or in any way subject to, his control or direction, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to two years' imprisonment :

Certain provisions to apply.

(2.) The provisions of section six of the said Act shall apply to offences under this section in the same manner as they do to the offences mentioned in the said section.

Acts of gross indecency.

5. Every male person who, in public or private, commits, or is a party to a commission of, or procures or attempts to procure the commission by any male person of, any act of gross indecency with another male person, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to five years' imprisonment, and to be whipped.

The same.

6. Every one who wilfully commits any indecent exposure of the person or act of gross indecency in any public place, in the presence of one or more persons, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine of fifty dollars or to six months' imprisonment without hard labor, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Consent of child under fourteen no defence.

7. It is no defence to a charge or indictment for any indecent assault on a young person under the age of fourteen years to prove that he or she consented to the act of indecency.

Incest.

8. Every parent and child, every brother and sister, and every grand parent and grand child, who cohabit or have sexual intercourse with each other, shall each of them, if aware of their consanguinity, be deemed to have committed incest, and be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment, and the male person shall also be liable to be whipped : Provided that, if the court or judge is of opinion that the female accused was a party to such intercourse only by reason of the restraint, fear or duress of the other party, the court or judge shall not be bound to impose any punishment on such person under this section.

Parent or guardian procuring defilement of girl.

9. Every one who, being the parent or guardian of any girl or woman, (1) procures such girl or woman to have carnal connection with any man other than the procurer, or (2) orders, is party to, permits or knowingly receives the avails of, the defilement, seduction or prostitution of such girl or woman, if such girl or woman is under the age of fourteen years, is guilty of felony and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment, and, if such girl or woman is of or above the age of fourteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to five years' imprisonment :

2. Everyone who procures, or attempts to procure, any girl or woman under twenty-one years of age, not being a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to have unlawful carnal connection, either within or without Canada, with any other person or persons; or (2) Procures, or attempts to procure, any woman or girl to become, either within or without Canada, a common prostitute; or (3) Procures, or attempts to procure, any woman or girl to leave Canada with intent that she may become an inmate of a brothel elsewhere; or (4) Procures any woman or girl to come to Canada from abroad with intent that she may become an inmate of a brothel in Canada; or (5) Procures, or attempts to procure, any woman or girl to leave her usual place of abode in Canada, such place not being a brothel, with intent that she may become an inmate of a brothel within or without Canada, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.
3. Every person who, by threats or intimidation, procures or attempts to procure, any woman or girl to have any unlawful carnal connection, either within or without Canada, or by false pretences or false representations procures any woman or girl, not being a common prostitute or of known immoral character, to have any unlawful carnal connection, either within or without Canada, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to two years' imprisonment with hard labor.
4. The provisions of section six of the said Act shall apply to offences under this section in the same manner as is above provided with respect to offences under section four.

Procuring defilement of girl under age.

Promoting prostitution.

Procuring by threats or false pretences, defilement of any woman.

Certain provisions to apply.

OFFENCES IN RELATION TO MARRIAGE.

10. Sub-section one of section four of chapter one hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, intituled "*An Act respecting Offences relating to the Law of Marriage*," is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—
- "4. Every one who, being married, marries any other person during the life of the former husband or wife, whether the second marriage takes place in Canada or elsewhere, and every male person who, in Canada, simultaneously, or on the same day, marries more than one woman, is guilty of felony, and liable to seven years' imprisonment."
11. The following sections are hereby added to the last cited Act:—
- "5. Every one who practises, or, by the rites, ceremonies, forms, rules or customs of any denomination, sect or society, religious or secular, or by any form of contract, or by mere mutual consent, or by any other method whatsoever, and whether in a manner recognized by law as a binding form of marriage or not, agrees or consents to practise or enter into—
- "(a.) Any form of polygamy; or—
- "(b.) Any kind of conjugal union with more than one person at the same time; or—
- "(c.)

Section 4 of R.S.C., c. 161 amended.

Bigamy.

R.S.C., c. 161 amended.

Polygamy.

Conjugal union with more than one person.

- Spiritual marriage. “(c.) What among the persons commonly called Mormons is known as spiritual or plural marriage ; or—
- Living with a person who is married or who lives with another. “(d.) Who lives, cohabits, or agrees or consents to live or cohabit, in any kind of conjugal union with a person who is married to another, or with a person who lives or cohabits with another or others in any kind of conjugal union ; and—
- Celebrating rites, &c. “2. Every one who,—
“(a.) Celebrates, is a party to, or assists in any such rite or ceremony which purports to make binding or to sanction any of the sexual relationships mentioned in sub-section one of this section ; or—
- Forms, &c. “(b.) Procures, enforces, enables, is a party to, or assists in the compliance with, or carrying out of, any such form, rule or custom which so purports ; or—
- Contracts and consent. “(c.) Procures, enforces, enables, is a party to, or assists in the execution of any such form of contract which so purports, or the giving of any such consent which so purports,—
- Penalty. “Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for five years and to a fine of five hundred dollars :
- Requisites of indictment and proof. “3. In any charge or indictment for any offence mentioned in sub-section two of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the offence in the language of that sub-section applicable thereto ; and no averment or proof of the method in which the sexual relationship charged was entered into, agreed to, or consented to, shall be necessary in any such indictment, or upon the trial of the person thereby charged ; nor shall it be necessary upon such trial to prove carnal connection had or intended to be had between the parties implicated.”
- Husband and wife may be witnesses. “6. In every case arising under section four, or under sub-section one of section five of this Act, the lawful husband or wife of the defendant shall be a competent, but not a compellable, witness for or against the defendant.”

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

- R.S.C., c. 162, sections repealed ; new sections. **12.** Sections thirty-nine, forty and forty-one of chapter one hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Statutes, respecting Offences against the Person, are hereby repealed, and the following sections enacted in lieu thereof:—
- Carnally knowing a girl under fourteen. “**39.** Every one who unlawfully and carnally knows and abuses any girl under the age of fourteen years is guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life, or for any term not less than five years, and to be whipped.”
- Attempt to commit such offence. “**40.** Every one who attempts to have unlawful carnal knowledge of any girl under the age of fourteen years is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to two years’ imprisonment, and to be whipped.”
- Indecent assault. “**41.** Every one who commits any indecent assault upon any female is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to two years’ imprisonment, and to be whipped.”

13. Where, upon the hearing of any charge under sections thirty-nine, forty or forty-one of chapter one hundred and sixty-two of the Revised Statutes, as hereinbefore enacted, the girl in respect of whom the offence is charged to have been committed, or any other child of tender years who is tendered as a witness, does not, in the opinion of the court or justices, understand the nature of an oath, the evidence of such girl or other child of tender years may be received, though not given upon oath, if, in the opinion of the court or justices, as the case may be, such girl or other child of tender years is possessed of sufficient intelligence to justify the reception of the evidence and understands the duty of speaking the truth :

Evidence, in such cases, of child of tender years.

2. But no person shall be liable to be convicted of the offence, unless the testimony admitted by virtue of this section, and given on behalf of the prosecution, is corroborated by some other material evidence in support thereof implicating the accused :

Must be corroborated.

3. Any witness whose evidence is admitted under this section is liable to indictment and punishment for perjury in all respects as if he or she had been sworn :

Perjury.

4. Upon the trial of an indictment for rape, or for an offence under the said section thirty-nine, if the jury are not satisfied that the defendant is guilty of the felony charged, but are satisfied that he is guilty of an offence under section forty-one, they may acquit him of the felony and convict him of the offence aforesaid, and thereupon he may be punished as if convicted on an indictment under section forty-one.

On trial for rape, &c., conviction for attempt.

14. Every one who, by personating her husband, induces a married woman to permit him to have connection with her, is guilty of rape.

Carnally knowing woman by personating her husband, is rape.

MALICIOUS INJURIES TO PROPERTY.

15. Sub-section one of section twenty-seven of chapter one hundred and sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes, respecting Malicious Injuries to Property, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 27 of R.S.C., c. 168, amended.

“**27.** Every one who unlawfully and maliciously cuts, breaks, throws down, or in any wise destroys any fence of any description whatsoever, or any wall, stile or gate, or any part thereof respectively, or any post or stake planted or set up on any land, marsh, swamp or land covered by water, on or as the boundary or part of the boundary line thereof, or in lieu of a fence thereto, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, over and above the amount of the injury done :”

Destroying, &c., any fence gate, &c.

16. Sub-section one of section forty-five of the last cited Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 45 amended.

“**45.** Every one who unlawfully and maliciously kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures any dog, bird, beast, or other animal,

Killing or injuring other animals.

animal, not being cattle, but being either the subject of larceny at common law, or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any domestic purpose, or purpose of lawful profit or advantage or science, or kept for any lawful purpose, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, over and above the amount of injury done, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labor :”

Section 58 repealed ; new section.

Committing damage, not before provided for, exceeding \$20.

17. Section fifty-eight of the last cited Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

“**58.** Every one who unlawfully and maliciously commits any damage, injury or spoil to or upon any real or personal property whatsoever, either corporeal or incorporeal and either of a public or a private nature, for which no punishment is hereinbefore provided, the damage, injury or spoil being to an amount exceeding twenty dollars, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to five years' imprisonment, and to a penalty of five hundred dollars.”

Section 59 amended.

Committing damage, not before provided for, and not exceeding \$20.

18. Sub-section one of section fifty-nine of the last cited Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

“**59.** Every one who unlawfully and maliciously commits any damage, injury or spoil to or upon any real or personal property whatsoever, either corporeal or incorporeal and either of a public or private nature, for which no punishment is hereinbefore provided, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars, and such further sum, not exceeding twenty dollars, as appears to the justice to be a reasonable compensation for the damage, injury or spoil so committed,—which last mentioned sum of money shall, in the case of private property, be paid to the person aggrieved ; and if such sums of money, together with the costs, if ordered, are not paid, either immediately after the conviction, or within such period as the justice, at the time of the conviction, appoints, the justice may cause the offender to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor :”

Compensation to person aggrieved.

THREATS AND OTHER OFFENCES.

Section 13 of R.S.C., c. 173, amended.

19. Sub-section two of section thirteen of chapter one hundred and seventy-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled “*An Act respecting threats, intimidation and other offences,*” is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Prosecution for conspiracy.

“**2.** No prosecution shall be maintainable against any person for conspiracy, in refusing to work with or for any employer or workman, or for doing any act or causing any act to be done for the purpose of a trade combination, unless such act is an offence punishable by statute.”

20. In the last cited Act the expression "valuable security" includes any order, exchequer acquittance or other security whatsoever entitling or evidencing the title of any person or body corporate to any share or interest in any public stock or fund, whether of Canada or of any Province thereof, or of the United Kingdom, or of Great Britain or Ireland, of any British colony or possession, or of any foreign state, or in any fund of any body corporate, company or society, whether within Canada or the United Kingdom, or any British colony or possession, or in any foreign state or country, or to any deposit in any savings bank or other bank, and also includes any debenture, deed, bond, bill, note, warrant, order or other security whatsoever for money or for payment of money, whether of Canada, or of any Province thereof, or of the United Kingdom, or of any British colony or possession, or of any foreign state, and any document of title to lands or goods as hereinbefore defined, wheresoever such lands or goods are situate, and any stamp or writing which secures or evidences title to or interest in any chattel personal, or any release, receipt, discharge or other instrument, evidencing payment of money, or the delivery of any chattel personal; and every such valuable security shall, where value is material, be deemed to be of value equal to that of such unsatisfied money, chattel personal, share, interest or deposit, for the securing or payment of which, or delivery or transfer or sale of which, or for the entitling or evidencing title to which, such valuable security is applicable, or to that of such money or chattel personal, the payment or delivery of which is evidenced by such valuable security.

"Valuable security" defined.

PROCEDURE.

21. Jurors, after having been sworn, may, in the discretion of the judge, be allowed, at any time before giving their verdict, the use of a fire when out of court, and be allowed reasonable refreshment.

Jurors may have fire and refreshments.

22. The third section of the Act of the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick, twenty-first Victoria, chapter twenty-two, intituled "*An Act in amendment of the Criminal Law*," is hereby repealed.

N.B., 21 V., c. 22, section 3 repealed.

23. Whenever it is made to appear, at the instance of the Crown, or of the prisoner or defendant, to the satisfaction of the judge of any Superior Court, or the judge of a County Court having criminal jurisdiction, that any person who resides out of Canada is able to give material information relating to any indictable offence for which a prosecution is pending, or relating to any person accused of such offence, such judge may, by order under his hand, appoint a commissioner or commissioners to take the evidence, upon oath, of such person :

Commissioners to take evidence out of Canada.

Procedure.

2. Until otherwise provided by rules of court, the practice and procedure in connection with the appointment of commissioners under this section, the taking of depositions by such commissioners, and the certifying and return thereof, and the use of such depositions as evidence at the trial, shall be as nearly as practicable the same as those which prevail in the respective courts in connection with the like matters in civil causes.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS.

Section 77 of R.S.C., c. 178, further amended.

24. The paragraph substituted by section eight of the Act fifty-first Victoria, chapter forty-five, for the paragraph lettered (d) of section seventy-seven of "*The Summary Convictions Act*," is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Proceedings on appeal.

(d). The court to which such appeal is made shall thereupon hear and determine the matter of appeal and make such order therein, with or without costs to either party, including costs of the court below, as seems meet to the court,—and, in case of the dismissal of an appeal by the defendant and the affirmance of the conviction or order, shall order and adjudge the appellant to be punished according to the conviction, or to pay the amount adjudged by the said order, and to pay such costs as are awarded,—and shall, if necessary, issue process for enforcing the judgment of the court; and whenever, after any such deposit has been made as aforesaid, the conviction or order is affirmed, the court may order the sum thereby adjudged to be paid, together with the costs of the conviction or order, and the costs of the appeal, to be paid out of the money deposited, and the residue, if any, to be repaid to the appellant; and whenever, after any such deposit, the conviction or order is quashed, the court shall order the money to be repaid to the appellant.

If the conviction or order is affirmed.

If quashed.

Section 78 repealed; new section.

25. Section seventy-eight of "*The Summary Convictions Act*" is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Trial of appeal from summary conviction.

78. When an appeal against any summary conviction or decision has been lodged in due form, and in compliance with the requirements of this Act, the court appealed to shall try, and shall be the absolute judge, as well of the facts as of the law, in respect to such conviction or decision; and any of the parties to the appeal may call witnesses and adduce evidence, whether such witnesses were called or evidence adduced at the hearing before the justice or not, either as to the credibility of any witness, or as to any other fact material to the enquiry; but any evidence taken before the justice at the hearing below, signed by the witness giving the same and certified by the justice, may be read on such appeal, and shall have the like force and effect as if the witness was there examined: Provided that, the court appealed to is satisfied by affidavit or otherwise, that the personal presence of the witness cannot be obtained by any reasonable efforts."

As to evidence.

26. Section eighty of the last cited Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 80 repealed ; new section.

“**80.** In every case of appeal from any summary conviction or order had or made before any justice, the court to which such appeal is made shall, notwithstanding any defect in such conviction or order, and notwithstanding that the punishment imposed or the order made may be in excess of that which might lawfully have been imposed or made, hear and determine the charge or complaint on which such conviction or order has been had or made, upon the merits, and may confirm, reverse or modify the decision of the said justice, or may make such other conviction or order in the matter as the court thinks just, and may by such order exercise any power which the justice whose decision is appealed from might have exercised, and such order or conviction shall have the same effect and may be enforced in the same manner as if it had been made by such justice. The court may also make such order as to costs to be paid by either party as it thinks fit :

Decision on appeal to be given on the merits.

Powers of court.

As to costs.

“**2.** Any order or conviction made by the court on appeal may also be enforced by process of the court itself.”

Enforcing order of court.

27. Section eighty-seven of the last cited Act is hereby amended by adding the following words at the end of the said section : “ Provided that the court or judge, where so satisfied as aforesaid, shall, even if the punishment imposed or the order made is in excess of that which might lawfully have been imposed or made, have the like powers in all respects to deal with the case as seems just as are by section eighty of this Act conferred upon the court to which an appeal is taken under the provisions of section seventy-six of this Act.”

Section 87 amended.

Powers of court if punishment is excessive.

28. In this section the expression “ the court ” means and includes :

Section added. Interpretation. “ The court.”

(a.) In the Province of Ontario, any division of the High Court of Justice for Ontario ;

(b.) In the Province of Quebec, the Court of Queen’s Bench, Crown side ;

(c.) In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the Supreme Court in and for each of the said Provinces respectively ;

(d.) In the Province of Prince Edward Island, the Supreme Court of Judicature for that Province ;

(e.) In the Province of Manitoba, Her Majesty’s Court of Queen’s Bench for Manitoba ; and—

(f.) In the North-West Territories, the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories :

2. Any person aggrieved, the prosecutor or complainant as well as the defendant, who desires to question a conviction, order, determination or other proceeding of a justice under this Act, on the ground that it is erroneous in point of law, or is in excess of jurisdiction, may apply to such justice to state and sign a case setting forth the facts of the case, and

Justice, on application of person aggrieved, to state a case for opinion of the court.

the grounds on which the proceeding is questioned, and, if the justice declines to state the case, may apply to the court for an order requiring the case to be stated.

Time and form of application.

3. The application shall be made and the case stated within such time and in such manner as is, from time to time, directed by rules or orders under the Act fifty-second Victoria, chapter forty :

Recognizance to be given by appellant.

4. The appellant at the time of making such application, and before a case is stated and delivered to him by the justice, shall, in every instance, enter into a recognizance before such justice, or any other justice exercising the same jurisdiction, with or without surety or sureties, and in such sum as to the justice seems meet, conditioned to prosecute his appeal without delay, and to submit to the judgment of the court, and pay such costs as are awarded by the same ; and the appellant shall, at the same time, and before he shall be entitled to have the case delivered to him, pay to the justice such fees as he is entitled to ; and the appellant, if then in custody, shall be liberated upon the recognizance being further conditioned for his appearance before the same justice, or such other justice as is then sitting, within ten days after the judgment of the court has been given, to abide such judgment, unless the judgment appealed against is reversed :

Fees to be paid to justice.

Justice may refuse to state a case if he deems application frivolous.

5. If the justice is of opinion that the application is merely frivolous, but not otherwise, he may refuse to state a case, and shall on the request of the applicant sign and deliver to him a certificate of such refusal ; provided that the justice shall not refuse to state a case where the application for that purpose is made to him by or under the direction of Her Majesty's Attorney General of Canada, or of any Province :

If justice refuses, court may, by rule, order a case to be stated.

6. Where the justice refuses to state a case, it shall be lawful for the appellant to apply to the court, upon an affidavit of the facts, for a rule calling upon the justice, and also upon the respondent, to show cause why such case should not be stated ; and such court may make such rule absolute, or discharge the application, with or without payment of costs, as to the court seems meet ; and the justice, upon being served with such rule absolute, shall state a case accordingly, upon the appellant entering into such recognizance as hereinbefore provided :

Court to determine finally.

7. The court to which a case is transmitted under the foregoing provisions shall hear and determine the question or questions of law arising thereon, and shall thereupon affirm, reverse or modify the conviction, order or determination in respect of which the case has been stated, or remit the matter to the justice with the opinion of the court thereon, or may make such other order in relation to the matter, and may make such orders as to costs, as to the court seems fit ; and all such orders shall be final and conclusive upon all parties : Provided always, that any justice who states and delivers a case in pursuance of this section shall not be liable to any costs in respect or by reason of such appeal against his determination :

Justice not liable for costs.

8. The court for the opinion of which a case is stated shall have power, if it thinks fit, to cause the case to be sent back for amendment; and thereupon the same shall be amended accordingly, and judgment shall be delivered after it has been amended:

Case may be sent back for amendment.

9. The authority and jurisdiction hereby vested in the court for the opinion of which a case is stated may, subject to any rules and orders of court in relation thereto, be exercised by a judge of such court sitting in chambers, and as well in vacation as in term time:

Powers of the court may be exercised by a judge in chambers.

10. After the decision of the court in relation to any such case stated for their opinion, the justice in relation to whose determination the case has been stated, or any other justice exercising the same jurisdiction, shall have the same authority to enforce any conviction, order or determination which has been affirmed, amended or made by such court, as the justice who originally decided the case would have had to enforce his determination if the same had not been appealed against; and no action or proceeding whatsoever shall be commenced or had against a justice for enforcing such conviction, order or determination by reason of any defect in the same;

Decision of the court may be enforced by the justice.

(a.) If necessary, any order of the court may be enforced by its own process:

Or by its own process.

11. No writ of *certiorari* or other writ shall be required for the removal of any conviction, order, or other determination in relation to which a case is stated under this section or otherwise, for obtaining the judgment or determination of a superior court on such case under this section:

Certiorari not to be required for proceedings under this section.

12. In all cases where the conditions, or any of them, in any recognizance entered into in pursuance of sub-sections four and six have not been complied with, such recognizance shall be dealt with in like manner as is provided by "*The Summary Convictions Act*" with respect to recognizances entered into thereunder:

How recognizance may be enforced.

13. Any person who appeals under the provisions of this section against any determination of a justice from which he is entitled to an appeal under the section substituted for section seventy-six of "*The Summary Convictions Act*," by section seven of the Act passed in the fifty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter forty-five, shall be taken to have abandoned such last mentioned right of appeal finally and conclusively and to all intents and purposes:

Appellant under this section forfeits other right of appeal.

14. Where, by any special Act, it is provided that there shall be no appeal from any conviction or order, no proceedings shall be taken under this section in any case to which such provision in such special Act applies.

When this section shall not apply.

SPEEDY TRIALS.

29. Any recognizance taken under "*The Criminal Procedure Act*," for the purpose of binding a prosecutor or a witness, shall, if the person committed for trial elects to be tried under

As to recognizance, if defendant elects to be tried un-

der "The Speedy Trials Act."

Notice to persons bound.

S. 9 of R.S.C., c. 175 amended.

Prisoner may re-elect.

Proceedings thereupon.

Continuance of proceedings if judge is unable to Act.

the provisions of "The Speedy Trials Act," be obligatory on each of the persons bound thereby, as to all things therein mentioned, with reference to the trial by the judge under the last cited Act, as if such recognizance had been originally entered into for the doing of such things with reference to such trial: Provided, that notice in writing shall be given, either personally or by leaving the same at the place of residence of the persons bound by such recognizance, as therein described, to appear before the judge at the place where such trial is to be had.

30. Section nine of "The Speedy Trials Act" is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sub-sections:—

"2. But if such person, after his said election to be tried by a jury, has been committed for trial, he may, at any time before the regular term or sittings of the court at which such trial by jury would take place, notify the sheriff that he desires to re-elect; whereupon it shall be the duty of the sheriff to proceed as directed by section six of this Act, and thereafter the person so committed shall be proceeded against as if his said election in the first instance had not been made."

"3. Proceedings under this Act commenced before any judge may, where such judge is for any reason unable to act, be continued before any other judge competent to try prisoners under this Act in the same county, union of counties or judicial district; and such last mentioned judge shall have the same powers with respect to such proceedings as if such proceedings had been commenced before him, and may cause such portion of the proceedings to be repeated before him as he shall deem necessary."

PUNISHMENTS, PARDONS, ETC.

Section 28 of R.S.C., c. 181 amended.

Prisoners sentenced by court martial.

31. Sub-section three of section twenty-eight of chapter one hundred and eighty-one of the Revised Statutes, respecting Punishments, Pardons and the Commutation of sentences, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"3. Provided, that any prisoner sentenced for any term by any military, naval or militia court martial, or by any military or naval authority under any Mutiny Act, may be sentenced to imprisonment in a penitentiary; and if such prisoner is sentenced to a term less than two years, he may be sentenced to imprisonment in the common gaol of the district, county or place in which the sentence is pronounced, or in such other prison or place of confinement as is provided by the next preceding sub-section with respect to persons sentenced thereunder:"

PUBLIC AND REFORMATORY PRISONS.

Certified Industrial Schools, Ontario.

Transfer of boy under thirteen to industrial school in Ontario.

32. The Governor General, by warrant under his hand, may, at any time in his discretion (the consent of the Provincial Secretary of Ontario having been first obtained), cause any boy

boy who is imprisoned in a reformatory or gaol in that Province, under sentence for an offence against a law of Canada, and who is certified by the court, judge or magistrate by whom he was tried to have been, in the opinion of such court, judge or magistrate, at the time of his trial, of or under the age of thirteen years, to be transferred for the remainder of his term of imprisonment to a certified industrial school in the Province.

33. Where, under any law of Canada, any boy is convicted in Ontario, whether summarily or otherwise, of any offence punishable by imprisonment, and the court, judge, stipendiary or police magistrate by whom he is so convicted is of opinion that such boy does not exceed the age of thirteen years, such court, judge or magistrate may sentence such boy to imprisonment in a certified industrial school for any term not exceeding five years and not less than two years: Provided, that no boy shall be sentenced to any such school, unless public notice has been given in the *Ontario Gazette* and has not been countermanded, that such school is ready to receive and maintain boys sentenced under laws of the Dominion: Provided also, that no such boy shall be detained in any certified industrial school beyond the age of seventeen years.

Sentence of boy under thirteen to such school.

Proviso.

Proviso.

Halifax Industrial School.

34. Section sixty-one of chapter one hundred and eighty-three of the Revised Statutes, intituled "*An Act respecting Public and Reformatory Prisons,*" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 183, s. 61 repealed; new section.

"**61.** Whenever any boy, who is a Protestant and a minor apparently under the age of sixteen years, is convicted in Nova Scotia of any offence for which by law he is liable to imprisonment, the judge, stipendiary magistrate, justice or justices by whom he is so convicted may sentence such boy to be detained in the Halifax Industrial School for any term not exceeding five years, and not less than two years."

Certain boys may be sentenced to Halifax Industrial school.

35. Section sixty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 62 repealed; new section.

"**62.** No such sentence shall be pronounced unless or until provision has been made by the municipality within which such conviction is had, out of its funds, for the support of boys so sentenced, at the rate of not less than sixty dollars per annum for each boy."

As to support of such boys.

St. Patrick's Home, Halifax.

36. Section sixty-five of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 65 repealed; new section.

"**65.** Whenever any boy, who is a Roman Catholic and apparently under the age of sixteen years, is convicted in Nova Scotia, of any offence for which by law he is liable to imprisonment,

Certain boys may be sentenced to St.

ment,

Patrick's Home, Halifax.

ment, the judge, stipendiary magistrate, justice or justices by whom he is so convicted may sentence such boy to be detained in Saint Patrick's Home at Halifax for any term not exceeding five years, and not less than two years, but no such sentence shall be pronounced unless or until provision has been made by the municipality within which such conviction is had, out of its funds, for the support of boys so sentenced, at the rate of not less than sixty dollars per annum for each boy."

Section 66 repealed; new section.

Number of such prisoners may be limited.

37. Section sixty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**66.** The superintendent, or head of the said home, may at any time notify the mayor, warden, or other chief magistrate of any municipality, that no prisoners, beyond those already under sentence in such home, will be received therein; and, after such notification, no such sentence shall be pronounced in such municipality until notice has been received by such mayor, warden or chief magistrate, from the said superintendent or head, that prisoners will again be received in the said home."

Coming into force of sections 32 to 38.

38. The six preceding sections shall not, nor shall any of them, come into force until the same shall have been proclaimed by the Governor in Council.

R.S.C., c. 183 further amended.

39. The said Act is hereby further amended by adding at the end thereof the following sections:—

"PART VI.

"MANITOBA.

"*Manitoba Reformatory for Boys.*

What offenders may be sentenced to the Manitoba Reformatory for Boys.

"**78.** If any boy, who, at the time of his trial, appears to the court to be under the age of sixteen years, is convicted of any offence for which a sentence of imprisonment for a period of three months or longer, but less than five years, may be imposed upon an adult convicted of the like offence, and the court before which such boy is convicted is satisfied that a due regard for the material and moral welfare of the boy manifestly requires that he should be committed to the Manitoba reformatory for boys, then such court may sentence the boy to be imprisoned in such reformatory for such term as the court thinks fit, not being greater than the term of imprisonment which could be imposed upon an adult for the like offence, and may further sentence such boy to be kept in such reformatory for an indefinite time after the expiration of such fixed term: Provided, that the whole period of confinement in such reformatory shall not exceed five years from the commencement of his imprisonment.

As to term of imprisonment.

In certain cases offenders summarily

"**79.** If any boy, apparently under the age of sixteen years, is convicted of any offence punishable by law on summary conviction,

viction, and thereupon is sentenced and committed to prison in any common gaol for a period of fourteen days at the least, any judge of any one of the superior courts, or any judge of a county court, in any case occurring within his county, may examine and inquire into the circumstances of such case and conviction, and when he considers the material and moral welfare of the boy requires such sentence, he may, as an additional sentence for such offence, sentence such boy to be sent either forthwith or at the expiration of his imprisonment in such gaol, to such reformatory, to be there detained for the purpose of his industrial and moral education, for an indefinite period, not exceeding in the whole five years, from the commencement of his imprisonment in the common gaol.

convicted may be sentenced to such reformatory.

“80. Every boy so sentenced shall be detained in such reformatory until the expiration of the fixed term, if any, of his sentence, unless sooner discharged by lawful authority, and thereafter shall, subject to the provisions hereof and to any regulations made as hereinafter provided, be detained in such reformatory for a period not to exceed five years from the commencement of his imprisonment, for the purpose of his industrial and moral education.

Detention for purposes of reform.

“81. A copy of the sentence of the court, duly certified by the proper officer, or the warrant or order of the judge or other magistrate by whom any boy is sentenced to confinement in such reformatory, shall be a sufficient authority to the sheriff, constable or other officer who is directed, verbally or otherwise, so to do, to convey such boy to the common gaol of the county where such sentence is pronounced, and for the gaoler of such gaol to receive and detain such boy, until some person, lawfully authorized, requires the delivery of such boy for removal to the reformatory.

Commitment of boy to gaol until conveyed to reformatory.

“82. If any boy sentenced to be confined in such reformatory is in such a weak state of health that he cannot safely or conveniently be removed to the reformatory, he may be detained in the common gaol or other place of confinement in which he is, until he is sufficiently recovered to be safely and conveniently removed to the reformatory.

If the boy is in bad health.

“83. No boy shall be discharged from such reformatory at the termination of his term of confinement, if then laboring under any contagious or infectious disease, or under any acute or dangerous illness, but he shall be permitted to remain in such reformatory until he recovers from such disease or illness: Provided, that any boy remaining in such reformatory for any such cause shall be under the same discipline and control as if his term was still unexpired.

As to discharge when boy is in bad health.

Proviso.

“84. Any sheriff or other person having the custody of any offender sentenced to imprisonment in the said reformatory, may detain the offender in the common gaol of the county or district in which such offender is sentenced, or other place of confinement in which such offender is, until some person lawfully

Detention of offender until conveyed to reformatory.

fully authorized in that behalf requires such offender's delivery for the purpose of being conveyed to such reformatory.

If term expires on Sunday.

"**35.** Whenever the time of any offender's sentence in such reformatory, under any law within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, expires on a Sunday, such offender shall be discharged on the previous Saturday, unless such offender desires to remain until the Monday following."

Coming into force of section 39.

40. The provisions of this Act in respect to the Manitoba Reformatory for Boys shall not come into force until the same shall have been proclaimed by the Governor in Council.

EXTRA JUDICIAL OATHS.

R.S.C., c. 141, s. 3 repealed; new section.

41. Section three of chapter one hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting extra Judicial Oaths*," is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Solemn declaration may be received.

"Any judge, justice of the peace, police or stipendiary magistrate, recorder, commissioner authorized to take affidavits to be used either in Provincial or Dominion Courts, or any other functionary authorized by law to administer an oath in any matter, may receive the solemn declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him, in the form in the schedule to this Act, in attestation of the execution of any writing, deed or instrument, or of the truth of any allegation of fact, or of any account rendered in writing."

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



53 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 38.

An Act to amend "The Public Stores Act."

[Assented to 26th March, 1890.]

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

1. The schedule to the Act passed in the session held in the fiftieth and fifty-first years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered forty-five, and intituled "*An Act respecting Public Stores*," is amended by striking out the word "worsted" therein.

50-51 V., c. 45,
schedule
amended.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, Law Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

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