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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:

Various pagings.

Pages 25 & 241 are incorrectly numbered pages 26 & 211.

ACTS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PASSED IN THE SESSIONS HELD IN THE

47TH & 48TH, & THE 43TH & 49TH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY,

QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE FIFTH & SIXTH SESSIONS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
ANNO DOMINI, 1885.



47 - 48 VICTORIA.

CHAPTER 24.

An Act to amend the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act. A.D. 1884.

[3rd July, 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to extend the provisions of 20-21 V., c. 39.
the Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act as to certain colon- 37-38 V., c. 41.
ies or dependencies :

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. Upon application made by the Governor or person exercising the functions of Governor of any of Her Majesty's colonies or dependencies, and after it has been shown to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies that the system of jurisprudence, as administered in such colony or dependency, answers to and fulfils the conditions specified in section three of the "Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act," and also that the attorneys and solicitors of the superior courts of law or equity in England are admitted as attorneys and solicitors in the superior courts of law and equity of such colony or dependency, on production of their certificates of admission in the English courts, without service in the colony or dependency, or examination, except in the laws of the colony or dependency in so far as they differ from the laws of England, Her Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council, direct the "Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act" to come into operation as to such colony or dependency, although persons may, in certain cases, be admitted as attorneys or solicitors in such colony or dependency without possessing all the qualifications for admission or having fulfilled the conditions specified in the said section three; and thereupon, but not otherwise, the provisions of the "Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act" shall apply to persons duly admitted as attorneys and solicitors in such

Extension of
20-21 V., c.
39; 37-38 V.,
c. 41 to colony
on applica-
tion of Gov-
ernor, &c.

Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act Amendment Act, 1884, &c.

colony or dependency after service and examination: that is to say, no attorney or solicitor of any such colony or dependency shall be admitted as a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England unless, in addition to the requirements of the "Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act," he prove by affidavit that he has served for five years under articles of clerkship to a solicitor or attorney-at-law in such colony or dependency, and passed an examination to test his fitness and capacity, before he was admitted an attorney or solicitor in such colony or dependency; and further, that he has since been in actual practice as attorney or solicitor in such colony or dependency for the period of seven years at the least.

Short title. **2.** This Act may be cited as the "Colonial Attorneys' Relief Act Amendment Act, 1884."

CHAPTER 31.

A. D. 1884. **An Act to make further provision respecting the removal of Prisoners and Criminal Lunatics from Her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom.**

[28th July, 1884.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the removal of prisoners undergoing sentence, and of criminal lunatics from one British possession to another British possession, or to the United Kingdom:

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:—

PRELIMINARY.

Short Title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the "Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884."

PRISONERS REMOVAL.

2. Where as regards a prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment in any British possession for any offence it appears to the removing authority hereinafter mentioned either—

Removal of prisoners from British possessions in certain cases.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

- (a.) That it is likely that the life of the prisoner will be endangered or his health permanently injured by further imprisonment in such British possession ; or—
- (b.) That the prisoner belonged, at the time of committing said offence, to the Royal Navy or to Her Majesty's regular military forces ; or—
- (c.) That the offence was committed wholly or partly beyond the limits of the said British possession ; or—
- (d.) That by reason of there being no prison in the said British possession in which the prisoner can properly undergo his sentence, or otherwise, the removal of the prisoner is expedient for his safer custody, or for more efficiently carrying his sentence into effect ; or—
- (e.) That the prisoner belongs to a class of persons who, under the law of the said British possession, are subject to removal under this Act ;—

in any such case the removing authority may, subject nevertheless to the regulations in force under this Act, order such prisoner to be removed to any British possession or to the United Kingdom, to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof.

3. (1.) Where a prisoner has been removed in pursuance of this Act, a Secretary of State or the Government of the British possession to which the prisoner has been so removed may order the prisoner, for the purpose of undergoing the residue of his sentence, to be returned to the British possession from which he was removed :

Return of removed prisoner.

(2.) If a Secretary of State or the Government of a British possession to which a prisoner is removed under this Act requires the prisoner to be returned for discharge to the British possession from which he was removed, the prisoner shall, in accordance with the regulations under this Act, be returned to the said British possession, for the purpose of being there discharged at the expiration of his sentence : in any other case a prisoner when discharged at the expiration of his sentence, shall be entitled to be sent free of cost, to the British possession from which he was removed :

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

Provided, that where a prisoner, at the date of his sentence, belonged to the Royal Navy, or to Her Majesty's regular military forces, nothing in this section shall require such prisoner to be returned to the British possession from which he was removed, or entitle him to be sent there free of cost.

Regulations
as to removal.

4. (1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, from time to time, to make, and when made, revoke and vary, regulations as to the removal, return and discharge of prisoners under this Act :

(2.) The regulations may provide for varying the conditions of a sentence of imprisonment passed in a British possession, where they differ from the conditions of a sentence of imprisonment in the part of Her Majesty's dominions to which the prisoner is removed, with a view to bringing them into conformity with the latter conditions ; but the prisoner shall not, by reason of such variation, undergo an imprisonment of any longer duration ; and where the latter conditions appear to a Secretary of State to be more severe than the former conditions, the Secretary of State may remit a portion of the imprisonment, so that the punishment undergone by the prisoner shall not, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, be more severe than the punishment to which the prisoner was originally sentenced, and the sentence of imprisonment shall, so long as the prisoner remains in the part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he is removed, be carried into effect as if the conditions thereof, as so varied, were the conditions of the original sentence :

(3.) The regulations may also provide for the forms to be used under this Act, and generally for the execution of this Act :

(4.) All regulations made under this section shall be duly observed by all persons, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as may be after they are made.

Removing
authority.

5. The removing authority, for the purposes of this Act, shall be a Secretary of State, acting with the concurrence of the Government of every British possession concerned.

Evidence of
act of govern-
ment of Brit-
ish possession
or Secretary
of State.

6. (1.) The concurrence of the Government of a British possession, and any requisition by the Government of a British possession, may be given or made by the Governor in Council, or such other authority as may be, from time to

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

time, provided by the law of that possession, but shall be signified by writing under the hand of the Governor, or of the Colonial Secretary, or of any other officer appointed in this behalf by the law of that possession :

(2.) Any writing purporting to give such concurrence or make such requisition, and to be signed by the Governor or Colonial Secretary, or other officer for the time being, shall be conclusive evidence that the concurrence of or requisition by the Government of the British possession has been duly given or made, according to law ; and any writing purporting to be under the hand of a Secretary of State, and to order the removal of a prisoner from a British possession, shall be conclusive evidence that such order has been duly given by the Secretary of State ; and every such writing as above, in this section mentioned, shall be admissible in evidence in any court in Her Majesty's dominions without further proof.

7. (1.) Where the removal of a prisoner from a British possession is ordered in pursuance of this Act, a Secretary of State or the Governor of the British possession may, by warrant under his hand, direct the prisoner to be removed to the part of Her Majesty's dominions mentioned in the said order, and for that purpose to be delivered into the custody of the persons named or described in the warrant, or some one or more of them, and to be held in custody and conveyed by sea or otherwise to the said part of Her Majesty's dominions, there to undergo his sentence, or the residue thereof, until returned in pursuance of this Act or discharged, and such warrant shall be forthwith executed according to the tenor thereof :

Warrant for
removal of
prisoner.

(2.) Where a prisoner is to be returned to a British possession, a Secretary of State or the Governor of the possession in which he has been undergoing his sentence, shall issue a like warrant, which shall be duly executed according to the tenor thereof :

(3.) Every warrant purporting to be issued in pursuance of this Act, and to be under the hand of a Secretary of State or Governor of a British possession, shall be received in evidence in every court of justice in Her Majesty's dominions without further proof, and shall be evidence of the facts therein stated, and all acts done in pursuance of such warrant shall be deemed to have been authorized by law.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

Dealing with
removed pris-
oner.

8. (1) Every prisoner removed in pursuance of this Act shall, until he is returned in pursuance of this Act, be dealt with in the part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he is removed, in like manner as if his sentence (with such variations, if any, of the conditions thereof, as may have been duly made in pursuance of regulations under this Act) had been duly awarded in that part, and shall be subject accordingly to all laws and regulations in force in that part, with the following qualifications: that his conviction, judgment and sentence may be questioned in the part of Her Majesty's dominions from which he has been removed, in the same manner as if he had not been removed, and that his sentence may be remitted and his discharge ordered, in the same manner and by the same authority as if he had not been removed:

(2) The officer in charge of any prison, on request by any person having the custody of a prisoner under a warrant issued in pursuance of this Act, and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for expenses, shall receive such prisoner and detain him for such reasonable time as may be requested by the said person, for the purpose of the proper execution of the warrant.

Escape of
prisoner from
custody.

9. (1) If a prisoner while in custody in pursuance of this Act, or under a warrant issued in pursuance of this Act, escapes, by breach of prison or otherwise, out of custody, he may be retaken, in the same manner as a person convicted of a crime against the law of the place to which he escapes may be retaken upon an escape:

(2) A person guilty of the offence of so escaping or of attempting so to escape, or of aiding or attempting to aid any such prisoner so to escape, may be tried in any of the following parts of Her Majesty's dominions: namely, the part to which and the part from which the prisoner is being removed or returned, and the part in which the prisoner escapes, and the part in which the offender is found; and such offence shall be deemed to be an offence against the law of the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he may be so tried, and for all purposes of and incidental to the apprehension, trial, and punishment of the person accused of such offence, and of and incidental to any proceedings and matters preliminary, incidental to or consequential thereon, and of and incidental to the jurisdiction of any court, constable or officer with reference to such offence, and to the person accused thereof, such offence shall be deemed to have been committed in the said part, and such person may be punished in accordance with the "Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874."

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS

10. (1.) The provisions of this Act shall apply to a person in custody as a criminal lunatic in like manner, so far as consistent with the tenor thereof, as they apply to a prisoner undergoing sentence of imprisonment: and separate regulations may be made by Her Majesty in Council under this Act in relation to criminal lunatics, and (subject to those regulations) all laws and regulations in force in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which a criminal lunatic removed or returned is, for the time being, in custody, under a warrant issued in pursuance of this Act, shall apply to such criminal lunatic as if he had become a criminal lunatic in that part:

Application
of Act to
removal of
criminal
lunatics.

(2.) Where a person who is a criminal lunatic, by reason of being unfit to be tried for an offence, is removed in pursuance of this Act, and a Secretary of State or the Government of the British possession to or from which such person was removed considers that such person has become sufficiently sane to be tried for the said offence, and requires him to be returned for trial to the British possession from which he was removed, he shall, in accordance with the regulations under this Act, be returned as a prisoner to the said British possession, for the purpose of being there tried for the said offence, and shall be removed thither in custody, in like manner as if he had been arrested under a warrant on a charge for the said offence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

11. (1.) The cost of the removal of any prisoner or criminal lunatic under this Act, and of his maintenance while in confinement, and of his return, and of his being sent after discharge to any place, shall be paid in such manner as may be arranged between the Governments of the British possessions concerned and the Secretary of State,—subject, as regards any cost to be paid out of moneys provided by Parliament, to the consent of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury:

Cost of
removal.

(2.) Nothing in this Act shall affect any power to recover the expenses of removing or returning any prisoner or criminal lunatic from the property of such prisoner or criminal lunatic or otherwise.

12. If the legislature of a British possession pass any law—

Power of
Legislature of
British pos-

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

session to pass laws for carrying Act into effect.

- (a.) For determining the authority by whom and the manner in which any jurisdiction, power or concurrence under this Act is to be exercised or given; or—
- (b.) For payment of the costs incurred in the removal, maintenance, return or sending back after discharge of a prisoner or criminal lunatic; or—
- (c.) For dealing in such possession with prisoners or criminal lunatics removed thereto in pursuance of this Act; or—
- (d.) For making any class of prisoners subject to removal under this Act; or—
- (e.) Otherwise in any manner for the carrying of this Act, or any part thereof, into effect, as regards the said possession,—

it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to direct that such law, or any part thereof, shall, with or without modification or alteration, be recognized and given effect to throughout Her Majesty's dominions and on the high seas, as if it were part of this Act.

Power as to making and revocation of Orders-in-Council.

13. (1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, from time to time, to make orders for the purposes of this Act, and to revoke and vary any order so made, and every order so made shall, while it is in force, have the same effect as if it were enacted in this Act :

(2.) An Order in Council made for the purposes of this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made, if Parliament is then in Session, or if not, as soon as may be after the commencement of the then next Session of Parliament.

Application of Act to Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

14. This Act shall extend to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man as if they were part of England and the United Kingdom.

Application of Act to place under Foreign Jurisdiction Act. See 41 & 42 Vict., c. 67.

15. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, from time to time, to direct that this Act shall apply, as if, subject to the conditions, exceptions and qualifications (if any) contained in the order, any place out of Her Majesty's dominions in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction and which is named in the order were a British possession and part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to provide for carrying into effect such application.

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

16. (1) Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of Savings, 44 & the "Army Act, 1881." 45 Vict., c. 58.

(2) This Act shall not affect any agreement made either 32 & 33 Vict., before or after the passing of this Act, under the "Colonial c. 10. Prisoners Removal Act, 1869," nor any provisions contained in the Act of the Session of the fourteenth and fifteenth 14 & 15 Vict., years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter eighty- c. 81. one, intituled "An Act to authorize the removal from India of insane persons charged with offences, and to give better effect to inquisitions of lunacy taken in India."

17. This Act shall apply to a prisoner who has been convicted, and to a criminal lunatic who has become a criminal lunatic, before the passing of this Act, in like manner as if he had been convicted and become a criminal lunatic after the commencement of this Act. Application of Act to existing prisoners and criminal lunatics.

18. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, Definitions. the following expressions have the following meanings, that is to say :—

The expression "British possession" does not include any place within the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands, but includes all other territories and places being part of Her Majesty's dominions ; and all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are not part of India and are under one Legislature shall be deemed to be one British possession ; and any part of India under a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor shall be deemed to be one British possession :

The expression "India" means all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are subject to the Governor General of India in Council :

The expression "Legislature," where there are Local Legislatures as well as a Central Legislature, means the Central Legislature only, and in every part of India means the Governor General in Council :

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State :

The expression "Governor" means any person or persons administering the Government of a British possession, and includes the Governor General of India, and also the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of any part of India :

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.

The expression "Colonial Secretary" includes a person performing the like duties as a Colonial Secretary, whether known as Government Secretary, Chief Secretary to the Government, or by any other title :

The expression "prison" includes any place for the confinement or detention of prisoners, whether convicted or unconvicted :

The expression "sentence of imprisonment" means any sentence involving confinement in a prison, whether combined or not with labor, and whether known as penal servitude, imprisonment with hard labor, rigorous imprisonment, imprisonment, or otherwise, and includes a sentence awarded by way of commutation as well as an original sentence passed by the court :

The expression "criminal lunatic" means a person detained in custody by reason of his having been charged with an offence, and either found to have been insane at the time of such offence, or found or certified or otherwise lawfully proved to be unfit, on the ground of his insanity, to be tried for the same, and includes a person convicted of an offence and afterwards certified or otherwise lawfully proved to be insane.



48 - 49 VICTORIA.

CHAPTER 49.

An Act to carry into effect an International Convention A.D. 1885.
for the Protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables.

[6th August, 1885.]

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. This Act may be cited as the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885. Short title.

2. The Convention of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, mentioned in the schedule to this Act, as set forth in that schedule, is hereby confirmed, and subject to the provisions of this Act, the articles of such Convention (referred to in this Act as the Convention) shall be of the same force as if they were enacted in the body of this Act. Confirmation of Convention.

3. (1.) A person shall not unlawfully and wilfully, or by culpable negligence, break or injure any submarine cable to which the Convention for the time being applies, in such manner as might interrupt or obstruct, in whole or in part, telegraphic communication. Punishment for violation of Article 2 of Convention.

(2.) Any person who acts, or who attempts to act, in contravention of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction,—

(a.) If he acted wilfully, shall be liable to penal servitude for a term not exceeding five years, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding two years, and to a fine either in lieu of or in addition to such penal servitude or imprisonment; and—

Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

(b.) If he acted by culpable negligence, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, without hard labor, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred pounds, either in lieu of or in addition to such imprisonment :

(3.) Where a person does any act with the object of preserving the life or limb of himself or of any other person, or of preserving the vessel to which he belongs or any other vessel, and takes all reasonable precautions to avoid injury to a submarine cable, such person shall not be deemed to have acted unlawfully and wilfully within the meaning of this section :

(4.) A person shall not be deemed to have unlawfully and wilfully broken or injured any submarine cable, where in the *bonâ fide* attempt to repair another submarine cable injury has been done to such first-mentioned cable, or the same has been broken ; but this shall not apply so as to exempt such person from any liability under this Act or otherwise to pay the cost of repairing such breakage or injury :

(5.) Any person who, within or (being a subject of Her Majesty) without Her Majesty's dominions, in any manner procures, counsels, aids, abets, or is accessory to the commission of any offence under this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be tried and punished for the offence as if he had been guilty as a principal.

Limitation of Article 4 of Convention.

4. Article four of the schedule to this Act shall not apply to that part of a cable which is laid in a depth of water exceeding one hundred fathoms ; but nothing in the Convention or this Act shall take away, prejudice or affect any right or remedy to which by law any party is or may be entitled otherwise than under the provisions of the Convention or this Act.

Application of law as to lights and signals for carrying into effect Articles 5 and 6 of Convention 25 & 26 Vic., c. 63.

5. (1.) It is hereby declared that the enactments of the " Merchant Shipping Act, 1862," and the enactments amending the same, touching regulations as to lights and to signals, and for the avoiding of collisions, shall extend to authorize regulations for carrying into effect articles five and six of the schedule to this Act, within as well as without the territorial waters of Her Majesty's dominions, and regulations may be made, applied, altered and revoked, and the contravention thereof punished accordingly under the said enactments ; and section six of the " Sea Fisheries Act, 1883," shall extend to the enforcement of the said regulations as regards sea-fishing boats within the limit of that Act :

Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

(2.) If any vessel engaged in the laying or repairing of a submarine cable to which the Convention for the time being applies, interferes, contrary to the said regulations or articles, with any vessel engaged in fishing, or if the operations of any vessel in connection with any such submarine cable are wilfully delayed, so as to interfere with sea-fishing, the master of the vessel, or the owner thereof, if it appear that he was in fault, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of the said regulations, and may be punished accordingly.

6. (1.) For the purpose of carrying into effect the Convention, a person commanding a ship of war of Her Majesty or of any foreign State for the time being bound by the Convention, or a ship specially commissioned for the purpose of the Convention by Her Majesty or by the Government of such foreign State, may exercise and perform the powers and duties vested in and imposed on such officer by any article in the schedule to this Act :

Powers of
British and
Foreign
officers.

(2.) If any person obstructs any such officer in such exercise or performance, or refuses or neglects to comply with any demand or direction lawfully made or given by him in pursuance of this Act, such person shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, or to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding two months, with or without hard labor :

(3.) Any action, prosecution, or proceeding against any officer for any act done in pursuance or execution or intended execution of this Act, or in respect of any alleged neglect or default in the execution of this Act, shall not lie or be intituled unless it is commenced within twelve months next after the act, neglect or default complained of :

(4.) In any such action tender of amends before the action was commenced may, in lieu of or in addition to any other plea, be pleaded : if the action was commenced after such tender, or is proceeded with after payment into court of any money in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim, and the plaintiff does not recover more than the sum tendered or paid, he shall not recover any costs incurred after such tender or payment, and the defendants shall be entitled to costs, to be taxed as between solicitor and client, as from the time of such tender or payment :

(5.) Every such action shall be brought in one of Her Majesty's superior courts in the United Kingdom (which courts shall have jurisdiction to try the same wherever the matter complained of occurred) or in a supreme court in

Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

India or in a court exercising in a British possession the like authority as the High Court of Justice in England,—but in no other court whatsoever.

Incorporation
of Part X. of
17 & 18 Vic.,
c. 104.

7. Part ten of the “Merchant Shipping Act, 1854” (which relates to legal procedure), and the enactments amending the same, so far as unrepealed, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act, and offences under this Act may be tried, and fines under this Act recovered accordingly,—save that nothing in the said part shall authorize the award of any punishment not authorized by this Act, or the summary prosecution of any indictable offence under this Act.

Evidence.

8. (1.) Any document drawn up in pursuance of article seven or article ten of the schedule to this Act shall be admissible in any proceeding, civil or criminal, as *prima facie* evidence of the facts or matters therein stated :

(2.) If evidence contained in any such document was taken on oath in the presence of the person charged in such evidence, and such person had an opportunity of cross-examining the person giving such evidence, and of making his reply to such evidence, the officer drawing up such document may certify the said facts, or any of them :

(3.) Any document or certificate in this section mentioned, purporting to be signed by an officer authorized to act under the schedule to this Act for carrying into effect the Convention, shall be admissible in evidence without proof of such signature, and if purporting to be signed by any other person, shall, if certified by any such officer to have been so signed, be deemed, until the contrary is proved to have been signed by such other person :

(4.) If any person forges the signature of any such officer to any such document as above mentioned, or makes use of any such document knowing the signature thereto to be forged, such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor, and on conviction on indictment to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding two years.

Liability of
masters of
vessels.

9. Where any offence against this Act has been committed by means of a vessel, or of any boat belonging to a vessel, the master of such vessel shall, until some other person is shown to have been in charge of and navigating such vessel or boat, be deemed to have been in charge of and navigating the same, and be liable to be punished accordingly.

Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

10. The provisions of this Act shall be in addition to, and Savings. not in derogation of, any other provisions existing at common law, or under Act of Parliament, or under the law of a British possession for the protection of submarine cables; and nothing in this Act shall prevent any person being liable under any Act of Parliament, law of a British possession, or otherwise, to any indictment, proceeding, punishment, or penalty, other than is provided for any offence by this Act, so that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence; and nothing in this Act, nor any proceedings with respect to any matter, shall exempt a person from any liability in any action or suit with reference to the same matter, so that no person shall be required to pay compensation twice in respect of the same injury.

11. This Act shall, so far as such extension is consistent Extent of Act. with the tenor of this Act extend to the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, and to all places within the jurisdiction of the Admiral of England, and to all places where Her Majesty has jurisdiction.

12. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

The expression "vessel" means every description of vessel used in navigation, in whatever way it is propelled; and any reference to a vessel shall include a reference to a boat belonging to such vessel.

The expression "master" includes every person having command or charge of a vessel.

The expression "British possession" includes any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom.

The expression "person" includes a body of persons corporate or unincorporate.

13. This Act shall come into force on such day as may be Commence-
ment and con-
tinuance of
Act. fixed by a notice in that behalf published in the London *Gazette*, and if the Convention ceases to be binding on Her Majesty, shall cease to be of any effect.

(For Schedule, see "Treaties.")

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, 1885.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND TREATIES.

IMPERIAL.

CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLES, SIGNED AT PARIS, 14TH MARCH, 1884.

HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India; His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia; His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation; His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil; His Excellency the President of Costa Rica; His Majesty the King of Denmark; His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic; His Majesty the King of Spain; His Excellency the President of the United States of America; His Excellency the President of the United States of Columbia; His Excellency the President of the French Republic; His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala; His Majesty the King of the Hellenes; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans; His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg; His Majesty the Shah of Persia; His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves; His Majesty the King of Roumania; His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias; His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador; His Majesty the King of Servia; His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, being desirous to secure the preservation of telegraphic communication made by means of submarine cables, have resolved to conclude a Convention for this purpose, and have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India: His Excellency the Right Hon. Richard Bickerton Pemell, Viscount Lyons, a Peer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, member of Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council, her Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia: His Highness Prince Chlodwig Charles Victor de Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst, Prince de Ratibor and Corvey, Grand Chamberlain of the Crown of Bavaria, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Argentine Confederation: M. Balcarce, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Confederation at Paris, &c., &c.

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His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Bohemia, &c., and Apostolic King of Hungary: His Excellency Count Ladislas Hoyos, Actual Privy Councillor, his Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Baron Beyens, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c., and M. Leopold Orban, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Political Director-General in the Department for Foreign Affairs of Belgium, &c., &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil: M. d'Araujo, Baron d'Itajuba, Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica: M. Léon Somzée, Secretary of the Costa Rican Legation at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of Denmark: Count Moltke-Huitfeldt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Dominican Republic: Baron de Almeda, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Dominican Republic at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of Spain: His Excellency M. Manuel Silvela de la Vielleuse, Permanent Senator, Member of the Spanish Academy, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the United States of America: Mr. L. P. Morton, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America at Paris, &c., &c., and Mr. Vignaud, Secretary of the Legation of the United States of America at Paris, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the United States of Columbia: Dr. José G. Triana, Consul-General of the United States of Columbia at Paris, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the French Republic: M. Jules Ferry, Deputy, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c., and M. Adolphe Cochery, Deputy Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala: M. Crisanto Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guatemala at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of the Hellenes: Prince Mavrocordato, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of Italy: His Excellency General Count Menabréa, Marquis de Valdora, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of the Ottomans: His Excellency Essad Pasha, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of the Netherlands: Grand Duke of Luxemburg, Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia: General Nazare Aga, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of Portugal and the Algarves: M. d'Azevedo, Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, &c., &c.

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His Majesty the King of Roumania : M. Odobesco, Roumanian Chargé d'Affaires *ad interim* at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias : His Excellency Aide-de-Camp General Prince Nicolas Orloff, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Government of the French Republic, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Republic of Salvador : M. Torrès-Caicedo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Salvador at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of Servia : M. Marinovitch, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway : M. Sibbern, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris, &c., &c.

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay : Colonel Diaz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay at Paris, &c., &c.,

Who, after having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE 1.

The present Convention applies outside territorial waters to all legally established cables landed on the territories, colonies or possessions of one or more of the High Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 2.

It is a punishable offence to break or injure a submarine cable, wilfully or by culpable negligence, so as to interrupt or obstruct telegraphic communication, either wholly or partially,—such punishment being without prejudice to any civil action for damages.

This provision does not apply to cases where those who break or injure a cable do so with the lawful object of saving their lives or their ship, after they have taken every necessary precaution to avoid so breaking or injuring the cable.

ARTICLE 3.

The High Contracting Parties undertake that, on granting a concession for landing a submarine cable, they will insist upon proper measures of safety being taken, both as regards the track of the cable and its dimensions.

ARTICLE 4.

The owner of a cable who, on laying or repairing his own cable, breaks or injures another cable, must bear the cost of repairing the breakage or injury, without prejudice to the application, if need be, of Article 2 of the present Convention.

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ARTICLE 5.

Vessels engaged in laying or repairing submarine cables shall conform to the regulations as to signals which have been, or may be, adopted by mutual agreement among the High Contracting Parties, with the view of preventing collisions at sea. When a ship engaged in repairing a cable exhibits the said signals, other vessels which see them, or are able to see them, shall withdraw to or keep beyond a distance of one nautical mile at least from the ship in question, so as not to interfere with her operations.

Fishing gear and nets shall be kept at the same distance.

Nevertheless, fishing vessels which see or are able to see a telegraph ship exhibiting the said signals, shall be allowed a period of twenty-four hours at most within which to obey the notice so given, during which time she shall not be interfered with in any way.

The operations of the telegraph-ships shall be completed as quickly as possible.

ARTICLE 6.

Vessels which see or are able to see the buoys showing the position of a cable when the latter is being laid, is out of order or is broken, shall keep beyond a distance of one-quarter of a nautical mile at least from the said buoys. Fishing nets and gear shall be kept at the same distance.

ARTICLE 7.

Owners of ships or vessels who can prove that they have sacrificed an anchor, a net or other fishing gear, in order to avoid injuring a submarine cable, shall receive compensation from the owner of the cable.

To be entitled to such compensation, a statement, supported by the evidence of the crew, must, whenever possible, be drawn up immediately after the occurrence; and the master must, within twenty-four hours after arriving at his destination, or on next putting into a port, make a declaration to the proper authorities.

The latter shall communicate the information to the Consular authorities of the country to which the owner of the cable belongs.

ARTICLE 8.

The Tribunals competent to take cognizance of infractions of the present Convention are those of the country to which the vessel on board of which the offence was committed belongs.

It is, moreover, understood that, in cases where the provisions in the previous paragraph cannot apply, offences against the present Convention will be dealt with in each of the contracting States in accordance, so far as the subjects and citizens of those States, respectively, are concerned, with the general rules of competence prescribed by the municipal laws of that State, or by International Treaties.

ARTICLE 9.

Prosecutions for infractions provided against by the Articles 2, 5 and 6 of the present Convention shall be instituted by the State, or in its name.

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ARTICLE 10.

Offences against the present Convention may be verified by all means of proof allowed by the legislation of the country of the court. When the officers commanding the ships of war, or ships specially commissioned for the purpose by one of the High Contracting Parties, have reason to believe that an infraction of the measures provided for in the present Convention has been committed by a vessel other than a vessel of war, they may demand from the captain or master the production of the official documents proving the nationality of the said vessel. The fact of such document having been exhibited shall then be endorsed upon it immediately. Further formal statements of the facts of any offence may be prepared by the said officers, whatever may be the nationality of the vessel on board of which the offence has been committed. These formal statements shall be drawn up in the form and in the language used in the country to which the officer making them belongs; they may be considered, in the country where they are adduced, as evidence in accordance with the laws of that country. The accused and the witnesses shall have the right to add, or to have added, thereto, in their own language, any explanations they may consider useful. These declarations shall be duly signed.

ARTICLE 11.

The proceedings and trial in cases of infraction of the provisions of the present Convention shall take place as summarily as the laws and regulations in force will permit.

ARTICLE 12.

The High Contracting Parties engage to take or to propose to their respective Legislatures the necessary measures for insuring the execution of the present Convention, and especially for punishing, by either fine or imprisonment, or both, those who contravene the provisions of Articles 2, 5 and 6.

ARTICLE 13.

The High Contracting Parties will communicate to each other laws already made, or which may hereafter be made, in their respective countries, relating to the object of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 14.

States which have not signed the present Convention may adhere to it on making a request to that effect. This adhesion shall be notified diplomatically to the Government of the French Republic, and by the latter to the other signatory powers.

ARTICLE 15.

It is understood that the stipulations of the present Convention do not in any way restrict the freedom of action of belligerents.

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ARTICLE 16.

The present Convention shall be brought into force on a day to be agreed upon by the High Contracting Powers.

It shall remain in force for five years from that day, and unless any of the High Contracting Parties have announced, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of five years, its wish to terminate its operation, it shall continue in force for a period of one year, and so on from year to year.

If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that power.

ARTICLE 17.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged at Paris, with as little delay as possible, and, at the latest, at the expiration of a year.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in twenty-six copies, at Paris, the 14th day of March, 1884.

[L.S.]	LYONS.
[L.S.]	HOHENLOHE.
[L.S.]	M. BALCARCE.
[L.S.]	LADISLAS, COMTE HOYOS.
[L.S.]	BEYENS.
	[L.S.] LÉOPOLD ORBAN.
[L.S.]	BARON D'ITAJUBA.
[L.S.]	LÉON SOMZÉE.
[L.S.]	EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
[L.S.]	MOLTKE-HUITFELDT.
[L.S.]	MANUEL SILVELA.
[L.S.]	L. P. MORTON.
	[L.S.] HENRY VIGNAUD.
[L.S.]	JOSÉ G. TRIANA.
[L.S.]	JULES FERRY.
	[L.S.] A. COCHERY.
[L.S.]	CRISANTO MEDINA.
[L.S.]	MAVROCORDATO.
[L.S.]	L. L. MENABREA.
[L.S.]	ESSAD.
[L.S.]	BARON DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.
[L.S.]	NAZARE AGA.
[L.S.]	F. D'AZEVEDO.
[L.S.]	ODOBESCO.
[L.S.]	PRINCE ORLOFF.
[L.S.]	J. M. TORRÈS-CAICEDO.
[L.S.]	J. MARINOVITCH.
[L.S.]	G. SIBBERN.
[L.S.]	JUAN J. DIAZ.

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ADDITIONAL ARTICLE.

The stipulations of the Convention concluded under to-day's date for the protection of submarine cables shall be applicable, in conformity with Article 1, to the Colonies and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, with the exception of those hereinafter mentioned, namely:—

Canada.
Newfoundland.
The Cape.
Natal.
New South Wales.
Victoria.
Queensland.
Tasmania.
South Australia.
Western Australia.
New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the said Convention shall be applicable to any of the above named Colonies or possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Paris to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Each of the above named Colonies or possessions which may have acceded to the said Convention shall be at liberty to withdraw from it in the same manner as the Powers parties to it. In the event of any of the said Colonies or possessions desiring to withdraw from the Convention, a notification to that effect shall be made by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Paris to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs.

[L.S.]	LYONS.
[L.S.]	HOHENLOHE.
[L.S.]	M. BALCARCE.
[L.S.]	LADISLAS, COMTE HOYOS.
[L.S.]	BEYENS.
	[L.S.] LEOPOLD ORBAN.
[L.S.]	BARON D'ITAJUBA.
[L.S.]	LEON SOMZÉE.
[L.S.]	MOLTKE-HUITFELDT.
[L.S.]	EMANUEL DE ALMEDA.
[L.S.]	MANUEL SILVELA.
[L.S.]	L. P. MORTON.
	[L.S.] HENRY VIGNAUD.
[L.S.]	JOSÉ G. TRIANA.
[L.S.]	JULES FERRY.
	[L.S.] A. COCHERY.
[L.S.]	CRISANTO MEDINA.
[L.S.]	MAVROCORDATO.
[L.S.]	L. L. MENABREA.
[L.S.]	ESSAD.
[L.S.]	BARON DE ZUYLEN DE NYEVELT.

Imperial—Convention for the protection of Submarine Telegraph Cables.

[L.S.]	NAZARE AGA.
[L.S.]	F. D'AZEVEDO.
[L.S.]	ODORESCO.
[L.S.]	PRINCE ORLOFF.
[L.S.]	J. M. TORRÈS-CAICEDO.
[L.S.]	J. MARINOVITCH.
[L.S.]	G. SIBBERN.
[L.S.]	JUAN J. DIAZ.

After having communicated their full powers, the Plenipotentiaries collated the texts of the Convention, which had been prepared in a number equal to that of the contracting States, and all these documents having been found in good and proper form, the Plenipotentiaries affixed thereto their signatures and the seal of their arms.

On signing the Convention, His Excellency Lord Lyons made the following declaration in the name of his Government:—

“Her Majesty’s Government takes Article 15 to mean that, in time of war, a belligerent who is signatory to the Convention will be free to act, with respect to submarine cables, as if the Convention did not exist.”

Formal note was taken of this declaration on the part of His Excellency the Ambassador of Great Britain.

M. Léopold Orban read the following declaration in the name of the Belgian Government:—

“The Belgian Government, through its delegate, at the Conference, has maintained that the Convention has no effect on the rights of belligerent powers; these rights would be, after signing, neither more nor less extended than they are at present. The reference inserted in Article 15, though absolutely useless in the view of the Belgian Government, would not justify it in refusing to join in an object the importance of which was beyond dispute.”

Formal note was taken of this declaration of M. Léopold Orban.

Baron de Zuylen de Nyevelt stated that the Netherlands Government, in signing the Convention, could undertake to accede at present only as regards the Mother Country. It reserved to itself the power to accede later to this Convention for the whole or for part of its Colonies or possessions.

Formal note was taken of this declaration of the Minister of the Netherlands.

The Minister of Sweden and Norway stated that his instructions require him to reserve, in signing the Convention, the subsequent approval of the Legislatures of the United Kingdoms.

The President took formal note of this declaration of the Minister of Sweden and Norway, while observing further that the reservation for the fulfilment of the formalities required by the different constitutions, before exchanging the ratifications of the Convention, was the right of all the contracting States.

Taking into consideration the larger number of the contracting parties, and following the method of proceeding already adopted at the time of the ratification of the treaties relative to the redemption of the sound dues and Scheldt tolls, of the telegraph convention at Paris, and of the metre convention, it was agreed, on the proposal of the President, that the exchange of

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ratifications for the protection of submarine cables should be effected through the Government of the French Republic.

The Plenipotentiaries decided further that the document which had just been signed should be brought to the cognizance of all the non-signatory States, which should be invited to take advantage of the power of accession which is reserved to them by Article 14 of the Convention.

It was agreed that this communication should be left to the care of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Government of the French Republic would likewise receive notifications of accession, which might come in before the date fixed for the Convention to come into force.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE
11th DAY OF AUGUST, 1884.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by Order in Council made in pursuance of the "Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862," and dated the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that, on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the Regulations for preventing collisions at sea contained in an Order in Council, dated the ninth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the additions by an Order in Council, dated the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, made thereto, should be annulled, and that there should be substituted therefor the new Regulations contained in the first schedule to the said first named Order in Council, and that the same should, from and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, apply to ships of the countries mentioned in the said second schedule thereto, whether within British jurisdiction or not ;

And whereas by the Orders in Council dated, respectively, the twenty-fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, the twenty-sixth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, Her Majesty was pleased to direct that the operation of the Article numbered 10, of the new Regulations contained in the first schedule of the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, should be suspended from time to time ;

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that, so far as regards British ships and boats, the regulations hereinafter set forth shall be substituted for the Regulations contained in the first schedule to the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine :

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Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to direct that, on and after the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the Regulations contained in the Schedule hereto shall, so far as regards British ships and boats, be substituted for the Regulations contained in the First Schedule to the said Order in Council of the fourteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

C. L. PEEL

SCHEDULE REFERRED TO IN THIS ORDER.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AT SEA.

Art. 1. In the following rules every steamship which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing ship; and every steamship which is under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a ship under steam.

Rules concerning Lights.

Art. 2. The lights mentioned in the following Articles, numbered 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, and no others, shall be carried in all weathers, from sunset to sunrise.

Art. 3. A sea going steam ship when under way shall carry—

- (a.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b.) On the starboard side, a green light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (c.) On the port side, a red light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night, with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d.) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

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Art. 4. A steam ship, when towing another ship, shall, in addition to her side lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, so as to distinguish her from other steam ships. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light which other steam ships are required to carry.

Art. 5.—(a.) A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, which from any accident is not under command, shall at night carry, in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light, three red lights in globular lanterns, each not less than ten inches in diameter, in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least two miles; and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than three feet apart, in front of, but not lower than her foremast head, three black balls or shapes, each two feet in diameter.

(b.) A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, shall at night carry in the same position as the white light which steam ships are required to carry, and, if a steam ship, in place of that light, three lights in globular lanterns, each not less than ten inches in diameter, in a vertical line over one another, not less than six feet apart; the highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character that the red lights shall be visible at the same distance as the white light. By day she shall carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than six feet apart, in front of but not lower than her foremast head, three shapes not less than two feet in diameter, of which the top and bottom shall be globular in shape and red in color, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(c.) The ships referred to in this Article, when not making any way through the water, shall not carry the side lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(d.) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this Article are to be taken by other ships as signals that the ship showing them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way. The signals to be made by ships in distress and requiring assistance are contained in Article 27.

Art. 6. A sailing ship under way, or being towed, shall carry the same lights as are provided by Article 3 for a steam ship under way, with the exception of the white light, which she shall never carry.

Art. 7. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels during bad weather, the green and red side lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be kept on deck, on their respective sides of the vessel, ready for use; and shall, on the approach of, or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collisions, in such manner as to make them most

Imperial—Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

To make the use of these portable lights more certain and easy, the lanterns containing them shall each be painted outside with the color of the light they respectively contain, and shall be provided with proper screens.

Art. 8. A ship, whether a steam ship or a sailing ship, when at anchor, shall carry, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light, in a globular lantern of not less than 8 inches in diameter, and so constructed as to show a clear, uniform and unbroken light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.

Art. 9. A pilot vessel, when engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall not carry the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights, at short intervals, which shall never exceed fifteen minutes.

A pilot vessel, when not engaged on her station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other ships.

Art. 10. Open boats and fishing vessels of less than 20 tons net registered tonnage, when under way and when not having their nets, trawls, dredges or lines in the water, shall not be obliged to carry the colored side lights; but every such boat and vessel shall, in lieu thereof, have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on the one side and a red glass on the other side, and on approaching to or being approached by another vessel such lantern shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

The following portion of this Article applies only to fishing vessels and boats when in the sea off the coast of Europe lying north of Cape Finisterre.

- (a.) All fishing vessels and fishing boats of 20 tons net registered tonnage, or upwards, when under way, and when not required by the following regulations in this Article to carry and show the lights therein named, shall carry and show the same lights as other vessels under way.
- (b.) All vessels when engaged in fishing with drift nets shall exhibit two white lights from any part of the vessel where they can be best seen. Such lights shall be placed so that the vertical distance between them shall be not less than 6 feet and not more than 10 feet; and so that the horizontal distance between them measured in a line with the keel of the vessel shall be not less than 5 feet and not more than 10 feet. The lower of these two lights shall be the more forward, and both of them shall be of such a character, and contained in lanterns of such construction as to show all round the horizon, on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, for a distance of not less than three miles.
- (c.) A vessel employed in line fishing with her lines out shall carry the same lights as a vessel when engaged in fishing with drift nets.
- (d.) If a vessel when fishing becomes stationary in consequence of her gear getting fast to a rock or other obstruction, she shall show the light and make the fog signal for a vessel at anchor.

Imperial—Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

- (e.) Fishing vessels and open boats may, at any time, use a flare-up in addition to the lights which they are by this article required to carry and show. All flare-up lights exhibited by a vessel when trawling, dredging or fishing with any kind of drag net, shall be shown at the after part of the vessel, excepting that if the vessel is hanging by the stern to her trawl, dredge or drag net, they shall be exhibited from the bow.
- (f.) Every fishing vessel and every open boat when at anchor between sunset and sunrise shall exhibit a white light, visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least one mile.
- (g.) In fog, mist or falling snow, a drift net vessel attached to her nets and a vessel when trawling, dredging or fishing with any kind of drag net, and a vessel employed in line fishing with her lines out, shall, at intervals of not more than two minutes, make a blast with her fog horn and ring her bell alternately.

Art. 11. A ship which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last-mentioned ship a white light or a flare-up light.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

Art. 12. A steam ship shall be provided with a steam whistle or other efficient steam sound signal, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstructions, and with an efficient fog horn, to be sounded by a bellows or other mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell.* A sailing ship shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell.

In fog, mist or falling snow, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows, that is to say:—

- (a.) A steam ship under way shall make with her steam whistle, or other steam sound signal, at intervals of not more than two minutes, a prolonged blast.
- (b.) A sailing ship under way shall make with her fog horn, at intervals of not more than two minutes, when on the starboard tack one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.
- (c.) A steam ship and a sailing ship, when not under way, shall at intervals of not more than two minutes ring the bell.

Speed of Ships to be moderate in Fog, &c.

Art. 13. Every ship, whether a sailing ship or steam ship, shall, in a fog, mist or falling snow, go at a moderate speed.

Steering and Sailing Rules.

Art. 14. When two sailing ships are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, viz. :—

* In all cases where the regulations require a bell to be used, a drum will be substituted on board Turkish vessels.

Imperial—Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

- (a.) A ship which is running free shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled.
- (b.) A ship which is close-hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a ship which is close-hauled on the starboard tack.
- (c.) When both are running free with the wind on different sides, the ship which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.
- (d.) When both are running free with the wind on the same side, the ship which is to windward shall keep out of the way of the ship which is to leeward.
- (e.) A ship which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other ship.

Art. 15. If two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

This Article only applies to cases where ships are meeting end on, or nearly end on, in such a manner as to involve risk of collision, and does not apply to two ships which must, if both keep on their respective courses, pass clear of each other.

The only cases to which it does apply are when each of the two ships is end on, or nearly end on, to the other; in other words, to cases in which, by day, each ship sees the masts of the other in a line, or nearly in a line, with her own; and by night, to cases in which each ship is in such a position as to see both the side lights of the other.

It does not apply, by day, to cases in which a ship sees another ahead crossing her own course; or by night, to cases where the red light of one ship is opposed to the red light of the other, or where the green light of one ship is opposed to the green light of the other, or where a red light without a green light, or a green light without a red light, is seen ahead, or where both green and red lights are seen anywhere but ahead.

Art. 16. If two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 17. If two ships, one of which is a sailing ship, and the other a steam ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship.

Art. 18. Every steam ship, when approaching another ship, so as to involve risk of collision, shall slacken her speed or stop and reverse, if necessary.

Art. 19. In taking any course authorized or required by these Regulations, a steam ship under way may indicate that course to any other ship which she has in sight, by the following signals on her steam whistle, viz. :—

One short blast to mean "I am directing my course to starboard."

Two short blasts to mean "I am directing my course to port."

Three short blasts to mean "I am going full speed astern."

Imperial—Regulations for preventing Collisions at Sea.

The use of these signals is optional, but if they are used the course of the ship must be in accordance with the signal made.

Art. 20. Notwithstanding anything contained in any preceding Article, every ship, whether a sailing ship or a steam ship, overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken ship.

Art. 21. In narrow channels every steam ship shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or midchannel which lies on the starboard side of such ship.

Art. 22. Where, by the above rules, one of two ships is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course.

Art. 23. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary, in order to avoid immediate danger.

No Ship, under any circumstances, to neglect proper Precautions.

Art. 24. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any ship, or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look out, or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case

Reservation of Rules for Harbors and Inland Navigation.

Art. 25. Nothing in these rules contained shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbor, river or inland navigation.

Special Lights for Squadrons and Convoys.

Art. 26. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the Government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war, or for ships sailing under convoy.

Art. 27. When a ship is in distress, and requires assistance from other ships, or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, that is to say :

In the daytime—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute ;
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N. C. ;
3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above or below it a ball or anything resembling a ball.

At night—

1. A gun fired at intervals of about a minute ;
2. Flames on the ships (as from a burning tar barrel, oil barrel, &c.) ;
3. Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any color or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals.

Imperial—Merchant Shipping—Measurement of Tonnage, &c.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE
27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1885.

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 deemed to be the tonnage of such ships :

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that the rules concerning the measurement of tonnage of merchant ships now in force under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," have been adopted by the Government of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and are in force in the Japanese dominions :

Her Majesty is hereby pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to direct that the ships of Japan, the certificates of Japanese registry or other national papers of which are dated on or after the 1st day of July, 1884, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in the said certificates of registry or other national papers.

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1885.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Steward.
Mr. Trevelyan.

WHEREAS by the "Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1878," 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

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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, in accordance with section 18 of the "Extradition Act, 1870," the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada has, by laws passed in the years 1877 and 1882, and respectively styled "The Extradition Act, 1877," and "An Act to amend the Extradition Act, 1877," made provision for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, the Dominion:

And whereas a treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, 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 Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and the prevention of crime, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have resolved to conclude the present treaty, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries, namely:—

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Honorable Edmund John Monson, a Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay; and—

His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay: Dr. Don Manuel Herrerar y Obes, his Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs;

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

Art. I.—The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other reciprocally, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, all persons, excepting their own subjects or citizens, who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes enumerated in Article II committed in the territory of the one party, shall be found within the territory of the other party.

Art. II.—The extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

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1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning or attempt to murder).
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Aggravated or indecent assault. Carnal knowledge of a girl under the age of 10 years; carnal knowledge of a girl above the age of 10 years and under the age of 12 years; indecent assault upon any female, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge of a girl under 12 years of age.
6. Kidnapping and false imprisonment, child-stealing, abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining children.
7. Abduction of minors.
8. Bigamy.
9. Wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm, when such acts cause permanent disease or incapacity for personal labor, or the absolute loss or privation of a member or organ.
10. Arson.
11. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
12. Fraud by banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member or public officer of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
13. Obtaining money, valuable security or goods, by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been feloniously stolen or unlawfully obtained, the quantity or value of which shall be greater in amount than 200*l.* sterling.
14. (a.) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money;
- (b.) Forgery, or counterfeiting, or altering or knowingly 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 of the realm.
15. Crimes against the Bankruptcy Law.
16. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.
17. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable and punishable with one year's imprisonment or more.
18. 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.
19. Dealing in slaves, in such manner as to constitute an offence against the law of both countries.

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The extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes as an accessory before or after the fact, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

Art. III.—The provisions of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to offences committed before the date of its conclusion.

Art. IV.—A person surrendered shall not be detained or tried for any crime or offence committed in the other country before the extradition other than the crime or offence for which his surrender has been granted.

Art. V.—No person shall be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the competent authority of the State in which he is 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.

Art. VI.—In the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay the proceedings for the demand and obtaining extradition shall be as follows:—

The diplomatic representative or Consul-General of Great Britain shall address to the Minister Secretary of State in the Department of Foreign Relations, with the demand of extradition, an authentic and legalized copy of the sentence or mandate of arrest issued by competent authority, or other documents of the same legal force, against the accused person, setting forth clearly the crime or offence on account of which proceedings are being taken against the fugitive. These judicial documents shall be accompanied, if possible, by a description of the person claimed, and by any other information or intelligence which may serve to identify such person.

These documents shall be communicated by the Minister of Foreign Relations to the Superior Tribunal of Justice, which, in its turn, shall transmit them to the stipendiary magistrate (Juez Letrado del Crimen). This functionary shall have power, authority and jurisdiction, in virtue of the claim preferred, to issue the formal order of arrest of the person so claimed, in order that he may be brought before him, and that, in his presence, and after hearing his defence, the proofs of his criminality may be taken into consideration; and if the result of this audience be that the said proofs are sufficient to sustain the charge, he shall be obliged to issue the formal order of delivery, giving notice thereof, by the medium of the Superior Tribunal of Justice, to the Minister of Foreign Relations, who shall dictate the necessary measures for placing the fugitive at the disposal of the British agents charged to receive him.

In case the documents furnished by Her Britannic Majesty's Government for the identification of the person claimed, or the information obtained for the same and by the authorities of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, be held to be insufficient, notice shall immediately be given of the fact to the diplomatic representative or Consular Agent of Great Britain, the person under arrest remaining in custody until the British Government shall have furnished new proofs to establish the identity of such person, or evidence to clear up other difficulties relating to the examination of and decision upon the matter.

The arrest above referred to of the person proceeded against for any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty shall not be prolonged more than three months. At the expiration of that period, if the Government

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making the claim shall not have fulfilled the conditions above stated, the prisoner shall be released, and shall not be liable to be re-arrested on the same charge.

Art. VII.—In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding, in order to demand and obtain extradition, shall be as follows :—

- (a.) In the case of a person accused—The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the diplomatic representative or Consul-General of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay. The said demand shall be accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognisance of the acts charged against the accused in that Republic, and duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him.

The said Principal Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive. On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the person claimed shall have been apprehended he shall be brought before the Magistrate who issued the warrant, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in the United Kingdom, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender, sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

- (b.) In the case of a person convicted—The course of proceeding shall be the same as above indicated, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the diplomatic representative or Consul-General of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime or offence of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the place and date of his conviction.

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The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

(c.) Persons convicted by judgment in default or *arrêt de contumace* shall be, in the matter of extradition, considered as persons accused, and, as such, be surrendered.

(d.) After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*: if he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order.

Art. VIII.—Warrants, depositions or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof and certificates of or judicial documents stating the facts of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken, provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice or some other Minister of State.

Art. IX.—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 this Article, be discharged, as well in the United Kingdom as in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diplomatic or Consular 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.

Art. X.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the

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Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay in such Colony or possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, 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 Uruguayan criminals who may take refuge within such Colonies and foreign possessions, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

Art. XI.—The claim for extradition shall not be complied with if the individual claimed has been already tried for the same offence in the country whence the extradition is demanded, or if, since the commission of the acts charged in the accusation or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment, has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of that country.

Art. XII.—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.

Art. XIII.—If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or have been condemned for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been discharged in due course of law.

In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country, on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, the extradition shall nevertheless take place.

Art. XIV.—Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed, at the time of his arrest, shall, if the competent authority so decide, be delivered up with his person at the time when the extradition takes place. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime or offence, and shall take place even when the extradition, after having been granted, cannot be carried out by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

The rights of third parties with regard to the said property or articles are nevertheless reserved.

Art. XV.—The High Contracting Parties renounce any claim for the reimbursement of the expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance of the person to be surrendered, and his conveyance as far as the frontier; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

Art. XVI.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Monte Video as soon as possible.

It shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries, and each of the Contracting

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Parties may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Monte Video, the twenty-sixth day of March, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

[L.S.] EDMUND MONSON.

[L.S.] MANL. HERRA. Y OBES.

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Monte Video on the thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four ;

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 twentieth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Uruguay, and of the said Treaty with the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

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 Oriental Republic of the Uruguay and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Acts aforesaid continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL,

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

CANADA.

Governor General.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, the 30th day of April, 1884, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare His Disallowance of the Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario, and intituled: "An Act respecting License Duties."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xvii, p. 1780.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 28th day of March, 1885, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to declare His Disallowance of the Act passed by the Legislature of British Columbia, intituled: "An Act to prevent the Immigration of Chinese."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1569.

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By Order in Council, bearing date Monday, the 8th day of September, 1884, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intituled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," made applicable to the North-West Territories by Proclamation in 1883, it was ordered, that the importation of neat cattle then permitted from the United States and Territories into the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory of Canada should be prohibited except on the following conditions, namely:—

1. At Emerson, in Manitoba, or the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod, in the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, or such other point or points as may be hereafter indicated by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. *For stock or breeding purposes*, neat cattle, which have been brought to the Canadian frontier for importation, may be allowed to cross, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

3. *For transit*, from West to East, through the Provisional Districts of Alberta and Assiniboia, and the Province of Manitoba, *via* Emerson or Gretna, to the State of Minnesota, neat cattle may be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, subject to the regulations hereinafter recited.

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4. At Emerson, such cattle coming from the East shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier, unless, after inspection by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon, appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, they shall be declared free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof; and further, such cattle shall be subject to a Quarantine of sixty days, or such other period as may appear to the Minister of Agriculture advisable.

5. Any cattle desired to be entered at the points of Fort Walsh and Fort McLeod aforesaid, whether for stock or breeding purposes or for transit, shall be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary surgeon appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall not be allowed to cross the Canadian frontier unless they are declared by such surgeon to be free from contagious disease, and also from well-founded suspicion thereof.

6. The owner or owners of any such cattle desired to be entered at any of the points aforesaid, shall, on making application for entry, produce a duly attested certificate, indicating the State or Territory and particular locality from which they may have been brought.

7. The importer of such cattle shall pay a fee, graded on a scale hereto annexed, to the Customs officer or other person duly authorized to act as such, for defraying the expense of such inspection, the cattle not being allowed to cross the Canadian frontier until such fee is paid, that is to say, for:—

One animal	1 dollar.
5 animals and under	50 cents each ;
but total fee for over 5 animals not less than \$2.50.	
10 animals and under	80 cents each ;
but total fee for over 10 animals not less than \$3.00.	
20 animals and under	20 cents each ;
but total fee for over 20 animals not less than \$4.00.	
50 animals and under	12 cents each ;
but total fee for over 50 animals not less than \$6.00.	
Over 50 animals	10 cents each.

8. No car which has been loaded with cattle in the United States and crossing the Canadian frontier shall be allowed afterwards to carry Canadian cattle.

9. No car nor trains carrying such United States cattle in transit from West to East between the points above named, shall be allowed to be or remain shunted in close proximity to any Canadian cattle.

10. Every car containing such cattle in transit between the points above mentioned shall be kept, as far as possible, apart from cars or trains containing Canadian cattle or Canadian goods.

11. No car containing such United States cattle in transit between the points above named shall form any part of a train carrying Canadian cattle.

12. Every car or train carrying cattle in transit from West to East between the points hereinbefore named, shall stop at such fixed place or places as shall be named by the Minister of Agriculture, for the purpose of rest, feeding and watering, and such place or places shall be declared "infected"

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within the terms of "*The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879*," being strictly isolated and all communication with them prohibited, except by the officers and men in charge of the trains or in charge of such infected place or places.

13. Every car which has been used for carrying animals from the United States or Territories, in transit through the Districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, or the Province of Manitoba, *vid Emerson* or *Gretna*, shall be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected before re-entering the Province of Manitoba, in such manner as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 438.

By Order in Council, bearing date the 14th day of September, 1884, it was ordered, that the buildings and property formerly occupied by the British North American Boundary Commission and lately as a Government Immigrant Station, situated on the Red River, and comprising lots Nos. 81 and 83, in the Parish of St. Agathe, and being the property of the Government, be and the same are hereby set aside for a Cattle Quarantine Station, and are declared an "infected" place within the meaning of "*The Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1879*," and all communication with them prohibited, except such as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture for carrying into effect the Regulations theretofore approved and published.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 493.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 18th October, 1884, and an Order in Council passed, in view of the advanced period of the season, and the fact of the abatement of the disease on the continent of Europe and also of the improbability of its spreading to the Northern European ports during the then approaching autumn and winter, the Proclamation of 2nd August, 1884, and the special regulations therein approved and ordered to be enforced, were withdrawn, except in so far—

(1) As relates to any steam or sailing vessel coming from Ports of the Mediterranean Sea ;

(2) That every steam or sailing vessel from a Port outside of Canada having any contagious disease on board shall, on arriving at any Port in Canada, display a flag in the fore-shrouds, or a yellow flag at the fore, for a distinctive Quarantine signal, in order to inform the Quarantine Officer, or Collector of Customs acting as such, that he is to receive the sick from such vessel or to take such other steps with respect to such vessel as are prescribed by the Quarantine Regulations aforesaid ;

(3) That rags from the Ports defined in the Proclamation of 28th June last, or from any Mediterranean Port, shall not be allowed to pass in beyond the limits of the Quarantine grounds, and shall be detained or otherwise dealt with as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture ;

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(4) That every pilot shall be furnished with printed copies of these regulations, one of which it shall be his duty to hand to the master of every steam and sailing vessel coming from a port outside of Canada under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars ;

(5) That every Collector of Customs, officer or other person charged with putting into effect or having any duties in connection with the foregoing regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and imprisonment until such penalty is paid, for any contravention of such regulations or for omission or neglect of duty in relation to them ;

(6) That every master of a steam or sailing vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars and to imprisonment until such penalty is paid, for any contravention of any of the foregoing regulations, and such vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on the master.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 727.

By Order in Council, bearing date 6th day of March, 1885, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 42 Victoria, chapter 23, intituled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," the Order in Council of the 30th December, 1884, on the subject of the contagious disease of Sheep Scab, was cancelled, and the following regulations were approved :—

1. In order to provide for the segregation or isolation or otherwise dealing with animals affected with the disease of "Sheep Scab," a Veterinary Inspector, or other person appointed by Order in Council acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, may declare any farm or place or common or yard, or any building, where such diseased animals are found, to be an infected place within the meaning of the Act aforesaid.

2. No person whatever, except a Veterinary Inspector, or other person duly appointed as aforesaid, and acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, shall remove any sheep from such infected place, and then only for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of said Act, under a penalty of two hundred dollars.

3. A Veterinary Inspector, or other person duly appointed as aforesaid, acting under direction from the Minister of Agriculture, may make a selection of a particular place or places within or without the limits of an infected district for the purpose, in such cases in which it may be considered advisable, of isolating and segregating such animals as may have been exposed to the disease of Sheep Scab. And such Veterinary Inspector, or other person duly authorized as aforesaid, shall alone have the power to order the removal of such animals, as he may consider advisable, to or from such selected places.

4. Such duly appointed Veterinary Inspector or other officer acting under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture may, under the provisions of Section 14 of the Act aforesaid, order any animal found to be affected with Sheep Scab, or in contact with animals so affected, to be slaughtered,—a compensation to an amount not exceeding two-thirds of the

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value of such animal before it became affected to be paid to the owner thereof, but such compensation never to exceed the sum of four dollars for any one animal.

5. The value of such animals is to be, in all cases, appraised by a Veterinary Inspector, or other person appointed for that purpose by the Minister of Agriculture; but no compensation whatever is to be allowed in any case in which it is found that fraudulent attempts at concealment of such disease shall have been made; or in any case in which such animals shall have been removed from any place declared to be infected under the provisions of the Act aforesaid.

6. Any market, or railway yard, or pen, or wharf, or part or parts of such, or other place where sheep are exposed for sale, or where, or in which they may be placed for the purpose of transit for removal to market, or from the Province, for the purpose of exportation, shall, in the event of any animal affected with the disease of Sheep Scab being found therein, by a Veterinary Inspector, or other person duly appointed by Order in Council, and acting under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, on a declaration to that effect made by him, be held to be an infected place within the meaning of the Act aforesaid; no animal being allowed to be removed from such infected place, except on order of such duly appointed Veterinary Inspector, or other person aforesaid, under a penalty of two hundred dollars.

7. All sheds, out-houses, or places used for sheep affected by Sheep Scab must be thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the directions of a Veterinary Inspector or duly appointed person.

And the Minister of Agriculture was directed to give effect to said regulations, as well as generally to the first seven sections of the Act.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 1473.

By Order in Council, bearing date 11th day of May, 1885, under the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the 42nd year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 28, and intituled "An Act to provide against infectious or contagious diseases affecting animals," the following regulations were made to govern the importation or introduction of horses into the Provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, viz. :—

(1.) That the importation of any horse into the Province of Manitoba or British Columbia from the United States, or U.S. Territories be prohibited, except upon the condition that the owner or importer thereof shall cause such animal to be examined by a duly qualified Veterinary Surgeon, approved by the Minister of Agriculture, and by such Veterinary Surgeon declared to be free from the disease of glanders or other contagious disease.

The owner or importer shall furnish a certificate to this effect, to the proper officer of Customs, before an entry for the admission of such animal is allowed to be made.

(2.) In the Province of Manitoba, no horse from the United States or U.S. Territories shall be allowed to enter, except at the Port of Emerson.

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(8.) In the Province of British Columbia, such entry may be made at the port of Victoria, New Westminster or Nanaimo.

(4.) In Manitoba, in order to defray the cost of such examination, the owner or importer shall pay a fee of one dollar (\$1.00) for every horse examined by a Veterinary Surgeon as aforesaid, which shall be collected by the proper Customs officer before an entry is made for the admission of such animal.

(5.) In British Columbia the fee for such examination shall be two dollars (\$2.00) for each horse, similarly payable.

(6.) If any horse is imported or introduced into the Province of Manitoba or British Columbia, or attempted to be imported or introduced, contrary to the preceding regulations, the same shall be forfeited, and may be forthwith destroyed or disposed of as the Minister of Agriculture shall direct, the owner or importer thereof being also subjected to the penalties provided by law.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1844.

By a Proclamation, issued under the Act 35 Vic., chap. 27, intituled "An Act relating to Quarantine," and bearing date 17th June, 1885, the Ports of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, and Sydney, Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, were constituted Quarantine Stations, and the following regulations for the governance of the said Quarantine Stations were adopted, viz. :—

1. All boats, ships and vessels coming into the Harbor of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, or into the Harbor of Sydney, Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, which shall have, at the time of their said arrival, or shall have had during their passage from the places where they respectively cleared, any person on board laboring under Asiatic Cholera, Fever, Small-pox, Scarlatina or Measles or other infectious and dangerous diseases, or on board of which any person shall have died during such passage, or which, being of less tonnage than seven hundred tons measurement, shall have on board thirteen or more steerage passengers, or which, being of greater tonnage than seven hundred tons measurement, shall have on board fifty or more steerage passengers, or which shall have come from some infected port, shall make their quarantine in the said Harbors respectively—the passengers, on board such vessels, or at such place on shore and in such manner as shall be directed by the Inspecting Physicians of the said Harbors respectively, and there remain and continue until such ships or vessels shall be discharged from such quarantine, by such license or passport, and discharge given without fee or emolument of any kind, as shall be directed or permitted by such order or orders as shall be made by the Governor, with the advice of the Privy Council; and until the said ships and vessels shall respectively have performed such quarantine and shall be discharged therefrom by such license or passport and discharge, as aforesaid, persons, goods or merchandise, which shall be on board such boats, ships or vessels, shall not come or be brought on shore, or go or be put on

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board of any other ship or vessel in Canada, except at such place indicated as aforesaid, when duly required by competent authority.

2. All boats, ships and vessels of the class and description mentioned in the preceding regulations as liable to make their quarantine in the said Harbor of Victoria shall anchor inside a line drawn from Albert Head to Fisgard Lighthouse, and in a depth of water varying from ten to fifteen fathoms, within a distance of one mile from Albert Head, there to be inspected by the Inspecting Physician, and ordered, according to circumstances, as aforesaid; and all boats, ships and vessels of the class and description mentioned in the preceding regulation as liable to make their quarantine in the said Harbor of Sydney shall anchor in the North-West Arm of the said Harbor of Sydney, in a space between two lines drawn due south, running across the harbor from Allan's Point and Jackson's Point, as near as may be, in the middle of the Harbor, in the space between the said points, there to be inspected by the Inspecting Physician and ordered according to circumstances aforesaid.

3. The Inspecting Physician of the Ports of Victoria and Sydney, respectively, shall visit, on their arrival, such boats, ships and vessels, and shall direct them as best calculated for the public health, and in accordance with the intent and meaning of the present regulations, and of any Orders in Council which may be communicated to them from time to time.

4. The Inspecting Physician appointed for the Ports of Victoria and Sydney, respectively, shall have the power to go on board, examine and inspect boats, ships and vessels entering the said Harbors, and to direct such boats, ships and vessels to go to such place or places within the shelter of the said Harbors to perform quarantine as it may be necessary to send them to, and shall grant to such boats, ships and vessels permission to dispense with further quarantine whenever they are satisfied that no further dangers are threatened by the admission of the same to pratique. The said Inspecting Physicians shall have the medical attendance over the sick and healthy on board such boats, ships and vessels, or on shore, if allowed to perform their quarantine on shore, and shall be the judges of the preventive and precautionary measures to be taken, either in the treatment of persons or in the washing, cleansing and purifying of luggage and other articles, and shall have power to order such preventive and precautionary measures to be taken, as aforesaid.

5. Every Master and every Pilot having charge of a boat, ship or vessel of the class and description hereinbefore mentioned as liable to make their quarantine at the said Ports of Victoria and Sydney, shall bring such boat, ship or vessel to anchor within the limits of the anchorage grounds hereinbefore defined for the said ports respectively, and shall display a flag in the fore-shrouds, or a yellow flag at the fore, for a distinctive quarantine signal, until boarded by the Inspecting Physician, as aforesaid.

6. This regulation shall not apply to any vessel of war, or to transports or vessels having Queen's Troops on board, accompanied by a medical officer, and in a healthy state, or to any steamer, unless sickness or death may have occurred during the passage

7. No boat, ship or vessel shall be entered or cleared at either of the ports of Victoria and Sydney aforesaid, until all the requirements of the

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foregoing regulations in reference to such boat, ship or vessel shall have been fully complied with.

8. Every pilot shall be furnished with printed copies of these Regulations, one of which it shall be his duty to hand to the Master of every steam and sailing vessel coming from a port outside of Canada, under a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

9. Every Collector of Customs, officer or other person charged with putting into effect, or having any duties in connection with the foregoing Regulations, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars, and imprisonment until such penalty is paid, for any contravention of such Regulations or for omission or neglect of duty in relation to them.

10. Every Master of a steam or sailing vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars, and to imprisonment until such penalty is paid, for any contravention of any of the foregoing Regulations, and such vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on the Master.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 2113.

By a Proclamation, issued under the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 27, intitled "An Act relating to Quarantine," and bearing date 17th June, 1885, in view of the reported prevalence of the disease of Asiatic Cholera in Spain and in ports of the Mediterranean Sea, the following Regulations, supplementary to the Quarantine Regulations established by the Proclamation of May twenty-third, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and January twenty-first, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, were put in force, that is to say:—

1. That any vessel, steam or sailing, from any port of Spain or of the Mediterranean Sea, or having stopped at any of such ports on their voyage, be reputed coming from an infected port, and suspected of being capable of introducing cholera into Canada.

2. That any vessel, steam or sailing, coming from the port of London, in England, or having called at the said port on their voyage, be reputed coming from an infected port, and suspected of being capable of introducing small-pox into Canada.

3. The fact of such vessel or vessels coming from or having stopped on their voyage at the said ports shall render them subject to the application of the Quarantine Regulations in force for the ports of Quebec, St. John, Halifax, Pictou, Sydney, Charlottetown and Victoria, and to the Quarantine Regulations in force concerning all other ports of the Dominion.

4. The Medical Superintendents of the regular quarantines established, and above mentioned, and the Collector of Customs of each and every port of Canada, except the said regular quarantine stations, are to apply the regulations defining their duties to each such vessel or vessels coming from or having stopped on their voyage at the ports of Spain, or of the Mediterranean Sea, or London, dealing with said ships *ipso facto* as if it were ascertained that they appertained to the class of vessels ordered to be visited or dealt with by the said Medical Superintendent and Collector of Customs for the purpose of quarantine.

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The said Regulations to remain in force until the 30th day of October, 1885.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 2115.

Customs.

By Order in Council, dated the 19th day of April, 1884, the charges to be calculated and taken as part of the value for duty of all *Sugars, Molasses, Syrups and other similar products*, are to include all export and other duties imposed by competent authority, and the cost of all packages, with expense of cooerage, packing, cartage and other transportation charges, warehouse rent and fire insurance, brokerage and commission, and all other charges or expenses of every kind whatsoever, actually chargeable before and up to the time when such sugars, molasses or syrups or other similar goods are placed on board the ship or other conveyance in which the same are intended to be transported to Canada, and also the full amount of any drawback, as provided by section 70 of the said "Customs Act, 1883," save and except that commission not exceeding two and one-half per cent. may be allowed and not so included in the value for duty on all sugars not over No. 14 Dutch Standard, imported direct, without transshipment, from the country of growth and production, by sugar refiners for refining purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xvii., p. 1730.

By Order in Council, dated the 19th day of April, 1884, it was ordered, that subject to the general regulations and restrictions governing the payment of drawback on goods manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom, there may be paid to the Canadian Manufacturer of Common Cut Nails, of sizes not smaller than "fine 3rds," so manufactured and exported since the first day of May, 1883, a drawback at the rate of ninety (90) per cent. of the duty actually paid upon an equal weight of the imported and duty-paid iron from which such nails were manufactured, or in case the manufacturer cannot show the exact amount of duty so paid, then there may be paid a specific rate of sixteen (16) cents per 100 pounds of such cut nails, when, in the manufacture thereof, there was used exclusively imported and duty-paid "bar iron," "nail strips," or "steel," or at the rate of eight (8) cents per 100 pounds of such cut nails, provided that in the manufacture thereof there was used imported and duty-paid "puddle bar," together with "scrap" or other duty-free material, the latter in quantity not to exceed twenty-five per cent. of the whole quantity used in the manufacture of the cut nails so manufactured and exported.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xvii., p. 1780.

Customs.

By Order in Council, dated the 15th day of May, 1884, the Order in Council dated 19th April, 1884, declaring the charges to be included in the value for duty of Sugar, Molasses, &c., was amended, by adding thereto the following words, namely :—

“ Provided, further, that when a whole invoice of such Sugar, Molasses, Syrup and other similar products, is transferred prior to entry for duty, by the importer thereof to a sugar refiner for refining purposes, the same allowance of not exceeding 2½ per cent. commission may be made.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xvii, p. 1958.

By Order in Council, dated the 21st day of June, 1884, the following regulation respecting the return of Canadian productions and manufactures which have been exported was made :—

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 to Canada, provided such goods or packages were entered for exportation and branded or marked by a Collector or proper officer of Customs, when fully identified by the Collector or proper officer, at the port or place where they are so re-imported ; and further, provided 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.

His Excellency was further pleased to order that the Order in Council bearing date at Quebec the 19th day of March, 1863, be repealed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii., p. 44.

By Order in Council, dated 27th day of June, 1884, it was ordered, that the standard for Vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five (35) grains of bi-carbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce Troy of Vinegar, and that so-called Vinegar of greater strength shall be taken and held to be Acetic Acid and be rated for duty accordingly.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 34.

By Order in Council, dated the 21st day of July, 1884, the Outport of Nanaimo, in the Province of British Columbia, under the Survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Victoria, was constituted an independent Port of Entry, from and after the 1st day of August, 1884.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 125.

Customs.

By Order in Council, dated the 21st day of July, 1884, it was ordered, that in all cases of importation of spirits, wine and malt liquors, requiring to be weighed, gauged or tested for strength or quantity—and in which the goods are imported for the purpose or with the intention of immediate exportation,—in order to cover the expenses attending such gauging and testing, a charge of 50 cents shall be made for each package so gauged or tested, and the importer of the goods shall be required to pay such charge before exportation can be allowed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 125.

By Order in Council, dated the 25th day of July, 1884, the item in the tariff of Customs duties now in force, which reads "Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, 15 per cent. *ad valorem*," was declared and held to include such skins when "dyed," but not further manufactured, and that said dressed and dyed skins may be entered for duty at 15 per cent. *ad valorem* from and after the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 125.

By Order in Council, dated the 30th day of September, 1884, the Outport known as "Ratchford's River" under the survey of the Port of Parrsboro', in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated and to be known as "Port Greville" on, from and after the 1st day of October, 1884.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 588.

By Order in Council, dated the 19th day of October, 1884, the Port of McAdam Junction, in the Province of New Brunswick, was reduced to an Outport of Customs, and placed under the survey of the Port of St. John, N.B., on and after the 1st November, 1884.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 733.

By Order in Council, dated the 24th day of November, 1884, part of the farm, barns and buildings, therein described, belonging to Mr. Robert Stewart, of the Township of Hull, in the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, were licensed as a bonding warehouse for the warehousing of foreign mares for breeding purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 931.

Customs.

By Order in Council, dated the 24th day of November, 1884, the Outport of Cascumpec, under the survey of the Port of Summerside, Prince Edward Island, is hereafter to be known as the Outport of Alberton.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 932.

By Order in Council, dated the 16th day of December, 1884, the Outport of Richmond Station, under the survey of the Port of Woodstock, in the Province of New Brunswick, is hereafter to be known and designated as the Outport of Debec.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1051.

By Order in Council, dated the 16th day of December, 1884, the Port of Grand Falls, in the Province of New Brunswick, on, from and after the 1st day of January, 1885, was reduced to an Outport of Customs and placed (together with the various Outports and Preventive Stations heretofore attached thereto) under the survey of the Port of Woodstock, in the said Province of New Brunswick.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1051.

By Order in Council, dated the 16th day of December, 1884, the Outport of Tobique, under the survey of the Port of Grand Falls, N.B., on and after the 1st day of January, 1885, was and is to be known and designated as the Outport of Aroostook Junction, and be placed under the survey of the Port of Woodstock, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1052.

By Order in Council, dated the 10th day of January, 1885, the place known as St. Leonards, in the Province of New Brunswick, was constituted an Outport of Customs and a Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Port of Woodstock, in the said Province.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1203.

By Order in Council, dated 28th day of January, 1885, the *ad valorem* duty on the drawback allowed and paid by the Government of Germany or any other European nation on Raw Beet Root Sugar, imported for the use of Canadian refineries, was remitted, and the said *ad valorem* duty ordered to be collected upon the "fair market value" thereof, irrespective of

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the amount of said drawback, subject, in other respects, to all conditions and requirements of the Customs Act and Tariff of Customs Duties in force.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1325.

By Order in Council, dated the 9th day of February, 1885, Port Simpson in the Province of British Columbia, was constituted an Outport of Customs, under the survey of the Port of New Westminster.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 1366.

By an Order in Council, dated the 20th day of February, 1885, the name of the Outport of Horton, under the survey of the Port of Cornwallis, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was, on and after the 1st of March, 1885, changed, and such Outport is, since that date, known and designated as the Outport of Wolfville.

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

By an Order in Council, dated the 17th day of June, 1885, the Port of Prince Arthur's Landing, in the Province of Ontario, was, from 1st July, 1885, and is to be known and designated as the Port of Port Arthur.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xviii, p. 2120.

Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 29th day of May, 1884, the following Fishery Regulation was adopted:—

Herring Fishery.

1. No seines shall be drawn nor any nets set within 600 feet of any place where herrings resort to spawn, between the 25th day of June and the 25th day of August in each year, under penalty provided by "The Fisheries Act."

2. No seines shall be drawn nor any nets set within 600 feet of any weir under license on which license fees have been paid, under penalty provided by "The Fisheries Act."

3. Fishing for herrings in the manner known as "driving" with torches, flambeaux or other artificial light, is prohibited under penalty provided by "The Fisheries Act."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1879.

Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 8th day of May, 1884, the Fishery Regulations of the 14th June, 1883, relative to the protection of salmon in the River Restigouche and its tributaries, in the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick, and in the Province of Prince Edward Island, were rescinded, and the following regulations were adopted in place thereof :—

1. It shall be lawful to fish for, catch and kill salmon with a rod and line in the manner known as “fly surface fishing” between the 1st day of May, and the 15th day of August in each year, on the River Restigouche and its tributaries, after which time it shall be unlawful.

2. The extent, position and usage of salmon nets set from middle grounds or islands in the Restigouche River, below Campbelton, shall be determined by the local fishery officers, in such manner as not to unduly interfere with or impede the running of salmon.

3. No salmon net of any description shall be set above tide water in the Restigouche River and its tributaries.

4. Sub-section 14 of section 13 of the Fisheries Act shall apply to angling as well as to net fishing for Salmon.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1921.

By Order in Council of the 29th day of August, 1884, so much of the Fishery Regulations approved by Order in Council of the 28th April, 1875, as relate to herring fishing in the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, were rescinded, and the following substituted therefor :—

Herring Fishing.

1. No weir, engine or barricade shall be set or placed on either side of Cow Passage or Cheney's Passage, in the Island of Grand Manan, without leaving a continuous clear passage or channel of the width of 500 feet, following the deepest water of the same; and no wing belonging to or used therewith, or attached to any such weirs, engines or barricades, shall extend beyond or into channels of the said Passages or either of them so as to diminish the said width of 500 feet.

2. In no case in the Islands of Grand Manan and West Isles, in the County of Charlotte, shall weirs, engines or barricades be placed nearer each other than 600 feet distant from and running parallel with each other.

3. No weir, engine or barricade shall be set or used in the County of Charlotte, for the purpose of catching herrings or other fish, except under the authority of an annual license from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, which license the Minister or any person by him authorized for that purpose may issue on payment of a fee of five dollars.

4. The fishery overseers of the County, or either of them, as the case may be, are authorized and required, in the event of the violation of either of these rules, in addition to the penalties imposed, when it is thought necessary by the said overseers, in their respective districts, to destroy the said weirs, engines or barricades, or wings belonging to them or used there-

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with, or attached to them, or each or any of them respectively, or such portions thereof as the said overseers in their respective districts may deem necessary.

5. Herrings shall not be taken between the 15th day of July and the 15th day of October in any year on the spawning ground at the Southern Head of Grand Manan, in the Province of New Brunswick, within the following limits, that is to say:—Commencing at the eastern part of Seal Cove, including the two inner islands (so called) at the place known as Red Point, thence extending westerly along the coast to the Southern Head of Bradford's Cove, and extending one mile from the shore; and all nets or other fishing material, apparatus, tackle or gear used for catching herrings on any part of the said ground during the period above described shall be seized and confiscated, and every person so using the same shall be subject to fine, as prescribed by "The Fisheries Act."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 329.

By Order in Council of the 5th day of June, 1885, that portion of the Order in Council passed on the 29th day of June, 1881, limiting fishing in Cole Harbor Dyke and River, in the County of Halifax and Province of Nova Scotia, was amended by substituting the following therefor:—

No net or other apparatus for taking fish shall be set or used within Cole Harbor Dyke or the mouth of the River, and 250 yards outside of the same.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 2055.

By Order in Council of the 5th day of June, 1885, the Order in Council of the 14th May, 1883, setting apart Charleston Lake, in the County of Leeds, Ontario, for the natural and artificial propagation of fish, for a period of three years from the 1st May, 1883, was cancelled, so far as relates to the unexpired portion of the said period of three years.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 2055.

Indians.

By Order in Council of the 9th August, 1884, in lieu of the Tariff of Rates adopted by Order in Council, dated 26th March, 1877, the following Tariff of Rates and Timber Dues, payable by actual settlers for wood and timber cut on Indian lands, which have been sold to and are occupied by them, but which are yet unpatented, were made applicable to the same, viz. :—

Indians, &c.

Oak and black walnut and basswood, square timber, per M. cubic feet	\$30 00
Oak and black walnut and basswood, saw-logs, per M. feet, board measure.....	4 00
Tamarac, elm, beech, ash, maple, hickory and but- ternut, per M. cubic feet.....	16 66
For the same as saw-logs, per M. feet, board measure.	2 00
Cedar, birch, basswood and boom timber, per M. cubic feet.....	15 00
For the same as saw-logs, per M. feet, board measure.	1 00
Hemlock, spruce or other wood, per M. cubic feet, including bark.....	5 00
Hemlock, spruce or other wood, per M. feet, inch measure	0 60
Hemlock bark, per cord.....	0 40
Pipe staves, per M. standard	10 00
West India do do	5 00
Railway ties, tamarac, cedar or pine, per 100, of 12 inches and under at the butt.....	2 00
Telegraph poles, per 100, up to 30 feet long.....	5 00
Over and above that length the rate to be increased in proportion to the length.	
Boom timber, per M. cubic feet.....	6 00
do per M. feet, board measure	0 40
Cedar pickets, per 100.....	1 00
Tamarac knees, lineal measurement, per M. feet....	15 00
Shingle bolts, per cord.....	0 40
do in advantageous localities.....	0 50
Cordwood, hardwood, per cord.....	0 15
do in advantageous localities.....	0 20
do soft wood, per cord.....	0 10
do in advantageous localities.....	0 12

Any person who has purchased a wooded lot and paid the first instalment thereon, on furnishing the agent of the Department of Indian Affairs with an affidavit that he has settled, or purposes settling on the said lot, shall, on payment of the usual fee of four dollars, be entitled to receive a license to cut and remove railway ties, telegraph poles, tamarac knees, shingle bolts, cordwood and hemlock, from the first fifteen acres cleared for cropping, without paying dues thereon.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 234.

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By Order in Council of Saturday, 19th day of April, 1884, the City of Three Rivers, in the Province of Quebec, was constituted a port of entry at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1780.

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By Order in Council of Tuesday, 6th day of May, 1884, the Excise Division of Yarmouth, consisting of the Counties of Digby, Shelburne, Queen's and Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was attached to the Division of Halifax.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1770.

By Order in Council of the 15th May, 1884, under the 223rd sec. of 46 Vict., chap. 15, "Crude Fulminates in the form of paste" were added to the list of articles mentioned in the Order in Council of 17th November, 1881, to be manufactured in Bond.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1920.

By Order in Council of Monday, 30th day of June, 1884, the accompanying consolidation of the Regulations for the governance of the inspection of weights and measures was approved and adopted.

INLAND REVENUE, CANADA.

STANDARDS BRANCH.

The following balances are to be admitted to verification :—

A. Balances having equal arms, and on which the load is suspended below the fulcrums.

B. Balances commonly known as Steelyards or Roman Balances, having unequal arms.

C. Weigh bridges.

D. Balances with equal arms, and on which the load is placed above the fulcrums.

DD. Hydrostatic balances for weighing coal.

A. Balances with equal arms are only to be admitted to verification when—

1. The beam shows no material difference as regards the form or magnitude of the two arms.

2. It is provided with a tongue pointing upwards or downwards from its centre, at right angles with a line joining the extreme bearings, or with some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of the equilibrium.

3. It is in equilibrium when a line joining the extreme bearings is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.

4. Its arms are equal within the specified limit of error.

5. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to be turned decidedly and promptly by the addition or withdrawal of so much of the load as represents the error tolerated by regulations in a commercial weight representing the load.

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6. No balance balls or detached parts other than the pans and the connections necessary for attaching them to the beam are used for adjusting the balance.

7. The balance, as a whole, is of sufficient strength, and on a sufficiently stable base, to secure it against change of form or position under the maximum load it is to carry.

8. The beam will carry its maximum load without deflection.

9. The maximum load for the weighing of which it is to be used is distinctly engraved or marked on the beam.

10. The knife edges are permanently fixed to the beam.

B. Balances commonly known as *Steelyards*, or Roman Balances, having unequal arms, are only to be admitted to verification when :—

1. There is sufficient room for oscillation, and the knife edges on which the beam oscillates are sufficiently fine to permit it to move freely.

2. The beam is sufficiently strong to carry its load without deflection.

3. The bottom of the notches by which the divisions of the long arm of the lever are indicated, and from which the weight is suspended, are in close approximation to a right line drawn through the knife edges forming the points of suspension, and when such straight line passes near to and a little above the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus.

4. The divisions on the long arm of the lever are equal among themselves.

5. The weight used with the lever (if it is changeable or can be readily detached therefrom) is some multiple or sub-multiple of the pound avoirdupois, and has distinctly marked on it its true weight.

6. The maximum weight intended to be weighed on it is either distinctly marked on the beam or indicated by its construction.

C. Weigh Bridges, Hay Scales and Platform Scales will only be admitted to verification when —

1. The foundation or supporting base is sufficiently firm, and capable of carrying, without change of level or of form or other disturbance, the maximum load for which it is to be used.

2. If movable from place to place, some satisfactory arrangement, such as a level or plummet, is provided and permanently attached, for indicating whether the machine is perfectly level.

3. The platform is so arranged that any obstruction to its free movement can be easily detected.

4. All the beams, levers and other parts are of sufficient strength to carry the maximum load to which they will be respectively subjected without deflection.

5. The knife edges are firmly and permanently fixed in the levers, have sufficient room to permit free oscillation, and are sufficiently firm.

6. The knife edges and fulcrums of each set of levers are in the same plane.

7. The oscillations are sufficiently evident.

8. The weights used with the instruments are equal to the avoirdupois pound, or to multiples or authorized sub-multiples of the avoirdupois pound, or special weights for the barrel of flour or for the bushel of wheat,

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their actual weight and the weight or special quantity they are intended to indicate on the scale being plainly marked thereon.

9. The weights used as above are a decimal sub-multiple, as $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{1000}$, or a binary sub-multiple as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, etc., of the load indicated by them.

10. There are no movable balls or detached parts for the adjustment of the balance accessible, or so placed that they can be used for fraudulent weighing.

11. The apparatus indicates the same weight, whether the load is placed in the centre of the platform, on one side of it, or at either corner.

12. The maximum load which the apparatus is intended to weigh is conspicuously marked on some essential part of it.

PLATFORM SCALES, WEIGH BRIDGES AND BALANCES WITH UNEQUAL ARMS.

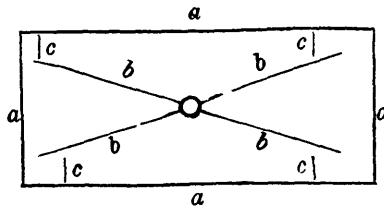
All these weighing machines will be rejected :—

1st. When, with a full load and truly balanced, the movement of the lever weight one “notch” or division on the graduated lever, in either direction, does not cause the lever to turn decidedly in accordance with such movement.

2nd. When, with a full load, or with any less load, and with the balance in equilibrium, the addition or removal of one two-thousandth part of the load, to or from the load, does not turn the lever decidedly in accordance with such addition or removal.

3rd. When the maker's name, shop number and capacity, are not legibly engraved or stamped on them. And when the knife edges are not made of properly tempered steel, and the bearings of the same material or of chilled or case-hardened malleable iron. [This clause applies as well to balances with equal arms.]

4th. When unprovided with *check rods* to hold the bearings in place.



a a a—the frame in which the bearings *b b b b* are placed ; *c c c c* are the check-rods which keep the bearings in their place.

D. Balances with equal arms, and on which the load is carried above the fulcrums, will only be admitted to verification when—

1. There is no material difference as to the magnitude or arrangement of the two arms.

2. Its arms are of equal length within a limit of error equivalent to that tolerated in commercial weights.

3. There are no balance balls, loose counterpoises or detached parts, other than the pans necessary for carrying the load weighed, and the weights used for weighing it.

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4. Its parallel rods, guides, levers and pivots, by which the adjustment of the scale is effected, are so constructed that they cannot be put out of adjustment without the use of violence, which may be readily detected on inspection.

5. The knife edges or fulcrums of each set of levers or guide-rods are in the same plane.

6. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to turn decidedly and promptly by the addition and withdrawal of so much of the load as is equivalent to the error tolerated in commercial weights.

7. When there is a tongue or pointer, or some equivalent arrangement for showing when the balance is in equilibrium.

No balances other than such as will come within the conditions under one or other of the heads, A, B, C, D, or D D, are to be verified or stamped. O. C., 14th August, 1879.

D D. Weighing machines known as "Hydrostatic Balances," being such as are commonly used for determining the weight of coals delivered at the pit mouth, may be verified for use for such purposes, and also for weighing coal as delivered from vessels and barges, provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load. O. C., 23rd May, 1882.

E. Verification and Stamping of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines on the premises of the manufacturer, and their removal therefrom :

1. The article shall bear the name of the maker and a consecutive "shop number," or other marks, whereby it may be designated for identification with the certificate of verification.

2. The verification and stamping may take place before the articles are packed for removal, and at that state of completion at which they are finally adjusted by the manufacturer, or at such future time as may be convenient.

3. For the first verification and stamping of weights, measures and weighing machines at the place where they are manufactured, the fees may be paid at once, or payment may be postponed for such period, not exceeding three months, as the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize, sufficient security being taken for the payment thereof at the time stated in the Departmental Regulations under which the delay is granted.

F. Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines imported into Canada are to be dealt with as follows :—

1. The Collector of Customs at the ports where such articles are imported will notify the nearest Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures of the entry for consumption of any weights, measures or weighing machines at his port, which notice will state the number and description of such articles as are invoiced, and the names and residence of the parties to whom they are delivered.

2. So long as such articles remain in the original packages they may be removed from the Custom House or from a Customs Warehouse to the premises of the importer without inspection.

G. Nothing in these supplementary regulations, nor in any previous regulations, is to be construed as preventing the importation, manufacture or removal of and setting up, before they are verified, of dormant scales or weigh-bridges of any description, coming within the requirements of the

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law, but which cannot be used nor properly verified until they are placed on a fixed foundation. But it shall be the invariable duty of the manufacturer or importer of such weighing machines to duly notify the Inspector of Weights and Measures nearest to his place of business of the shipment and destination of each of such articles; and said manufacturer or importer shall be responsible for its verification before being used for trade purposes.

Any trader, not being a manufacturer of or dealer in such weighing machines, who imports such articles for his own use, shall be considered an importer, and therefore subject to the above regulation.

H. 1. Iron Weights of the denomination of half a pound or under may be admitted to verification, provided they are of such substance that a soft metal plug on which the stamp may be impressed can be securely fixed therein, and when such soft metal plug is so fixed in them by the parties who present them for verification. But,—

2. When any iron weight is presented for verification, or when any such weight is found in use from which a soft metal plug has been lost, it shall not be adjusted or re-stamped until the hole in which the plug was inserted has, in the presence of the Inspector, been enlarged at the bottom, so that the expansion of the lead used for adjusting it will prevent its subsequently falling out. O.C., 6th January, 1880.

I. Grain testers shall only be admitted to verification when—

1. The cup or vessel for containing the grain is cylindrical, the diameter being approximately equal to its depth, and its capacity some authorized sub-multiple of the gallon, not less than one quart.

2. There is marked on the cup, in clearly legible characters, its true capacity in standard measure.

3. The counterpoise is arranged so that it can be sealed or stamped in such manner as will prevent its being tampered with or removed from the instrument to which it belongs without destroying or breaking the seal or stamp. O.C., 6th December, 1881.

4. It gives true indications of weight according to the purport of the figures and divisions marked on the beam. O.C., 3rd May, 1882.

5. The knife edges and other working parts are in conformity with section B of the Order in Council of the 14th of August, 1879.

6. It is accompanied by a hopper or apparatus for automatically filling the weighing cup, identical as to form and dimensions with the one deposited in the Standards Department at Ottawa, of which a sketch drawing, with figure, dimensions and instructions for use, will be given to each Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each grain tester shall be one dollar. O.C., 6th December, 1881.

J. Salt carts, each to contain four Imperial bushels, constructed, as to form and dimensions, in accordance with plan or drawing of the same to be attached to Weights and Measures Regulations, shall be admitted to verification.

2. Salt carts made in any other form, or according to other dimensions than the foregoing, will not be admitted to verification, and consequently their use for trade purposes will be held to be illegal.

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3. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each salt cart shall be one dollar.

SCHEDULES A. AND B.

OF WEIGHTS to be Admitted to Verification.

SCHEDULE A.—DENOMINATIONS.				SCHEDULE B.—FORMS.	
DOMINION WEIGHTS.				AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.	
Avoirdupois Weights.			Troy or Bullion Weights.		
In Bronze or White Metal of equal hardness.	In Iron.	In Soft Metal Cased.	In Bronze only.		
60 lbs.	60 lbs.	60 lbs.	500	ozs.	
50 "	50 "	50 "	300	"	From 50 lbs. down to 1 lb., cylindrical with knob.
30 "	30 "	30 "	200	"	The same with ring.
20 "	20 "	20 "	100	"	Rectangular block, with ring or handle, cast solid.
10 "	10 "	10 "	50	"	Truncated square pyramid.
5 "	5 "	5 "	30	"	From 5 lbs. down to $\frac{1}{2}$ dram. Any of the above forms; also flat discs in nests.
3 "	3 "	3 "	20	"	A 60-lb. weight for the bushel of wheat, of some form sufficiently distinct from the forms herein described to prevent the one being mistaken for the other.
2 "	2 "	2 "	10	"	
1 "	1 "	1 "	5	"	
8 ozs.			3	"	
4 "			2	"	
2 "			1	"	
1 "			.5	"	
8 drs.			.3	"	
4 "			.2	"	
2 "			.1	"	
1 "			.05	"	
$\frac{1}{2}$ "			.03	"	
1,000 grs.			.02	"	
800 "			.01	"	
300 "			.005	"	
200 "			.003	"	
100 "			.002	"	
60 "			.001	"	
30 "					
20 "					
10 "					
.6 "					
.3 "					
.2 "					
.1 "					
.06 "					
.03 "					
.02 "					
.01 "					

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SCHEDULE C.
OF FEES to be Collected for Verification of Weights.

DOMINION WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois Weights.				Troy Weight.	
Denomination.	Verification Fees.			Denomination.	Verifica- tion.
	Bronze.	Iron.	Case.		Bronze only.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.
60 lbs.	25	25	30	500 oz.	50
50 "	20	20	25	300 "	40
30 "	20	20	25	200 "	35
20 "	20	20	25	100 "	30
10 "	10	10	25	50 "	20
5 "	5	5	10	30 "	20
3 "	5	5	10	20 "	20
2 "	5	5	10	10 "	20
1 "	5	5	10	5 "	15
8 oz.	5	Not admitted.	Not admitted.	3 "	10
4 "	5			2 "	10
2 "	5			1 "	10
1 "	5			.5	10
8 drams.	5			.3	10
4 "	5			.2	10
2 "	5			.1	10
1 "	5			.05	10
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	5			.03	10
				.02	10
		.01	10		
Set as above, from 50 lbs. down to 1 lb.....	75	1.00	1.20	.005	10
				.003	10
				.002	10
				.001	10
Set as above, from 8 oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ dram	30			Set as above, from 500 oz. to 1 oz.	2.50
Set of grain weights from 1,000 grains down to .01 of a grain, in authorized series.....	90			Set as above, from 5 oz. down to .001.....	1.50

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SCHEDULE D.

OF the Dominion Measures of Capacity that may be admitted to Verification.

Denomination.	Materials.
A.—BUSHEL. HALF-BUSHEL. PECK. GALLON.	May be made of— 1. Bronze or brass, cast. 2. Hammered sheet brass or copper, strengthened by rims of similar metal, and upright straps. 3. Sheet Iron, when of sufficient strength to retain the form of the measure under ordinary usage, either with wood or iron buttons. 4. Wood of any suitable quality—with iron or hardwood rim. When of wood, the edge to be sufficiently thick to receive the brand.
B.—GALLON. HALF-GALLON. QUART. PINT. HALF-PINT. GILL. HALF-GILL.	May be made of— 1. Bronze or brass, cast. 2. Hammered sheet brass or copper, with suitable rim of similar metal. 3. Hard Pewter. 4. Stout tin plate of approved thickness.

No measure of capacity, of which the sides or bottom are indented, battered or knocked out of the regular form, will be admitted to verification, nor any whose bottoms are not sufficiently strong to carry the contents without changing their form, nor any on which the capacity is not legibly and conspicuously marked.

SCHEDULE E.

OF the forms of Measures of Capacity that may be admitted to Verification.

DOMINION MEASURES—CYLINDRICAL.

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE F.

OF Fees to be Collected for Verification of Measures of Capacity.

DOMINION MEASURES.

Denominations.	Material.				
	Bronze Cast.	Sheet Brass or Copper.	Sheet Iron or Tin Plate.	Hard Pewter.	Wood.
Bushel	cts. 30	cts. 30	cts. 20	cts.	cts. 10
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel.....	25	25	15	.....	7
Peck.....	20	20	15	.....	5
Gallon.....	15	10	10	15	5
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gallon.....	10	10	10	10	5
Quart.....	10	10	5	10	.....
Pint.....	5	5	5	5	.....
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Pint.....	5	5	5	5	.....
Gill.....	5	5	5	5	.....
$\frac{1}{2}$ -Gill.....	5	5	5	5	.....
Set from bushel to gallon.....	75	75	50	.....	20
Set from gallon to $\frac{1}{2}$ -gill.....	40	40	30	40	.....

Multiples of the bushel shall in future be admitted to verification. The fee for verifying and stamping or branding such measures shall be the same as above for the first bushel, and 20 cents for each additional bushel.

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE G.

OF Fees to be Charged for the Verification of Weigh-bridges, Platform Scales, Weighing Machines, Balances and Steelyards.

Denominations.	Amount.	Remarks.
BALANCES WITH EQUAL ARMS, WHETHER THE LOAD IS CARRIED ABOVE OR BELOW THE FULCRUMS.		
	\$ cts.	
To weigh not more than 5 lbs. in each pan.....	0 30	} But see O. in C. of 10th January, 1885, <i>infra.</i>
do do 50 do do	0 50	
do do 100 do do	0 50	
do over 100 lbs. in each pan.....	1 00	
STEELYARDS WITH DIVIDED ARM.		
To weigh not more than 500 lbs	0 50	} To be verified at the Inspector's office If verified elsewhere, cost of carriage of weights used for verification to be charged extra.
do do 1,000 do	0 75	
do do 2,000 do	1 00	
do over 2,000 do	1 50	
BALANCES WITH UNEQUAL ARMS, NOT DIVIDED.		
To weigh not more than 1,000 lbs	0 75	} Same as above as to cartage.
do do 2,000 do	1 00	
do do 4,000 do	1 50	
WEIGH-BRIDGES OR PLATFORM SCALES.		
To weigh not more than 250 lbs	0 50	} And in addition to these rates, the cost of carting the weights used for verifi- cation.
do do 500 do	0 75	
do do 2,500 do	1 00	
do do 4,000 do	1 50	
do do 6,000 do	2 00	
And for each additional ton.....	0 50	

RAILWAY TRACK SCALES.

The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping railway track scales shall be 50 cents per ton for the first five tons, and 25 cents for each ton over five tons, provided always that the officials and employees of the railway company owning the scales render all reasonable assistance to the officer performing the work of inspection.

Same as above as to cost of carriage and cartage of weights required for verification.

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE H.

OF Lineal Measures that may be Admitted to Verification.

Denominations.	Material.
10-foot measures.....	} These measures may be made of any suitable metal or of straight grained wood. When of wood, the ends must be protected by metal tips, well secured.
6 do do	
5 do do	
3 do do or yard.....	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -yard do	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -foot do	
1 do do	} The chains of iron or steel, with solid joints.
$\frac{1}{2}$ do do	
Chain or Riband, 100 feet	
do do 50 do	
do do 66 do	} The ribands may be of steel, or of metal wire, woven with other fibre.
do do 33 do	
Divided into feet.	
do do 33 do	} The ribands may be of steel, or of metal wire, woven with other fibre.
do do 33 do	
Divided into links.	

Common tape lines are not to be verified.

SCHEDULE I.

OF Fees to be charged for Verification of Lineal Measures.

Denominations. /	Of Metal.	Of Wood.	Remarks.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
10 feet.....	0 25	0 20	} The fees charged for the verification of any lineal measure shall include the charge for the verification of its sub-divisions.
6 do	0 25	0 20	
5 do	0 25	0 20	
3 do or yard.....	0 08	0 05	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -yard.....	0 08	0 05	
$\frac{1}{2}$ feet.....	0 02	0 02	
1 foot.....	0 02	0 02	
$\frac{1}{2}$ -foot.....	0 02	0 02	
Chain or riband, 100 feet.....	1 50	.....
do 50 do	1 00	.....
do 66 do	1 00	.....
do 33 do	0 75	.....

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE K.
OF Remedy or Allowance for Error.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHTS.

STANDARDS.			TRADE WEIGHTS.		
Denomination of Weights.	Actual Allowance in excess.	Actual Allowance in deficiency.	Denomination of Weights.	Actual Allowance in excess.	Actual Allowance in deficiency.
Lbs.	Grains.	Grains.	Lbs.	Grains.	Grains.
50	5·0	2·5	50	50	20
30	"	"	30	30	10
20	"	"	20	20	8
10	2·0	1·0	10	10	5
5	"	"	5	5	3
3	"	"	3	3	1
2	0·25	0·125	2	2	1
1	"	"	1	2	1
8 oz.	"	"	8 oz.	1	1
4 "	"	"	4 "	1	1
2 "	"	"	2 "	0·5	0·5
1 "	0·05	0·025	1 "	"	"
8 drm.	"	"	8 drm.	"	"
4 "	"	"	4 "	"	"
2 "	"	"	2 "	"	"
1 "	"	"	1 "	0·25	0·25
½ "	"	"	½ "	"	"

BULLION WEIGHTS.

Troy oz.	Grains.	Grains.	Troy oz.	Grains.	Grains.
500	1·0	0·5	500	1·0	0·5
300	"	"	300	"	"
200	"	"	200	"	"
100	0·25	0·125	100	0·25	0·125
50	"	"	50	"	"
30	"	"	30	"	"
20	"	"	20	"	"
10	0·025	0·0125	10	0·025	0·0125
5	"	"	5	"	"
3	"	"	3	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"
1	0·005	0·0025	1	0·005	0·0025
0·5	"	"	0·5	"	"
0·3	"	"	0·3	"	"
0·2	"	"	0·2	"	"
0·1	"	"	0·1	"	"
0·05	"	"	0·05	"	"
0·03	"	"	0·03	"	"
0·02	"	"	0·02	"	"
0·01	"	"	0·01	"	"
0·005	"	"	0·005	"	"
0·003	"	"	0·003	"	"
0·002	"	"	0·002	"	"
0·001	"	"	0·001	"	"

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE K.—Continued.

DECIMAL GRAIN WEIGHTS.

STANDARDS.			TRADE WEIGHTS.		
Denomination of Weights.	Actual Allowance in excess.	Actual Allowance in deficiency.	Denomination of Weights.	Actual Allowance in excess.	Actual Allowance in deficiency.
Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
4000	0·05	0·025	4000	0·05	0·0025
2000	"	"	2000	"	"
1000	"	"	1000	"	"
500	0·04	0·02	500	0·04	0·02
300	"	"	300	"	"
200	"	"	200	"	"
100	"	"	100	"	"
50	0·02	0·01	50	0·02	0·01
30	"	"	30	"	"
20	"	"	20	"	"
10	"	"	10	"	"
5	0·01	0·005	5	0·01	0·005
3	"	"	3	"	"
2	"	"	2	"	"
1	"	"	1	"	"
0·6	0·005	0·0025	0·6	0·005	0·0025
0·3	"	"	0·3	"	"
0·2	"	"	0·2	"	"
0·1	"	"	0·1	"	"
0·06	0·0025	0·00125	0·06	0·0025	0·00125
0·03	"	"	0·03	"	"
0·02	"	0·00125	0·02	0·0125	0·00125
0·01	"	"	0·01	"	"

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Measure.	Inch.	Inch.	TRADE MEASURES.	Inch.	Inch.
10 feet	0·05	0·05	10 feet	0·05	0·05
6 "	"	"	6 "	"	"
3 "	0·01	0·05	3 "	0·01	0·01
2 "	"	"	2 "	"	"
1 "	0·001	0·005	1 "	0·05	0·05
1 inch	"	"	1 inch.....	"	"

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Grains weight of water.	Grains weight of water.		
Bushel	280	280	Bushel	} In reference to these measures, the inspector will reject them, when, upon ordinary test, the error is obvious to the eye.
Half-bushel.....	140	140	Half-bushel.....	
Peck	70	70	Peck	
Gallon.....	50	50	Gallon	
Half-gallon	25	25	Half-gallon.....	
Quart	10	10	Quart	
Pint	10	10	Pint	
Half-pint.....	8	8	Half-pint	
Gill	8	8	Gill	
Half-gill.....	4	4	Half-gill.....	
Quarter-gill	2	2	Quarter-gill	

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By Order in Council of Thursday, 10th day of July, 1884, the Town of Goderich, in the Province of Ontario, was constituted a port of entry at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 201.

By Order in Council of 10th day of August, 1884, the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, was constituted an Inspection Division for the purpose of the Inspection of Staples.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 234.

By Order in Council of Thursday, the 21st day of August, 1884, the accompanying regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Niagara River, between the Township of Bertie, in the Province of Ontario, and Black Rock, in the State of New York, were made and established.

REGULATIONS.

1. The limits of the ferry shall be at some point on the Niagara River in front of lots Nos. 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 the 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 Department of Inland Revenue.

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

4. The engine shall be, as well as the vessel generally, subject to the inspection and approval of the Dominion Inspector of Steamboats. The vessel shall be supplied with life-preservers, and be in all respects fully equipped, having a respectable and efficient commander; and the 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.

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 Post-master-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.

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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 said 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:—

For foot passengers, each way, adults.....	5 cents.
do do do children.....	3 do
For one horse or head of horned cattle.....	20 do
Or in droves of more than four.....	10 do
For double team, waggon and load.....	50 do
For single team do	30 do
For stage coach and two horses	50 do
For two-wheeled carriage and one horse	30 do
For sheep, not exceeding five	4c. each.
Exceeding five.....	2½ do
For swine, not exceeding five.....	5 do
Exceeding five.....	4 do
For every 100 lbs. of freight.....	5 do

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

13. That the said lessee shall not, at any time during the existence of the lease, wilfully or knowingly infringe any of the laws or by-laws or of the regulations of the United States of America, or of the State of New York, or the City of Buffalo or 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,

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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 Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be bound, jointly and severally with the principal, in the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for the full compliance of the said lessee with the terms of the lease.

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

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 278.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 20th day of August, 1884, the following regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Restigouche River, between Campbellton, in the Province of New Brunswick, and Cross Point, in the Province of Quebec, were made and established:

REGULATIONS.

1st.—Limits.

The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of three miles above and below the wharf at the village of Campbellton, in New Brunswick, and to a similar distance above and below the usual ferry landing at Cross Point, in the Province of Quebec. (*But see Canada Gazette dated 26th September, 1885.*)

2nd.—Landing Stages.

Suitable landing stages or wharves, serviceable at all stages of the water in the river, must be constructed on both sides, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3rd.—Ferry Boat.

The lessee shall place on the ferry and maintain, during the period of the lease, a suitable vessel propelled by steam. Such vessel shall be of

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sufficient size for the safe conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle, vehicles and other effects, and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee must obtain therefor and produce, when required, a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4th.—Number of Trips.

During the season of navigation the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock a m., and shall continue to cross from each side every hour thereafter until 8 o'clock p.m.

5.—Tariff of Charges.

The maximum charges for ferrying shall be as follows :—

	Cts.
For a two-horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way.....	40
do one-horse do do do	30
For one horse, each way.....	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	10
For each head of sheep or swine, each way.....	5
For a passenger.....	5
For every hundred pounds of freight.....	3

Sixth.

The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before 1st May, 1885.

Seventh.

The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the 1st day of May, 1885.

Eighth.

The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of \$2,000 for the full compliance of the lessee with the terms of the lease.

Ninth.

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

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Tenth.

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

Eleventh.

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

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 279.

By Order in Council of Friday, 15th day of August, 1884, the Town of Preston, in the Province of Ontario, was constituted a Port of Entry at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 280.

By Order in Council of Monday, 6th day of October, 1884, the regulations for allowing the bottling of spirits in bond, approved by Order in Council of the 25th day of August, 1883, were amended, as follows:—

Section 17 to be cancelled and the following section to be substituted in lieu thereof, viz:—

All spirits so bottled when ex-warehoused or removed shall, as to such ex-warehousing or removal, be subject to all regulations and restrictions made and established in respect of other spirits, except as herein specifically provided.

Section 21 to be added, as follows:—

21. No less quantity than twelve dozen reputed quarts shall be entered for warehouse or ex-warehouse by one entry.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 633.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 7th of October, 1884, the standard for the production of 1,000 cigars was reduced from 25 lbs. of Raw Leaf Tobacco to 22 lbs., and such standard was made applicable to all transactions subsequent to the 1st July, 1884.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 633.

Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of Sunday, 19th day of October, 1884, the general Warehousing Regulations for the governance of Excise Bonding Warehouses and the bonding of goods subject to duties of Excise, approved and adopted under the authority of the Order in Council, dated the 1st of April, 1884, were amended by inserting the words "other than the United States," after the words "foreign country," in the 4th line of the 17th section of the said Regulations, which would read as follows:—

17. "If within the period named in said bond, there be produced to the proper Collector or officer of Inland Revenue, the duly authenticated certificate of some principal officer of Customs or Colonial Revenue at the place to which the goods were exported, or if such place be a foreign country other than the United States, of any British or Foreign Consul or Vice-Consul resident there, stating that the goods were actually landed and left at some place (*naming it*) out of Canada, as provided by the said bond, such bond shall be cancelled."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 732.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 6th day of December, 1884, the following Regulations were made for carrying the provisions of the Act respecting the Adulteration of Food and Drugs into effect:—

Regulations.

1st. The Districts for the purposes of this Act shall be co-terminous with the Inspection Districts of Inland Revenue.

2nd. Analysts may be remunerated as follows:—

(a). By a retaining fee of \$200 per annum.

(b). By an allowance, for the first year, of a sum not exceeding \$300 for the apparatus and material used in the laboratory.

(c). By an annual allowance of \$100 on account of such expenses as are necessarily incurred in providing material for analyzing samples submitted to them by duly authorized officers.

(d). By an allowance of \$100 towards the rent of the place in which the laboratory may be established.

(e). By payments equal to the amount of fees payable in each case in accordance with the scale hereinafter established, provided the aggregate sum paid shall not exceed the amount voted for such purpose by Parliament.

3rd. The following tariff of fees is hereby established:—

For analysis of milk.....	\$ 5 00
For analysis of milk when 6 samples are submitted at one time.....	20 00
For analysis of bread, sweets and other articles unenumerated.....	5 00
For analysis of butter, malt liquors, cider, wines, alcoholic liquors, tinctures, liqueurs, condiments, spices, drugs, oils.....	8 00

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For analysis of tea, coffee, tobacco, cocoa or chocolate, and drugs for their alkaloids, as opium, barks, &c., pharmaceutical liquors, fluid extracts, &c., dispensed medicines and waters..... 10 00

4th. Any Inland Revenue officer or other person authorized by the Act, on obtaining a sample from a vendor, and on the completion of his purchase of such sample, shall declare to the vendor the object for which he has made the purchase, and shall forthwith, in presence of the vendor, proceed to divide the sample into three equal parts, making the same up into three parcels, of such description as the nature of the article may require, carefully wrapping each separately, attaching to it a label of such form as may be approved from time to time by the Minister of Inland Revenue, and sealing each parcel therewith in such a manner that the parcel cannot be opened without destroying the same. One parcel shall be delivered to the vendor, the second shall be forwarded to the Public Analyst for the district within which the sample was taken, and the third shall be transmitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue.

5th. If a vendor of an article (either wholesale or retail) refuses to give to an officer any sample of such article which the officer desires to procure under the provisions of the 7th section of the Act, after the officer has paid or tendered the value of such sample, the officer shall explain the object of his visit and the requirements of sections 7 and 8 of the Act, and shall thereupon demand to be shown the stock of such article, and to be furnished with or permitted to take samples of the same. If the vendor still refuses the officer is to repeat the demand in the presence of a reliable witness.

6th. When samples have been purchased at places distant from the residence of the Public Analyst of the district, the officer or inspector shall transmit the respective portions of the sample to the Public Analyst and to the Minister of Inland Revenue, respectively, by mail or express prepaid, and the cost of such transmission shall be deemed to be a portion of the cost of purchase.

7th. When the Analyst's certificate declares an article to be adulterated within the meaning of the Act, the officer or inspector shall be advised of such fact, and shall forthwith notify the vendor of his intention to prosecute, if such course be determined upon by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

8th. The analyst shall impartially perform the duties of his office, and shall not communicate the result of his analysis to any one, unless specially authorized or testifying before a court of law in conformity with his duties under the Act.

9th. The Analyst, on receipt of sample, shall proceed with all reasonable speed to make the analysis, and forthwith forward his certificate of analysis to the Minister of Inland Revenue.

10th. To any municipality appointing inspectors under the Act, a remission of one-half the fees shall be made by the Public Analyst, and the remaining half shall be paid under the authority of the Minister of Inland Revenue.

11th. But such inspectors shall comply with all the requirements of the law and such instructions from the Minister of Inland Revenue, who

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shall in each case determine the maximum amount of fees that shall be remitted to a municipality in each fiscal year.

12th. The form of certificate to be used by the Analysts, and the form of label to be used by an officer or inspector, shall be approved by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1004.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 10th January, 1885, the fees as established by Schedule G of the Order in Council of the 30th June, 1884, under the "Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Weights and Measures," were cancelled, and the following established in lieu thereof, viz. :—

SCHEDULE G of Fees to be charged for the verification of Weigh-bridges, Platform Scales, Weighing Machines, Balances and Steelyards :—

Balances with equal arms, whether the load is carried above or below the fulcrums.

To weigh not more than	5 lbs. in each pan.....	20 cents.
"	from 5 lbs. to 50 " "	30 "
"	" 50 " to 100 " "	50 "
"	over 100 "	\$1.00

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1203.

REGULATIONS for ferry across the Ottawa River, between Papineauville Wharf, in the Parish of Ste. Angélique, in the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, and Brown's Wharf, in the Township of North Plantagenet, County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario, approved by Order in Council of 20th February, 1885.

1st.—Limits.

The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of one mile above Papineauville Wharf, in the Parish of Ste. Angélique, in the County of Ottawa, in the Province of Quebec, to a similar distance below Brown's Wharf, in the Township of North Plantagenet, in the County of Prescott, in the Province of Ontario.

2nd.—Landing Stages.

Suitable landing stages or wharves, serviceable at all states of the water in the river, must be constructed on both sides, subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3rd.—Ferry Boat.

During the first year after the execution of the lease, the lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel propelled either by steam, horse-power or by

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oars, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle and all ordinary vehicles, with safety and reasonable despatch, and such vessel shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and should the lessee decide to employ a steamboat he must obtain therefor, and produce when required, a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4th.—Number of Trips.

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

5th.—Tariff of Charges.

	Cents.
The maximum charges for ferrying shall be as follows :—	
For a two-horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way.....	30
For a one-horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way.....	25
One horse, each way.....	20
Each head of horned cattle, each way.....	20
do sheep or swine do.....	10
A passenger, each way.....	10
Every 100 lbs. of freight, each way.....	5

Sixth.

The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the first day of May, 1886.

Seventh.

The lease will be granted for a period of five years, from the first day of May, 1885.

Eighth.

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

Ninth.

The right is reserved to the Department of Inland Revenue of rejecting the ferry boat or landing stages, or either of them, should any of them be

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deemed unsuitable for the service or unsafe to the public or inadequate to meet the public wants. The right is also reserved to the Governor in Council to modify the maximum tariff, should it be found expedient in the public interest to do so; and the Governor in Council may declare the lease forfeited and void whenever it shall be satisfactorily shown that the lessee fails to comply with the conditions thereof.

Tenth.

A notice of the rates of fares and tolls to be charged for ferriage shall be put up in a conspicuous place near the ferry landing on both sides, and also on board the ferry boat employed. *Vide Canada Gazette, Vol XVIII, p. 1330.*

REGULATIONS for a ferry across the St. John River, between the ferry landing at St. Basil church, in the County of Madawaska, in the Province of New Brunswick, and a point immediately opposite, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America, approved of by Order of His Excellency in Council of the 2nd January, 1885.

1st.—Landing Stages.

Suitable approaches or wharves, serviceable at all stages of the water in the river, must be constructed on both sides, subject to the approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.

2nd.—Ferry Boat.

The lessee shall provide and maintain a vessel not less than 35 feet keel and 9½ feet beam, propelled either by steam, horse-power or by oars, suitable for the conveyance of passengers, horses, cattle and all ordinary vehicles with safety and reasonable despatch, and such vessel shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue.

3rd.—Number of Trips.

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

4th.—Tariff.

	Cts.
For a two-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each	
way.....	50

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For a one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, each way.....	30
For one horse, each way.....	25
For each additional horse, the property of the same party.....	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	25
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party, each way.....	10
For each head of swine or sheep.....	10
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same party.....	5
For each passenger (with baggage not exceeding 50 lbs.).....	15
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above) under 100 lbs.....	5
For lots of freight weighing over 100 and under 1,000 lbs., per 100 lbs.....	5
For lots of freight weighing over 1,000 lbs.....	3

Fifth.

The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the approaches shall be fully constructed on or before the first day of May, 1885.

Sixth.

The lease shall be granted for a period of five years, from the first day of May, 1885.

Seventh.

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

Eighth.

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

Ninth.

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

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1370.

Inland Revenue.

By Order in Council of Monday, 23rd March, 1885, the Town of Galt, in the Province of Ontario, was constituted a port of entry at which Raw or Leaf Tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1567.

By Order in Council of Monday, 20th day of April, 1885, Granville or Coal Harbor, in the Province of British Columbia, was added to the list of places for which Excise Licenses may be granted in the said Province.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1687.

REGULATIONS for ferry across the River Restigouche, between the Mission Point, in the Province of Quebec, and Campbellton, in the Province of New Brunswick.

Approved by Order in Council of 20th August, 1884.

1st.—Limits.

The limits of the ferry shall extend to a distance of three miles above and below the wharf at the village of Campbellton, in New Brunswick, and to a similar distance above and below the usual ferry landing at Mission Point, in the Province of Quebec.

2nd.—Landing Stages.

The landing stages or approaches are to be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue.

3rd.—Ferry Boat.

The lessee shall place on the ferry and maintain during the period of the lease a suitable vessel propelled by steam. Such vessel shall be of sufficient size for the safe conveyance of passengers, and shall be subject to the approval of the Department of Inland Revenue, and the lessee must obtain therefor and produce when required a certificate of fitness, safety and sufficiency from the Dominion Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

4th.—Number of Trips.

During the season of navigation the ferry boat shall commence running daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock a.m., and shall continue to cross from each side every hour thereafter until 8 o'clock p.m.

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5th.—Tariff of Charges.

The maximum charges for ferrying shall be as follows:—

	Cents.
For a two-horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way.....	40
For a one-horse cart or conveyance, with driver, each way	30
For one horse, each way.....	10
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	10
For each head of sheep or swine, each way.....	5
For a passenger.....	5
For every 100 lbs. of freight.....	3

Sixth.

The ferry boat shall be placed on the route fully completed and equipped, and the landing stages shall be fully constructed on or before the 1st May, 1885.

Seventh.

The lease will be granted for a period of five years from the first day of May, 1885.

Eighth.

The lessee will be required to give two sureties satisfactory to the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall be held jointly and severally with the principal in the sum of \$2,000 for the full compliance of the lessee with the terms of the lease.

Ninth.

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

Tenth.

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

Inland Revenue.

Eleventh.

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

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1691.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1885, the following tariff was substituted in lieu of the tariff adopted by the Order in Council of the 24th August, 1884, establishing regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Niagara River, between Fort Erie, in the Province of Ontario, and Buffalo, in the United States:—

Schedule of Charges—Fort Erie Ferry.

	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, for pleasure.....	15
For each additional passenger.....	5
For two-horse vehicle and driver, for pleasure.....	25
For each additional passenger.....	5
For double teams loaded, 2 tons and under, each way	40
For double teams loaded, over 2 tons and under 2½	50
tons, each way.....	60
For double teams loaded, over 2½ tons and under 3	70
tons, each way.....	25
Single teams, other than pleasure, each way.....	10
For vehicle without horse attached, each way.....	3
For sheep and swine, each, each way.....	2
For sheep and swine, in droves over 5, each way.....	5
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,	
Amended by O. C. of to be used by members of the same	
the 5th June, 1885. family, and not otherwise transfer-	
able, each.....	2½

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 2087.

By Order in Council of Friday, the 5th day of June, 1885, the last clause of the tariff for the Buffalo and Fort Erie ferry, adopted by Order in

Inland Revenue, &c.

Council of the 17th March last, was cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, viz.:

“Single fare tickets, ten for twenty-five cents, to be sold to persons crossing every day or every other day.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 2088.

Interior.

By a proclamation, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of April, 1884, all the lands comprised within the limits of the City of Regina were set apart from the Registration District of Regina and erected into a separate Registration District, to be known as the Registration District of Regina.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII., p. 1875.

By Order in Council of Monday, the 6th day of October, 1884, and under the authority of sub-clause (g) of section 81 of The Dominion Lands Act, 1883, no sheep is to be allowed to graze in that section of the North-West Territories bounded as follows:—On the south by the International Boundary line, on the west by the summit of the Rocky Mountains; on the north by the High River and its North Forks to the Bow River, thence along the Bow River to the eastern boundary of the Provisional District of Alberta, and on the east by the said eastern boundary.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 633.

By order of the Minister of the Interior, dated Ottawa, 3rd December, 1884, there were withdrawn from sale and settlement, and reserved for school purposes, under the provisions of sub-section 2 of section 22 of the Dominion Lands Act, 1879, the following lands in the Province of Manitoba, in lieu of school lands found settled upon previous to survey, viz. :—

- Tp. 1, Range 2, East :
Leg. Sub. 9 of Sec. 30.
- Tp. 11, Range 8, W. of 1st Meridian :
Section 27.
- Tp. 7, Range 25, W. of 1st Meridian :
W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20.
N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec. 16.
- Tp. 1, Range 18, W. of 1st Meridian :
N. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 18.
- Tp. 4, Range 2, W. of 1st Meridian :
Section 32.
- Tp. 20, Range 29, W. of 4th Meridian :
W. $\frac{1}{2}$ Sec. 20.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 966.

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By Order in Council of Monday, the 20th day of April, 1885, and under the provisions of the 4th sub-section of the 11th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada held in the 47th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 6, and intituled "An Act respecting the Vancouver Island Railway, the Esquimalt Graving Dock and certain Railway Lands of the Province of British Columbia granted to the Dominion," the following Regulations for the survey, administration and disposal of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia were approved and adopted:—

Preliminary—Interpretation.

1. These Regulations shall apply exclusively to the public lands of the Dominion, within what is known as the Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia,—which lands shall be styled and known as *Dominion Lands*; and the following terms and expressions therein shall be held to have the meaning hereinafter assigned to them, unless such meaning be repugnant to the subject or inconsistent with the context; that is to say:—

(2.) The term *Minister of the Interior* means the Minister of the Interior of Canada;

(3.) The term *Surveyor-General* means the officer of the Department of the Interior bearing that designation, or the chief clerk performing his duties for the time being;

(4.) The term *Agent or Officer* means any person or officer employed in connection with the administration and management, sale or settlement of Dominion lands; and the term *Local Agent* means the agent for Dominion lands employed as aforesaid, with respect to the lands in question; and the term *Land Office* means the office of any such agent;

(5.) The term *Dominion Land Surveyor* means a surveyor duly authorized under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, to survey Dominion lands;

(6.) The term *Crown Timber Agent* means the local officer appointed to collect dues and to perform such other duties as may be assigned to such officer, in respect to the timber on Dominion lands;

(7.) The term *Clause* means a section of these Regulations distinguished by a separate number; and the term *Sub-Clause* means a sub-division of any clause distinguished by a separate number or letter, in smaller type.

(8.) The term *Canada Gazette* means the official Gazette of the Government, published at Ottawa;

(9.) The term *British Columbia Gazette* means the official Gazette of the Government of British Columbia, published at Victoria.

Department of the Interior.

2. The Department of the Minister of the Interior shall be charged with the administration and management of the Dominion lands;

(2.) Such administration and management shall be effected through a branch of the said Department, to be known and designated as "*The Dominion Lands Office.*"

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(3.) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to be styled "The Commissioner of Dominion Lands" and an officer to be styled "The Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies," and such officers shall respectively have the powers, not inconsistent with the provisions of these Regulations, and perform the duties that may be, from time to time, conferred upon and assigned to them by Order of the Governor in Council; the Governor in Council may also establish a "Dominion Lands Board" to investigate and settle all disputed questions arising out of the duties imposed upon the Commissioner of Dominion Lands and the Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, and all matters connected with the administration of the Dominion lands system in the Province of British Columbia; and such Dominion Lands Board shall be composed of such persons, and shall have such powers and authority, not inconsistent with these Regulations, and shall perform such duties as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by Order of the Governor in Council.

(4.) Copies of any records, documents, plans, books, or papers belonging to or deposited in the Dominion Lands Office, attested under the signature of the Minister of the Interior or of the Surveyor-General, or any chief clerk or officer authorized thereto, and of plans or documents in any Dominion lands or surveys office in the Province of British Columbia, attested under the signature of the agent or inspector of surveys, or other officer in charge of such office, shall be competent evidence in all cases in which the original records, documents, books, plans or papers would be evidence; and lithographed or other copies of maps or plans purporting to be issued or published by the "*Dominion Lands Office*" of the Department of the Interior, and to have a lithographed or copied signature of the Minister of the Interior or of the Surveyor-General thereto attached, shall be received in all courts and proceedings as *prima facie* evidence of the originals and of the contents thereof.

(5.) No person employed in or under the Department of the Interior, including the Geological Survey Branch thereof, shall purchase or take security upon any Dominion or other lands except under authority of an Order in Council, or act as agent of any other person in such behalf; nor shall any person so employed disclose to any person, except his superior officer, any discovery made by him or by any other officer of the Department of the Interior, nor any other information in his possession in relation to Dominion lands, until such discovery or information has been reported to the Minister of the Interior, and his permission for such disclosure has been obtained.

Dominion Lands—Townships.

3. The Dominion lands in British Columbia shall be laid off, so far as practicable, in quadrilateral townships, each containing thirty-six sections of as nearly one mile square as the convergence of meridians permits.

(2.) The sections shall be bounded and numbered as shown by the following diagram:—

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N						
	31	32	33	34	35	36
	30	29	28	27	26	25
	19	20	21	22	23	24
W	18	17	16	15	14	13
	7	8	9	10	11	12
	6	5	4	3	2	1
S						

4. The lines bounding townships on the east and west sides shall be meridians; and those on the north and south sides shall be chords to parallels of latitude.

5. Each section shall be divided into quarter sections of one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, subject to the provisions hereinafter made.

6. In the survey of a township, the deficiency or surplus resulting from convergence of meridians shall be allowed in the range of quarter sections adjoining the west boundary of the township, and the north and south error in closing on the correction lines from the north or south shall be allowed in the ranges of quarter sections adjoining, and north or south respectively of the said correction lines: Provided, that such deficiency or surplus, and such north and south error, or either of them, may, by the Governor in Council, be ordered to be equally distributed among all the quarter sections involved.

7. The dimensions and area of irregular quarter sections shall, in all cases, be returned by the surveyor at their actual measurements and contents.

8. To facilitate the description for letters patent of less than a quarter section, every section shall be supposed to be divided into quarter quarter sections, or forty acres, and such quarter quarter sections shall be numbered as shown in the following diagram, which is intended to show such sub-divisions of a section, which shall be styled legal sub-divisions:—

N.				
	13	14	15	16
W.	12	11	10	9
	5	6	7	8
	4	3	2	1
S.				

(2.) The area of any legal sub-division, as above set forth, shall, in letters patent, be held to be more or less, and shall in each case be represented by the exact quantity as given to such sub-division in the original survey.

Ordinary Sale of Lands.

9. Dominion lands, as the surveys thereof are duly made and confirmed, shall, except as otherwise hereinafter provided, be open for homesteading and purchase at such prices and on such terms and conditions as

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may be fixed from time to time by the Governor in Council: Provided, that no purchase shall be permitted at a less price than two dollars and fifty cents per acre: Provided also, that except in special cases where otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council, no sale to one person shall exceed a section, or six hundred and forty acres.

And provided also, that whenever so ordered by the Minister, such unoccupied lands as may be deemed by him expedient, from time to time, may be withdrawn from ordinary sale and settlement, and sold at public auction to the highest bidder—an upset price being fixed for the same:

(2.) Provided further, that any legal sub-division or other portion of Dominion lands which may be deemed by the Minister of the Interior of special value, may be reserved from ordinary sale and be disposed of in such manner and on such terms and conditions as may be fixed by the Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of the Interior.

Town Plots, &c.

10. The Minister of the Interior shall have power to withdraw from sale or homestead entry any tract or tracts of land, and to lay the same out into town or village lots, the lots so laid out to be sold, either by private sale and for such price as he may see fit, or at public auction, an upset price being fixed for the same.

11. The Governor in Council may set apart and appropriate such Dominion lands as he may deem expedient, for the sites of market places, gaols, court houses, places of public worship, burying grounds, schools, benevolent institutions, squares, and for other like public purposes, and at any time before the issue of letters patent therefor may alter or revoke such appropriation, as he deems expedient; and he may make free grants for the purposes aforesaid of the lands so appropriated—the trusts and uses to which they are to be subject being expressed in the letters patent.

12. The provisions of clauses numbered thirteen to twenty-four of these Regulations, both inclusive, shall not apply to lands settled upon after the first day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

(Sections 13 to 24, inclusive, omitted.)

Grazing Lands.

25. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, grant leases of unoccupied Dominion lands for grazing purposes to any person or persons, for such term of years and at such rent, in each case as may be deemed expedient; and every such lease shall contain a condition by which the Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of the Interior, at any time during the term of the lease, to give the lessee notice of cancellation thereof; and at the end of two years from the service of such notice such lease shall cease and determine.

Mining and Mining Lands.

26. Lands containing coal or other minerals, whether in surveyed or unsurveyed territory, shall not be subject to the provisions of these Regulations respecting sale or homestead entry, but shall be disposed of in such

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manner and on such terms and conditions as may, from time to time, be fixed by the Governor in Council by Regulations to be made in that behalf.

27. It is hereby declared that no grant from the Crown of lands in freehold, or for any less estate, has operated or will operate as a conveyance of the minerals therein, unless the same are expressly conveyed in such grant.

Water.

28. Every person lawfully entitled to hold land under these Regulations, and lawfully occupying and *bonâ fide* cultivating lands, may record and divert so much and no more of any unrecorded and unappropriated water of the Dominion from the natural channel of any stream, lake or river of the Dominion passing through such land, for agricultural, mining or other purposes, as may be reasonably necessary for such purposes, upon obtaining the written authority of the local agent of the district to that effect, and a record of the same shall be made with him, after due notice as herein mentioned, specifying the name of the applicant, the quantity sought to be diverted, the place of diversion, the object thereof, and all other particulars as such local agent may require. For every such record the local agent shall charge a fee of two dollars: and no such person shall have any exclusive right to the use of such water, whether the same flow naturally or otherwise through or over his land, until such record shall have been made and such fee paid.

29. One month previous to such authority, as aforesaid, being given, the applicant shall post up in a conspicuous place, on each person's lands to be affected by the proposed diversion of any stream, lake or river, and on the district court house, notices in writing, stating his intention to apply for authority to take and convey and divert such water (as the case may be), specifying all particulars relating thereto, including direction, quantity, purpose and term.

30. The owner of any water privilege acquired under these Regulations by record shall have no exclusive right to the water privilege so recorded until he shall have constructed a ditch, flume or other conduit for conveying the water to the place where it is intended to be used; and in case any such conduit shall not be of sufficient capacity to carry the quantity of water so recorded, then the exclusive right of such owner shall be limited, notwithstanding such record, to the quantity which such conduit may be capable of carrying, until such conduit shall be enlarged so as to be capable of carrying the quantity of water so recorded.

31. Priority of right to any water privilege shall, in case of dispute, depend upon priority of record.

32. The right of entry on and through lands acquired by others under these Regulations for carrying water for any lawful purpose upon, over or under such land, may be claimed and taken by the owner of any such privilege acquired under these regulations,—he (previous to entry) paying or securing payment of compensation as aforesaid for the waste or damage so occasioned to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such entry or carrying of water

33. In case of dispute, such compensation or any other question connected with such water privilege, entry or carrying, may be ascertained

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and assessed by the local agent of the district, or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, in a summary manner.

34. Water privileges for mining or other purposes, not otherwise lawfully appropriated, may be claimed, and the said water may be taken upon, under or over any Dominion lands, or lands the right to which shall be acquired under these Regulations, by obtaining a grant or license from the local agent of the district,—and, previous to taking the same, paying reasonable compensation for waste or damage to the person whose land may be wasted or damaged by such water privilege, or carriage of water; and in the event of dispute as to the amount of compensation, the same may be ascertained as in the last preceding section is mentioned.

35. In either of the cases referred to in the last two preceding sections the local agent or person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose shall have all the powers of a County Court Judge in the Province of British Columbia, in awarding costs; and the certificate of the agent or other person appointed as aforesaid, of the amount of compensation ascertained and assessed under the last two preceding sections, and of costs awarded, shall have the effect of an award, and may be made a Rule of the Supreme Court of British Columbia and enforced accordingly.

36. Any owner of any ditch, flume or other conduit or water privilege acquired by record or otherwise under these Regulations who shall wilfully waste any quantity of water, by diverting any more of it from its natural course, through any ditch or otherwise, than the quantity actually required by him for irrigation or any other purpose for which he is entitled to use such water, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each such offence, to be recovered before a Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate, local agent or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, in a summary manner, and in default of payment, by distress, or by imprisonment for any period not exceeding six months; and no owner of any first record to any water privilege shall have any right to interfere with or prevent the construction of any dams, breakwaters or other improvements made or hereafter to be made for the purpose of saving or economizing the water of any creek, lake or water course of any kind: Provided, that the construction or use of such dam or breakwater does not nor will divert such water from its proper channel at the point or place where such owner takes the water used by him into his ditch or channel: Provided also, that the construction and use of such dam or breakwater shall not injure the source from which such water is taken, or the property of any party or parties, by backing water, flooding or otherwise: Provided also, that all disputes arising upon any matter or thing in this clause contained shall be decided in a summary manner before any Justice of the Peace, Stipendiary Magistrate, local agent or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, who shall have full power to make such decision as shall seem to him just and equitable.

37. The proprietors or occupiers of any lands subject to irrigation may, with the consent in writing of the local agent or other person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose, by means of flumes, ditches, drains or other conduit, through the adjacent Dominion lands or

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land, the right to which shall be acquired under these Regulations, run their surplus and waste water into any creek, gulch or channel : Provided further, that when such power is exercised by either of the above officers, any Commissioners or other officers acting under the drainage, dyking and irrigation Acts of British Columbia for the time being in force, shall not be at liberty to interfere with the power so exercised. The provisions of this clause shall, except as to the lands which, for the time being, shall be Dominion lands, be subject to the provisions of the law for the time being in force respecting compensation for entry upon occupied lands for carrying water through or over them.

38. In measuring water in any ditch or sluice the following rules shall be observed : The water taken into a ditch or sluice shall be measured at the ditch or sluice head ; no water shall be taken into a ditch or sluice except in a trough placed horizontally at the place at which the water enters it ; one inch of water shall mean half the quantity that will pass through an orifice two inches high by one wide, with a constant head of seven inches above the upper side of the orifice.

Timber Licenses.

39. The enactments and provisions in the twenty-six next following clauses shall be limited in their effect to the Dominion lands in the Railway Belt in British Columbia, lying west of the 120° of longitude west of Greenwich ; and in regard to the timbered lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying east of the said 120° of longitude west of Greenwich, the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, and the Regulations thereunder made from time to time by the Governor in Council, shall apply :

(a) The word "timber" shall mean all wood and the products thereof.

40. It shall be unlawful for any person, without a license in that behalf, to be granted as hereinafter mentioned, to cut, fell or carry away any trees or timber upon or from any of the Dominion lands, unless such lands are rightfully held by homestead entry under the provisions of these Regulations.

41. Every person who shall violate the provisions of the preceding section shall, for each offence, be liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in a summary manner, upon the complaint of any person, before any Stipendiary Magistrate or two Justices of the Peace, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days

42. Any person desirous of cutting or felling and carrying away trees or timber from Dominion lands may obtain a license to that effect upon complying with the following provisions :—

(a) He shall apply in writing to the Minister of the Interior for a license, and shall also, if the land intended to be covered by such license be not included in any surveyed township, stake out the land sought for, by placing at each angle or corner of the land a stake or post at least four inches square, and standing not less than four feet above the surface of the ground ; and upon each post he shall inscribe his name, and the angle

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represented thereby thus:—"A. B's, N. E. corner" (meaning north-east corner), or as the case may be: except such posts are so planted before the notice referred to in the next succeeding section is given, all the proceedings taken by the applicant shall be void; and with his application he shall forward to the Minister of the Interior a map or sketch of the land so staked out, specifying metes and bounds, and showing thereon the best information in his power respecting the same, but if the land has already been included in any general survey, then the official number of the section or sections or part thereof applied for shall be given.

(b) He shall, after making the application for the license, publish, for a period of thirty days, in the *British Columbia Gazette*, and in any newspaper circulating in the district in which the lands lie, notice of his application for a timber license, and shall in such notice give the best description of the land applied for, specifying metes and bounds, and such further particulars, if any, as may be required by the Minister of the Interior.

43. In the event of any adverse claim being filed with the Minister of the Interior, he may hear and decide upon the same.

44. Timber licenses shall be granted for such area and such length of time as may, from time to time, be determined by the Governor in Council: no person shall be entitled to more than one license at the same time: the licensee shall pay to the Minister of the Interior, for the use of Her Majesty, annually, during the currency of the license, the sum of fifty dollars therefor,—the first payment to be made upon the granting of the license, and subsequent payments thereafter annually on a day to be named in the license, and in default of payment of any such sum within thirty days after the same should have been paid, the license shall be void.

45. No timber license shall be granted in respect of lands forming the site of any Indian settlement or reserve, and the Minister of the Interior may refuse to grant a license in respect of any particular land, if, in his opinion, it is deemed expedient in the public interest so to do.

46. The license may be in the form M, set forth in the schedule to these Regulations.

47. Every licensee shall keep an account in writing of the number of trees felled by him upon the land embraced within his license, and shall, at the expiration of every three months during the currency of his license, make and furnish to the Minister of the Interior a statement in writing, verified by declaration to be made before a Justice of the Peace, showing the number of trees so felled, and shall then forthwith pay to the Crown Timber Agent, for the use of Her Majesty, in respect of each tree felled, the sum of thirty cents, except for such trees as are hereinafter excepted.

48. The licensee shall, if required, produce to the Crown Timber Agent the original account of trees and timber cut, felled or removed upon or from the land included within his license.

49. If the licensee shall not keep an account in writing of the number of trees felled under the license, or shall not render to the Crown Timber Agent the statement in writing aforesaid, or shall wilfully make a false statement, he shall be liable to a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered as aforesaid, and in default of payment, imprisonment not

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exceeding sixty days; and in case of conviction the license held by him may be cancelled by the Minister of the Interior.

50. The preceding section of these Regulations shall not be construed so as to inflict penalties upon miners engaged in prospecting or mining; or upon travellers; or upon persons engaged in merely scientific pursuits or exploring; or upon farmers cutting timber for purposes connected with their farms; or upon persons cutting cordwood for fuel for their own use, or for school purposes.

51. In reckoning the number of trees felled, there shall not be included small timber used for skids, levers, rafting stuff or the like, and no dues shall be payable in respect of such small timber.

52. If any person, without authority, or otherwise than is expressly permitted by these Regulations, cuts or employs, or induces any other person to cut or assist in cutting any timber on any of the Dominion lands, or removes or carries away any merchantable timber so cut from any Dominion lands, he shall not acquire any right to the timber so cut, or any claim to any remuneration for cutting, preparing the same for market, or conveying the same to or towards market; and any timber so cut may be seized by the Crown Timber Agent, or other officer or agent of the Minister of the Interior, and shall be sold for the benefit of the Crown; and all horses, oxen, mules and live stock, or any or either of them, and the machinery, plant and material found upon any of the Dominion lands whereon timber shall have been cut without lawful authority, shall be liable to forfeiture, and may be seized by the officer aforesaid, and may be sold for the benefit of the Crown.

(a.) If any timber shall be removed or be caused to be removed by any person from Dominion lands, such person shall, in addition to the loss of his labor and disbursements, forfeit a sum of three dollars for each tree (rafting stuff excepted) which he shall remove or cause to be removed from such land,—which sum shall be recovered with costs in the name of the Minister of the Interior, in any court having jurisdiction in civil matters, to the amount of the penalty:

(b.) In any proceedings under this section it shall be incumbent upon the party charged to prove his authority to cut.

53. Where timber has been cut without such authority or permission, as aforesaid, on Dominion lands, and has been made up with other timber into a crib, dram or raft, or has been in any other manner mixed up with other timber, the whole of the timber so mixed up shall be held to have been cut without authority on public lands, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture by the Crown Timber Agent, or other officer or agent of the Minister of the Interior on behalf of the Crown.

54. The officer making the seizure may, in the name of the Crown, call in any assistance necessary for securing and protecting the timber seized.

55. All timber, animals or things seized under these Regulations shall be deemed to be condemned, unless the person from whom they were seized, or the owner thereof, shall, within one month from the day of the seizure, give notice in writing to the nearest Crown Timber Agent that he claims, or intends to claim the same; failing such notice, the agent aforesaid shall report the circumstances to the Minister of the Interior, who may order

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the sale of the said timber by the said agent at such time and in such manner as he may think fit.

56. In all cases where the notice referred to in the last preceding section has been given, any Supreme Court judge may, upon petition, in a summary way, try and determine such seizures, and may order the delivery of the timber to the alleged owner, upon his giving security, by bond, with two good and sufficient sureties, to pay double the value, in case of condemnation :

(a.) Such bond shall be taken, in the name of the Minister of the Interior, to Her Majesty's use, and shall be delivered up to and kept by the said Minister of the Interior :

(b.) If any timber, animal or thing in respect of which a bond has been given is condemned, the value thereof shall be forthwith paid to the Minister of the Interior and the bond cancelled; otherwise the penalty shall be enforced and recovered.

57. Every person availing himself of any false statement or oath to evade the payment of any moneys payable under these Regulations, in respect of timber, shall forfeit the timber in respect of which payment of such moneys is attempted to be evaded.

58. The Minister of the Interior may, from time to time, define timber districts and may appoint a Crown Timber Agent for each district.

59. No logs cut under any license granted under the provisions of these Regulations shall be sawn or otherwise manufactured into lumber or other material until the logs shall have been scaled and measured by the Crown Timber Agent of the district, and the sums and timber dues prescribed by these Regulations duly paid thereon.

60. All logs shall be scaled and measured by the Crown Timber Agent or person appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose in the district in which such logs have been cut.

61. On the scaling and measurement of sawlogs the person making the same shall make out a bill, stating therein the number of logs, the number of feet, board measure, contained in such logs, and the name of the owner; and the Crown Timber Agent shall enter in the books of his office a copy of such bill: another copy of the bill shall be made out and delivered to the owner or his agent, with a certificate thereto attached that it is a true and correct bill,—which bill so certified shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of timber dues to be paid in respect of such logs, be presumptive evidence of the facts therein contained and of the correctness of such scaling or measurement.

62. The scale and rule by which the quantity of logs shall be determined is the rule laid down and prescribed in Scribner's Lumber and Log Book, as copyrighted in 1882, by George W. Fisher, of Rochester, New York.

63. There shall be payable and paid by the licensee to the Minister of the Interior, to and for the use of Her Majesty, the sum of seventy-five cents, for each and every one thousand feet of board measure contained in such logs, and until the same shall be paid the logs shall not be removed from the land where they were cut; and a lien for such timber dues shall attach to the logs until the dues are paid, and as soon as the logs are

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scaled and measured and until the payment of the dues, the Crown Timber Agent may take and hold possession of the logs.

64 In scaling or measuring logs such allowance for hollow or crooked, or otherwise defective logs, shall be made as would make them equal to good, sound, straight and merchantable logs.

65. The Minister of the Interior may cancel any timber license granted under the provisions of these Regulations if, in his opinion, the licensee shall not, within the time prescribed by his license, continuously proceed to cut and manufacture the timber within the limits of his license.

Slides, &c.

66. No sale or grant of any Dominion lands shall give or convey any right or title to any slide, dam, pier or boom, or other work previously constructed on such land, or any stream passing through or along it, for the purpose of facilitating the descent of timber or saw logs, unless it be expressly mentioned in the letters patent or other documents establishing such sale or grant, that such slide, dam, pier or boom, or other work, is intended to be thereby sold or granted :

(2.) The free use of slides, dams, piers, booms or other work on streams, to facilitate the descent of lumber and saw logs, and the right of access thereto for the purpose of using the same and keeping them in repair, shall not in any way be interrupted or obstructed by, or in virtue of any sale or grant of Dominion lands made subsequent to the construction of such works.

67. The free use, for the floating of saw logs or other timber, of all streams and lakes, that may be necessary for the descent thereof from Dominion lands, and the right of access to such streams and lakes, and of passing and re-passing on or along the land on either side, and wherever necessary for such use thereof, and over all existing or necessary portage roads past any rapids or falls, or connecting such streams or lakes, and over such roads, as, owing to natural obstacles, may be necessary for taking out timber from Dominion lands, and the right of constructing slides where necessary, shall continue uninterrupted, and shall not be affected or obstructed by or in virtue of any sale or grant of such lands.

Patents.

68. A Deputy Governor may be appointed by the Governor General, who shall have the power, in the absence of or under instructions of the Governor General, to sign letters patent of Dominion lands ; and the signature of such Deputy Governor to such patents shall have the same force and virtue as if such patents were signed by the Governor General :

(2.) Every patent for land shall be prepared in the Department of the Interior, and shall be signed by the Minister of the Interior or his deputy, or by some other person thereunto specially authorized by order of the Governor General in Council, and when so signed shall be registered by an officer specially appointed for that purpose by the Registrar-General, and then transmitted to the Secretary of State of Canada, by whom or by the Under Secretary of State the same shall be countersigned, and the great seal of Canada thereto caused to be affixed : Provided that every patent

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for land shall be signed by the Governor or Deputy Governor, as hereinbefore provided.

69. Whenever, through error in survey or in the books or plans of a Dominion lands office, any grant of land is found to be deficient, the Minister of the Interior may order a free grant, equal in value, at the time such land was granted or sold, to the ascertained deficiency; or he may order the purchase money of so much land as is deficient, with interest thereon at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time of the purchase thereof, to be paid back to the purchaser: but no claim respecting any such deficiency shall be entertained unless it be made within five years from the date of the patent, nor unless the deficiency is equal to one-tenth of the whole quantity described in the patent as being contained in the lot or parcel of land granted.

70. Whenever a patent has been issued to or in the name of a wrong party, or contains any clerical error, misnomer or wrong or defective description of the land thereby intended to be granted, or there is in such patent an omission of the conditions of the grant, the Minister of the Interior may (there being no adverse claim) direct the defective patent to be cancelled and a correct one to be issued in its stead—which corrected patent shall relate back to the date of the one so cancelled and have the same effect as if issued at the date of such cancelled patent.

71. In all cases in which, through error, grants or letters patent have issued for the same land, inconsistent with each other, and in all cases of sales or appropriations of the same land inconsistent with each other, the Minister of the Interior may order a new grant to the person thereby deprived, of land of equal value to that of the original grant, at the time the same was granted,—or may, in case of sale cause repayment to be made of the purchase money with interest, or when the land has passed from the original purchaser, or has been improved before the discovery of the error, or when the original grant was a free grant, the Minister of the Interior may assign land, or grant such amount of scrip for the purchase of Dominion lands as to him may seem just and equitable under the circumstances; but no claim under this clause shall be entertained unless it is preferred within one year after the discovery of the error.

72. In all cases wherein patents, leases or other instruments respecting lands have issued through fraud, or in error or improvidence, any court having competent jurisdiction in cases respecting real property in the Province or place where such lands are situate, may, upon action, bill or plaint respecting such land, and upon hearing of the parties interested, or upon default of the said parties, after such notice of proceedings as the said court shall order, decree such patent, lease or other instrument to be void; and upon the registry of such decree in the office of the Registrar-General of Canada, such patent, lease or other instrument shall be void.

73. When any settler, purchaser or other person refuses or neglects to deliver up possession of any land after forfeiture of the same under the provisions of these Regulations, or whenever any person is wrongfully in possession of Dominion land, or refuses to vacate or abandon possession of the same, the Minister of the Interior may apply to a judge of any court having competent jurisdiction in cases respecting real property in the Province or

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place in which the land is situate, for an order in the form of a writ of ejectment or of *habere facias possessionem*; and the said judge, upon proof to his satisfaction that such land was so forfeited, and should properly revert to the Crown, or is wrongfully in possession of such person, shall grant an order upon the settler or person or persons in possession, to deliver up to the Minister of the Interior or to the person by him authorized to receive such possession; and such order shall have the same force as a writ of *habere facias possessionem*, and the sheriff shall execute the same as he would execute the said writ in an action of ejectment or a petitory action.

Assignments.

74. The Minister of the Interior shall cause to be kept in his Department books for registering, at the option of the parties interested, assignments of any right to Dominion lands which is assignable under these Regulations, upon proof to his satisfaction that such assignment is in conformity with these Regulations; and every assignment so registered shall be valid against any other assignment unregistered or subsequently registered; but any assignment to be registered must be unconditional, and all conditions on which the right depends must have been performed or dispensed with by the Minister of the Interior before the assignment is registered.

75. On any application for a patent by the legal representative of a person who died entitled, or who had made entry, and but for each death might have become entitled to such patent, the Minister of the Interior may receive proof of the facts in such manner as he may see fit to require, and upon being satisfied that the claim has been justly established, may allow the same, and cause a patent to be issued accordingly.

Township Plans and Patent Lists.

76. The Minister of the Interior shall transmit to the Registrar-General of British Columbia, or his proper deputy or deputies, as early as possible in each year, a certified copy of the map of each township in such county, district or division, surveyed in the year next preceding, together with a certified list of the lands in such county, district or division, patented during such year.

General Provisions.

77. The following powers are hereby delegated to the Governor in Council, to be exercised from time to time, by special Orders in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior:—

(a.) To withdraw from the operation of these Regulations, subject to existing rights as defined or created under the same, such lands as have been or may be reserved for Indians;

(b.) To encourage works undertaken, with a view of draining and reclaiming swamp lands, by granting to the promoters of such works remuneration in the way of grants of the lands so reclaimed, or of such portions thereof, or any other land, as may be deemed fair and reasonable;

Interior.

(c.) To make such orders as may be deemed necessary from time to time to carry out the provisions of these Regulations, according to their true intent, or to meet any cases which may arise and for which no provision is made in these Regulations; and further to make and declare any regulations which may be considered necessary to give the provisions in this clause contained full effect; and from time to time alter or revoke any order or orders or any regulations made in respect of the said provisions, and make others in their stead:

2. Every order or regulation made by the Governor in Council, in virtue of the provisions of this clause, or of any other clause of these Regulations, shall, unless otherwise specially provided in these Regulations, have force and effect only after the same has been published for four successive weeks in the *Canada Gazette* and *British Columbia Gazette*; and all such orders or regulations shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the Session next after the date thereof.

78. All affidavits, oaths, solemn declarations or affirmations required to be taken or made under these Regulations, except as otherwise herein provided, may be taken before a Registrar of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, or the Judge or Registrar of any County Court, or any Justice of the Peace, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits, or Notary Public, or any Dominion Lands Agent or officer, or any person specially authorized to take such affidavits by these Regulations or by the Minister of the Interior.

79. The Dominion Lands Board, the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, the Inspector of Dominion Lands Agencies, and any Local Agent, and any person specially authorized to that effect by the Governor in Council, shall have power to summon before them or him any person by subpœna issued by them or him, to examine such person under oath and to compel the production of papers and writings before them or him, and such subpœna may be in the form N in the schedule to these Regulations; and, if any person duly summoned neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place specified in the subpœna upon him legally served, or refuses to give evidence or to produce the papers or writings demanded of him, they or he may, by warrant under their or his hands or hand, cause such person so neglecting or refusing, to be taken into custody and to be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol, as for contempt of court, for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

80. In any case where an affidavit or oath is required by these Regulations, a solemn affirmation may be administered to, and made, instead of an oath, by any person who is by law permitted in civil cases to make a solemn affirmation instead of taking an oath.

81. Every receipt or certificate of entry or sale issued by an agent of Dominion lands shall, unless such entry or sale shall have been revoked or cancelled by the Minister of the Interior, entitle the person to whom the same was granted to maintain suits at law or in equity against any wrongdoer or trespasser on the lands to which such receipt or certificate relates, as effectually as he could do under a patent of such land from the Crown.

Interior.

SURVEYS AND SURVEYORS.

Who shall be competent to survey Dominion lands.

82. The Minister of the Interior may, in his discretion, from time to time appoint such fit and properly qualified persons to act as Dominion Land Surveyors in the Province of British Columbia as to him may seem expedient or necessary: whenever it may be deemed expedient, the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, declare that sections 87 to 124 inclusive of the Dominion Lands Act, 1883, or any of them, shall be extended and take effect in the Province of British Columbia, on a day to be appointed in and by such order, and from and after the day so appointed, the said sections 87 to 124 inclusive, or any of them, shall have the same force and effect as if they had been embodied in and formed part of these Regulations.

Tariff of Fees.

83. The Governor in Council may establish a tariff of fees to be charged by the Minister of the Interior for all copies of maps, township plans, field notes and other records, and also for registering assignments; and all fees received under such tariff shall form part of the revenue from Dominion lands.

SCHEDULE.

FORM A.

Application for a Homestead Entry.

I _____, of _____ do hereby apply for a homestead entry, under the provisions of the Regulations for the disposal of Dominion lands within the Railway Belt, in the Province of British Columbia, approved by Order in Council of the 20th April, 1885, for the _____ quarter-section of section number _____ of the _____ township, in the _____ range _____ of the _____ meridian.

FORM B.

Affidavit in support of claim for homestead entry by a person who has *bonâ fide* settled and made improvements upon lands in advance of survey.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (*or affirm, as the case may be*) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that I became resident upon and began to cultivate the said land on the _____ day of _____ 18____, before the same was surveyed; that I have resided upon and cultivated the said land continuously ever since; that there is no person residing or having improvements upon it, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whom-

Interior.

soever: and that I have not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }
to, this day of } (Signature.)
18 , before me. } *Local Agent.*

FORM C.

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

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (*or affirm, as the case may be*) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever; and that I have not heretofore obtained a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }
to, this day of } (Signature.)
18 , before me } *Local Agent.*

FORM D.

Affidavit in support of a claim for homestead entry by a person who has previously obtained and has forfeited his homestead entry, but is permitted by the Minister of the Interior to obtain another homestead entry.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (*or affirm, as the case may be*) that I am over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that I obtained homestead entry on the day of 18 , for the quarter-section of section , township , range , of the meridian, but forfeited the same; that by order of the Minister of the Interior, which I now produce, I have been permitted to make application for and to receive another homestead entry; and that this application is made for my exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of residing upon and cultivating the land applied for, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Subscribed and sworn }
to, this day of } (Signature.)
18 , before me. } *Local Agent.*

Interior.

FORM F.

I certify that I have received from _____ the sum of ten dollars, being the office fee for homestead entry for (*describe the land*), and that the said _____ is, in consequence of such entry and payment, vested with the rights conferred in such cases by the provisions of the "Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885," respecting homestead rights.

Local Agent.

(Place—Date).

 FORM G.

Application for a Homestead Entry by an Agent.

I, A. B., do hereby apply on behalf of _____, for homestead entry under the provisions of the "Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885," for the _____ quarter-section of section number _____ of the _____ township, in the _____ range of the _____ meridian.

 FORM H.

Affidavit by an agent in support of a claim for homestead entry on behalf of a person who has *bonâ fide* settled and made improvements upon land in advance of survey.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (*or affirm, as the case may be*) that _____, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which my application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that the said _____ became resident upon and began to cultivate the said land on the _____ day of _____ 18____, before the same was surveyed; that he has resided upon and cultivated the said land in conformity with the requirements of the homestead provisions of the Dominion Lands Regulations in British Columbia ever since; that there is no other person residing on, or claiming, or having improvements upon it, and that this application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }
to, this _____ day }
of _____ 18____, before me. }

(Signature.)

Local Agent.

Interior.

FORM J.

Affidavit by an agent in support of claim for homestead entry on behalf of a person who has not previously obtained homestead entry.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (*or affirm, as the case may be*) that _____, of _____, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; that to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which the application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing upon the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon, and that the application is made for the exclusive use and benefit of the said _____, with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the said land, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever, and that he has not heretofore obtained an entry for a homestead on Dominion lands.

Subscribed and sworn }
 to, this _____ day } (Signature.)
 of _____, 18____, before me. } *Local Agent.*

FORM K.

Affidavit by an agent in support of a claim for homestead entry on behalf of a person who has previously obtained and has forfeited his homestead entry, but is permitted by the Minister of the Interior to obtain another homestead entry.

I, A. B., do solemnly swear (*or affirm, as the case may be*) that _____, for whom I am acting herein as agent, is over eighteen years of age; and to the best of my knowledge and belief the land in respect of which application is made is of the class open for homestead entry; that there is no person residing on the said land, nor are there any improvements thereon; that he obtained homestead entry on the _____ day of _____, 18____, for the _____ quarter-section of section _____ township _____ range _____ of the _____ meridian, but forfeited the same; that by an order of the Minister of the Interior, which I now produce, he has been permitted to make application for and receive another homestead entry, and that this application is made for his exclusive use and benefit, with the intention of his residing upon and cultivating the land applied for, and not directly or indirectly for the use or benefit of any other person or persons whomsoever.

Subscribed and sworn }
 to, this _____ day } (Signature.)
 of _____, 18____, before me. } *Local Agent.*

Interior.

FORM L.

I certify that _____ who is the holder of a homestead entry for
(describe the land) has complied with the provisions of the law required to
be conformed to, in order to entitle him to receive a patent for such land,
and that I have recommended the issue of such patent.

(Place-Date).

Local Agent.

Countersigned :

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

FORM M.

Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway
Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council,
dated 20th April, 1885.

Timber License.

No.

Term

years.

This is to certify that _____ of _____
in the Province of British Columbia, is hereby, from this date, licensed for
the term of _____ years next ensuing, to enter upon, cut, fell and
remove (except as hereinafter is reserved) timber from all that tract of
Dominion lands situate in the district of _____ and more par-
ticularly described as (*insert description of land*), and containing
_____ acres, more or less, with right of ingress, egress and regress for
agents, servants and workmen, for such purposes, over
any adjacent, vacant and unoccupied Dominion lands.

Subject, nevertheless, to the payment of the annual sum of _____
dollars on the _____ day of _____ in each year of
the said term, and to the payment of all other sums, fees and timber dues
prescribed by the "Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within
the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order
in Council, dated 20th April, 1885," and also subject to all other provisions
of the said Act with respect to timber.

Provided always, that any and all exceptionally large trees that may
be standing or growing on the said tract of land are hereby expressly
reserved to the use of Her Majesty for all time, and the said
hereby expressly forbidden to cut or fell any of such trees.

Dated at

.....

Minister of the Interior.

Interior.

FORM N.

Regulations for the disposal of Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, as approved by Order in Council, dated 20th April, 1885.

To

Greeting :

You are hereby commanded that, all things set aside and ceasing every excuse, you be and appear in your proper person before me the undersigned, at _____ on the day of _____, 18____, by _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, and so on from day to day, to be then and there examined upon oath touching your knowledge of _____

And you are to bring with you and produce all papers and writings in your custody, power or control, in any wise relating to the said matters ; and take notice that if you neglect or refuse to appear at the time or place aforesaid you will be liable to be taken into custody and to be imprisoned in the nearest common gaol, as for contempt of court, for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

Given under my hand and seal, this _____ day of _____ 18____, at _____

(Signature of Officer.)

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1727.

Justice.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 6th May, 1884, the "Act for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of Public Works," as amended by an Act intituled "An Act to amend an Act for the better preservation of the peace in the vicinity of Public Works," excepting sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, was put in force in the following localities, that is to say : all those portions of the Province of British Columbia lying within ten miles on each side of the located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the line itself, as are comprised within a distance of twenty (20) miles, commencing at the Provincial boundary line at the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

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

By a Proclamation, bearing date 27th May, 1884, all the sections of the Public Works Peace Preservation Act, as amended, excepting sections two,

Justice.

three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, were put in force in the following localities, that is to say: all those portions of the Province of Ontario lying within ten miles on each side of a certain supply road which the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have constructed, from the mouth of the River Michipicoten, Lake Superior, to the main line of the said railway, including the main road itself, together with two branches therefrom striking the railway line, also the docks and their surroundings at the mouth of the River Michipicoten.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII., p. 1953.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 2nd June, 1884, all the sections of the Public Works Peace Preservation Act, as amended, excepting sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, were put in force in the following localities, that is to say: all those portions of the Province of British Columbia lying within ten miles on each side of the located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the line itself, as are comprised within a distance of one hundred and thirty miles, commencing at and westward of a point on the said located line twenty miles west of the Provincial boundary line at the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII., p. 1918.

By Order in Council of 29th day of June, 1884, the Order in Council dated 6th July, 1877, requiring all Justices of the Peace and other persons in the North-West Territories and in the District of Keewatin, who have collected or may collect any fines or penalties under the Criminal Laws of Canada, in respect of which no provision to the contrary exists, to pay the amounts to either the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-West Territories or Keewatin, or to one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the North-West Territories, or to the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, was repealed, and, in place thereof, all Justices of the Peace and other persons in the North-West Territories who have collected or may collect any fines or penalties, under the Criminal Laws of Canada, in respect of which no provision to the contrary exists, are required to pay, every quarter, the amounts so collected to the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories, and similarly that all Justices of the Peace and other persons in the District of Keewatin so collecting fines or penalties shall pay the same, every quarter, to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, in his capacity as Lieutenant-Governor of Keewatin, and that, where possible, the parties collecting any money, as aforesaid, shall deposit the same to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada in some chartered Bank, to be named by the said Lieutenant-Governor for the purpose, forwarding the deposit receipts to the Lieutenant-Governor in place of the money—and where such a course is impracticable, they shall forward a Post Office Order for the amount in favor of the said Lieutenant-Governor. And any moneys so

Justice.

received by the said Lieutenant-Governors shall be by them deposited in the Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg, to the credit of the Receiver-General of Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 2.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 8th September, 1884, the Public Works Peace Preservation Act, as amended, excepting sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, were put in force in the following localities, that is to say : all those portions of the Province of British Columbia lying within twenty miles on each side of the located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, including the line itself, as are comprised within a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, commencing at the Provincial boundary line at the summit of the Rocky Mountains.

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

By a Proclamation, bearing date 11th September, 1884, the Public Works Peace Preservation Act, as amended, excepting sections two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, were put in force in the following localities, that is to say : all those portions of the Province of British Columbia, lying within twenty miles on each side of the located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from Savona's Ferry eastwards to a point one hundred and fifty miles distant from and west of the Provincial boundary line at the summit of the Rocky Mountains, including the line itself.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 484.

By an Order in Council, dated 3rd October, 1884, His Excellency the Governor General made the following provisions in regard to the imposition and application of fees, under and conformably to sub-section 6, section 32, of "The Naturalization Act, Canada 1881."

Matter in which fee may be taken.	Amount of fee.	How to be applied.
	\$ cts.	
For taking a declaration whether of alienage or British naturalization	0 40	To the Justice or other official taking declaration.
For administering the oath of allegiance.	0 40	To the Justice, Commissioner, Notary, Stipendiary or other Magistrate administering the oath.
For registration of declaration, with or without the oath of allegiance	1 00	Consolidated Revenue of Canada.
For certified copy of declaration, with or without oath.	1 00	Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 632.

Justice.

By a Proclamation bearing date 11th March, 1885, "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," and the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the thirty-third year of Our reign, chaptered twenty-eight, and intituled "An Act to amend an Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," were declared to be no longer in force within the portion of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and for ten miles on each side thereof between Callander and Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1532.

By a Proclamation bearing date 10th March, 1885, each of the Stipendiary Magistrates in the North-West Territories was designated as a Magistrate or judicial authority, who, in the North-West Territories, shall be the "Court" within the meaning of section four of the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-three, and intituled "An Act respecting Insolvent Banks, Insurance Companies, Loan Companies, Building Societies, and Trading Corporations."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1531.

By Order in Council, dated 17th June, 1885, the following Tariff of Fees to be paid and taken for the services therein mentioned was sanctioned, and the Minister of Justice authorized to make, from time to time, such arrangements as are most convenient for the payment of such of the fees as are payable by the Crown.

SCHEDULE.

CROWN PROSECUTORS.

Crown Prosecutors may, in addition to actual and necessary expenses incurred and paid, be allowed the following fees in full of all services in criminal cases :—

In cases tried before a Stipendiary Magistrate in a summary manner :—		
If undefended		\$ cts.
If defended.....		5 00
In special cases the presiding Magistrate may increase the latter fee to a sum not exceeding.....		10 00
In cases tried before a Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace and a jury:—		
If undefended.....		10 00
If defended.....		20 00
In special cases the presiding Magistrate may increase the fee to any sum not exceeding.....		30 00
In any case of special difficulty and importance, the Minister of Justice may allow such a fee as he deems an adequate compensation for the services rendered.		

Justice.

DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Deputy Sheriffs may be allowed the following fees :—

In Criminal Cases.

	\$	cts.
For summoning jury. Each juror served.....	0	50
For conveying prisoners convicted and sentenced to penitentiary to that institution (exclusive of disbursements) per day absent.....	6	00
Actual and necessary disbursements in taking care of, guarding and conveying such prisoners.		
For superintending execution in capital cases, each.....	20	00
Actual and necessary expenses and disbursements connected with the carrying out of such capital sentences.		
For executing every warrant (to be paid by Government or private party, as may be ordered).....	2	00
For attendance at every Criminal Court; for each day's actual attendance while the Court is engaged in trying criminal cases..	5	00
For levying fines or other moneys by distress warrants. The same percentage on the amounts realized as are allowed in civil matters.		
For mileage :—		
By railway, the actual amount necessarily disbursed.		
In other cases. For every mile necessarily travelled.....	0	20
If the latter fee does not in any case cover the actual and necessary expenditure, a Stipendiary Magistrate may allow such sum as will cover such expenditure.		

In Civil Matters.

	Class A.	Class B.
For receiving, entering, indorsing and returning every summons, writ and other process issued out of a court, and order or other document signed by a Judge requiring service.....	\$0 75	\$0 50
For service of the above (except summons to jury and subpoena) upon each defendant, or party to be served, including affidavit of service.....	0 75	0 50
For service of summons, on each juror, and summons of subpoena on each person named therein	0 50	0 50
For every arrest under warrant, bond required to be taken to the sheriff for securing goods attached, indemnity or other purposes	2 00	2 00
For assignment of replevin bond.....	1 00	1 00
For executing every writ of possession or restitution.....	4 00	2 00
For delivering goods replevied to a plaintiff.....	4 00	2 00
For every search (not being by a party to the cause)	0 50	0 80
For every certificate of search (when required).....	0 50	0 50
For seizing estate or effects under attachment	2 00	1 00

Justice.

	Class A.	Class B-
For notice of sale of goods (including copies).....	0 75	0 50
For notice of sale of lands (including copies).....	1 00	1 00
For every notice of postponement.....	0 50	0 25
For every schedule of goods taken in execution or seized under attachment, including copy for party whose goods are taken or seized (when not exceeding 500 words)....	1 00	1 00
(Every 100 words over 500)	0 20	0 20
For making every affidavit (other than of service) besides fee paid out for oath.....	0 50	0 50
For mileage for every mile necessarily travelled and sworn to, in serving and executing summons, writs and other processes and papers of every description from the place where the same are severally received, or the Sheriff's office (whichever is nearest) to the place of service or execution, as aforesaid, and return.....	0 10	0 10
But when the railway can be and is used, half the above.		
For poundage on executions and attachments in the nature of executions (to include seizure in each case) when the sum realized does not exceed \$400. 5 per cent.		
Do. when the sum realized is over \$400 and does not exceed \$1,000. 2½ per cent.		
Do. when the sum realized is over \$1,000. 1½ per cent.		
Besides such sum as may be actually disbursed for advertising in such case when required by law. And such sums for care and removal of property seized or taken as may be approved (in each case) by a Stipendiary Magistrate.		
For drawing up advertisement when required by law to be published or posted up, including necessary copies.....	1 00	1 00
For bringing up prisoner on attachment or <i>habeas corpus</i> , besides travel, at 20 cents per mile.....	1 50	1 00
For mileage in any case where the hire of means of transportation other than that of railway is necessary, such sum in addition to the ordinary charge for mileage, as a Stipendiary Magistrate may allow.		

Fees attending Court.

In each contested case to be paid by plaintiff in the first place, and to form part of the costs in the cause..... 2 00 1 00

The fees in each instance to be payable in advance by the party at whose instance the service is required to be performed, or an amount approximated by the Deputy Sheriff to be deposited.

The Class A to apply to all matters in which the claim made exceeds \$100; and proceedings by interpleader, replevin, garnishment, or for the recovery of possession of real estate.

The Class B to apply to claims other than mentioned in Class A.

Justice.

CORONERS.

Coroners may be allowed the following fees :—

	\$ cts.
Precept to summon jury.....	0 50
Empanelling a jury.....	1 00
Summons for witness, each.....	0 25
Information, deposition or examination of each witness	0 25
Taking every recognizance.....	0 25
Necessary travel to take an inquest, per mile, each way.....	0 20
Taking inquisition and making return.....	5 00
Every warrant for arrest, if necessary.....	1 00
For <i>post-mortem</i> examination, if actually necessary and actually made... 10 00	10 00

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For sitting with a Stipendiary Magistrate in criminal cases tried before a jury, for each day actually engaged..... 5 00

WITNESSES AND JURORS.

Witnesses and jurors may, in criminal cases and on inquests, be allowed the following fees :—

For every day necessarily absent from residence, in going to, staying at, and returning from trial.....	1 00
For every mile necessarily travelled by other means than railway.....	0 10
When railway used, actual fare paid.	
Professional men, when acting professionally, in addition to mileage as other witnesses, per day	5 00

INTERPRETERS.

Interpreters may, in criminal cases and on inquests, be allowed the same mileage as witnesses, and for each day actually engaged as interpreters..... 2 00

STENOGRAPHERS.

Stenographers, when employed at the instance of a Stipendiary Magistrate, may, in criminal cases, be paid the following fees :—

For first copy of evidence, per folio.....	0 10
For additional copies, when required.....	0 05

If any preliminary investigation before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace is held at the instance of the Crown, the same fees and charges may be allowed as in other cases.

No fee or charge payable by the Crown shall be paid until certified as correct by a Stipendiary Magistrate, and by the Crown prosecutor, if a Crown prosecutor is employed.

Other fees payable under this tariff shall be subject to taxation by a Stipendiary Magistrate.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. VIII, p. 2116.

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AMENDMENTS to the By-laws, Rules and Regulations, approved by Orders in Council, 17th March, 1879, and 5th March, 1880, for the government of Pilots for the District of Bathurst, New Brunswick, approved by His Excellency in Council, 25th April, 1884.

1st. That rule 9 be cancelled.

2nd. That the following addition be made to rule 3 :—“Nevertheless, if any ship or vessel shall come to anchor at the ballast ground or outer loading berth without having been spoken by a pilot, such ship or vessel shall be exempt from inward pilotage so far ; but if requiring to move from the ballast ground to the usual loading ground outside the bar, and wishing the assistance of a pilot, the master, or any one concerned, shall apply to the Pilotage Authority for a pilot, and pay the sum of four dollars for the service. Or, if any such ship or vessel shall require to come into the said harbor of Bathurst above said usual loading ground outside the bar, it shall always be necessary that she shall have on board a pilot, who shall be assigned to the said service by the Pilotage Authority, on the application of the master or any one in command of said vessel, the fee for which service shall be half the usual inward pilotage of one dollar and forty cents per foot. If any ship or vessel shall require to be shifted from any one loading berth to another loading berth inside said harbor, the master, or any one in command, shall apply to Pilotage Authority for the services of a pilot, and shall pay therefor the sum of four dollars.”

3rd. That section 6 be changed by inserting after the words “from sea” the following :—“Or from the usual ballast ground or loading berth outside the bar.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1770.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 25th April, 1884, the Port or District in the Little Bras d'Or Lake, in the Province of Nova Scotia, extending from McKay's Point to Grand Narrows ; and the Port or District in the Little Bras d'Or Lake, in the said Province of Nova Scotia, extending from McKay's Point to the Washabuck River, were designated as Ports to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same shall apply.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1875.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Passed by the Board of Steamboat Inspection at the annual meeting held in Ottawa on the 18th October last, in accordance with the provisions of the Steamboat Inspection Act, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

1. That Engineers holding 1st class certificates previous to the Act of 1882 coming into force shall be considered eligible for renewal of their cer-

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tificates on examination and payment of fee, on proof of good conduct, competency and experience in the knowledge and duties of that station.

2. Referring to section 19 of the Act, with respect to locked safety valves, it is recommended that, except in the case of steam tugs, masters of steamboats be entrusted with the key of the locked safety valves.

3. Rules regulating the number of passengers that may be carried on passenger steamers under the following classification :—

The product of the length multiplied by the breadth of the vessel at water line, divided by the factor of safety.

Classification.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. For ocean steamers the factor of safety shall be..... | 10 |
| 2. For coasting do do | 10 |
| 3. Steamers navigating the great lakes do | 9 |
| 4. Lake coasting, harbor, river, ferry and excursion steamers,
the factor of safety shall be..... | 6 |
| 5. Excursion steamers carrying passengers within the hold
of the vessel, the limit shall be at the discretion of
the Inspector, but in no case shall exceed as many as
can find accommodation. | |

The limit fixed by the foregoing rule shall in no case be exceeded, but may be reduced by the Inspector should he, from the conditions of the vessel or route, or from cause deemed justifiable, consider that it would not be safe to allow so great a number.

4. That all passenger steamers be provided with rudder tillers ready for use in case any of the steering gear gives way.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1878.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

For the government of the wharf at East Bay, in the County of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, with tariff of tolls and dues leviable on merchandise thereat, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 40 Vict., chap. 17, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th May, 1884.

Rule 1.—That no wagon or other vehicle shall drive along the wharf, unless employed in the loading or unloading of vessels, or carting ballast.

Rule 2.—That no person shall ride or drive a horse or horses faster than at a walk on the wharf or pier.

Rule 3.—That no lumber, lath or other material shall be piled in or near the snubbing post in such a manner that a vessel cannot be made fast.

Rule 4.—That masters of vessels, or other persons in charge of vessels, shall make a faithful report of the cargo, as to the quantity and description, to the wharfinger, at his office ; and any master or person in charge of any vessel who neglects to so report, and to pay the tolls and dues (except by

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permission of the wharfinger) shall be liable to have the vessel of which he may be in charge, or of which he is master, seized and detained then or at any future time, until such dues and tolls are paid on the vessel; and the master, owner or person in charge shall also be liable to the penalty provided by law.

Rule 5.—That any master or person in charge of any vessel making a false report of cargo shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars, with or without imprisonment, for each and every false report, and the vessel shall be liable to detention then or at any future time until such dues are paid and satisfied; and if any master or person in charge of any vessel neglects to report her cargo, such vessel, or the owner thereof, shall be liable for the tolls on such cargo at any future time, and the master thereof shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each and every offence. The master or person in charge of any vessel shall report and pay the tolls to the wharfinger, at his office.

Rule 6.—That no persons shall remove any goods, chattels, merchandise or material of any description from the wharf or pier on which the tolls and dues have not been paid, without the permission of the wharfinger.

Rule 7.—That all goods, chattels, merchandise or material of any kind whatever having been landed, piled or placed on the wharf property for shipment, shall be liable to tolls as per Schedule annexed, whether afterwards shipped or not, and shall likewise be liable to all the rules and regulations as to removal and ground rent and sale.

Rule 8.—All tolls and dues shall become due and payable at once upon the goods, chattels, merchandise or other material being landed, piled or placed on the wharf property.

Rule 9.—That no goods, chattels, merchandise or materials of whatsoever nature or kind, shall be landed or placed in or upon the wharf, unless by permission of the wharfinger, and then only on such portions of the wharf property as may be allowed to them for the time being, and shall be so landed and placed in such a manner as the wharfinger may direct, and goods, chattels, merchandise or other material landed or placed on the wharf property shall be shipped or removed within forty-eight hours; and in default of so shipping or removing said goods, chattels, merchandise or other material, it may be removed at the direction of the wharfinger, and the expense of such removal shall be a lien upon such property so removed; it shall also pay a rental of not more than one dollar for every succeeding forty-eight hours for each and every twelve feet square of the wharf property so occupied thereby. In case the owner or agent of such goods, chattels, merchandise or other material refuses or neglects to ship or remove the same from the wharf property after the expiration of 28 days from the time of their being placed there, the proceedings provided for by the Statute in that behalf may be taken, and the said goods, chattels, merchandise or other material sold to pay the sums due, with costs.

Rule 10.—That no slaughter house, fish stall or other structure shall be erected upon the wharf property, without the permission of the Minister of Marine; and any such structure shall pay ground rent to be determined by the Minister of Marine,—provision to be made for the removal of structure by direction of the Minister of Marine.

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Rule 11.—That no goods, chattels, merchandise or any other material shall be landed in or on, or shipped from off such slaughter house, fish stall or other structure, without the permission of the wharfinger; and all such goods, chattels, merchandise or other material landed in or on, or placed for shipment from off such structure, shall be liable for the tolls and dues as if landed on any other part of the wharf property.

Rule 12.—That no person shall obstruct the wharfinger in the performance of his duties.

Rule 13.—That the tolls and dues specified in the accompanying Schedule shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected by the wharfinger on the several articles enumerated in said Schedule entering the Harbor of East Bay aforesaid.

Rule 14.—That the tolls payable upon such goods, chattels, merchandise or other material being landed, piled or placed on the wharf property are hereby imposed upon and may be collected and recovered from the owner of the same.

Rule 15.—The penalty for violation of the law, or any rule or regulation made thereunder, shall not exceed one hundred dollars, and punishment by imprisonment shall not exceed thirty days.

SCHEDULE of Rates to be levied on all merchandise, animals and things whatsoever landed on or shipped off wharf.

Articles.	Per	Rate.	Ton weight.	Ton measure-
		Cts.	Cts.	ment.
Animals undescribed.....	Each.....	3		
Axes, in boxes.....	Dozen.....	2		
Apples.....	Barrel.....	3		
Brooms, corn.....	Dozen.....	3		
Buckets.....	do.....	3		
Boats, undescribed.....	Each.....	6		
Bran.....			30	
Barrels, empty.....	100.....	30		
Brick.....	1,000.....	25		
Butter.....	100 lbs.....	2		
Beef.....	Barrel.....	3		
Beer, ale and porter.....	do.....	5		
do do.....	do.....	3		
Calves.....	Each.....	3		
Carriages and waggons of all kinds, with springs.....	do.....	20		
Carts, without springs.....	do.....	10		
Casks, empty.....	do.....	2		
Cattle.....	Head.....	10		
Chinaware, in packages, and glassware.....				20
Cement.....	Barrel.....	3		
Cheese.....	100 lbs.....	2		
Colts.....	Each.....	10		
Corn meal.....	Barrel.....	3		
Cranberries.....	do.....	4		

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SCHEDULE of Rates, &c — *Concluded*

Articles.	Per	Rate.	Ton weight.	Ton measure-
		Cts.	Cts.	ment.
Crockery, in crates.....	Crate	10		
do in hogsheads.....				15
Cordage.....			40	
Dry goods not otherwise enumerated.....			50	50
Fish.....	Barrel.....	3		
do dry.....	112 lbs.	2		
Flour.....	Barrel.....	3		
Furniture.....				40
Grain of all kinds.....	Bushel.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		
Gunpowder.....			50	
Groceries, not otherwise enumerated.....			50	40
Hardware do do.....			45	35
Hides.....	Each.....	1		
Horses.....	do.....	15		
Hay.....			30	
Iron.....			30	
Junk.....			50	
Kerosene (4 barrels to ton).....			25	
Laths.....	1,000.....	6		
Lumber, board measure.....	1,000.....	30		
Leather.....	100 lbs.	5		
Metals of all kinds, in pig, bar, bolts, rods and sheets.....		30		
Matches.....	10 gross.....	3		
Molasses.....	30 gallons.....	3		
Machinery.....			30	30
Mattresses.....	Each.....	4		
Nails.....			30	
Onions.....	Bushel.....	$1\frac{1}{2}$		
Oil.....	28 gallons.....	3		
Oakum.....	100 lbs.	2		
Organs.....			50	
Paints.....			30	
Potatoes.....	Bushel.....	1		
Paper.....			30	30
Pickets.....	1,000.....	10		
Rice.....	Bag.....	4	30	
Rakes (hand hay), snaths and forks.....	Dozen.....	3		
Riddles (coal).....	do.....	5		
Shovels.....	do.....	3		
Salt (in bags).....	Each.....	$2\frac{1}{2}$		
do (in bulk).....	Hogshead.....	6		
Shingles.....	1,000.....	4		
Soap.....			50	
Sugar (in hogsheads).....			40	
Spirits of all kinds, and wines.....	Bbls. of 28 galls.	6		
do per dozen bottles.....	Dozen.....	2		
Sheep.....	Each.....	2		
Swine.....	do.....	2		
Timber.....				10
Teas.....			50	
Tobacco.....			40	
Vehicles, undescribed.....	Each.....	6		
Vinegar, per cask or barrel.....	do.....	5		
Wood, fire.....	Cord.....	6		

On all goods, wares and merchandise whatsoever the quality of which by right measurement or other mode of estimate provided for in the Tariff,

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cannot be conveniently ascertained, it shall be lawful for the wharfinger to levy a rate of one quarter of one per cent. on the value thereof.

Goods not coming under any class enumerated in the Tariff shall be charged at the same rate as the class to which they are most nearly assimilated.

Each entry to pay not less than five cents.

All property landed on the wharf for re-shipment shall only pay one wharfage.

The ton weight mentioned in the Tariff shall be two thousand pounds.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII., p. 1879.

By Order in Council of Friday, 23rd May, 1884, a district was established for the purposes of the Act respecting Wreck and Salvage, for Prince County, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, the said district to comprise all that portion of Prince County, lying north of a line commencing on the east side of the island at or near Kildare Creek, on the division line between lots number three and number four, and following said line to the west side of the island, at or near Little Miminigash.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1920.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 23rd May, 1884, the Port of Cape Traverse, in the County of Prince, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act and the Acts amending the same shall apply, and the limits of the said port were declared to be as follows: extending from Wright's Point Tryon (being the Western boundary of Crapaud District) to Carleton Point.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1954.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 2nd June, 1884, the Port of Ship Harbor, in the County of Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act and the Acts amending the same shall apply, and the limits of the said Port declared to be as follows: embracing all the waters lying north and west of a line drawn from Wolf Point, Nichol Island, to Carter Cove, Shoal Bay.

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

By-laws of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, duly made and passed, on the 9th day of April, 1884, and approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, 12th June, 1884.

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Whereas it has been found necessary to make certain alterations in the by-laws regarding fines and penalties ; and to make further regulations respecting pilots and pilotage, in the Pilotage District of Montreal ; and also to make by-laws restricting the use of the deep water channels of the River St. Lawrence, as authorized by the Statute in such case made and provided, and for other purposes ; therefore it is—

Resolved, That the following be and are enacted as by-laws of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, in addition to the by-laws of the said Commissioners now in force.

The articles of the existing by-laws of this Corporation, bearing the numbers 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124 and 125 are hereby repealed ; and the following by-laws are hereby enacted in the place and stead thereof ; and the by-laws so hereby enacted shall bear the same number as, and be read in the place and stead of the said by-laws, numbers 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122 and 123 :

Article 117.—Every person in whatsoever capacity he may be acting, who shall violate or infringe any of the by-laws of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, or any part or portion of any of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars currency.

Article 118.—Every person in whatsoever capacity he may be acting, who shall fail or neglect to obey any one of the by-laws of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, or any portion of any one of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars currency.

Article 119.—The master, pilot, owner or person in charge of any vessel which shall violate or infringe, or fail or neglect to obey any one of the by-laws of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, or any part or portion of any one of them ; and the master, pilot, owner or person in charge of any vessel, in the conduct and management of which any one of the said by-laws or any part of any one of them shall be violated, infringed or disobeyed, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars currency.

Article 120.—In the event of the contravention or neglect to obey any of the by-laws of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, having reference to the landing or shipping of gunpowder, the landing or shipping as the case may be, of each keg or package of gunpowder shall be a separate offence, and shall give rise to a separate penalty not exceeding forty dollars against the offending party.

Article 121.—The owner of any cargo, lumber or effects, or of any matter or thing whatever, landed from any vessel, in respect of which cargo, lumber or effects, matter or thing, there shall be any violation or infringement of, or disobedience to any one of the by-laws of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, or of any part of any one of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars currency.

Article 122.—The owner or person in charge of any goods, lumber or other effects deposited for shipment on any wharf or elsewhere in the said harbor, in respect of which goods, lumber or effects there shall be any violation or infringement of, or disobedience to any one of the by-laws of the Corporation of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, or of or to any

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part of any one of them, shall be subject to a penalty not exceeding forty dollars currency.

Article 123.—Any person who shall be convicted of infringing any of the said by-laws, or any of the provisions of the Statutes now in force providing for the management and improvement of the Harbor of Montreal, and the deepening of the ship channel between the said harbor and the Port of Quebec, and who shall be condemned to the payment of any pecuniary penalty for such infringement, and who shall make default in the payment of such pecuniary penalty and the costs of such conviction, may be imprisoned for a period of thirty days, unless the amount of such penalty and costs be sooner paid.

No. 152. The Harbor Commissioners shall have power to regulate the employment of pilots by the various shipping companies, agencies, firms and proprietors of shipping in respect of vessels trading to and from the Harbor of Montreal, in such manner as to prevent any pilot from serving a larger proportion in number of ships or vessels than the Harbor Commissioners shall deem expedient; and for that purpose they may, from time to time, make orders regulating the number of vessels in any particular trade or trades which any one pilot may serve. And after due notice has been given to any pilot of any order made by the Board in that behalf, such pilots shall not accept engagements violating the said order, or in excess of the number of engagements to which he would be entitled under such order; and in case of violation of this by-law, the pilot who shall be guilty of such violation shall be subject to the provisions of article 91 of the by-laws of the said Harbor Commissioners, as amended by article No. 151 of the said by-laws.

No. 153. The exclusive use of the deep water channels of the River St. Lawrence, in the portions of the said river hereinafter mentioned and in the said Statute described, is hereby restricted and appropriated to vessels drawing, when loaded to their ordinary capacity, more than eight feet of water; and all rafts and all barges and other vessels drawing, when loaded to their ordinary capacity, eight feet of water, or less than eight feet, are hereby prohibited from using the said deep water channels in the said portions of the said river, except in case of accident, or stress of weather, or force of current.

No. 154. The portions of the said river referred to in the foregoing by-law and in the said Statutes may be herein described as follows, namely:

- (1.) The portion of the said river near Pointe aux Trembles (*en haut*).
- (2.) The portion of the said river lying at, between and near Varennes and Pointe Marie.
- (3.) The portion of the said river through which the channel known as Contrecoeur channel passes.
- (4.) The portion of the said river lying between the upper end of the St. Francis bank, in Lake St. Peter, and the English bank in the same lake.
- (5.) The portion of the said river at and near Port St. Francis.
- (6.) The portion of the said river at, between and near Batiscan and Cap Charles.

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No. 155. No coal oil, kerosene, naphtha, benzole, petroleum or other substance of an inflammable or dangerous nature shall be discharged or shipped in any part of the harbor, except in such places as shall be indicated by the harbor master or other harbor officer in his absence; and when discharged or shipped, the same shall be removed and taken away from such places by the owner or consignee thereof forthwith.

No. 156. The provisions of the by-laws of the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal respecting fines and penalties, being articles 117 to 125 inclusive, as amended by subsequent by-laws, are hereby made applicable to the violation of the foregoing laws.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1599.

RULES AND REGULATIONS for the government of the Breakwater at Souris, in the County of Kings, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, with tariff of tolls and dues leviable on vessels and merchandise thereat, in accordance with the provisions of Act 40 Vict., chap. 17, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 30th June, 1884,

Rule 1.—That no wagon or vehicle shall drive along the breakwater, unless employed in the loading or unloading of vessels, or carting ballast.

Rule 2.—That no person shall ride or drive a horse or horses faster than a walk on the breakwater or pier.

Rule 3.—That no lumber, lath or other material shall be piled in or near the snubbing posts in such a manner that a vessel cannot be made fast.

Rule 4.—That masters of vessels or other persons in charge of vessels shall make a faithful report of the cargo, as to the quantity and description, to the wharfinger, at his office; and any master or person in charge of any vessel who neglects to report and to pay the tolls and dues (except by permission of the wharfinger) shall be liable to have the vessel of which he may be in charge, or of which he is master, seized and detained, then or at any future time, until such dues and tolls are paid on the vessel, and the master, owner, or person in charge shall also be liable to the penalty provided by law.

Rule 5.—That any master or person in charge of any vessel making a false report of cargo shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars, with or without imprisonment, for each and every false report, and the vessel shall be liable to detention then or at any future time until such dues are paid or satisfied; and if any master or person in charge of any vessel neglects to report her cargo, such vessel or the owner thereof shall be liable for the tolls on such cargo at any future time, and the master thereof shall be liable to a fine of twenty dollars for each and every offence. The master or person in charge of any vessel shall report and pay the tolls to the wharfinger, at his office.

Rule 6.—That no person shall remove any goods, chattels, merchandise or material of any description from the breakwater or pier on which the tolls and dues have not been paid, without the permission of the wharfinger.

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Rule 7.—That all goods, chattels, merchandise or material of any kind whatever having been landed, piled or placed on the breakwater property for shipment, shall be liable to tolls, as per Schedule annexed, whether afterward shipped or not, and shall likewise be liable to all the rules and regulations as to removal and ground rent and sale.

Rule 8.—All tolls and dues shall become due and payable at once upon the goods, chattels, merchandise or other material being landed, piled or placed on the breakwater property.

Rule 9.—That no goods, chattels, merchandise or materials, of whatsoever nature or kind, shall be landed or placed in or upon the breakwater, unless by permission of the wharfinger, and then only on such portions of the breakwater property as may be allowed to them for the time being, and shall be so landed and placed in such a manner as the wharfinger may direct, and goods, chattels, merchandise or other material landed or placed on the breakwater property shall be shipped or removed within forty-eight hours, and in default of so shipping or removing said goods, chattels, merchandise or other material, it may be removed at the direction of the wharfinger, and the expense of such removal shall be a lien upon such property so removed; it shall also pay a rental of not more than one dollar for every succeeding forty-eight hours for each and every twelve feet square of the breakwater property so occupied thereby. In case the owner or agent of such goods, chattels, merchandise or other material refuses or neglects to ship or remove the same from the breakwater property after the expiration of twenty-eight days from the time of their being placed there, the proceedings provided for by the Statute in that behalf may be taken, and the said goods, chattels, merchandise or other material sold to pay the sums due with costs.

Rule 10.—That no slaughter-house, fish-stall or other structure shall be erected upon the breakwater property without the permission of the Minister of Marine, and any such structure shall pay ground rent to be determined by the Minister of Marine; provision to be made for the removal of structure by direction of the Minister of Marine.

Rule 11.—That no goods, chattels, merchandise or any other material shall be landed in or on, or shipped from off such slaughter-house, fish-stall or other structure without the permission of the wharfinger, and all such goods, chattels, merchandise or other material landed in or on, or placed for shipment from off such structure, shall be liable for the tolls and dues as if landed on any other part of the breakwater property.

Rule 12.—Vessels will not be entitled to any berth although they may have been hauled in and made fast to the same, unless permission has first been obtained from the wharfinger, and are in all cases to remove at his request; and refusing or neglecting to do so, will be by him removed at the risk and expense of the owner.

Rule 13.—Vessels to discharge cargo will take precedence over vessels to load.

Rule 14.—Lumber or merchandise of any description discharged overboard, to be rafted, will be charged half rates; but full rates if discharged into lighters, scows or other vessels.

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Rule 15.—Goods discharged from one vessel to another vessel will be charged half the specified rates for goods landed upon the breakwater, and in all cases said charge to be paid by the inside vessel.

Rule 16.—All goods, chattels, merchandise or material of any description shipped from the breakwater will be charged the same rates as for landing, except in the case of goods, chattels, merchandise, &c., landed and directly re-shipped, which will be charged one rate only.

Rule 17.—That no person shall obstruct the wharfinger in the performance of his duties.

Rule 18.—That the tolls and dues specified in the accompanying schedule shall be and they are hereby imposed and authorized to be levied and collected by the wharfinger on the vessels and articles enumerated in said schedule at the breakwater at Souris aforesaid.

Rule 19.—That the tolls payable upon such vessels or upon goods, chattels, merchandise or other material, being landed, piled or placed on the breakwater property hereby imposed upon are and may be collected and recovered from the owner of the same.

Rule 20.—No dirt, sand, gravel, or other ballast will be allowed to be put upon the wharf unless with the approbation and under the inspection of the wharfinger; neither will dirt, sweepings of the hold or any articles whatsoever, under any pretence, be permitted to be thrown into the dock. Coal, lime-stone or any article which, either through carelessness or otherwise in discharging or loading shall fall into the dock, shall be removed by the master of the vessel, or may be so by the wharfinger, at the expense of the master.

Rule 21.—Wharfage will be charged on all ballast put on board or taken from any vessel at the breakwater.

Rule 22.—All goods, chattels, merchandise, or material of any description on the breakwater, will be at the sole risk of the owner.

Rule 23.—The penalty of the violation of the law or any rule or regulation made thereunder, shall not exceed one hundred dollars, and punishment by imprisonment shall not exceed thirty days.

Schedule of Rates of Dockage and Wharfage at Souris Breakwater.

Vessels under 20 tons,	16 cents per day.
do 20 to 50 do	20 do
do 50 to 75 do	25 do
do 75 to 100 do	33 do
do over 100 tons,	½ of a cent per day per ton register.

	Cts.
Anchors, Chain Cables and Castings, per ton.....	8
Barrels, full.....	2
Bricks, per M.....	20
Brooms, per doz.....	1
Buckets do.....	2
Canvas, per bdl.....	½
Chairs, R.D., per bundle.....	2
Chairs, Rocking, per bundle.....	3

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Coal, per ton.....	8
Cordwood, per cord	16
Cows, each	7
Dry Fish, per qtl.....	1
Eggs, per box over 60 doz.....	2
do do under 60 doz.....	1
Earthenware, per crate (small).....	12
do do (large).....	18
Firkins	1
Grain, per 100 bushels.....	20
Hay, pressed, per ton.....	25
Hides (cow), each.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hogs (slaughtered).....	2
Hoops, per M.....	10
Horses, each.....	10
Junk, per ton.....	15
Kerosene Oil, per cask.....	3
Laths, per M.....	10
Limestone and ballast, per ton.....	10
Lumber, per M	16
Marble and stone per ton.....	10
Nails, per bag or keg.....	1
Oranges, lemons, &c., per box.....	1
Potatoes, per 100 bushels.	25
Puncheons, under 120 galls.....	10
do over 120 do ..	15
Raisins, per box	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rakes, per doz.....	2
Sheep and hogs.....	2
Salt, per bag.....	2
Sugar, per hhd., under 12 cwt.....	10
do do over 12 do	15
Sole Leather, per side.....	$\frac{1}{2}$
Scythes, Snaiths, per doz.....	2
Shovels and Forks in bundles, per doz.....	2
Shingles, per M.....	4
Tea, per chest.....	2
Tea, per half-chest.....	1
Tierces	6
Wagon Rims, per bundle.....	2
Empty Packages, half rates.	

Goods from England, 16 cents for each £20 sterling of English freight.

Goods not enumerated are chargeable at the rate of 2 cents per barrel bulk, of 5 cubic feet, or 10 cents per ton of 2,240 lbs. at option of wharfinger.

Wharfage upon weights and measures will be charged upon the gross weights and measures.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 2.

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By a Proclamation bearing date 27th June, 1884, the Port of Hantsport, in the County of Hants, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act and the Acts amending the same shall apply, and the limits of the said Port declared to be as follows: to embrace that portion of the Avon River extending from a line drawn between Horton Bluff and Indian Point to Wallace Point.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 32.

By a Proclamation bearing date 25th July, 1884, the Port of Victoria Pier in the Harbor of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated as a Port to which the Harbor Masters' Act and the Acts amending the same shall apply, and the limits of the said Port declared to include that portion of the Harbor of Sydney aforesaid lying between an imaginary straight line drawn from Nunn's Wharf, on the eastern side of said Harbor, to Flag Staff Point, on the western side, which line shall be the southern boundary of said Port, and a line drawn from the point of the South Bar to Point Edward, which line shall constitute its northern boundary, the boundaries of the Ports of International Pier and North Sydney being amended accordingly.

Vide Canada Gazette Vol. XVIII, p. 172.

BY-LAW concerning ships, steamers, vessels, schooners, bateaux and other small craft anchoring in that part of the River Saguenay between Pointe des Roches and the Government wharf in the town of Chicoutimi, adopted by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, 30th July, 1884, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 15th August, 1884.

1. All vessels anchoring in that part of the River Saguenay which is situated between Pointe des Roches and the Government wharf in the town of Chicoutimi shall have their boats lowered down, their yards topped up, or braced sharp up, as occasion may require, their studding sail booms rigged in and irons taken off, their jib booms and flying jib boom irons taken off, their whiskers rigged in, their sprit sail yards laid fore and aft, their main or mizen booms and stern davits rigged in within the taffrail, the quarters davits and bumpkins rigged in within the beam of the vessel, and all other yards braced within the beam of the vessel, and their anchors secured so as to avoid doing damage to other vessels, and their boat or boats kept afloat for the use of the vessel, made fast on either side so as not to float astern of the vessel, under a penalty, recoverable from the master or other person in charge of such vessel, not exceeding forty-dollars, for every contravention of the foregoing regulation.

2. All schooners, bateaux and other small craft, anchoring in that part of the River Saguenay aforesaid, shall do so on the south side of the channel, and as near to and along the coast there situated as possible, and

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any master, pilot or other person in charge of any schooner, bateaux or other small craft, who shall contravene this regulation, will incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars, to be recoverable from any such master, pilot or other person in charge of same.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 234.

By a Proclamation bearing date 29th August, 1884, the Port of Upper and Lower L'Ardoise, in the County of Richmond, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same shall, apply, and the limits of the said port declared to be as follows: to extend from land occupied by Felix Potty, near the Roman Catholic Chapel, to that of Thomas Clannon, Red Point.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 366.

RULES AND REGULATIONS adopted by the Pilotage Authority of the District of Tidnish, Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 8th September, 1884.

1. All rules and regulations heretofore made by any Pilotage Authority for the Pilotage District of Tidnish or any district including the same are hereby repealed.

2. Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, of temperate habits, being British subjects and having been examined and found competent, may be granted a license upon payment of a fee of five dollars.

3. A certificate may be granted to a master or mate upon payment of a fee of six dollars, and four dollars for each annual renewal.

4. Every Tidnish pilot shall, with his license, be given a copy of these regulations, and shall exhibit them to the master of any vessel of which he may take charge if required to do so.

5. Licensed pilots shall be entitled to all fees earned by them individually.

6. Every licensed pilot shall report to the Pilotage Authority without delay any accident to any vessel under his charge, and any matter of note which may come under his observation affecting the safety of vessels.

7. Any licensed pilot whose services are refused by any inward bound vessel shall be entitled to full pilotage, if afterwards such vessel employ another pilot.

8. Inward bound vessels having been signalled or hailed by a licensed pilot and refusing his services shall pay half pilotage inward, and outward bound vessels shall pay half pilotage outward if offered the services of a licensed pilot and refusing the same.

9. Any licensed pilot placed in charge of a vessel by the master shall, in addition to full pilotage rates, be paid the sum of two dollars and fifty cents per day for each day said vessel may be detained by stress of weather or otherwise while he is waiting orders.

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10. Any dispute arising between a master of vessel and pilots respecting piloting shall be submitted to the Pilotage Authority, whose decision shall be final and binding to all parties.

11. Any pilot may be deprived of his license for repeated violation of these regulations, neglect of duty, drunkenness, or incompetency from age or mental or bodily infirmities.

12. Vessels of the following description shall be exempted from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues in addition to those exempted by Act of Parliament, 38 Vict., chap. 28 : Ships registered in Canada not exceeding one hundred and thirty tons registered tonnage.

13. All other vessels coming to Tidnish or any point between Lewis Head to the division line between the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall pay inward pilotage dues at the rate of one dollar per foot, and vessels from the same point shall pay outward pilotage dues at the rate of one dollar per foot.

14. Outward bound vessels from the port of Tidnish refusing the services of a pilot when the same shall be offered within twelve hours of the time when she is ready to sail, shall pay full pilotage outward, if afterwards she employ another pilot.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 442.

By a Proclamation bearing date 29th September, 1884, the Port of Ritcey's Cove, in the County of Lunenburg, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same, shall apply.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 583.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 9th October, 1884, the Port of South Bay, Ingonish, in the County of Victoria, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same, shall apply, and the limits of the said port declared to be as follows : All the waters inside a line drawn from the point which forms the southern extremity of Rocky Bay (which point is about due north magnetic from the East Rocks outside of Ingonish Island) to the outermost point of East Rocks, and thence to the extreme point of Cape Smoke.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 668.

By Order in Council of 19th October, 1884, the Rules and Regulations theretofore governing the examination of candidates for certificates of competency and service to masters and mates of sea-going ships were cancelled, and the following Rules and Regulations adopted in lieu thereof:—

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Certificates granted to Persons who pass Examinations.

1. Certificates of competency will be granted to those persons who pass the requisite examinations and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

2. Examinations may be held at the ports of Quebec, St. John, Charlottetown, Yarmouth and Halifax, at such times as may be decided upon by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Testimonials of Character, Conduct and Ability required.

3. Testimonials of character and of sobriety, experience, ability and good conduct on board ship, for at least the twelve months of service immediately preceding the date of application to be examined, will be required of all applicants, and without producing them no person will be examined. As such testimonials will have to be closely examined by the Examiners for verification before any certificates can be granted, it is desirable that candidates should lodge them as early as possible. The testimonials of service of foreigners and British seamen serving in foreign vessels must be confirmed either by the Consul of the country to which the ship in which the candidate served belonged, or by some other official authority of that country, or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot, having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established. The production, however, of such proofs, will not of necessity be deemed sufficient. Each case will be decided on its own merits. Upon application to the Board of Examiners, candidates will be supplied with a form, which they will be required to fill up and lodge with their testimonials, in the hands of the Examiners.

Service in Coasting Trade.

4. Service in the coasting trade may be allowed to count as service, in order to qualify a candidate for examination for a certificate of competency for foreign sea-going ships—it being understood, however, that service in a lower grade than that of first or only mate in the coasting trade will not be recognized as officers' service. Two years' service as mate in the coasting trade, together with at least six months' service as master (computed as hereinafter mentioned), may be allowed to count as service for a master's certificate for foreign sea-going ships, provided the candidate's entire service at sea amounts to six years, and his services as mate and master in the coasting trade can be proved by the articles. As the service required by the regulations is service at sea, and as vessels engaged in the coasting trade must necessarily spend a large proportion of time in port, the whole or any part of the service of a candidate for a master's or mate's certificate of competency for foreign sea-going vessels, performed in the coasting trade, will only be accepted in the proportion of half as much again as that required by the regulations, i.e., 18 months of such service will only be considered as equal to 12 months in the foreign trade.

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Certificates as to Age.

5. Should any doubt exist as to the age of a candidate, he will be required to produce a certificate of birth.

Foreigners to know English.

6. Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the examiners that they can speak and write the English language sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on board a British vessel.

Service as Pilot's Apprentice.

7. Half the amount of service performed as an apprentice in a pilot ship propelled by sails may count as an actual sea service to qualify for examination for a certificate of competency.

Service as First-Class Pilot.

8. A first-class pilot, with one year's sea service since he obtained a pilot's certificate, may also be examined for a first mate's certificate for foreign sea-going ships.

Service in capacities other than as Apprentice or Seaman.

9. Candidates whose services have been in capacities other than apprentice, ordinary seaman or able seaman, *e. g.* as cook, steward, carpenter, &c., will be required to satisfy the board of examiners that they have a good knowledge of seamanship. This may possibly be proved by the production of satisfactory certificates from masters with whom the applicants have served. Failing satisfactory evidence, the applicant may be required to perform additional service, which must be in the capacity of ordinary seaman or able seaman.

Certificate for Foreign Sea-going Ships, higher Grade than that for Coasting.

10. Every certificate of competency or service for a foreign sea-going ship is to be deemed to be of a higher grade than the corresponding certificate for a coasting or inland ship, and will entitle the lawful holder to go to sea in the corresponding grade in such last mentioned ship, but no certificate for a coasting or inland vessel entitles the holder to go to sea as master or mate of a foreign sea-going ship.

International Code of Signals.

11. All candidates for certificates of competency will be required to pass an examination in the use of the International Code of Signals. Failure in this branch will be considered as failure in navigation.

*Qualifications for Certificates of Competency for (foreign sea-going ships)
Color Tests.*

12. Examination in Colors.—All candidates for certificates of competency must pass the examination in colors to test their ability to distin-

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guish the following colors, viz. :—black, white, red, green, yellow and blue, but for the present the rejection of candidates is limited to such persons only who cannot distinguish red from green with ease.

13. A candidate who has obtained a certificate before the regulations relative to the color test came into operation in Canada, or before the regulations herein mentioned, came into operation, and who, on presenting himself for examination for a certificate of a higher grade, is unable to pass the color test, will, notwithstanding, be permitted to proceed in the examination in navigation and seamanship for the certificate of the higher grade; but should he pass this examination, the following statement will be written on the face of the higher certificate which may be granted him, viz. :—“This officer has failed to pass the examination in colors,” and should he fail to pass the examination in navigation and seamanship, a like statement relating to his being color blind, will be made on his inferior certificate before it is returned to him.

Second Mate.

14. A second mate must be seventeen years of age, and must have been four years at sea. He must also prove that he has served at least one year in a square-rigged sailing vessel.

15. In Navigation, &c.—He must write a legible hand, and will be required to give, in writing, definitions of various astronomical and other terms used in navigation. He must have a competent knowledge of the first five rules of arithmetic, and the use of logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, correcting the course for deviation, leeway and variation. He will be required to find the latitude by meridian altitude of the sun, and the difference of longitude from a given departure by parallel sailing; also to find the course and distance from one position to another by Mercator's method. He will be required to find the time of high water at a given port, to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun, and to find the error of the ship's compass therefrom, and also the deviation, the variation being given. He must be able to find the daily rate of the chronometer from error observed, and to find the longitude from altitude of the sun by the usual methods. He must understand the use of the sextant, with its adjustments, and be able to observe with it, find the index error by the horizon, and read off and on the arc.

16. In Seamanship, &c.—He must give satisfactory answers as to the standing and running rigging of ships; as to bending, unbending, setting, reefing, taking in and furling sail; as to sending masts and yards up and down, &c.; as to the management of a ship when under canvas; and as to dunnaging and stowing cargo, &c. He must have a thorough knowledge of the rule of the road as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, their regulation lights, and fog and sound signals, and be able to describe the signals of distress, and the signals to be made by ships wanting a pilot, and the liabilities and penalties incurred by the misuse of these signals. He must be able to mark and use the lead and log lines. He must also understand the use and management of the rocket apparatus in the event of his vessel being stranded, and other questions of a like nature, appertaining to

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the duties of the second mate of a ship, which the examiner may think necessary to put to him.

First Mate.

17. A first mate must be nineteen years of age, and have been five years at sea, of which one year must have been as second mate. He must also prove that he has served at least one year in a square-rigged sailing vessel.

18. In Navigation.—In addition to the qualifications required for a second mate, a mate must be able to find the true bearing of the sun and the error of the ship's compass from an observed azimuth of the sun, both from an altitude and also from the "Time Azimuth Tables," and with the variation given compute the deviation; to find the latitude from a single altitude of the sun off the meridian, and to be able to use and adjust the sextant, and to find the index error by the sun; and also to ascertain the true bearing of the sun, &c., and the ship's position by Sumner's method by projection. He must also be conversant with the use of Mercator's chart, and be able to find, on either a "true" or "magnetic" chart, the course to steer and the distance from one given position to another; and find the ship's position on the chart from cross-bearings of two objects; from two bearings of the same object, the course and distance between the bearings being given; and also the distance of a ship from the object at the time of taking the second bearing. He must also understand how to keep a ship's log-book.

19. In Seamanship, &c.—In addition to the qualifications required for a second mate, a more extensive knowledge of seamanship will be required, as to shifting large spars, rigging shears, taking lower masts in and out, how to moor and unmoor ship, and to keep a clear anchor; to carry out an anchor; how to manage a ship in stormy weather; how to cast a ship on a lee shore; how to secure the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit; and how to rig purchases for getting heavy weights, anchors, machinery, &c., in and out. He must give satisfactory answers as to the ventilation of holds and the stowage of explosives. He must also know how to rig a sea anchor, and what means to apply to keep a vessel disabled or unmanageable out of the trough of the sea, and lessen her lee drift. How to get a cast of deep sea lead in heavy weather, and answer any other questions appertaining to the duties of a first mate of a ship which the examiner may think necessary to put to him.

Master.

20. A master must be twenty-one years of age, and have been six years at sea, of which one year must have been as first or only mate in a foreign sea-going ship, and one year as second or only mate, with an appropriate certificate in each grade, or he must have been six and a half years at sea, of which two and a half years must have been as second mate of a foreign sea-going ship, during the last twelve months of which service as second mate he must have been in possession of a first mate's certificate. He must also prove that he has served at least one year in a square-rigged sailing vessel in the capacity of either apprentice, seaman, mate or master.

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21. In Navigation.—In addition to the qualifications required for a second and first mate, he must be able to compute the latitude from the meridian altitude of a star, &c. He must be able to find the magnetic bearing from equi-distant compass bearings of any fixed object when at sea, and compute the deviation therefrom. He must construct a deviation curve upon a “Napier’s” diagram, which will be furnished by the examiner, and understand the practical application of the same, and give written answers to certain practical questions on the effect of the ship’s iron upon the compasses, the method of determining the deviation, and compensating the same by magnets and soft iron. He will be required to find the course to steer by compass in order to counteract the effect of a given current, and find the distance the ship will make good towards a given point in a certain time, and to work out practically the correction to apply to soundings taken at a given time and place, to compare with the depth marked on the chart.

22. In Seamanship.—In addition to the qualifications required of a second and first mate, he must be able to construct jury rudders for both wooden and iron vessels, and also rafts. He will be examined as to his resources for the preservation of the ship’s crew in the event of wreck; as to the management of ships in heavy weather; as to rescuing the crew of a disabled ship; as to steps to be taken when a ship is on her beam ends, or in any danger or difficulty; or if disabled or unmanageable, and on a lee shore; heaving a keel out, &c. He must explain the mode of procedure when placing ship in dry dock, directing repairs, and if putting into port in distress, without damage to cargo and ship. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what he is required to do by law, as to entry and discharge, and the management of his crew, and as to penalties and entries to be made in official log, and a knowledge of the measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on board ship, and the law as to load line marks, and the entries and reports to be made respecting them. He will be questioned as to his knowledge of invoices, charter party, bills of lading, Lloyd’s Agent, and as to the nature of bottomry,—also bills of exchange, surveys, averages, &c., and must answer any other questions of a like nature appertaining to the management of a ship, which the examiner may consider it necessary to touch upon.

Cyclones.

23. An applicant for a master’s certificate for foreign sea-going vessels must answer, in writing, on paper supplied to him by the examiner, the following questions, numbering the answers to correspond with the questions.

Question—

- (1.) The direction of the wind in a cyclone being*———, state the probable bearing of its centre from the ship in the*——— Hemisphere.
- (2.) And suppose that the wind during the passage of the same cyclone were found to change toward the*— ——, what

* These spaces to be filled in by the Examiners, and frequently varied.

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would be the ship's position with reference to the line of progression of the centre of the cyclone, and what action would you take ?

- (3.) Under what conditions would the change in the direction of the wind in the cyclone be the reverse of the above ?
- (4.) What are the usual indications of a ship being on the line of progression of the centre of a cyclone ?
- (5.) What are the usual indications that a ship is (a) approaching the centre of a cyclone ; (b) receding from it ?
- (6.) Describe the track usually taken by cyclones in the† — — —, and state the seasons of the year in which they most frequently occur in that region.

Time Allowed.

24. Candidates will be allowed half an hour additional time to answer these questions.

Certificates for Fore-and-Aft rigged Vessels.

25. In cases where applicants for certificates of competency as master or mate have not complied with the regulation which requires them to have served at least one year in square-rigged sailing vessels, or who prove, in the course of examination, that they are ignorant of the management of square-rigged ships, they may obtain certificates on which the words "fore-and-aft rigged vessels only" will be written.

Value of Fore-and-Aft Certificate.

26. A certificate for fore-and-aft rigged vessels will not entitle the possessor to act in square-rigged vessels, amongst which are classed full-rigged ships, barks, brigs, barkantines, brigantines and steamships carrying square sails.

May obtain Certificates, Square-rigged Vessels.

27. A candidate possessing a certificate for fore-and-aft rigged vessels and desiring to obtain a certificate which will enable him to act as Master in square-rigged ships, must prove that he has served at sea at least one year in a square-rigged sailing vessel, and will be re-examined both in navigation and seamanship.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY AS MASTERS OF PLEASURE YACHTS.

Examination Voluntary.

28. The examination is purely voluntary, and is confined to persons who command their own pleasure yachts. A master of a yacht who is not also the owner, is not eligible for examination.

† The Examiners to fill in whether North Atlantic, Bay of Bengal, China Seas, Indian Ocean, &c.

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One description.

29. Only one description of certificate will be issued, which will entitle the holder to command his own yacht, whether foreign-going or only cruising within North American waters. The certificate will not entitle the holder to command any vessel except the pleasure yacht of which he is, at the time, owner.

Specified time served not required.

30. Candidates are not required to have served any specified time afloat, as it is believed that their sea knowledge will be sufficiently tested by the examination they will have to pass in seamanship.

31. Testimonials of service need not be produced.

Fee.

32. The fee of \$10, required for the examination of a master of a foreign sea-going ship, will be charged.

Regulations.

33. In other respects, the regulations framed for the conduct of the examination of masters ordinary will apply to these cases.

Examination in Colors.—He must pass the examination in colors.

Masters.

34. In Navigation.—He must understand the first five rules of arithmetic and the use of the logarithms. He must be able to work a day's work complete, including the bearings and distances from one port to another by Mercator's Method; to correct the sun's declination for longitude, and find his latitude by meridian altitude of the sun. He must be able to observe and calculate the amplitude of the sun, and deduce the variations of the compass therefrom. He must know how to lay off the place of the ship on the chart, both by bearings of known objects and by latitude and longitude. He must be able to determine the error of a sextant and to adjust it; also to find the time of high water from the known time at full and change. He must be able to observe azimuths and compute the variation, to compare chronometers and keep their rates, and find the longitude by them from an observation of the sun; to work the latitude by single altitude of the sun off the meridian, and to be able to use and adjust the sextant by the sun. He must be able to find the latitude by a star, &c. He will be required to answer, in writing, certain questions as to the nature of the effect of the ship's iron upon the compass, and as to the methods of determining any error arising therefrom. He will be examined in so much of the laws of the tides as is necessary to enable him to shape a course, and to compare his soundings with the depths marked on the charts. He must possess a sufficient knowledge of what he is required to do by the Merchant Shipping Acts, and to possess a knowledge of the

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measures for preventing and checking the outbreak of scurvy on board ship. He must be acquainted with the leading lights of the coast he has been accustomed to navigate, or which he is going to use.

35. In seamanship.—He must understand the measurement of the log line, glass and lead line, and pass a satisfactory examination on the rule of the road, as regards both steamers and sailing vessels, and the lights and fog signals carried by them, and will also be examined as to his acquaintance with the “International Code of Signals for the use of all Nations.” He must know how to moor and unmoor, and to keep a clear anchor, to carry out an anchor. He will also be questioned as to his knowledge of the use and management of the mortar and rocket lines in the case of the stranding of a vessel, as to managing a ship in stormy weather, taking in and making sail, casting a ship on a lee shore, and securing the masts in the event of accident to the bowsprit. He will be examined as to his competency to construct jury rudders and rafts, and as to his resources for the preservation of the ship’s crew in the event of wreck.

36. In cases where an applicant has only served in a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, and is ignorant of the management of a square-rigged vessel, he will only obtain a certificate on which the words “fore-and-aft-rigged vessel” will be written. This certificate does not entitle him to command a square-rigged ship.

(Nos. 37 to 47 inclusive omitted.)

Examination to commence with that of Mates.

48. In every case the examination for master is to commence with the problems for mate.

Re-examination in case of failure.

49. In all cases of failure the candidates must be re-examined *de novo*. If a candidate fails in seamanship, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of six months, to give him time to gain experience. If he fails three times in navigation, he will not be re-examined until after a lapse of three months.

Examination as to knowledge of Commercial Code of Signals.

50. The examiners are to insert in the report of examinations (under heading, Remarks) the words “passed,” or “failed in commercial code of signals,” (as the case may be).

NOTES.

Correcting declination, &c.

51. Candidates will find it more convenient, both here and at sea, to correct the declination and other elements from the Nautical Almanac by the “hourly differences,” which have been given in that work, in order to facilitate such calculations; they will thereby render themselves independent of any proportional or logarithmic table for such purpose.

*Marine.**Standard of Examination may be raised.*

52. As the examination of masters and mates are made compulsory, the qualifications have been kept as low as possible, but it is distinctly to be understood that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries may raise the standard from time to time, whenever, as will no doubt be the case, the general attainments of officers in the merchant service shall render it possible to do so without inconvenience; and officers are strongly urged to employ their leisure hours, when in port, in the acquirement of the knowledge necessary to enable them to pass their examination; and masters will do well to permit apprentices and junior officers to attend schools of instruction and to afford them as much time for this purpose as possible.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE.

Color Test.

All candidates must pass the examination in colors.

Evidence required.

53. A candidate for a certificate of service in a foreign sea-going ship will require to produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct, and will be required to furnish the name or names of vessels in which he served previous to 1870.

54. A candidate for a certificate of service in a foreign sea-going ship over one hundred tons and not over one hundred and fifty tons register will be required to pass the color test, to produce satisfactory evidence of sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct, and will be required to furnish the name or names of vessels in which he served previous to 1884.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 733.

BY-LAW No. 26

Of the Commissioners of Pilots, Halifax, adopted 22nd September, 1884, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 21st October, 1884.

Winter Rates of Pilotage.

The rates of Pilotage for the Port of Halifax, from 1st day of November until 31st day of March, shall be as follows:—

	Inward.	Outward.
Vessels under 200 tons.....	\$ 9 60	\$ 6 00
“ of 200 tons and under 300.....	13 20	8 40
“ “ 300 “ “ 400.....	16 80	10 80
“ “ 400 “ “ 500.....	19 20	12 00
“ “ 500 “ “ 600.....	21 60	13 20

Vessels of 600 tons and over, sixty cents for every 100 tons additional or fractional part thereof inwards, and thirty cents outwards.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 737.

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By a Proclamation, bearing date 22nd January, 1885, under "An Act to provide means for improving the harbors and channels at certain ports, in the Provinces of the Dominion" and the Acts in amendment thereof, the duties imposed by the proclamations issued under the said Acts with respect to the ports of Richibucto, Amherst Harbor, House Harbor, Cape Chatte and Southern Bay Ingonish, were repealed.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1319.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 23rd January, 1885, the Port of Descousse, in the County of Richmond, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same shall apply, and the limits of the said port declared to be on the west a line drawn due north from Glasgow Point Light; on the east a line drawn due north from Cape la Round Light; and on the north, mid channel of Lennox Passage.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1320.

By Order in Council of 23rd March, 1885, Port Arthur, in the Province of Ontario, was constituted and appointed a port for the registration of shipping, under the provisions of the 30th and 31st sections of the "Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1854," and the 10th section of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, intituled: "An Act relating to Shipping and for the Registration, Inspection and Classification thereof."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1567.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 4th April, 1885, amending a proclamation issued on the twenty-second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, designating the Port of Oak Bay, on the River Restigouche, in County of Bonaventure, in the Province of Quebec, as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same shall apply, the limits of the said port to extend from Cross Point to Garde Point; the limits of the said Port of Oak Bay were extended one mile further in a westerly direction and to comprise Mission or Indian Point, on the River Restigouche, and the said Port of Oak Bay so extended was designated as a port to which the said Act and the Acts amending the same shall apply.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1655.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 16th day of May, 1885, Port Hastings, in the County of Inverness, and Province of Nova Scotia, was constituted a Port to which "The General Port Wardens Act, 1874" shall apply.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1894.

By a Proclamation bearing date 26th May, 1885, the port of Maitland, in the county of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was designated

Marine.

as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same shall apply, and the limits of the said port were declared to be as follows : Commencing on the shore at a point five hundred feet south of the pier, running parallel with the pier to a point three hundred feet north-westerly outside of the end of pier. thence in a straight line to the shore north of the pier passing three hundred feet outside of the end.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1943.

By a Proclamation bearing date 23rd May, 1885, the Port of Chicoutimi, in the County of Chicoutimi, in the Province of Quebec, was designated as a port to which the Harbor Masters' Act, and the Acts amending the same shall apply ; and the limits of the said port were declared to embrace that portion of the River Saguenay extending from the basin of the Chicoutimi River to a point five miles below Ha ! Ha ! Bay.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1944.

RATES of tolls for the use of the public work known as Maitland Pier, in Maitland, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, authorized to be levied and collected, sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 16th May, 1885.

Articles.	Rates.
Flour, meal, apples, lime, calcined plaster, hydraulic cement, salt fish, &c.....	1 ct. per brl.
Potatoes, carrots and like articles	½ " "
Articles contained in casks, hogsheads or puncheons.....	2 " per cask.
Coal, iron, building stone and the like.....	5 " per ton.
Chains and anchors.....	10 " "
Salt, meal, oats, potatoes, apples, corn and like articles, in bags	½ " per bag.
Dried fish in bulk	1 " per q'ntl.
Timber, lumber, boards, deals of all kinds	5 " per M.
Cordwood and bark.....	5 " per cord.
Goods in cases, boxes, bales, &c.....	4 " per ton of 40 cubic ft.
Naval stores, paints, oils, &c., and articles of a similar nature.....	5 " per ton.
Stone and gravel or earth ballast for shipping.....	2 " "
Grain by cargo when shipped in bulk	20 " p.100 bus.
Potatoes	20 " "
Salt in bulk.....	20 " "
Lumber	10 " per M. ft.
Unenumerated articles	4 " per ton.
Gravel for use of roads.....	Free.
Fresh fish.....	"

Marine.

Vessels under 50 tons	10 cts. per day.
“ 50 tons and under 100 tons	15 “ “
“ 100 “ “ 200 “	20 “ “
“ 200 “ “ 300 “	30 “ “
“ 300 “ “ 400 “	40 “ “
“ 400 “ “ 500 “	50 “ “
“ 500 “ “ 800 “	75 “ “
“ 800 “ “ 1200 “	\$1.00 “ “
“ 1200 “ “ 1500 “	1.25 “ “

Vessels lying at the wharf during the winter season by special arrangement with the wharfinger. Vessels lying with moorings attached, for shelter and a harbor, to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per registered ton for every 24 hours or less.

No goods to remain on the wharf longer than 7 days, unless by special permission and agreement as to tolls with wharfinger.

Vide Canada Gazette, XXVIII, p. 1949.

RULE passed by the Pilotage authority of Newcastle, Miramichi, 12th May, 1885, and approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 5th June, 1885.

Rule 4 of the existing Pilotage Regulations of this district is amended in regard to the section relating to rates of Outward Pilotage, so as to read as follows :—

“ When outward bound, two dollars per foot.”

Also that the following be added to Rule 5 of the existing Pilotage Regulations of this district :—

“ When a pilot offers his services to a vessel that requires removal, no other pilot being on board said vessel, or having previously offered his services, the master of such vessel shall be bound to accept the services of such pilot, and pay him according to the rates for removal as laid down in Rule 4 of the Pilotage Regulations, or in the event of the master of such vessel refusing to accept the services of said pilot, the latter, so refused, shall be entitled to demand and receive the same rate of pilotage as if he had been actually employed to remove such vessel.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 2056.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS for the government of Bay Verte, in the County of Westmoreland and Province of New Brunswick, adopted by the Pilotage Authority of that district, 20th April, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, 5th June, 1885.

1. All rules and regulations heretofore made by any pilotage authority for the pilotage district of Bay Verte, or any district including the same, so far as they affect the pilotage district of Bay Verte, are hereby repealed.

Marine.

2. Persons of the full age of twenty-one years, of temperate habits, being British subjects, and having been examined and found competent, may be granted a license upon payment of a fee of five dollars.

3. A certificate may be granted a master or mate upon payment of a fee of six dollars and four dollars for each annual renewal.

4. Every Bay Verte pilot shall, with his license, be given a copy of these regulations, and he shall exhibit them to the master of any vessel of which he may take charge, if required to do so.

5. Licensed pilots shall be entitled to all fees earned by them individually.

6. Every licensed pilot shall report to the pilotage authority without delay, any accident to any vessel under his charge and any matter of note which may come under his observation affecting the safety of vessels.

7. Any licensed pilot whose services are refused by any inward bound vessel shall be entitled to full pilotage, if afterwards such vessel employ another pilot.

8. Inward bound vessels having been signalled or hailed by a licensed pilot and refusing his services, shall pay half pilotage inward; and outward bound vessels shall pay half pilotage outward if offered the services of a licensed pilot and refusing the same.

9. Any licensed pilot, placed in charge of a vessel by the master, shall, in addition to full pilotage be paid the sum of two dollars and fifty cents for each day said vessel may be detained by stress of weather or otherwise, while he is waiting orders.

10. Any dispute arising between a master of vessel and pilots, respecting pilotage, shall be submitted to the pilotage authority, whose decision shall be final and binding on all parties.

11. Any pilot may be deprived of license for repeated violation of these regulations, neglect of duty, drunkenness or incompetency from age or mental or bodily infirmities.

12. Vessels of the following description shall be exempted from the compulsory payment of pilotage dues, in addition to those exempted by Act of Parliament, 38 Vict., chap. 28, (as amended by 40 Vict., chap. 20) : Ships registered in Canada, not exceeding one hundred and thirty tons registered tonnage.

13. All other vessels coming to Bay Verte or any point between Cape Tormentine and the head of the Bay Verte, shall pay inward pilotage dues at the rate of one dollar per foot, and vessels from the same point shall pay outward pilotage dues at the rate of one dollar per foot.

14. Outward bound vessels, from the port of Bay Verte, refusing the services of a pilot when the same shall be offered within twelve hours of the time when she is ready to sail, shall pay full pilotage outward, if afterwards she employ another pilot.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 2056.

Marine, &c.

By Order in Council of 19th day of June, 1885, the Order in Council, dated 9th April, 1874, establishing a pilotage district for the district of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, and appointing the pilotage authority for the said district was cancelled, and a pilotage district was formed and established for the ports of Sydney and North Sydney, the limits of which district were declared to comprise all ports, bays and harbors within an imaginary line drawn between Cranberry Head, on the northern side of Sydney Harbor, and Low Point on the southern side of the said harbor. Also, a pilotage district to embrace all the ports, bays and harbors situated between Low Point, on the southern side of Sydney harbor, and the south head of Cow Bay, in the said County of Cape Breton, was established. And, also, the payment of pilotage dues was made compulsory within the limits of the aforesaid districts.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 2118.

Public Works.

By Order in Council of the 17th day of May, 1884, the following tariff of tolls adopted by the Directors of the Richelieu Bridge Company on the 7th December, 1883, was approved.

Foot passengers, each way, two cents. Rider with horse or mule, each way, two cents. Loose animals, per head, except sheep, pigs and spring colts following the mare, each way, ten cents. Sheep and pigs, per head, five cents. Cart, carriage, wagon, buggy, sleigh, cutter or other vehicle drawn by one animal, each way, twenty-five cents. Cart, carriage, wagon, buggy, sleigh, cutter or other vehicle drawn by two animals, each way, thirty-five cents.

The above rates to include the *bonâ fide* loads of each vehicle.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1920.

By Order in Council of 10th August, 1884, the boom and slide dues on the River St. Maurice, Province of Quebec, were reduced from four cents to two cents per log.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 234.

By Order in Council of Thursday, 13th day of November, 1884, the undermentioned rates of tolls are authorized to be levied and collected on logs, &c., passing through the Trent slides:—

Heely's Falls.

On each saw-log passing through the slide.....	¼ cent.
On each float or boom stick.	½ “
On each stick of square timber.....	1 “
On each railway tie, cedar post, bolt, barrel heading, telegraph pole and stave.....	⅓ “

Public Works.

Middle Falls.

Same as Heely's Falls.

Chisholm's Rapids.

Same as Heely's Falls.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol XVIII., p. 900.

RATES of Tolls for the use of the Public Work known as Pickett's Wharf, at Canard, King's County, Nova Scotia, authorized to be levied and collected, by Order in Council of the 24th December, 1894.

Articles.	Rates.
Flour, meal, apples, lime, calcined plaster, hydraulic cement, salt, fish, &c.....	1 cent per barrel.
Potatoes, carrots and like articles.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Articles contained in casks, hogsheads or puncheons.....	2 " cask.
Coal, iron, building stone, salt and the like.....	5 " ton.
Chains and anchors.....	10 " "
Salt, meal, oats, potatoes, apples, corn and like articles in bags.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ " bag.
Dried fish in bulk.....	1 " quintal.
Rough plaster from quarry.....	2 " ton.
Timber, lumber, boards, deals of all kinds.....	5 " M.
Cordwood and bark.....	5 " cord.
Goods in cases, boxes, bales, &c.....	4 " per ton of 40 c. ft.
Naval stores, paints, oils, &c., and articles of a similar nature.....	5 " per ton.
Stone and gravel or earth ballast for shipping.....	2 " "
Grain by cargo, when shipped in bulk.....	20 " per 100 bus.
Potatoes.....	20 " "
Salt.....	20 " "
Lumber.....	10 " per M. ft.
Unenumerated articles.....	4 " per ton.
Gravel, for use of roads.....	Free.
Vessels under 50 tons.....	10 cents per day.
" 50 tons and under 100 tons.....	15 " "
" 100 " 200 ".....	20 " "
" 200 " 300 ".....	30 " "
" 300 " 400 ".....	40 " "
" 400 " 500 ".....	50 " "
" 500 " 800 ".....	75 " "
" 800 " 1,200 ".....	\$1.00 per day.
" 1,200 " 1,500 ".....	\$1.25 " "

Vessels lying at the wharf during the winter season, by special arrangement with the wharfinger, vessels lying with mooring attached, for

Public Works, &c.

shelter and a harbor, to pay $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per registered ton for every 24 hours or less.

No goods to remain on the wharf longer than 7 days, unless by special permission and agreement as to tolls with the wharfinger.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1093.

By Order in Council of 28th January, 1885, the rate for logs passing the Grandes Piles, River St. Maurice, Province of Quebec, was fixed at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per log; and for logs passing through the other stations on the St. Maurice to its mouth, 2 cents per log.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1282.

Railways, etc.

By Order in Council dated 5th May, 1884, the rule 45 of the Rules and Regulations of Government railways of Canada, approved by Order in Council of the 15th August, 1876, was rescinded, and the following substituted therefor:

"Passengers who have not procured their tickets before entering the cars shall pay to the conductor an additional sum of ten cents each, and the conductors shall issue to each of such passengers a "duplex ticket," showing the names of the stations from and to which the passenger is travelling, the date and the class (first or second, as the case may be) being punched out. This ticket, if properly punched, shall, on presentation by the holder at any ticket office of the line, entitle him to a refund of the sum of ten cents if a whole fare has been paid, and of five cents if a half fare.

And furthermore, there was added to the existing passenger and station regulations, numbered from 45 to 58 inclusive, as established by the aforesaid Order in Council, the following:—

"58 $\frac{1}{2}$. Any person or persons who shall be guilty of any contravention or infraction of the foregoing rules and regulations numbered respectively forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty-one, fifty-five, fifty-seven and fifty-eight, shall, in addition to any forfeiture or penalty thereby imposed, be liable to be brought before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, in the District, County or place in which the offence may have been committed, and to be fined a sum of not less than two dollars nor more than twenty dollars for each separate offence, by virtue of the Act 44 Vict., chap. 25, entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the laws relating to Government Railways."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII., p. 1959.

Railways, &c.

By Order in Council of the 10th January, 1885, the following by-law of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was sanctioned and approved:—

BY-LAW NO. 50.—PASSENGER TARIFF.

The following tariff of tolls, rates and fares for passenger traffic is hereby established in respect of those portions of the Canadian Pacific Railway respectively described as follows, namely:—

On the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Ottawa and Montreal, three and one-third cents per mile.

On the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Pembroke and Port Arthur, four cents per mile.

On the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Port Arthur and Brandon, three cents per mile.

On the section of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Brandon and Medicine Hat, four cents per mile.

On all branch lines in Manitoba, four cents per mile.

Immigration fares one-half first-class passenger rates.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1239.

By Order in Council of the 21st May, 1885, the following By-law of the Ontario and Quebec Railway Co., passed on the 14th March, 1885, was sanctioned and approved.

“BY-LAW No. 31.

“The rate for the conveyance of passengers shall not exceed three and one-third cents per passenger per mile on all the company's lines, and any extension of the same; an additional sum of ten cents may be charged for each ticket purchased on the company's trains, in any case where a passenger has entered the company's cars at a station where tickets were sold, but has neglected to purchase a ticket at such station, or other duly authorized ticket office, before entering the cars.

Railways, &c.

“And the following shall be the maximum mileage tariff of freight rates and tolls on the same lines and extensions :”—

Distances.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.									
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.
Not exceeding 5 miles...	8	7	6	5	4	4	4	3	3	3
Over 5 and not over 10	10	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
10 “	15	12	11	9	8	6	5	5	5	4
15 “	20	14	12	11	9	7	6	6	6	5
20 “	25	16	14	12	10	8	7	6	7	5
25 “	30	18	16	14	11	9	8	7	8	6
30 “	35	20	18	13	15	10	9	7	8	6
35 “	40	22	19	17	14	11	10	8	9	7
40 “	45	24	21	18	15	12	11	8	9	7
45 “	50	24	21	18	15	12	11	9	10	7
50 “	55	26	23	20	16	13	12	10	10	8
55 “	60	26	23	20	16	13	12	10	11	8
60 “	65	28	25	21	18	14	13	11	11	9
65 “	70	28	25	21	18	14	13	11	12	9
70 “	75	30	26	23	19	15	14	12	11	10
75 “	80	32	28	24	20	16	14	12	13	10
80 “	85	32	28	24	20	16	14	12	13	10
85 “	90	34	30	26	21	17	15	13	14	11
90 “	95	34	30	26	21	17	15	13	14	11
95 “	100	36	32	27	23	18	16	13	14	11
100 “	110	36	32	27	23	18	16	14	15	12
110 “	120	38	33	29	24	19	17	14	15	12
120 “	130	38	33	29	24	19	17	15	15	13
130 “	140	40	35	30	25	20	18	15	16	13
140 “	150	40	35	30	25	20	18	16	16	14
150 “	160	42	37	32	26	21	19	16	17	14
160 “	170	42	37	32	26	21	19	17	17	15
170 “	180	44	39	33	28	22	20	17	18	15
180 “	190	46	40	35	29	23	21	17	18	15
190 “	200	46	40	35	29	23	21	18	19	16
200 “	210	48	42	36	30	24	22	18	19	16
210 “	220	48	42	36	30	24	22	18	19	16
220 “	230	50	44	38	31	25	23	19	20	17
230 “	240	50	44	38	31	25	23	19	20	17
240 “	250	52	46	39	33	26	24	20	20	18
250 “	260	54	47	41	34	27	25	20	21	18
260 “	270	54	47	41	34	27	25	20	21	19
270 “	280	56	49	42	35	28	26	20	21	19
280 “	290	58	51	44	36	29	27	21	22	20

Railways, &c.

Tariff of freight rates, &c.—*Concluded.*

Distances.	Classes in cents per 100 lbs.										
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	
Over 290 and not over 300	60	53	45	38	30	28	21	22	24	20	
300	825	64	56	48	40	32	30	22	23	25	21
325	350	66	58	50	41	33	31	23	24	26	22
350	375	68	60	51	43	34	32	23	24	26	22
375	400	70	61	53	44	35	33	24	25	27	23
400	425	72	63	54	45	36	34	25	26	28	24
425	450	76	67	57	48	38	36	26	27	29	25
450	475	78	69	59	49	39	37	27	28	29	26
475	500	80	70	60	50	40	38	28	29	30	27
500	525	82	72	62	51	41	39	29	30	30	28
525	550	84	74	63	53	42	40	30	31	31	29
550	575	86	75	65	54	43	41	31	32	32	30
575	600	90	79	68	56	45	43	33	34	35	32
600	625	94	82	71	59	47	45	34	35	36	33
625	650	98	86	74	61	49	47	36	37	38	35
650	675	102	89	77	64	51	49	37	38	39	36
675	700	106	93	80	66	53	51	38	39	40	37
700	725	108	95	81	67	54	52	39	40	41	38
725	750	112	98	84	70	56	54	41	42	43	40
750	775	116	102	87	73	58	56	42	43	44	41
775	800	120	105	90	75	60	58	44	45	46	43
800	825	124	108	93	78	62	60	45	46	47	44
825	850	128	112	96	80	64	62	46	47	49	45
850	875	132	116	99	83	66	64	47	49	50	46
875	900	136	119	102	85	68	66	49	51	52	48
900	925	140	123	105	88	70	68	50	52	53	49
925	950	142	124	107	89	71	69	51	54	55	50
950	975	146	128	110	91	73	71	52	55	56	51
975	1000	150	131	113	94	75	73	54	56	57	53

Smalls—No single shipment of freight from one consignor to one consignee will be charged less for than 100 lbs. 1st class rates; minimum charge, 35 cts.

Cartage—Above rates are completed exclusively of cartage.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII., p. 1893.

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Secretary of State.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 7th day of June, 1884, it was ordered that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should become and be in force and take effect in the County of Oxford upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day of the then following year, and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Oxford, that the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVII, p. 1958.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 2nd day of August, 1884, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Yarmouth upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the then following year, and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Yarmouth, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the day of the date thereof; and the Order in Council dated the 23rd day of May, 1884, having reference to the bringing into force of the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," in the said County of Yarmouth, in the Province of Nova Scotia, was rescinded.

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

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 30th day of September, 1884, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Arthabaska upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the then following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Arthabaska, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date of such Order in Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 588.

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By Order in Council of Friday, the 12th day of December, 1884, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Simcoe upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Simcoe, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1051.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 30th day of December, 1884, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Stanstead upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Stanstead, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1130.

By Order in Council of Saturday, the 3rd day of January, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said United Counties should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said United Counties after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1162.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 17th day of January, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Bruce upon, from and

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after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Bruce, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1238.

By Order in Council of Saturday, the 17th day of January, 1885, it was declared that the second part of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Norfolk upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said county should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Norfolk, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1238.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, the 20th day of January, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Huron upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Huron, that then the said second part of the Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1238.

By Order in Council of Friday, 16th day of January, 1885, it was declared, that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Renfrew upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Renfrew, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take

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effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1282.

By Order in Council of Friday, the 23rd day of January, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Dufferin upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Dufferin, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1282.

By Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of February, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Brant upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Brant, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1441.

By Order in Council of Monday, 2nd day of March, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said United Counties should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said United Counties of Leeds and Grenville, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said United Counties after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1474.

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By Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of March, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Lanark upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Lanark, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1566.

By Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of March, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Kent, Ontario, upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no other licenses in force in the said County of Kent, that then the second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1566.

By Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of March, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Lennox and Addington upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like date in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Lennox and Addington, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1566.

By Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of March, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Brome upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of

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spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Brome, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1567.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 7th day of April, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Carleton, Ontario, upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Carleton, that then the said second part of the Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1623.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 4th day of April, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the City of Guelph upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said City should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said City of Guelph, that then the said second part of the Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said City after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1624.

By Order in Council of Friday, 8th day of May, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Drummond upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors now in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Drummond, that then the said second

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part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1833.

By Order in Council of Tuesday, 26th day of May, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Elgin upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Elgin, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1949.

By Order in Council of Friday, 5th day of June, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Wellington upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors now in force in the said County should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Wellington, that the said second part of the said Act should be in force and take effect in the said County upon, from and after the expiration of thirty days from the day of the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 2055.

By Order in Council of Friday, 19th day of June, 1885, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of Chicoutimi upon, from and after the day on which the annual or semi-annual licenses for the sale of spirituous liquors then in force in the said county should expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date thereof, and if it were less, then on the like day in the following year; and if there were no licenses in force in the said County of Chicoutimi, that then the said second part of the said Act should become and be in force and take effect in the said County after the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 2118.

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Letters Patent of incorporation, &c., under the "Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," have been issued to the following Companies, and notice thereof published in the *Canada Gazette*, viz:—

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The Thousand Islands and Montreal Steamboat Co., capital \$100,000; on the 4th day of July, 1884.....	87
The Lièvres River Land and Phosphate Co., capital \$75,000; on the 4th day of July, 1884.....	88
The Owen Sound Dredging, Towing and Wrecking Co., capital \$40,000; on the 9th day of July, 1884.....	202
The Dominion Telephone Co., capital \$200,000; on the 9th day of August, 1884.....	239
The Canadian Parcels and Valuables Transmission Co., capital \$50,000; on the 9th day of August, 1884.....	283
The Sussex Land and Stock Co., capital, \$20,000; on the 9th day of August, 1884.....	283
The Vickers Express Co., capital \$100,000; on the 14th day of September, 1884.....	495
The Railway Safety Appliances Co., capital \$25,000; on the 26th day of September, 1884.....	591
The Toronto Lead and Color Co., capital \$50,000; on the 2nd day of November, 1884.....	864
The Holmes Electric Protection Co., capital \$100,000; on the 15th day of November, 1884.....	901
The English and Canadian Wire Fastening Co., capital \$300,000; on the 10th day of December, 1884.....	1008
The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co., capital \$50,000; on the 20th day of January, 1885.....	1245
The Producers' Oil Refining Co., capital \$50,000; on the 20th day of January, 1885.....	1331
The Farm Implement Co., capital \$150,000; on the 9th day of February, 1885.....	1408
The St. Onge Gold Mining Co., capital \$90,000; on the 10th day of January, 1885.....	1408
The Canadian Granite Co., capital \$50,000; on the 23rd day of February, 1885.....	1444
The Owen Sound and North-West Milling and Manufacturing Co., capital \$10,000; on the 16th day of February, 1885.....	1474
The Heap's Patent Dry Earth or Ashes Closet Co., capital \$18,000; on the 16th day of February, 1885.....	1505
The Herald Co., capital \$80,000; on the 31st day of March, 1885.....	1599
The Metallic Roofing Co., capital \$7,500; on the 14th day of April, 1885.....	1631
The Buckingham Pulp Co., capital \$50,000; on the 12th day of April, 1885.....	1657
The Standard Drain Pipe Co., capital \$30,000; on the 22nd day of April, 1885.....	1737
The Algoma Navigation Co., capital \$60,000; on the 5th day of May, 1885.....	1787

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The Importers' and Traders' Co., capital \$25,000 ; on the 5th day of May, 1885.....	1787
And supplementary Letters Patent, to,—	
The Provident and Commercial Land Co., reducing capital to \$77,820..	173
The North-West Cattle Co., increasing capital stock to \$300,000.....	495
The Black Diamond SS. Co., increasing capital to \$300,000.....	687
do do do increasing capital to \$500,000.....	1009
The Alberta Lumber Co., increasing capital to \$1,500,000.....	864
The Temperance Colonization Society, dividing stock into shares of \$40.....	902
The Nova Scotia Steel Co., increasing stock to \$250,000 and reducing shares to \$100 each.....	932
The Sincennes & McNaughton Co., decreasing stock to \$50,000.....	1168

Inland Revenue.

(Omitted from p. lxxxvii.)

REGULATIONS for the Ferry, across the Niagara River between Fort Erie and Buffalo, United States, approved by Order in Council of the 21st day of August, 1884.

First.—The limits of the ferry shall be co-terminous with the northerly and southerly limits respectively of the village of Fort Erie, and a point in the City of Buffalo to be fixed by the municipal authorities of that place.

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 the approval of the Department 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 sufficient space for horses and carriages, and of a speed of not less than 12 miles per hour.

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.

Inland Revenue.

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.—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:—

	\$ cts.
For passengers, adults.....	0 05
do children under 12 years.....	0 08
For single fare tickets in packages of 20.....	0 50
For one horse or one head of horned cattle.....	0 10
For horses or horned cattle in droves of more than five, each.....	0 08
For saddle horse and rider.....	0 15
do do do returning same day, round trip.....	0 20
For one-horse vehicle (loaded or empty) and driver	0 15
For one-horse vehicle (loaded or empty) and driver, returning same day, round trip.....	0 25
For two-horse vehicle (loaded or empty) and driver	0 25
For two-horse vehicle (loaded or empty) and driver, returning same day, round trip.....	0 40
For vehicles, without horses attached, each.....	0 10
For sheep or swine, each.....	0 03
do do in droves exceeding five, each	0 02
For freight, packages not exceeding a barrel in bulk	0 05
For other freight, every 100 lbs.....	0 05
To the residents of Fort Erie or Buffalo who cross frequently, using light one-horse vehicles for the purpose, tickets shall be sold in packages of 20 for.....	2 00

Inland Revenue.

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 the 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 Vic., chap. 85, 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 provisos, 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.

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 ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) 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. XVIII, p. 277.

Fisheries.

Fisheries.

(Omitted from p. lviii.)

By a Proclamation, bearing date 17th April, 1885, there was exempted from the operation of the " Act for the better protection of Navigable Streams and Rivers " all that part of the Ottawa River lying between the Chaudiere 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, so far as regards sawdust only.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XVIII, p. 1633.

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ERRATA.

In tables of weights admitted to verification, &c., page lxvi, fee for verification of 10 lbs. weight, in case, 15 cents, not 25 cents.

Page lxix, fee on verification of scales, &c., to weigh not more than 100 lbs. in each pan, 75 cents, not 50 cents.

Also, third line under sub-heading "Weigh bridges or platform scales," read 2,000 lbs., not 2,500.

Page lxxii, under heading "trade weights," next line from bottom, "allowance in excess" should be 0.0025, not 0.0125.

7411
7/11/89
ACTS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE

FORTY-EIGHTH AND FORTY-NINTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE

THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT,

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the twenty-ninth day of January, and closed
by Prorogation on the twentieth day of July, 1885.*

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OF CANADA



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HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MOST HONORABLE SIR HENRY CHARLES KEITH, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL.

VOL. I.
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
ANNO DOMINI, 1885.



48-49 VICTORIA.

CHAP. I.

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

WHEREAS the House of Commons has resolved :— Preamble.

“That whenever the Speaker of the House of Commons, through illness or other cause, finds it necessary to leave the chair during any part of the sittings of the said House, on any day, he may call upon the Chairman of Committees, or, in his absence, upon any member of the House, to take the chair, and to act as Deputy Speaker during the remainder of such day, unless the Speaker himself resumes the chair before the close of the sittings for that day;” and has further resolved :— Resolution of the House recited.

“That whenever the House shall be informed by the Clerk at the table of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Committees shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all the proceedings of the House, as Deputy Speaker, until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House, until the House shall otherwise order: Provided, that if the House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours, the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment :” Further resolution recited.

And whereas the assent of the Crown has been obtained to the adoption of the said resolutions ;

And whereas it is expedient to give effect to the same ;

And whereas the validity of acts or proceedings of the House done or taken during the absence of the Speaker, might thereafter be questioned, unless declared valid by law :

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

Speaker leaving the Chair may call upon a Member to act as Deputy Speaker during his absence.

1. Whenever the Speaker of the House of Commons, from illness or other cause, finds it necessary to leave the chair during any part of the sittings of the said House, on any day, he may call upon the Chairman of Committees, or, in his absence upon any member of the House, to take the chair and to act as Deputy Speaker during the remainder of such day, unless the Speaker shall himself resume the chair before the close of the sittings for that day.

In case of unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Deputy may act as such.

2. Whenever the House shall be informed by the Clerk at the table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of Committees, if present, shall take the chair and shall perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all the proceedings of the House, as Deputy Speaker, until the meeting of the House on the next sitting day, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House until the House shall otherwise order : Provided, that if the House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment.

Proviso.

Acts done while the Deputy Speaker is in the Chair, to be as valid as if the Speaker had presided thereat.

3. If, at any time during a session of Parliament the Speaker shall be temporarily absent from the House, and a Deputy Speaker shall thereupon perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker, as hereinbefore provided, or pursuant to the standing orders or other order or a resolution of the House, every act done and proceeding taken in or by the House in the exercise of its powers and authority, shall be as valid and effectual as if the Speaker himself were in the chair ; and every act done, and warrant, order, or other document issued, signed or published by such Deputy Speaker in relation to any proceedings of the House of Commons, or which under any Statute would be done, issued, signed or published by the Speaker if then able to act, shall have the same effect and validity as if the same had been done, issued, signed or published by the Speaker for the time being.

Act 31 V., c. 2, repealed.

4. The Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered two and intituled "*An Act respecting the office of Speaker of the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada,*" is hereby repealed.

CHAP. 2.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the Department of the Secretary of State.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

IN amendment of so much of the Acts respecting the Department of the Secretary of State as relates to the office of Registrar General of Canada, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section four of the Act passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered forty-two, and intituled "*An Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, and for the management of Indian and Ordnance Lands,*" as amended by the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered six, and intituled "*An Act to amend the Act providing for the organization of the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada,*" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

4. The Secretary of State shall be the Registrar General of Canada, and as such shall register all instruments of summons, proclamations, commissions, letters patent, letters patent of land, writs and other instruments and documents issued under the great seal, and all bonds, warrants of extradition, warrants for removal of prisoners, leases, releases, deeds of sale, surrenders, and all other instruments requiring registration.

2. The Governor in Council may, by commission under the great seal, appoint an officer who shall be called the "Deputy Registrar General of Canada," and shall hold office during pleasure; and such Deputy Registrar may sign and certify the registration of all instruments and documents required to be registered, and all such copies of the same, or of any records in the custody of the Registrar General as are required to be certified or authenticated as being copies of any instruments, documents or records as aforesaid."

CHAP. 3.

An Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the taking of a census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Interpretation.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:—

(a.) The expression “house” includes all ships, vessels, dwellings or places of abode of any kind;

(b.) The expression “Minister” means the Minister of Agriculture.

Census to be taken and when.

2. A census shall be taken in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin, or in such parts of the said Province, Territories and District as the Governor in Council directs, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and before the first day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Certain matters to be regulated by the Governor in Council.

3. The details of information, the forms to be used, and procedure to be followed for the obtaining thereof, and the period at which, and the dates with reference to which, the census shall be taken,—whether generally, or for any specified localities, requiring to be exceptionally dealt with in any of these respects,—shall be such as the Governor in Council, by proclamation, directs.

Details required and on what subjects.

4. The census shall be so taken as to ascertain, with the utmost possible accuracy, in regard to the various territorial divisions of the country,—their population and the classification thereof, as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, race, occupation and otherwise,—the houses and other buildings therein, and their classification as dwellings, inhabited, uninhabited, under construction and otherwise,—the occupied land therein, and the condition thereof, as town, village, country, cultivated, uncultivated and otherwise,—the produce, state and resources of the agricultural, fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading and other industries thereof,—the municipal, educational, charitable and other institutions thereof,—and what-

soever

soever other matters are specified in the forms and instructions to be issued, as is hereinafter provided.

And others specified in forms, &c.

5. The Minister shall cause all forms, and also all instructions which he deems requisite in respect of the census, to be duly prepared, printed and issued, for use by the persons employed in the taking thereof.

Forms and instructions.

6. The Governor in Council, by proclamation, shall divide the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin, or the parts of the said Province, Territories and District, in which the census is directed to be taken as hereinbefore provided, into census districts, and each census district into sub-districts; but the said District of Keewatin may, if the proclamation so prescribes, constitute one census district.

Division of the country into census districts.

Proviso, as to Keewatin.

7. The Governor in Council shall appoint census officers, census commissioners, and other employees who are necessary for the taking of the census, with such relative powers and duties as are laid down for the census by the Governor in Council.

Appointment of officers and commissioners.

8. There shall be appointed, by or under the authority of the Minister, in such manner and subject to such rules in that behalf as are laid down by the Governor in Council, one or more enumerators for each census sub-district; and whenever more enumerators than one are appointed, the powers and duties of such enumerators shall be such as the Minister assigns to each, whether territorially or otherwise.

And of enumerators.

If more than one.

9. The census officers and commissioners shall be entrusted, under direction and instruction of the Minister, with the superintendence of the work assigned to the enumerators, and shall see that all those under their superintendence thoroughly understand the manner in which the duties required of them are to be performed, and use due diligence in the performance thereof.

Duty of census officers and commissioners.

10. Every enumerator, by visiting every house and by careful personal inquiry, shall ascertain, in detail, with the utmost possible accuracy, all the statistical information with which he is required to deal, and no other, and shall make an exact record thereof, and attest the same under oath, and shall see that such attested record is duly delivered to the census commissioner under whose superintendence he is placed,—the whole, in all respects, as by the forms and instructions issued to him is required.

And of enumerators.

11. The census commissioner shall examine all such records, and satisfy himself how far each enumerator has performed the duties required of him, and shall note all apparent

Supervision by commissioner.

apparent defects and inaccuracies in such records, and require the several enumerators concerned therewith to assist him in respect thereof,—and with their assistance shall correct the same so far as is found requisite and possible, noting always whether such corrections are concurred in by them or not, and shall make return, attested under oath, of his doings in the premises, and shall transmit the same, together with all the records in question, to the Minister—the whole, in all respects, as by the forms and instructions issued to him is required.

Corrections.
Duty of the Minister as to corrections.

12. The Minister shall cause all such returns and records to be examined and any defects or inaccuracies discoverable therein to be corrected so far as possible, and shall obtain, so far as possible, by such ways and means as are deemed convenient, any statistical information requisite for the due completion of the census, which cannot be or is not obtained with the required fullness and accuracy by means of such returns and records, and shall cause to be prepared, with all practicable despatch, abstracts and tabular statements showing the results of the census as fully and accurately as possible.

Abstracts and tables.

Oath of office to be taken.

13. Every officer, census commissioner, enumerator, and other person employed in carrying this Act into effect, before entering on his duties, shall take and subscribe an oath binding him to the faithful and exact discharge of such duties, which oath shall be in such form, taken before such person, and returned and recorded in such manner, as the Governor in Council prescribes.

Wilful neglect of duty a misdemeanor.

14. Every officer, census commissioner, enumerator or other person employed in carrying this Act into effect, who makes wilful default in any matter required of him by this Act, or wilfully makes any false declaration touching any such matter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Custodians of public records to grant access thereto.

15. Every person who has the custody or charge of any municipal or other public records or documents, or of any records or documents of any corporation, from which information sought in respect of the census can be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction thereof, shall grant to any census officer, commissioner, enumerator or other person deputed for that purpose by the Minister, reasonable access thereto for the obtaining of such information therefrom; and every such person who wilfully or without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to grant such access, and every person who wilfully hinders or seeks to prevent or obstruct such access, or otherwise in any way wilfully obstructs or seeks to obstruct any person employed in carrying this Act into effect, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Penalty for default. Misdemeanor.

16. Every person who wilfully, or without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to fill up, to the best of his knowledge and belief, any form which he has been required to fill up by any enumerator or other person employed in carrying this Act into effect, or refuses or neglects to sign and deliver up or otherwise return the same when and as required, or makes, signs, delivers or returns, or causes to be made, signed, delivered or returned, any wilfully false answer or statement as to any matter specified in such form,—shall, for each offence, incur a penalty not exceeding forty dollars and not less than one dollar.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to fill up forms.

17. Every person who, without lawful excuse, refuses or neglects to answer, or who wilfully answers falsely, any question requisite for obtaining any information sought in respect of the census or pertinent thereto, which has been asked of him by any enumerator or other person employed in carrying this Act into effect, shall, for every such refusal or neglect or wilfully false answer, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than five dollars.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to answer questions.

18. The penalties hereinbefore imposed may be recovered in a summary manner at the suit of any officer, census commissioner, enumerator or other person employed in carrying this Act into effect, before any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the offence has been committed, on the oath of the prosecutor or of one credible witness; and a moiety thereof shall belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, and the other moiety to the prosecutor, unless he has been examined as a witness to prove the offence, in which case the whole shall belong to the Crown for the uses aforesaid.

Recovery of penalties.

Application of penalties.

19. Whenever the Minister deems it convenient, he may, by special letter of instruction, direct any officer, census commissioner or other person employed in carrying this Act into effect, to make inquiry under oath, as to any matter connected with the taking of the census, or the ascertaining or correction of any supposed defect or inaccuracy therein; and such officer, census commissioner or other person shall then have the same power as is vested in any court of justice, of summoning any person, of enforcing his attendance, and of requiring and compelling him to give evidence on oath, either orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as such officer, census commissioner or other person deems requisite to the full investigation of such matter or matters.

Minister may direct inquiries to be made as to certain matters.

20. Any letter purporting to be signed by the Minister, or by the deputy of the Minister of Agriculture, or by any other person thereunto authorized by the Governor in Council, and notifying any appointment or removal of, or setting forth

Certain documents to be *prima facie* evidence of the contents thereof.

forth any instructions to, any person employed in carrying this Act into effect,—and any letter signed by any officer, census commissioner or other person thereunto duly authorized, notifying any appointment or removal of, or setting forth any instructions to any person so employed under the superintendence of the signer thereof,—shall be, respectively, *prima facie* evidence of such appointment, removal or instructions, and that such letter was signed and addressed as it purports to be.

Presumption as to certain documents.

21. Any document or paper, written or printed, purporting to be a form authorized for use in the taking of the census, or to set forth any instructions relative thereto, which is produced by any person employed in carrying this Act into effect, as being such form, or as setting forth such instructions, shall be presumed to have been supplied by the proper authority to the person so producing the same, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of all instructions therein set forth.

What shall be a sufficient requirement as to filling and signing forms.

22. The leaving, by an enumerator, at any house or part of a house, of any form purporting to be issued under this Act, and having thereon a notice requiring that the same be filled up and signed within a stated delay by the occupant of such house or part of a house, or, in his absence, by some other member of the family, shall, as against such occupant, be a sufficient requirement so to fill up and sign such form, though such occupant is not named in such notice, or personally served therewith.

Remuneration of persons employed.

23. The Minister shall cause to be prepared one or more tables, setting forth the rates of allowances or remuneration for the several census commissioners and enumerators employed in carrying this Act into effect, which rates shall not exceed, in the aggregate, such amount for each day of proved effective service for any enumerator and for each day of like service for any census commissioner, as the Governor in Council directs, and such tables shall be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the session then next ensuing: Provided, that in the settled parts of Manitoba the said rates of allowance or remuneration shall not exceed those paid in the last decennial census.

Payment of remuneration.

24. Such allowances or remuneration shall be paid to the several persons entitled thereto, in such manner as the Governor in Council directs, but shall not be payable until the services required of the person receiving the same have been faithfully and entirely performed.

Out of what moneys to be paid.

25. Such allowances and remuneration, and all expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect, shall be paid out of such moneys as are provided by Parliament for that purpose.

26. Appointments, employments or service under this Act shall not be subject to the statutory requirements affecting the Civil Service. Civil Service Acts not to apply.

27. A full report of all things done under this Act, and an account of all moneys expended under the authority thereof, shall be laid before Parliament by the Minister within the first fifteen days of the then next session thereof, and of each session thereafter, until such time as all things required to be done under this Act have been fully completed. Report to be laid before Parliament, and when.

CHAP. 4.

An Act respecting certain advances to the Provinces.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

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

1. The second section of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventeen, and intituled "*An Act to authorize the advance of a certain sum to the Province of British Columbia, for the construction of a Graving Dock at Esquimalt and for other purposes,*" is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor: Sec. 2 of 37 V., c. 17, repealed.

"2. The Governor in Council may, in his discretion, advance from time to time, to any Province of Canada, such sums as may be required for local improvements in the Province, and not exceeding in the whole the amount by which the debt of the Province for which Canada is responsible then falls short of the debt with which the Province was allowed to enter the Union; such advances to be deemed additions to the debt of the Province, with permission to the Province to repay them to Canada on such notice, in such sums, and on such conditions as the Dominion Government and that of the Province may agree upon,—any amount so repaid being deducted from the debt of the Province in calculating the subsidy payable to it: Provided always, that no such advance shall be made to any Province unless it shall have been previously sanctioned by an Act of the Legislature of that Province" New section substituted. Advances to Provinces for local improvements, and conditions thereof. Proviso, for sanction by Province.

CHAP. 5.

An Act to amend the Act forty-fifth Victoria, chapter seventeen, to encourage the construction of Dry Docks.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Sec. 1 of 45 V., c. 17, amended by applying it to the city of Halifax.

1. The Act intituled "*An Act to encourage the construction of Dry Docks, by granting assistance on certain conditions to Companies constructing them,*" is hereby amended by adding after the word "work," in the second line of the first section thereof, the words, "or in the case of a dock to be constructed at the port of Halifax, the city of Halifax,"—and after the word "company," in the tenth line thereof, the words "or the city of Halifax."

CHAP. 6.

An Act to amend the Law respecting Bridges, Booms and other works constructed over or in Navigable Waters under the authority of Provincial Acts.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Sec. 5 of 45 V., c. 37, and s. 4 of 46 V., c. 43, repealed.

1. The fifth section of an Act passed in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act respecting Bridges over Navigable Waters constructed under the authority of Provincial Acts,*" and the fourth section of an Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act respecting Booms and other works constructed in Navigable Waters, whether under the authority of Provincial Acts or otherwise,*" are hereby repealed.

Governor in Council may make regulations respecting such works.

2. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make, revoke or alter such orders or regulations as he deems expedient for the purpose of maintaining existing facilities for navigation, or for securing better facilities therefor, respecting any work to which either of the said Acts applies, or of which the plan and site were or are hereafter approved under any Act of the Parliament of Canada; and the local authority,

authority, company or person constructing, owning or in possession of any such work, shall be subject to such orders or regulations. Local authorities shall obey the same.

3. The ninth section of the Act first herein mentioned is amended by striking out the words "or the River St. John." Sec. 9 of 45 V., c. 37, amended.

CHAP. 7.

An Act respecting Explosive Substances.

[Assented to 1st May, 1885.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as "The Explosive Substances Act." Short title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation.

(a) The expression "Attorney General" means the Attorney General of the Province of Canada in which any proceedings are taken under this Act, and with respect to the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin the Attorney General of Canada. Attorney General.

(b) The expression "Explosive Substance" includes any materials for making any explosive substance : also any apparatus, machine, implement, or materials used, or intended to be used, or adapted for causing, or aiding in causing, any explosion in or with any explosive substance ; also any part of any such apparatus, machine, or implement. Explosive substance.

3. Every person who unlawfully and maliciously causes by any explosive substance an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property is, whether any injury to person or property is actually caused or not, guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for life. Punishment for maliciously causing dangerous explosions.

4. Every person who unlawfully and maliciously,— Maliciously doing acts, or conspiring to cause such explosions.

(a) Does any act with intent to cause by an explosive substance, or conspires to cause by an explosive substance, an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life, or to cause serious injury to property ; or—

(b)

Maliciously making or having explosive substances with intent to endanger life or to injure property.

(b) Makes or has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance with intent by means thereof to endanger life, or to cause serious injury to property or to enable any other person by means thereof to endanger life or to cause serious injury to property—

Punishment.

Is, whether any explosion takes place or not, and whether any injury to person or property is actually caused or not, guilty of felony, and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment.

Making or having explosives without reasonable and lawful cause.

Burden of proof.

Punishment.

5. Every person who makes or knowingly has in his possession or under his control any explosive substance under such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that he is not making it or does not have it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, is, unless he can show that he made it or had it in his possession or under his control for a lawful object, guilty of felony, and liable to seven years' imprisonment :

Accused and his wife, or *vice versa* may be witnesses, if accused thinks fit

2. In any proceeding against any person for any offence under this section such person and his wife, or her husband, as the case may be, may, if such person thinks fit, be called, sworn, examined, and cross-examined as an ordinary witness in the case :

Attorney General's consent for further proceedings.

3. If any person is charged before a justice of the peace with any offence under this section, no further proceeding shall be taken against such person without the consent of the Attorney General, except such as the justice thinks necessary by remand or otherwise, to secure the safe custody of such person.

Same act may be laid as a different offence in different counts of indictment. Prosecutor not obliged to elect. Venue, &c.

6. The same criminal act may be charged in different counts of an indictment as constituting different offences under this Act, and upon the trial of any such indictment the prosecutor shall not be put to his election as to the count on which he must proceed.

7. Every person accused of any offence under this Act may be dealt with, indicted, tried and punished in the district, county or place in which the offence is committed or in which he is apprehended, or is in custody.

Attorney General may order inquiry.

Jurisdiction of a Justice of the Peace under such order.

8. If the Attorney General has reasonable ground to believe that any offence under this Act has been committed, he may order an inquiry, and thereupon any justice of the peace for the district, county or place in which the offence was committed or is suspected to have been committed, who is authorized in that behalf by the Attorney General, may, although no person is charged before him with the commission of such crime, examine on oath concerning such crime any witness appearing before him, and may take the deposition

deposition of such witness, and, if he sees cause, may bind such witness by recognizance to appear and give evidence at the next court of competent jurisdiction, or when called upon within three months from the date of such recognizance; and the law relating to the compelling of the attendance of a witness before a justice of the peace, and to a witness attending before a justice of the peace and required to give evidence concerning the matter of an information or complaint, shall apply to compelling the attendance of a witness for examination, and to a witness attending under this section :

32-33 V., c. 30, ss. 25, et seq., applicable to witnesses in cases under this Act.

2. A witness examined under this section shall not be excused from answering any question on the ground that the answer thereto may criminate, or tend to criminate, himself; but any statement made by any person in answer to any question put to him on any examination under this section, shall not, except in the case of an indictment or other criminal proceeding for perjury, be admissible in evidence against him in any proceeding, civil or criminal :

Witness may not refuse to answer on ground of self crimination; but his answer admissible against him only on charge of perjury.

3. A justice of the peace who conducts the examination under this section, of a person concerning any offence, shall not take part in the committing for trial of such person for such offence.

Examining Justice not to commit for trial.

9. Whenever any person is bound by recognizance to give evidence before a justice of the peace, or any criminal court, in respect of any offence under this Act, any justice of the peace, if he sees fit, upon information being made in writing and on oath, that such person is about to abscond, or has absconded, may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person, and if such person is arrested any justice of the peace, upon being satisfied that the ends of justice would otherwise be defeated, may commit such person to prison until the time at which he is bound by such recognizance to give evidence, unless in the meantime he produces sufficient sureties: Provided that any person so arrested shall be entitled on demand to receive a copy of the information upon which the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Arrest and commitment of absconding witnesses.

Such witness to have copy of information against him.

10. Any justice of the peace for any district, county or place, in which any explosive substance is suspected to be made, kept or carried for any unlawful object, may, upon reasonable cause assigned upon oath by any person, issue a warrant under his hand and seal for searching any house, mill, magazine, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, wharf or other place, or any carriage, wagon, cart, ship, boat or vessel, in which the same is suspected to be made, kept or carried for such object.

Search warrants for explosives.

Seizure under search warrant.

11. Every person acting in the execution of any such warrant may seize any explosive substance which he has good cause to suspect is intended to be used for any unlawful object, and shall, with all convenient speed, after the seizure, remove the same to such proper place as he thinks fit, and detain the same until ordered by a judge of a superior court to restore it to the person who claims the same.

Proceeding on such seizure.

Disposal of explosives seized under this Act.

12. Any explosive substance seized under the provisions of this Act, shall, in the event of the person in whose possession the same is found, or of the owner thereof, being convicted of any offence under this Act, be forfeited; and the same shall be destroyed or sold under the direction of the court before which such person is convicted, and, in the case of sale, the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, for the public uses of Canada.

Person searching or seizing liable for wilful neglect only.

13. The person who so searches or seizes shall not be liable to any suit for detaining such explosive substance, or for any loss or damage which happens thereto, without the wilful act or neglect of himself or of the person whom he intrusts with the keeping thereof.

Offender not exempt from punishment for other offences.

14. This Act shall not exempt any person from any indictment or proceeding for any offence which is punishable at common law, or by any other Act; but no person shall be twice punished for the same criminal act.

Imprisonment may be shorter than that prescribed.

15. Every person who is liable under this Act to imprisonment for life or for any term of years, may be sentenced to imprisonment for any shorter term.

Repeal of 32-33 V., c. 20, ss. 66, 67, 68; 32-33 V., c. 22, ss. 62, 63, 64, 65.

16. The sixty-sixth, sixty-seventh, and sixty-eighth sections of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign intituled "*An Act respecting offences against the person,*" and the sixty-second, sixty-third, sixty-fourth and sixty-fifth sections of the Act passed in the said Session intituled "*An Act respecting malicious injuries to property,*" are hereby repealed.

Chapters 8 to 39, both inclusive, are Private Acts and will
be found in Volume II.

CHAP. 40.

An Act respecting the Electoral Franchise.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as “*The Electoral Franchise Act*.” Short title.

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, or unless there is in the context something inconsistent with or repugnant to such construction, the following words and expressions have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them, respectively:—

“Owner,” when it relates to the ownership of real property situated in the Province of Quebec, means “proprietor” or “usufructuary” (*usufruitier*) either in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of real property in “*franc alleu*,” or in free and common socage; and when one person has the mere right of property or legal estate in any real property in the said Province and some other person has the usufructuary enjoyment (*la jouissance et l’usufruit*) of the same property for his own use as aforesaid, the person who has the mere right of property or legal estate therein shall not have the right of being registered as a voter or of voting under this Act in respect of such property, but in such case the person having the usufructuary enjoyment (*usufruit*) shall alone have the right of being registered as a voter and of voting in respect of such property under this Act:

“Owner” when it relates to the ownership of real property situate elsewhere in Canada than in the Province of Quebec, means the proprietor either in his own right or for his own benefit, or if such proprietor be a married man it means the proprietor in his own right, or in the right of his wife, of freehold estate, legal or equitable, in lands and tenements held in free and common socage of which such person is in actual possession, or is in receipt of the rents and profits:

“Tenant” means as well a person who is bound to render to his landlord some portion of the produce or of the revenues

revenues or profits of the property leased, in lieu of rent, as a person who pays rent in money therefor :

- Occupant.** "Occupant" means a person in actual occupation of real property otherwise than as "owner," "tenant," or "usufructuary," in his own right, or in the case of a married man, in his own right or in the right of his wife, and who receives to his own use and benefit the revenues and profits thereof :
- Person.** "Person" means a male person, including an Indian, and excluding a person of Mongolian or Chinese race :
- Farm.** "Farm" means land actually occupied by the owner thereof and not less in quantity than twenty acres; and "farmer" means such owner thereof :
- City.** "City" means a place incorporated as a city or recognized as such, by or under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province in which it is situate; except the cities of Hull and St. Hyacinthe, in the Province of Quebec, which, for the purposes of this Act, shall be held to be towns :
- Exceptions.**
- Town.** "Town" means a place incorporated as a town or recognized as such, by or under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province in which it is situate :
- Incorporated village.** "Incorporated village" means a place incorporated as a village or recognised as such, by or under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or of the Legislature of the Province in which it is situate :
- Parish.** "Parish" means any tract of land which is generally reputed to form a parish, whether such tract has or has not been wholly or in part originally erected into a parish by the civil or ecclesiastical authorities, and which now exists as a territorial division :
- Father, mother.** "Father" includes grandfather, stepfather and father-in-law, and "mother" includes stepmother and mother-in-law :
- Farmer's son.** "Farmer's son" means any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being the son of an owner and actual occupant of a farm, and includes a grandson, stepson or son-in-law :
- Son of owner of real property.** "Son of an owner of real property" in cities and towns means any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being

being the son of an owner and occupant of real property, and includes a grandson, stepson or son-in-law; and in counties means any male person not otherwise qualified to vote and being the son of an owner and occupant of real property other than a farm, and includes a grandson, stepson or son-in-law :

“ Electoral district ” means any place (consisting of or comprising any city, town, county, township, parish, district or municipality, or portion thereof,) in Canada, entitled to return a member to the House of Commons of Canada : Electoral District.

“ Election ” means an election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada : Election.

“ Voting ” and “ to vote ” mean voting and to vote at the election of a member to serve in the House of Commons of Canada : Voting; to vote.

“ List of voters ” means the list of registered voters, to be prepared and revised under the provisions of this Act in each year, for each sub-division or polling district of an electoral district, when finally revised, except when the first general list or an unrevised list is especially mentioned or referred to : List of voters.

“ Actual value ” or “ value ” means the then present market value of any real property, if sold upon the ordinary terms of sale, in respect of which any person claims to be qualified, whether as owner, tenant, occupant or farmer's or other owner's son, as determined by the revising officer, upon the best information in his possession at the time of such revision : Provided, that the assessment rolls as finally revised for municipal purposes, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the value of such property : Actual value; Value. Provision.

“ Real property ” means a lot or portion of a lot or other portion or sub-division of real property, or a house, store, office or building of any description whatsoever, or any portion thereof, situate upon real property, and forming part thereof : Real property.

“ Section ” means a section of this Act : Section.

“ The Province ” means that Province of the Dominion in which the revising officer in the case or matter referred to, is appointed : The Province.

“ The

The revising officer.

"The revising officer" means any revising officer appointed for the place referred to in the context, and competent to do the thing required :

As to Sundays and holidays.

2. If the time limited by this Act for any proceeding or for the doing of any act under its provisions expires or falls upon a Sunday or day which is a public holiday or holiday under "*The Interpretation Act*," the time so limited shall be extended to, and such act may be done upon, the day next following, which is not a Sunday or such a holiday as aforesaid.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Who shall be registered as voters if qualified as to—

3. Every person shall, upon and after the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, be entitled to be registered on the list of voters for any electoral district or portion thereof in Canada, being a city or town or part of a city or town, or including any city or town or part of a city or town, and when so registered to vote at any election for such district, if such person—

Age.

(1.) Is of the full age of twenty-one years, and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada, disqualified or prevented from voting, and—

Allegiance.

(2.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and—

Ownership.

(3.) Is the owner of real property within any such city or part of a city, of the actual value of three hundred dollars, or within any such town or part of a town, of the actual value of two hundred dollars ; or—

Tenancy.

(4.) Is the tenant of any real property within any such city or town or part of a city or town, under a lease, at a monthly rental of at least two dollars, or at a quarterly rental of at least six dollars, or at a half-yearly rental of at least twelve dollars, or at an annual rental of at least twenty dollars, and has been in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and has really and *bonâ fide* paid one year's rent for such real property at not less than the rate aforesaid : Provided, that the year's rent so required to be paid to entitle such tenant to vote shall be the year's rent up to the last yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly day of payment, as the case may be, which shall have occurred next before the date of the certificate of the final revision of the list of voters made by the revising officer as hereinafter mentioned ; except where the rental is an annual one and for a larger sum than twenty dollars, in which case at least twenty dollars of the last year's rent which shall have accrued next before the

Proviso ; as to rent.

date

date of the said certificate must have been paid ; and provided also, that a change of tenancy during the year shall not deprive the tenant of the right to vote if such change is without any intermission of time, and the several tenancies are such as would entitle the tenant to vote had such tenant been in possession under either of them, as such tenant, for the year next before the date of the said certificate ; and provided further that where on any revised or final assessment roll the amount of the tenant's rent is not stated, the fact that the real property in respect of which he is entered on such roll as the tenant thereof is assessed in cities at three hundred dollars or more, or in towns at two hundred dollars or more, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his right to be registered as a voter ; or—

Proviso as to change of tenancy.

Proviso as to valuation of property on assessment roll.

(5.) Is the *bond fide* occupant of real property within any such city or part of a city, of the actual value of three hundred dollars, or within any such town or part of a town of the actual value of two hundred dollars, whether such occupation is under a license of occupation or agreement to purchase from the Crown or from any other person or corporation, or exists in any other manner except as owner or tenant : Provided in any case, that such person has been in possession of such real property as such occupant for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and is and has been for such time in the enjoyment of the revenues and profits thereof, for the use of such occupant, or in the case of a married man, for his own use or for the use of his wife ; or—

Occupancy.

Proviso.

In case of a married man.

(6.) Is a resident within such city or town, or part of a city or town, and derives an income from his earnings, or from some trade, calling, office or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than three hundred dollars annually, and has so derived such income and has been such resident for one year next before the said first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year ; or—

Residence.

(7.) Is the son of any owner of real property and not otherwise qualified to vote, and—

As son of owner.

(a.) If his father is living,—is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, being such owner, in such city or town or part of a city or town for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which such father is qualified to vote under this Act as owner, is of sufficient value if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters

If father is living.

If value not sufficient to qualify all sons.

voters under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

If father is dead.

(b.) If his father is dead,—is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, or his mother after the death of his father (being such owner) in such city or town or part of a city or town, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father (or his mother after the death of his father) resided or resides, and in respect of which such father would be qualified to vote under this Act as owner if living, is of sufficient value if equally divided among all of his sons as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case such one or more sons as may desire may be so registered as voters; and if the said real property is not of sufficient value to give each of several sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the eldest or such of the elder sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify:

If value not sufficient to qualify all sons.

Proviso: as to residence, and as to absence.

Provided, that in either case, in order to entitle him to vote, each such son must at the time of the election for the electoral district in which he tenders his vote, be so resident with his father (or mother after the death of his father); but occasional absence of a son from the residence of the father or mother, for not more in all than six months in the year, shall not disqualify such son as a voter under this Act.

IN COUNTIES.

Who shall be registered as voters, qualified as to—

4. Every person shall, upon and after the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, be entitled to be registered on the list of voters for any electoral district or portion thereof in Canada, other than a city or town or portion of a city or town, and when so registered to vote at any election for such electoral district, if such person—

Age.

(1.) Is of the age of twenty-one years and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada disqualified or prevented from voting; and—

(2.)

(2.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization ; and— Allegiance.

(3.) Is the owner of real property within any such electoral district of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars ; or— Ownership.

(4.) Is the tenant of any real property within any such electoral district, under a lease, at a monthly rental of at least two dollars, or at a quarterly rental of at least six dollars, or at a half-yearly rental of at least twelve dollars, or at an annual rental of at least twenty dollars, in money, in kind or in money's worth of like value (except when the real property is situated in an incorporated village, in which case the rental must be payable in money only), and has been in possession thereof as such tenant for at least one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and has really and *bonâ fide* paid one year's rent for such real property at not less than the rate aforesaid : Provided, that the year's rent so required to be paid to entitle such tenant to vote shall be the year's rent up to the last yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or monthly day of payment, as the case may be, which shall have occurred next before the date of the certificate of the final revision of the list of voters made by the revising officer as hereinafter mentioned ; except where the rental is an annual one and for a larger sum than twenty dollars, in which case at least twenty dollars of the last year's rent which shall have accrued next before the date of the said certificate must have been paid ; and provided also, that a change of tenancy during the year shall not deprive the tenant of the right to vote, if such change is without any intermission of time, and the several tenancies are such as would entitle the tenant to vote had such tenant been in possession under either of them, as such tenant, for the year next before the date of the said certificate : Provided further, that where on any revised or final assessment roll the amount of a tenant's rent is not stated, the fact that the real property in respect of which he is entered on such roll as tenant thereof is assessed at one hundred and fifty dollars, or over that sum, shall be held to be *primâ facie* evidence of his right to be registered as a voter ; or—

Tenancy.

Provido : as to rent.

Exception.

Provido : as to change of tenancy.

Provido : if rent is not stated.

(5.) Is the *bonâ fide* occupant of real property within such electoral district of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars, whether such occupation be under a license of occupation or agreement to purchase from the Crown or from any other person or corporation, or exists in any other manner except as owner or tenant : Provided in any case, that such person has been in possession of such real property as such occupant, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, and is

Occupancy.

Provido : as to length of possession.

and

and has been for the said time in the enjoyment of the revenues and profits thereof for the use of such occupant, or in the case of a married man for his own use or for the use of his wife ; or—

Residence and income.

(6.) Is a resident within such electoral district, and derives an income from his earnings in money or money's worth, or from some trade, office, calling, or profession, or from some investment in Canada, of not less than three hundred dollars annually, and has so derived such income and has been such resident for one year next before the said first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year ; or—

As a farmer's son.

(7.) Is a farmer's son not otherwise qualified to vote ; and—

If father is living.

(a.) If his father is living,—is and has been resident continuously on the farm of his father, in such electoral district, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, if the said farm is of sufficient value, if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case the father, and such one or more sons as may desire may be registered on the list of voters ; and if there be more than one son resident as aforesaid on the farm, and claiming to be registered as voters in respect thereof, and the farm is not of sufficient value to give the father and each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of the farm shall belong only to the father or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the farm when equally divided will qualify ; or—

Case of several sons ; and value of property not sufficient to qualify all.

If father is dead.

(b.) If his father is dead,—is and has been resident continuously on the farm of his father (or mother after the death of his father) in such electoral district, for one year next before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the said farm is of sufficient value, if equally divided among all of the sons of such father as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case such one or more sons as may desire may be registered on the list of voters ; and if there be more than one son resident as aforesaid on the farm and claiming to be registered as voters in respect thereof, and the farm is not of sufficient value to give each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of the farm, shall belong only to the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the farm when so equally divided will qualify :

Case of more than one son ; and value of property not sufficient to qualify all.

Provided

Provided that, in either case, in order to entitle him to vote, the son must at the time of the election for the electoral district in which he tenders his vote, be so resident with his father (or mother after the death of his father); but occasional absence of a son from the farm for not more in all than six months in the year shall not disqualify such son under this Act as a voter; or—

Proviso: as to residence and absence.

(8.) Is the son of any owner of real property in such electoral district, other than a farm (and not otherwise qualified to vote) and—

As son of owner, not a farmer.

(a.) If his father is living,—is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father, being such owner, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father resides and in respect of which such father is qualified to vote under this Act as owner, is of sufficient value if equally divided amongst them as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case both the father and such one or more sons as may desire may be registered as voters; and if the said property be not of sufficient value to give the father and each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the father, or to the father and the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify; or—

If father is living.

If value not sufficient to qualify all sons.

(b.) If his father is dead,—is and has been resident upon such property continuously with his father (or his mother after the death of his father) being such owner, for one year next before the first day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, or in any subsequent year, if the real property on which his father (or his mother after the death of his father) resided or resides, and in respect of which such father would be qualified to vote under this Act as owner if living, is of sufficient value, if equally divided amongst all of his sons as co-owners, to qualify them as voters under this Act, in which case such one or more sons as may desire may be registered as voters; and if the said property be not of sufficient value to give each of such sons the right to vote in respect of such value when equally divided, then the right to be registered as a voter and to vote in respect of such real property shall belong only to the eldest or such of the elder of the sons, being so resident as aforesaid, as the value of the real property when equally divided will qualify:

If father is dead.

If value of property insufficient to qualify all sons.

Provided that, in either case, in order to enable him to vote, such son must, at the time of the election for the electoral district

Proviso: as to residence

and as to absence.

district in which he tenders his vote, be so resident with his father (or mother after the death of his father); but occasional absence of the son from the residence of the father or mother for not more in all than six months in the year, shall not disqualify such son as a voter under this Act; or—

Fishermen.

(9.) Is a fisherman, and is the owner of real property and boats, nets, fishing gear and tackle within any such electoral district, which together are of the actual value of one hundred and fifty dollars.

APPLICABLE TO ALL ELECTORAL DISTRICTS.

In a city or town attached to a county or riding.

5. The qualifications required of voters under section three, shall apply to voters in a city or town or the part of a city or town attached to a county or riding of a county in any electoral district, for electoral purposes under this Act, and the qualifications required of voters under section four, shall apply to voters in such municipalities or places not being cities or towns or portions of cities or towns, as are attached to or included for electoral purposes in cities or towns or portions of cities or towns.

Joint tenancy in common or other co-tenancy.

6. Whenever two or more persons are, either as business partners, joint tenants, tenants in common, or by any other kind of joint interest, the owners, tenants or occupants of any lot or portion of a lot or parcel of real property in any electoral district, each of such persons whose share therein is sufficient in value, or in the case of tenants, in amount of rent, according to the provisions of this Act, to qualify such person as a voter in respect of real property, shall be entitled to be registered on the list of voters, and to vote in respect of such share as if it were held in such person's individual name, and not jointly with one or more.

Place of registry for voters.

7. Persons qualified under this Act as voters in respect of income shall only be registered as voters and vote in the polling district where they reside at the time of registration; and persons qualified otherwise than on income shall only be registered as voters and vote in the polling district where the real property in respect of which they are qualified is situate; but when the property is partly within one polling district and partly within another, although all within one electoral district, the person qualified in respect thereof shall be entitled to be registered and to vote in either of such polling districts for which he may desire to be registered as a voter.

Property extending into more than one polling district.

As to time spent by sons as mariners, fishermen or students.

8. In the case of the sons of farmers, or of owners other than farmers, the time spent by such sons as mariners or fishermen in the prosecution of their several occupations, or as students in any institution of learning within the Dominion of Canada, shall be considered as spent at home.

9. In the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, besides the persons entitled to be registered as voters and to vote under the foregoing provisions of this Act, every person who at the time of the passing of the same,—

Special provisions as to B. C. and P. E. I.

(1.) Is of the age of twenty-one years and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada disqualified or prevented from voting; and—

Age.

(2.) Is a British subject by birth or naturalization and resident in the Province, and is entitled to vote in the said Provinces respectively by the laws now severally existing in the same,—

British subject.

Shall have a right to be registered as a voter and to vote so long as he shall continue to be qualified to vote under the provisions of the said last mentioned laws and no longer.

Registration as voters.

10. Except the persons duly qualified and registered as voters under this Act, no person shall be entitled to vote at any election for the House of Commons of Canada after the time when the duplicates of the first list of voters, finally revised and certified as hereinafter provided, for the electoral district for which the election is to be held, shall have been forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, as also hereinafter provided; but at any election held before the time aforesaid, the voters shall be those entitled to vote thereat under the laws now in force, which shall continue to apply to such election and all proceedings thereat or relating thereto.

No voters for H. of C. but those qualified under this Act after a certain time.

revision until such time.

WHO SHALL NOT VOTE AT ELECTIONS.

11. The following persons shall be disqualified and incompetent to vote at any election to which this Act applies, except that the persons or officers named in paragraph "b" of this section shall only be disqualified and incompetent to vote at elections for the electoral districts for which they hold such offices or positions respectively :—

Persons disqualified as voters.

(a.) The Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Chief Justices and Judges of the superior courts in the Provinces of Canada, and the judges of all other courts in the said Provinces, whether such courts are now in existence or are hereafter erected;

Judges.

(b.) Revising officers, returning officers, and election clerks, and any person who, at any time either during the election or before the election, is or has been employed at the same election or in reference thereto by any candidate or by any person whomsoever, as counsel, agent, attorney or clerk

Election officers and agents, &c., of candidates.

clerk at any polling place at any such election, or in any other capacity whatever, and who has received or expects to receive either before, during or after the said election from any candidate or from any person whomsoever for acting in any such capacity as aforesaid, any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment, or any promise, pledge or security whatever for any sum of money, fee, office, place or employment; except only that the returning officer may vote in the case of equality of votes between candidates, where the addition of a vote would entitle any such candidate to be declared elected;

Exception in cases of ties.

Certain Indians not qualified.

(c.) Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, and any 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.

WHEN REVISING OFFICER MAY NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

Revising officer may not be candidate.

12. No revising officer for any electoral district while he is a revising officer, or for two years thereafter, shall be qualified to be a candidate in any electoral district for which, or for any part of which, he has been such revising officer.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Appointment of revising officers.

Tenure of office.

Their duties.

Oath of office.

Case of death or resignation, &c.

13. The Governor General in Council may, within three months after the coming into force of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, when the office is vacant, appoint a proper person to be called "the revising officer," for each or any of the electoral districts of Canada, who shall hold office during good behaviour, but who shall be removable on address by the House of Commons, and whose duties shall be to prepare, revise and complete, in the manner hereinafter provided, the lists of persons entitled to vote under the provisions of this Act in such electoral district; and every such officer shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath of office before any judge of a superior court or court of record of the Province in which he is to act, in the form A contained in the schedule to this Act, which he shall forthwith thereafter cause to be filed with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa; and in the event of the death, resignation, removal, inability or refusal to act of any such revising officer, another may, in the same way, be appointed in his stead, who shall hold office under the same tenure, and with the same duties and powers.

Who may be appointed as such.

14. A revising officer to be appointed under this Act shall, in every Province except Quebec and British Columbia, be

be either a judge or a junior judge of some county or district court in the Province in which he is to act, or a barrister of at least five years' standing at the bar of such Province; in the Province of Quebec he shall be either a judge of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, or an advocate, or notary of that Province of at least five years' standing, and in the Province of British Columbia he shall be either a judge of a superior court or of a county or district court, or a barrister of at least five years' standing, or a stipendiary magistrate: Provided always, that the same revising officer may be appointed for, and be required to discharge the said duties in respect of more than one electoral district, and may be appointed for a portion of any electoral district.

Proviso:
May be appointed for more or less than one district.

15. The revising officer who prepares the first list of voters for any electoral district, or any portion thereof, under this Act, shall, as soon as possible after taking the oath of office, obtain a certified copy or certified copies, as the case may be, of the last revised or final assessment roll or rolls, if any there be, in the electoral district, or part of a district, for which he is appointed, and also a certified copy or certified copies of the last revised list or lists of voters in such electoral district or part of a district, prepared and revised under the Statutes of the Province relating to assessments and voters' lists respectively, for elections to the Provincial Legislature and, where there are no such lists, a certified copy or certified copies of the poll book or books at the last election in each electoral district; and he shall proceed, as speedily as possible, with the aid thereof and of such other information as he can obtain, to ascertain and prepare a separate list for each municipality within his appointment, and wherever there is not a municipality, or where the electoral district is a municipality, a separate list for each township, parish, polling district or other known division of the electoral district, of the persons who, according to the provisions of this Act, are entitled to be registered as voters, and to vote under this Act, at any election for such electoral district,— which list shall contain the names of such persons in alphabetical order and shall be in the form B contained in the schedule to this Act, indicating in the proper column thereof whether such persons respectively are qualified in respect of real property, as owners, tenants, occupants, purchasers in occupation under the Crown, or otherwise, (stating the numbers of the lots, portions of lots, and concessions, streets or other most available description of the real property in respect of which they are so qualified, and their post office addresses as nearly as can be ascertained by the said officer) or as farmers' sons or the sons of owners of real property other than farmers, stating the numbers of the lots, portions of lots, concessions, or streets or other available description of the real property of their fathers or mothers, in respect of which they are qualified as farmers' or other owners' sons, as hereinbefore provided,

Duties of revising officer as to first list of voters.

To procure certain lists, &c.

To prepare list of voters under this Act.

Form and contents of lists.

Qualification, &c. of voters.

As to farmers' sons, &c, and voters on in- come.

or whether they are qualified in respect of income ; and as to sons of farmers or of other owners as aforesaid, and voters on income, stating also in the said list, in the proper columns thereof, the residences and post office addresses of such persons, as nearly as can be ascertained by him ; and after having so prepared the said list, the revising officer shall sign the same as such : Provided, that such assessment rolls as aforesaid shall be taken by the revising officer as *prima facie* evidence of value, and such voters' lists or poll books as aforesaid, as the case may be, as *prima facie* evidence of qualification to vote.

Signing lists. Assessment rolls, &c., to be *prima facie* evidence.

Publication of lists. **16.** The revising officer shall then forthwith cause to be printed a sufficient number of copies of the said lists, being not less than two hundred, and, after certifying them in the form C contained in the schedule hereto, shall, on or before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, publish the said lists, by causing one copy of each list to be posted up in the office of the clerk or other corresponding officer of each municipal, parochial or other known territorial division in the electoral district, for which the said list is prepared and to which it relates, and by mailing to the member or members of the House of Commons and to the unsuccessful candidate at the then last election for such electoral district, to the sheriff, warden, mayor, aldermen or councillors, clerk of the peace and treasurer, clerk or officers corresponding thereto, under whatever official name they are known, of any county, city, town or part of a city, included in such electoral district, and to the reeve, councillors, mayor, clerk, parish court commissioner and treasurer or officers corresponding thereto as aforesaid, of each township, parish or village municipality in such electoral district, two copies each, addressed to the post office addresses of such persons respectively ; and the copy of every such list so posted up shall be open to inspection by any person, free of charge, in the office where it is deposited, during the business hours of such office, until the day fixed, as hereinafter provided, for the preliminary revision of the said list ; and copies of the list may be procured by any person on application to the revising officer, as soon as he can furnish them, on paying therefor a price proportionately sufficient to cover the price paid for printing the same, but not to exceed fifty cents for a copy of the list of voters for any electoral district. In the event of there being no municipal divisions in the electoral district, a copy or copies of the said list, certified as aforesaid, shall be posted up in one or more of what the revising officer considers the most public place or places in each township, parish, polling district or other known division of the electoral district ; and two copies each shall be mailed to officers or persons in such electoral district corresponding, as nearly as may be, to those particularly mentioned in this section with respect to municipalities.

Mailing copies to certain officials.

Copy to be posted up and open to inspection free.

And copies to be furnished on payment of price.

If there are no municipal divisions in the electoral district.

Mailing copies.

17. Two copies of that part of the list relating to such municipality, or parochial or other known division as aforesaid, certified as aforesaid, shall also be mailed at the time of the publication thereof as aforesaid, to each of the postmasters in the said known division ; and each of the said postmasters, and every sheriff, warden, clerk of the peace and treasurer, parish court commissioner or other officer to whom two copies each of the said lists are to be mailed under this Act, shall forthwith after receiving them post up one of them in a conspicuous place in his office, where the said list shall remain until the day fixed, as hereinafter provided, for the preliminary revision thereof, and shall be open to inspection by any one during the office hours of the office ; and to each of the copies of the lists so made or published under this and the next preceding section, shall be appended a notice in the form D in the schedule to this Act.

Copies to be mailed to post-masters and others to be posted up.

With notice of time of sitting for preliminary revision.

18. Notice that the said list and the time of holding the sitting mentioned in the notice appended thereto have been published in manner aforesaid, shall also be given by the revising officer forthwith after such publication, by at least one insertion thereof, in the form D in the schedule to this Act, in one or more newspapers, if any, published within the electoral district ; and in case no newspaper is published therein, then in one or more newspapers published in a neighboring electoral district or districts.

Notice of such sitting how given.

19. The revising officer shall hold a sitting, as mentioned in the said notice, for the preliminary revision of the lists at such place in the electoral district, or in such portion as may be within his commission, as he shall deem most convenient for that purpose, on a day not less than four weeks after the publication of the list as aforesaid ; and any person desiring to add any names to the said list or desiring otherwise to amend the same, shall, at least one week before the day fixed for such preliminary revision (and in the case of a person desiring to object to any name, at any time before the day so fixed) deposit with or mail to the revising officer, by registered letter, at his office or place of address, a notice in the form E in the schedule to this Act ; and in the event of any such objection being that a name already on the list should be struck off, the person so objecting shall give notice in writing to the person whose name is objected to within the same time and in the like form as to the revising officer, by delivering such notice to such person, or by mailing the same by registered letter to his last known post office address.

Sitting for preliminary revision.

Amendments and objections to be notified to revising officer.

Notice to person the insertion of whose name is objected to.

20. On the day and at the time and place appointed, the revising officer shall publicly proceed to the preliminary revision of the lists, basing such revision on the evidence and information before him in support of any claims for addition

Preliminary revision.

How to be
conducted
and recorded.

to the list of voters, or of any proposed amendments or corrections, but not including any objection to the insertion of any name, which he shall merely note on the list opposite the name objected to ; and he shall then and there correct the lists, on the said basis, to the best of his judgment and ability, upon such evidence and information, and shall note every objection on the said lists as aforesaid ; he shall also attest with his initials any addition or change therein ; and he shall also append to such lists the names of claimants whose claims he has not admitted, and shall sign such appended lists.

Certifying
revised lists.

21. The revising officer, having completed the said preliminary revision of the said first lists for the electoral district, or such portion thereof as is within his commission, shall sign the same as such revising officer and certify each of the said lists, and shall, on or before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, by an order under his hand, in the form F in the schedule to this Act, divide every city, town, ward, parish, township or other municipal or corresponding division in the electoral district (or in default of such municipal or other corresponding division, every tract of land therein) having, according to the list relating to it, more than three hundred voters therein, by well defined boundaries, such as streets, highways, side lines, concession lines or the like, into polling districts, in such manner that the number of voters in the several polling districts in the electoral district shall be as nearly equal as may be, and shall not in any one case exceed two hundred : Provided always, that where the electoral district does not contain three hundred voters, or where the voters are scattered over a large extent of country, the said revising officer may, nevertheless, sub-divide the electoral district into as many polling districts as he thinks advisable for the convenience of the voters, even though the number in each be less than two hundred.

Division of
electoral dis-
trict into
polling dis-
tricts.

Proviso : in
cases of
voters much
scattered.

Numbering
polling dis-
tricts.

22. The polling districts in each municipality or other corresponding division, as in the next preceding section mentioned, shall be numbered, with a local designation attached to such number, in and by the order of the revising officer by which they are established ; and such order shall be, forthwith after the making thereof, filed and kept by the revising officer for the purposes of this Act : Provided always, that in Prince Edward Island polling divisions may comprise parts of several townships.

Proviso : as
to P. E.
Island.

Separate list
for each poll-
ing district.

23. Immediately after the sub-division of the municipality into polling districts as in section twenty-one provided, the revising officer shall prepare from the first lists of voters as preliminarily revised by him as aforesaid, a separate list of voters for each polling district, containing in alphabetical order the names of all voters qualified to vote in such polling district, (noting the names objected to) and
in

in the same form as nearly as may be, as the form referred to in section fifteen, and shall sign the same as such officer, and shall append thereto the names of claimants whose claims have not been admitted.

Unadmitted claims to be appended.

FINAL REVISION OF THE FIRST LISTS OF VOTERS.

24. After the completion of the preliminary revision of the lists of voters and the preparation of lists for polling districts, and after the signature of the latter by the revising officer, he shall, for the purpose of making the final revision thereof, cause a sufficient number of copies of each such list, with the description of the polling district to which it relates, to be printed, and shall certify the same as such officer, and on or before the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall publish the same by causing copies to be posted up in three conspicuous public places in the polling district to which it relates, and by delivering copies thereof to any persons applying for the same, upon being paid according to the rates mentioned in section sixteen, but not to exceed ten cents for a copy of the list for each polling division,—to each of which copies shall be appended a notice in the form G in the schedule to this Act, fixing a time and place for the final revision of each of the said lists; and the said revising officer shall also deliver or transmit, by registered letter, copies of such lists as follows: to each member of the Council of every city, town, township or village in any electoral district, and to the clerk and treasurer thereof, and to each postmaster in every such municipality or polling division, one copy of every list relating to such municipality or polling division; to the sheriff, warden, clerk of the peace and county judge of the judicial county or district, one copy of each of the several lists relating to such electoral district, or part of electoral district which may be within such judicial county or district; and ten copies of each of the several lists relating to such electoral district to the member or members of the House of Commons for the said electoral district or part of an electoral district, and to the unsuccessful candidate or candidates at the last election for the same.

Publication of such list with description of each polling district.

Copies to be procurable at fixed rates.

Copies to be sent to certain officials.

And to members of H. of C. and unsuccessful candidates.

25. The revising officer shall also, at the same time, publish the said notice appointing the time and place for the said final revision, in a newspaper, if any there be, published in the municipality or other division of the electoral district to which the polling district affected by such list belongs, by one insertion thereof in such newspaper.

Notice of final revision.

26. The day to be fixed as aforesaid for such final revision shall be not less than five weeks after the publication by posting up of the said lists as aforesaid, and the place shall

As to time and place for final revision.

Notice of objections and amendments.

Time limited for such notice.

Proceedings at final revision.

Correction of lists.

Powers of revising officer for such revisions.

Witnesses and evidence, &c.

Copies of lists certified to be sent to Clerk of the Crown.

Notice in Gazette and its effect, ex-

shall be in the city, town, township, parish, incorporated village or other known territorial division (and in the Province of Prince Edward Island, the existing provincial electoral district) which includes the polling district, and in the electoral districts of the Province of Nova Scotia, in such places comprising not less than three polling districts as the revising officer may think most convenient; and any person desiring to object or to add to, or in any way amend or correct such list on the final revision, shall have the right to do so, if he shall have previously given the proper notice for that purpose at the preliminary revision, or upon giving the same notice and following the same procedure as is provided for in section nineteen as to objections or amendments on the preliminary revision; and the notice of such objections or claims from any person shall be given in the manner specified in the said section nineteen, not less than two weeks before the day named for the final revision.

27. At the time and place named in the notice of the revising officer, he shall hold open court for the said final revision, and shall hear and dispose of any objection or complaint and any application to add to, amend or correct the list, as in the next preceding section mentioned, of which notice shall have been given as aforesaid, hearing the parties making the same, if they appear, and any evidence that may be adduced before him in support of or in opposition thereto, and shall either affirm or amend the list accordingly, as to him seems right and proper, attesting, with his initials, any changes, additions or erasures in the list.

28. The revising officer shall, for the purposes of the said preliminary revision of the first lists of voters and of the final revision of the first lists of voters for polling districts, as well as for the revision of any subsequent lists of voters in polling districts under this Act, have all the powers of any court of record in the Province, as to compelling the attendance and the examination of witnesses, the production of books and documents, and the taking of evidence under oath before him, at any court or sittings held by him for any such preliminary or final revision, and shall have, generally, all the powers of a court of record.

29. After the lists for the several polling districts in an electoral district have been so completed, revised and corrected, they shall be certified in the form C contained in the schedule to this Act by the revising officer, and kept by him for the purposes of this Act; and a duplicate of each, certified as aforesaid, shall be transmitted forthwith by him to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, who, 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 H contained in the schedule to this Act,—on and after the publication

publication of which notice in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons whose names are entered on the said lists as voters, shall be held to be duly registered voters in and for such electoral district, subject to correction or amendment by the judgment on appeal as hereinafter mentioned: Provided however, that 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, taking place before such appeal has been disposed of, or the result thereof communicated to the revising officer; but the ballot of any person whose name has been included in the certified list of voters, and is the subject of an undecided appeal, shall be numbered by the deputy returning officer, and a corresponding number shall be placed opposite his name, on the poll book; and upon the counting of the ballots, the ballots so numbered shall be, by the deputy returning officer, separated from the ordinary ballots and returned to the proper officer, sealed up at the same time as other ballots, to await the decision of such appeal; and if under such decision the name of any such person shall be struck from the list of voters, the vote given by such person shall be ascertained from his ballot, and shall be struck from the poll upon a recount; and if any person whose name has been excluded from such certified list of voters, and whose exclusion is the subject of an undecided appeal, shall desire to vote, the deputy returning officer shall receive his ballot and shall number the same and the name of the voter in the poll book, and keep separate such ballots, as hereinbefore provided; and if, upon such appeal, the decision of the revising officer shall be maintained, the vote of such person may be ascertained and struck from the poll upon a recount; and if an appeal respecting the vote of any person placed on the poll book under the provisions hereof, be not decided within the delay fixed by the existing election law for a recount, such delay shall be extended until six days after the decision of the appeal.

cept in case of appeal.

Proviso: in case of such appeal, as to ballots of persons whose names are subjects of an undecided appeal.

Effect of the decision of such appeal.

Extension of time for recount in certain cases.

30. The revising officer and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall supply copies of such lists to any person or persons applying for the same and paying therefor at the same rate as is to be payable for copies of lists furnished under section sixteen.

Copies of lists.

31. After the lists of voters have been so finally revised, or amended and corrected on appeal, and certified and brought into force as hereinbefore prescribed, and until other lists are, in a future year, under this Act as hereinafter provided, made, revised, amended and corrected on appeal, and certified, and brought into force in their stead, those persons only whose names are entered upon such lists as so revised, amended and corrected shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member of the House of Commons, in the polling

Lists finally corrected to be valid until corrected on appeal or superseded by others.

polling sub-divisions and electoral districts for which such lists were respectively made; and the said lists shall be binding on any judge or other tribunal appointed for the trial of any petition complaining of an undue election or return of a member to serve in the House of Commons.

Certified copies to returning officers.

32. The revising officer shall also furnish to the returning officer for his electoral district, or such portion thereof as is within his appointment, within forty-eight hours after demand of the returning officer therefor, one copy of the list of voters then in force for each polling district in such electoral district, with a description of such polling district as contained in the order of the revising officer constituting the same,—which list and copy of description shall be duly certified by the revising officer.

FUTURE LISTS AND REVISION THEREOF.

Renewal of lists after 1886 and proceedings therefor.

33. On or as soon as possible after the first day of January in each year after the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the revising officer, being duly sworn as hereinbefore provided, shall obtain a certified copy, or certified copies, as the case may be, of the last revised or final assessment roll or rolls, if any there be, in the electoral district or part of an electoral district for which he is appointed, and where there are no assessment rolls, a certified copy or certified copies of the last revised list or lists of voters in such electoral district; and with such copies and such other information as he can obtain, he shall proceed to revise the lists of voters then in force under this Act for such electoral district,—entering thereupon the names of all persons not already in such lists, and who, according to the provisions of this Act, are entitled to have their names so entered, indicating in the proper columns thereof whether they are qualified in respect of real property, as owners, tenants, occupants, purchasers in occupation under the Crown or otherwise, and stating the numbers of the lots, portions of lots and concessions, streets, or other available description of real property in respect of which they are qualified, and their post office addresses as nearly as can be ascertained by the said officer,—or as farmers' sons or other owners' sons as aforesaid, stating the number of the lots, portions of lots, concessions or streets or other available descriptions of the real property of their fathers or mothers in respect of which they are qualified as farmers' or other owners' sons as hereinbefore provided, or whether they are qualified in respect of income,—and as to the sons of farmers, or other owners' sons as aforesaid, and voters on income, stating also in such lists in the proper column thereof the residence and post office addresses of such persons as nearly as can be ascertained by him, and noting on the said lists the names of any persons who are dead or
who

Revising and correcting former lists. Contents of revised lists: as to qualification, &c. of voters.

who are not, according to the provisions of this Act, entitled to be registered as voters, stating the reason of such note, and making any other verbal or clerical corrections which seem necessary; and he shall attest all such additions, erasures or corrections, with his initials, and sign such lists as such revising officer: Provided, that such assessment rolls as aforesaid shall be *prima facie* evidence of value.

Initialing corrections and signing corrected lists.

Rolls *prima facie* evidence of value.

34. After the said lists of voters have been so preliminarily revised, the said revising officer shall publish and distribute them, and notice of the time and place fixed by him for the final revision thereof respectively, as nearly as may be, in the manner and form provided for in sections twenty-four and twenty-five, in respect of the final revision of the first lists of voters in polling districts under this Act.

Publication of corrected lists.

35. The practice and requirements provided for in sections twenty-six and twenty-seven, as to persons desiring to object to any name on the said first lists, or to add any name thereto, or otherwise to amend the same, shall apply to similar applications in reference to the lists to be prepared under the two sections next preceding.

Objections how made and dealt with.

36. At the time and place named in the notice required under section thirty-four, the revising officer shall hold open court for the final revision of the list for each polling district, and shall proceed,—with the same powers as are assigned to the revising officer by section twenty-eight, as to the enforcing of the attendance of witnesses, the taking of evidence under oath, the enforcing of the production of books and papers, the adjournment of the court, and otherwise,—to hear the complaints, objections and applications made as hereinbefore provided, and the evidence in reference thereto, and to decide thereupon, adding to, striking off or otherwise amending or correcting the lists accordingly, and attesting every addition, correction or erasure, or other amendment in the lists, with his initials, in the manner provided in section twenty-seven in respect of the final revision of the first lists of voters in polling districts.

Holding court for final revision of lists and proceedings thereat.

37. After the lists for the several polling districts in an electoral district have been so completed, revised and corrected, they shall be certified in the form C contained in the schedule to this Act by the revising officer, and kept by him for the purposes of this Act; and a duplicate of each, certified as aforesaid, shall be transmitted forthwith by him to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, who, 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 H contained in the schedule to this Act,—on and after the publication of which notice in the *Canada Gazette*, the persons whose names are entered on the said lists as voters, shall

Certifying completed lists and transmission of duplicates to Clerk of the Crown.

Notice in *Gazette* and its effect.

Proviso: in case of appeal, as to ballots of persons whose names are subjects of undecided appeals.

shall be held to be duly registered voters in and for such electoral district, subject to correction or amendment by the judgment on appeal as hereinafter mentioned: Provided however, that 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, taking place before such appeal has been disposed of or the result thereof communicated to the revising officer; but the ballot of any person whose name has been included in the certified list of voters and is the subject of an undecided appeal, shall be numbered by the deputy returning officer, and a corresponding number shall be placed opposite his name on the poll book; and upon the counting of the ballots, the ballots so numbered shall be, by the deputy returning officer, separated from the ordinary ballots and returned to the proper officer sealed up, at the same time as other ballots, to await the decision of such appeal; and if under such decision the name of any such person shall be struck from the list of voters, the vote given by such person shall be ascertained from his ballot and shall be struck from the poll upon a recount; and if any person whose name has been excluded from such certified list of voters, and whose exclusion is the subject of an undecided appeal, shall desire to vote, the deputy returning officer shall receive his ballot and shall number the same and the name of the voter in the poll book, and keep separate such ballots as hereinbefore provided; and if, upon such appeal, the decision of the revising officer shall be maintained, the vote of such person may be ascertained and struck from the poll upon a recount; and if an appeal respecting the vote of any person placed on the poll book under the provisions hereof be not decided within the delay fixed by the existing election law for a recount, such delay shall be extended until six days after the decision of the appeal.

Extension of time for recount.

Copies of lists how obtainable.

38. The revising officer and the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall supply copies of the said lists to any person or persons applying for the same and paying therefor at the rate payable for copies of lists furnished under section sixteen.

Effect of revised lists unless altered on appeal or superseded by others.

39. After the lists of voters have been so finally revised, or amended and corrected on appeal, and certified and brought into force as hereinbefore prescribed and until other lists are, in a future year, as herein provided, made, revised, amended and corrected on appeal, and certified and brought into force in their stead, those persons only whose names are entered upon such lists as so revised, amended and corrected, shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member of the House of Commons, in the polling districts and electoral districts for which such lists were respectively made; and the said lists shall be binding on any judge or other tribunal appointed for the trial of any petition complaining of

of an undue election or return of a member to serve in the House of Commons.

40. The revising officer shall also furnish to the returning officer for his electoral district, within forty-eight hours after demand of the returning officer therefor, one copy of the list of voters then in force for each polling district in the electoral district, with a description of the said polling district as contained in the order of the revising officer constituting the same, and then in force,—which list and copy of description shall be duly certified by the revising officer; and a copy of the said list of voters for each polling district shall be furnished by the returning officer to the deputy returning officer for such polling district; and such list shall be kept by the poll clerk, who shall use the same for the purposes of "*The Dominion Elections Act, 1874.*"

Certified copies to returning officers.

41. Whenever the number of voters in any polling district, as constituted under section twenty-one, shall increase so as to exceed two hundred, or whenever the revising officer then in office considers that the convenience of the voters would be promoted by a new and different sub-division, he shall, before proceeding to make the new lists of voters then next required under this Act, again sub-divide any city, town, ward, parish, township or townships, or other municipal or corresponding division (or any tract of land where there is no municipal division), in which such polling district is situate, into polling districts, in like manner as hereinbefore provided, so as to conform to the intent and meaning of this Act, and so again from time to time as like occasion shall require, using on all occasions after the first division thereof, the then last revised and corrected lists of voters for that purpose; and the revising officer, after making such sub-division by an order in the form prescribed in section twenty-one, shall publish such order by posting up, in some public place in each polling district, a copy thereof certified by him; and the revising officer shall use such amended polling districts in preparing the new lists of voters, which shall be revised and corrected as provided with respect to the polling districts first constituted by him.

Alteration of polling districts in case of change in population.

Use of new polling districts.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

42. The revising officer shall, on the application of any person supporting or opposing any objection, claim or proposed amendment to a list of voters at any of the courts or sittings for preliminary or final revision under this Act, issue a summons in the form J in the schedule to this Act contained, to any person to attend at such court or sittings, and, if required, to produce any books or papers in the possession or power of such person, and to give evidence thereat relating to any matter connected with any such revision; and

Power of revising officer to summon witnesses and obtain necessary information.

Proviso : fees to be tendered.

and in the event of such person not attending after being served with such summons, the revising officer may punish such person as for a contempt of a court of record : Provided however, that no such person shall be compelled to attend under any such summons unless the witness' fees allowed in the Province of Quebec in the Superior Court, in the Province of Ontario in the Division Court, and in the other Provinces of the Dominion in the County or Division Court, shall have first been paid or tendered to such person.

Power of amendment or adjournment and of summary proceeding.

43. The judge or revising officer shall have power at any court or sitting held under this Act by him, to amend or give leave to amend, when he sees fit, any of the proceedings taken in reference to any list of voters, to direct notice to be given to other persons, and to adjourn any court or sittings, on the hearing of any claim or objection or proposed amendment, to a future day ; and he shall not be bound by strict rules of evidence or forms of procedure, but shall hear and determine all matters coming before him, as such judge or revising officer, in a summary manner, and so as in his judgment to do justice to all parties.

Applicants for corrections may appear by counsel.

44. The parties to any application before any judge or revising officer may appear by agent, solicitor or counsel ; and any elector may appear, in person or by agent, at any sitting of the revising officer in the electoral district in which he is such elector in support of or in opposition to any claim, objection or application arising before such revising officer ; and the revising officer may award costs to or against any party in the case,—which costs shall only be for witnesses' fees and the expenses of summoning such witnesses ; and the said costs may be levied by order of the revising officer, by distress, as under warrant on a conviction under the "*Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions and Orders.*"

Costs.

32-33 V., c. 31.

Provision in default of lists for any year.

45. If from any cause the list of voters for any polling district is not made, revised and corrected at the time when it ought, under section forty, to be sent to the returning officer at any election to be held after the first list of voters for the electoral district in which it lies has been made, revised and corrected, then the last list of voters, revised and corrected for such polling district, shall be sent to the returning officer, and used at such election.

Returning officer to fix polling stations before election.

46. Notwithstanding anything contained in any statute of Canada heretofore enacted, the returning officer for each electoral district, for which lists of voters made under this Act are to be used, shall, forthwith on the receipt of the writ of election, obtain from the revising officer for the electoral district or part of a district for which he is returning officer, at least one copy of the list of voters as finally revised and

and certified by the revising officer and then in force, for each of the polling districts in such electoral district, and a copy of the order dividing the electoral district into polling districts, and shall forthwith fix a polling station in and for each of such polling districts in a central and convenient place therein.

47. If at any time when the revising officer is required to furnish or certify any list of voters, whether to a returning officer, deputy returning officer, or to any other officer or person, there is any appeal pending, or in which the decision, if given, has not been notified to the revising officer with respect to such list, the revising officer shall furnish such list as then last revised and corrected by him, noting thereon the names of all persons who have been retained on the list of voters notwithstanding objection, the names of all persons who have been struck off the list of voters, and of all persons who have applied to be placed on the list of voters and whose applications have been refused, and who have respectively appealed from his decision; and the list shall serve and avail, according to the provisions of this Act, for the election with reference to which it is furnished; but whenever any appeal is decided so as to require the correction of the list, and the formal order or judgment has been served upon him, he shall correct the list accordingly, and forthwith notify the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery that he may correct the duplicate list in his hands accordingly, and the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery shall correct the same accordingly: Provided that, if the decision in appeal, requiring the correction of any list of voters, is notified to the revising officer by service of the formal order or otherwise, before the day of polling, an amended copy of the list of voters shall be furnished by the revising officer to the returning officer or deputy returning officer before the said day, and shall contain the correction in question, certified as hereinbefore provided, in which case the election shall take place upon such amended list if received in time by the deputy returning officer.

As to lists certified while an appeal is pending.

Correction when appeal is decided, and notice thereof.

Provision if decision is notified before day of polling.

48. For the revision of the first or any subsequent list of voters under this Act, in polling districts of cities, towns or villages, the revising officer, instead of holding a court in each polling district, may appoint some central place in such city, town or village at which to hold his court of revision for the several polling districts therein, appointing, if he thinks proper, a separate day and holding a separate court for each polling district.

One place may be appointed for court of revision in cities, &c.

APPEAL.

49. In any case where the revising officer is not also a judge of any court, any person or persons who, under the foregoing

Appeal from decision of revising officer.

foregoing sections, shall have made any complaint, objection or application, in respect of the list of voters in any polling district, whether such list be the first or any subsequent list of voters, prepared under this Act for such polling district, or any person or persons with reference to whom such complaint, objection or application shall have been made, who shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the revising officer in respect thereof, may give to the said revising officer or his clerk, on the day of such decision or within seven days thereafter, notice in writing of his intention to appeal from such decision, stating shortly in such notice the decision complained of, and at least one reason for appealing against it, and shall, within the same time, cause a copy of such notice to be served upon the party in whose favor such decision was given, either personally or by leaving it at his residence or place of business, or by mailing the same in a registered letter addressed to his last known post office address; and the revising officer shall forthwith transmit such notice, together with a copy of his own decision, to the judge to be appealed to as hereinafter provided, and shall sign the same as revising officer, and shall deliver to such appellant or his counsel or agent, and to the respondent or his counsel or agent, if required, a certified copy of such decision.

Notice thereof.

Transmission of notice and copy of decision to judge.

Appellant to have copy of decision.

Judge to appoint time and place for hearing appeal.

Notice to parties.

If appellant does not appear, &c. If appeal is unopposed.

Summary hearing and decision if the case is contested.

50. The judge appealed to shall thereupon appoint a convenient time and place for the hearing of the appeal, which place shall be within the municipality, parish or other local territorial division within which the polling district in which the appeal arises is situate, of which time and place due notice shall be given to the revising officer and to the parties interested, in such manner as the judge shall order. And if, at the time and place so appointed, the appellant does not appear in person or by agent, or, appearing, withdraws his appeal, the appeal shall be dismissed; but if the appellant appears, and neither the revising officer nor any other party does so, or, so appearing, does not oppose the appeal, the judge, on sufficient proof or admission of service of the notice in manner above mentioned, shall maintain the same, except in the case of an appeal by a person struck off the list of voters or whose name the revising officer has refused to place thereon, in which cases the judge shall require satisfactory evidence of the right of the appellant to be placed on the list of voters before he shall maintain the appeal. But if the appeal be opposed by the revising officer or other party, if any, then appearing, or if the respondent makes default in so appearing, the judge, on being satisfied of the service of such notice in manner above mentioned, shall, either immediately or at such time as he shall then fix for the purpose, and at the same place, proceed to hear and decide upon the said appeal summarily, hearing the parties and receiving such legal evidence as shall be adduced before him respecting the facts in dispute, but without being bound by any technical rules of procedure;

procedure; and such decision shall be subject to no further appeal; and if any judgment be rendered in appeal which shall require an alteration in the certified list, such judgment shall be forthwith notified, in such manner as the judge shall order, to the revising officer: Provided always, that any elector may appear in person or by agent at any sitting of the judge in appeal in the electoral district in which he is such elector, in support of or in opposition to any claim, objection or application arising before such judge.

No further appeal.

Any elector may appear in person or by agent.

51. For the purposes of any such appeal and in respect thereof, the judge shall have all the powers conferred upon the revising officer by section forty-two of this Act, with regard to summoning witnesses, obtaining evidence, and punishing the persons summoned before him.

Powers of judge as to witnesses, &c.

52. The judge in appeal may award costs to or against any party in the case,—which costs shall only be for witnesses' fees and the expenses of summoning such witnesses; and the said costs may be levied by order of the judge, by distress, as under a warrant on a conviction under the "*Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace out of Sessions, in relation to Summary Convictions and Orders.*"

Costs; how levied.

32-33 V., c. 31.

53. The appeal shall be—

Courts for appeal.

(a.) In the Province of Ontario, to the judge of the County Court in whose county the polling district where the appeal arises is situate;

In Ontario.

(b.) In the Province of Quebec, to the judge of the Superior Court resident in or having judicial charge of the judicial district containing the polling district in which the appeal arises;

In Quebec.

(c.) In the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island, to the judge of the County Court;

In N.S., N.B., Man. and P.E.I.

(d.) In the Province of British Columbia, to the County Court judge; but in any electoral district which is not included within the jurisdiction of any county judge, to the Supreme Court,—which court shall assign the duty of trying any appeal to some judge of the said court.

In British Columbia.

OFFICERS AND THEIR DUTIES.

54. The revising officer shall appoint as his clerk a person residing in the electoral district competent to perform the duties required of him under this Act, and such as shall be by the revising officer assigned to him as clerk of the said courts of revision, or otherwise, during the preparation of and revision

Clerk of revising officer.

revision of the lists of voters ; and such clerk shall be subject to removal by the revising officer.

Bailiff or constable.

55. The revising officer may also appoint for the purpose of serving papers, posting up notices and attending and keeping order at courts of revision and doing such other duties as may be assigned to him by the revising officer, a competent person as a bailiff and constable, who shall be subject to the orders of the revising officer, and to be removed by him at pleasure.

Revising officer to keep lists of objections, &c.

56. The revising officer shall keep at his office in the electoral district a list of the notices of objections, claims and proposed amendments sent in to him under sections nineteen, twenty-six and thirty-five,—which list, as well as the said notices and notices of appeal, shall be open to inspection by any one desiring to inspect the same before the said objections, claims or proposed amendments are disposed of by the revising officer.

Time for completing first and subsequent lists of voters.

57. The first lists of voters for polling districts to be prepared and brought into force under this Act shall be completed, finally revised and certified and duplicates thereof forwarded to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa, on or before the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the lists in future years to be revised under this Act shall be so finally revised, certified and duplicates thereof forwarded to the said Clerk of the Crown in Chancery as aforesaid, on or before the first day of August in each year after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

APPLICATION OF EXISTING ACTS—OFFENCES.

Application of existing Acts.

58. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada in force respecting elections of members to serve in the House of Commons, or controverted elections of such members, or corrupt practices at elections, shall apply to elections and proceedings thereat to which this Act is to apply, in so far as they are not inconsistent with this Act, and except always as to the qualification of voters at such elections and the lists of voters, which shall be those prescribed by this Act, and to which all the provisions of the said Acts which depend on such qualification shall be construed as referring ; and all provisions of the said Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Exception.

Repeal of inconsistent provisions.

Lists to be used before final revision.

59. At any election that may be held in any electoral district before the lists of voters under this Act shall have been finally revised and certified under this Act, the lists of voters for the previous year shall be used : Provided, that in the case of any election before the final revision and publication
of

of the certificate of the first list provided for by this Act, the lists of voters that would have been used if this Act had not been passed shall be used at such election. Proviso: as to first lists.

60. Section fifty-three of "*The Dominion Elections Act, 1874*," shall apply to the case of an elector in whose name another person has voted, provided the elector personated takes the oath in the schedule P to the said Act, *mutatis mutandis*. Personation clause of 37 V., c. 9, to apply.

61. Every person who in any oath or affirmation taken or made under this Act, wilfully swears or affirms falsely shall be deemed guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury. Perjury clause.

62. Every officer or person who is by law the custodian of any assessment roll, or list of voters, or of any other list or document, which, under the foregoing provisions of this Act, the revising officer is required to obtain and use for the purpose of preparing any list of voters, or of any duplicate or duly certified copy thereof, shall furnish the same or a certified copy or copies thereof to the revising officer, as by him required; and any such officer or person refusing or omitting to furnish the same to the revising officer within a reasonable time, upon being paid or tendered the cost of preparing the same according to the law in force in the Province, shall, for each such refusal or omission, be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punishable accordingly. Copies of certain lists to be furnished to revising officer. Penalty for default.

63. Every person appointed to any office or position under this Act, or required by this Act to do any matter or thing, shall, for every wilful misfeasance or wilful act of commission or omission contrary to this Act, forfeit to any person aggrieved the penal sum of five hundred dollars, or such less sum as the jury, or judge, when the case by the law of the Province is triable without a jury, before whom any action to be brought for the recovery of the before mentioned sum may be tried, shall consider just to be paid to such party; and the same shall be recoverable by such party with full costs of suit, by action for debt in any court of competent jurisdiction: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with any other remedy, civil or criminal, against such person. Penalty for misfeasance under this Act. Proviso: as to other remedies.

64. Every person who is an agent within the meaning of "*The Indian Act, 1880*," and who, either directly or indirectly, seeks to induce or compel any person who is an Indian or of part Indian blood and qualified to vote only in respect of property forming part of a reserve, as defined by the said Act, to cause his name to be registered as a voter or to vote or refrain from voting at any election of a member of the House of Commons, shall be held to be guilty of a misdemeanor and, if found guilty thereof, shall be punishable by Punishment of persons being agents within 43 V., c. 28, influencing Indians to be registered as voters or to vote or not to vote.

a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or by both, and shall not be entitled to hold any office or place of emolument in the appointment of the Governor, or of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, for a period of two years from the date of his conviction.

Punishment
of offences
not otherwise
provided for.

65. Any wilful offence against this Act, for which no other punishment is provided, shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable as such.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

A.

(See S. 13.)

Oath of Office of a Revising Officer.

I, _____ of the _____
of _____, in the County of _____ and Province of _____,
the revising officer appointed under "*The Electoral Franchise Act,*" in and for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of _____ in the Province of _____ do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties assigned to me by the said Act without favor or partiality; that I will place no name on the list of voters for the said electoral district (or part of the said electoral district) or any of the polling districts thereof, and will strike no name off the same, unless I shall be satisfied that the same should by law be placed on or struck off the same; and that I will in all respects conform to the said Act and the law to the best of my judgment and ability. So help me GOD.

Sworn before me, a judge of the }
Court of _____, in and for }
the Province of _____, being }
a Court of Record, at the }
of _____ in the County }
of _____ and Province afore- }
said this _____ day of _____ A.D., }
188 . }
A.B. }
Revising officer for the elec- }
toral district (or part of }
the electoral district) of }

C.D.

A Judge, &c.

B.
(See S. 15.)

LIST of Voters for the Year commencing 1st January, 1885, in the (Electoral District or part of the Electoral District of _____) of the Electoral District of _____.

No.	Name in full. (Surname first.)	Residence.	P. O. Address.	Nature of Qualification.	Municipality or Place where Qualification is situate, if Real Estate.	Concession, Street and No. of Lot or other particular description of qualifying Property.	Nature of Title to Qualifying Property.	Name of Parent if the Voter is Qualified as a Son of a Farmer or other Owner of Real Property; also nature of Parent's Title to the Real Property.	Remarks.

Dated _____ 1885 .

*A. B.,
Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of*

C.

(See Ss. 16, 29 and 37.)

Revising Officer's Certificate of List of Voters.

I, _____, the undersigned revising officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of _____ in the Province of _____, do hereby certify that the foregoing list consisting of _____ pages, is a true copy of the list of voters for the local municipality or for the electoral district or part of the electoral district of _____ as originally prepared (or preliminarily revised, as the case maybe), or polling district number _____ in the said electoral district before (or after) the final revision thereof, as the case may be, for the year _____, under "The Electoral Franchise Act."

Dated

188

A. B.

Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of

D.

(See Ss. 17 and 18.)

Notice by Revising Officer of preliminary revision of First List of Voters.

The Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of _____ in the Province of _____, appointed under "The Electoral Franchise Act," hereby gives notice that he has completed and published in the manner directed by the said Act, the first general list of voters for the said electoral district (or part of the said electoral district), and that he will hold a sitting pursuant to the said Act for the preliminary revision of such list at _____ in the _____ of _____ County of _____, in the said Province, at _____ o'clock in the _____ on the _____ day of _____ 188 . Any person objecting to any name on the said list may at any time before the said day, and any person desiring to add any name thereto, or desiring otherwise to amend the same, may, on or before the _____ day of _____ 188 . deliver to the said revising officer or mail to him by registered letter at his office or place of address, a notice in writing in the form for that purpose contained in the schedule to the said Act, as nearly as may be, setting forth the name or names objected to, and the grounds of objection, or the name or names proposed to be added to the list,

list, with the grounds therefor, and particulars of the qualification and residence of the persons whose names are proposed to be added, or the particulars of any other proposed amendment, and the grounds therefor: and every such notice must be signed by the person so giving notice, and must set forth his residence, occupation and post-office address. In the event of the person so giving notice objecting to the name of any person already on the list, the person so objecting must also deliver to or mail to the last known address of the person whose name is objected to, by registered letter, and at the same time as the notice is given to the revising officer, a copy of the notice given.

Dated _____, 188 .

A. B.

Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of

E.

(See S. 19.)

Notice of Complaint or Application.

I _____, of the _____ of _____, in the county of _____, in the electoral district of _____, Province of _____, under "*The Electoral Franchise Act*," hereby give notice that I will apply to have the first general list for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of _____ (or the list for the municipality or polling district No. _____ of the said electoral district) (or the lists for the year _____ as preliminarily revised), as the case may be, amended or added to, as the case may be; (then state the name or names objected to with the grounds therefor, or the name or names desired to be added, with full particulars of their residences, addresses, occupations, qualifications, and if real property, where situated, and the grounds for applying to have them added, or the nature of any other proposed amendments to the list and the grounds therefor), at the sitting to be held by the revising officer for the said electoral district (or part of the said electoral district), at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon, on the _____ day of _____, 188 , at _____ in the said electoral district.

Dated _____, 188 .

To the Revising officer for the said electoral district (or part of the said electoral district), (or to the person whose name is objected to.)

.(Name of complainant,)

P. O. Address.

F.

(See S. 21.)

Order of Revising Officer dividing Electoral District into Polling Districts.

I, _____, the revising officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of _____, Province of _____ under "*The Electoral Franchise Act*," do hereby order and direct that the said electoral district (or part of the said electoral district), be and the same is hereby sub-divided into polling districts, described as follows :—

Number one

Bounded on (here fill in as particular a description, by concession, street or other dividing lines, as possible, of the bounds of each polling district.)

(And so on as to others).

Dated _____, 188 .

A. B.,

Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district of

G.

(See S. 21.)

Notice by Revising Officer of Final Revision of Lists of Voters for each Polling District.

The revising officer for the electoral district (or part of the electoral district) of _____ in the Province of _____, under "*The Electoral Franchise Act*," hereby gives notice that he will hold a sitting on the _____ day of _____, 188 , at _____ o'clock in the _____; at _____ in the _____ of _____, in the said electoral district, for the final revision of the list of voters for polling district No. _____, of the said electoral district.

All objections and claims for additions to or amendment of the said list, with the grounds therefor, and the name, addition and post office address of the person objecting to any name on the list, or claiming to add to or amend the list in any other respect, unless the same have already been sent or delivered at the preliminary revision of the said list, must be delivered to the said revising officer at _____, or sent to him by registered letter, addressed to him at _____, before the _____ day of _____ 188 , in the same form, as nearly as may be, as of notice of complaint, in the schedule to "*The Electoral Franchise Act*."

If

If the objection be to the name of any person already on the list, the person so objecting must, at the same time, deliver or mail by registered letter to the person so objected to, at his last known address, a copy of the notice of objection.

Dated

188 .

A. B.,
*Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of
the electoral district) of*

H.

(See Ss. 29 and 37.)

*Notice to be published in the Canada Gazette by the Clerk of
the Crown in Chancery.*

Notice is hereby given that I have received the lists of voters, finally revised, for all the polling districts of the electoral district of _____ for the year _____, under "The Electoral Franchise Act."

Dated

, 188 .

C. D.,
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa.

J.

(See S. 42.)

Summons to Witness.

To

You are hereby required and summoned personally to attend before me, the undersigned revising officer, on the _____ day of _____, 188 , at _____ o'clock in the _____ at _____ in the County of _____, and Province of _____, and then and there to testify what you may know concerning the _____ then to be investigated by me as such revising officer, and so on from day to day, and you shall bring with you the papers herein particularly described, that is to say :

And herein fail not at your peril.

Given under my hand at _____ aforesaid, this _____ day of _____, 188 , under "The Electoral Franchise Act."

A. B.,
*Revising Officer for the electoral district (or part of the
electoral district) of*

CHAP.

CHAP. 41.

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, 1885, and the 30th June, 1886, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.
Governor's
Messages
recited.

WHEREAS it appears by Messages from His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the same, that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the public service of the Dominion, not otherwise provided for, for the financial years ending respectively the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, 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:—

Sum granted
for financial
year 1884-85,
\$3,546,465.99
To be paid
and applied
before 1st Oc-
tober, 1885,
for purposes
in Schedule
A.

Proviso, as
to any portion
paid before
passing of
this Act.

Sum granted
for financial
year 1885-86,
\$26,694,313.40
for purposes
in Schedule B.

1. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied, at any time before the first day of October now next, a sum not exceeding in the whole three million, five hundred and forty-six thousand, four hundred and sixty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of the Dominion, from the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule A to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned; and if any sum of money granted by this section has been paid and expended for any of the purposes in the said schedule mentioned at any time before the passing of this Act, the same shall, if duly accounted for as herein provided, be held to have been lawfully paid and expended.

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-six million, six hundred and ninety-four thousand, three hundred and thirteen dollars and forty cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of the Dominion, from the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule B to this

Act

Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

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. Account to be rendered in detail.

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 :— Declaratory as to certain loans authorized but not raised.

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.	2,680,000	00
do do Quebec Harbor.....	2,125,000	00
For the Quebec Graving Dock.....	750,000	00
For the Pacific Railway and Canadian Canals	4,866,666	66
For general purposes, balance 30th June, 1884.....	\$7,813,687	50
For Savings Bank withdrawals to 31st December, 1884	4,913,967	05
For four per cent. Funded Debt redeemed to 31st December, 1884.....	669,270	04
For Dominion Stock redeemed to 31st December, 1884...	80,094	45
For Sterling Debentures redeemed to 31st December, 1884	15,306	66
For Currency Debentures redeemed to 31st December, 1884	930,746	59
Deduct :—Savings Bank deposits to 31st December, 1884	\$14,423,072	29
Sterling Bonds issued to 31st December, 1884	\$6,381,070	34
Currency Bonds issued to 31st December, 1884	973,333	34
.....	334,000	00
	7,688,403	68
	6,734,668	61
	\$21,049,668	00
		Therefore,

Such loans may be raised under 35 V., c. 6, as amended by 38 V., c. 4.

Therefore, it is declared and enacted that the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of the several sums above mentioned, as they may be required for the purposes aforesaid, respectively, under the provisions of the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act respecting the Public Debt, and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament*," as amended by the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt, and the raising of Loans authorized by Parliament*;" 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, 1885, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
Department of the Secretary of State—To provide for the payment to undermentioned Clerks, for extra services, as per Orders in Council :		
A. O. Mousseau.....	\$ 68 00	
N. Larochelle.....	31 50	
L. C. Labelle.....	75 00	
	174 50	
To pay the undermentioned Clerks (from the first of the month succeeding the examinations in which they passed) the amounts granted under the provisions of the Orders in Council respecting optional subjects:—		
Department of the Secretary of State—		
N. Larochelle, 3 subjects	\$162 50	
F. S. Gouldthrite, 2 subjects.....	108 33	
Finance Department—		
J. P. Nutting, 3 subjects.....	267 50	
E. A. Black, 2 do	200 00	
E. L. Brittain, 1 do	29 16	
Department of Marine—		
Vernon Nicholson, 2 subjects.....	158 33	
Post Office Department—		
P. B. Taylor, 1 subject.....	100 00	
G. Moon, 1 do	100 00	
G. C. Anderson, 2 subjects.....	108 33	
J. Brown, 1 do	54 16	
W. C. Little, 2 do	108 33	
G. A. D. Mailleue, 1 subject.....	54 16	
W. T. Wilson, 1 do	79 16	
F. K. Rochester, 1 do	54 16	
	174 50	
Carried forward.....	1,584 12	174 50

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$1,684 12	\$ cts. 174 50
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.		
Post Office Department—		
H. Brénot, 2 subjects	58 33	
H. S. Campbell, 1 do	29 16	
A. Heming, 2 do	83 32	
A. F. L. Geddes, 1 do	54 16	
Customs Department—		
A. L. Watters (1883-84) 1 subject.....	50 00	
F. J. Code, 1 subject.....	54 16	
Auditor-General's Office—		
A. B. Hudson, 2 subjects.....	108 33	
Indian Department—		
A. E. Kemp, 1 subject.....	29 16	
	2,050 74	
Inland Revenue Department—To promote Messrs. Shaw, Chubbuck and Doyon, from the 3rd to the 2nd class, from 1st July, 1884.....		675 00
Customs Department—To pay W. G. Parmelee difference between amount provided for his salary as Chief Clerk and Accountant, and his salary, as fixed by Order in Council, as Assistant Commissioner and Accountant, from 1st January, 1885.....	\$200 00	
To pay O. E. McKiel for extra service writing up export returns, consequent upon sick leave given to, and subsequent superannuation of his superior officer.....	249 00	
F. Bennet do do	48 50	
G. V. Ince do do	47 50	
G. S. Robinson do do	48 50	
	593 50	
Department of Railways and Canals—To pay F. A. Dixon, appointed first-class Clerk by Order in Council, dated 30th June, 1881, the difference between the salary actually paid him for the fiscal year 1882-83, viz., \$1,275, and \$1,400	\$125 00	
To provide for the promotion of H. A. Fiasiault, from the rank of first-class Clerk to that of Chief Clerk, from 1st July, 1884.....	200 00	
	325 00	
Department of Militia—To provide for the salary of Mr. H. James, Architect, Engineer Branch, Department of Militia and Defence, from 1st July, 1884, at the rate of...\$1,550 00		
Less—Amount voted, Estimates, 1884-85.....	1,100 00	
	450 00	
Post Office Department—To pay W. J. Barrett the difference between the salary actually paid him for the fiscal year 1882-83, and the minimum salary of a first-class Clerk, as fixed by the Civil Service Act of 1882.....	187 50	
Also the difference for the fiscal years 1883-84 and 1884-85, \$50 each	100 00	
Department of the Interior—To pay K. J. Henry, the difference between the salary he is receiving now and the amount he was entitled to as a first-class Clerk, from 1st July, 1882, to which position he was appointed by Order in Council of 20th May, 1882.....	275 00	
Civil Service Board—To provide a sum of \$300 for each of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, to indemnify them for their work in excess of sixty days.....	\$900 00	
For services of an Assistant and Messenger, two years, at \$50	100 00	
	1,000 00	
Carried forward.....		5,831 24

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 5,831 24	\$ cts.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
Departmental Contingencies—To pay A. Desjardins for ten copies of the "Débats de la Législature de Québec," for the use of the Departments, at \$8 per copy	80 00	5,911 24
DOMINION POLICE		
Further amount required to complete the service for the year.....	3,000 00	
Amount required for special service.....	1,000 00	4,000 00
PENITENTIARIES.		
To pay gratuity to the widow of the late C. McManus, guard at Kingston Penitentiary.....	670 30	
To pay G. F. Baillargé, for services in connection with investigation at St. Vincent de Paul, held in 1884.....	550 00	
To pay Dr. Sutherland, surgeon of the Manitoba penitentiary, for services rendered to lunatics confined in the said penitentiary.....	280 00	1,510 30
LEGISLATION.		
SESSIONAL INDEMNITY.		
To pay the legal representatives of the late Honorable J. R. Benson, Senator, balance of his sessional indemnity	\$520 00	
To pay the balance of their sessional indemnity to the undermentioned members of the House of Commons and of the Senate who were obliged to serve with the troops in the North-West Territories :—		
A. T. H. Williams.....	573 00	
D. Macmillan.....	644 80	
W. E. O'Brien	573 00	
G. Amyot.....	674 00	
G. T. Orton.....	599 00	
J. A. Ouimet.....	575 00	
R. Tyrwhitt.....	573 00	
T. Scott.....	580 00	
Senator Sullivan	390 00	
To pay Mr. P. McIntyre, M.P., balance of his sessional indemnity, absent through illness caused by exposure in ice boats.....	568 00	
To pay Mr. A. Gaudet, M.P., balance of his sessional allowance, absent on advice of his physician on account of illness.....	800 00	
	7,069 80	
PUBLISHING DEBATES.		
To recoup amount expended since 1st July, 1884, in closing Debates account of Session of 1884.....	\$10,936 53	
To meet additional expenditure authorized by House last Session, increased allowances to official reporters, translators, &c., &c.....	3,000 00	
Printing, printing paper, binding, amanuenses, &c.....	10,850 00	
	24,786 53	
Carried forward.....	31,856 33	11,421 54

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 31,856 33	\$ cts. 11,421 54
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
EXTRA SERVICE.		
To cover expenditure for French translation during recess	\$1,501 00	
Permanent Sessional Clerks.....	1,100 00	
Sessional Clerks.....	6,273 00	
Sessional French Translators.....	1,000 00	
Door-keeper (additional).....	175 00	
Sessional Messengers.....	4,902 50	
Pages.....	1,033 50	
Servants, bathrooms and washrooms.....	930 00	
Charwomen.....	547 50	
Gasman.....	67 25	
	17,529 75	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
To pay the undermentioned persons for books supplied:—		
John Lovell & Son, for 25 copies of "Shanty, Forest and River Life".....	\$37 50	
A. Desjardins, for 30 copies of "Débats de la Législation de Québec".....	240 00	
Rowell & Hutchison, for payment of account for Ontario Law Reports.....	251 32	
Dawson Bros., for 25 copies of "Parliamentary Procedure and Practice".....	125 00	
H. J. Morgan, for 400 copies of the "Dominion Annual Register," for the use of the Senate, House of Commons and the Departments, and for Library exchanges, at the rate of \$3 per copy.....	1,200 00	
	1,853 82	
Printing, printing paper, &c.....	20,060 00	
Stationery (additional).....	2,500 00	
Postage and telegrams.....	900 00	
Deputy Speaker's salary.....	2,000 00	
	76,639 90	
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
To pay C. C. Chipman for special services in London.....	233 33	
To pay E. H. St. Denis for special services in compilation.....	385 00	
To meet expenses in connection with the exhibition to be held at Antwerp in 1885, and in London in 1886.....	40,000 00	
	40,618 33	
QUARANTINE.		
For payments for immigrant patients in Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals, not estimated for.....	15,000 00	
To take measures for extirpating the disease of sheep scab in part of the Province of Quebec.....	10,000 00	
For defraying expenses of inspection of cattle entering the North-West Territories at Forts Walsh and Macleod, being amount of fees collected for such purpose.....	847 88	
	25,847 88	
Carried forward.....		154,527 65

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward .....	.....	154,527 65
MILITIA.		
Government grant to the Dominion Artillery Association towards expenses of the artillery competition, and in connection with the English Shoeburyness team which arrived in Canada, in September, 1884 (Order in Council, 25th July, 1884)	2,000 00	
To provide for payment to Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant-General of Militia, the difference of pay between that of Adjutant-General and Major-General, for a period of four months from 1st March, 1884, when Major-General Luard was granted leave of absence to proceed to England, and Colonel Powell assumed command of the Militia (General Order, 29th Feb, 1884)	266 66	2,266 66
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Canadian Pacific Railway.</i>		
Subsidy to Canadian Pacific Railway Company	\$551,500 00	
Prince Arthur's Landing to Red River	100,000 00	
West of Red River	25,000 00	
To pay Mr. William Robinson, of Winnipeg, the legal expenses and amount adjudged by the Exchequer Court, for ties used on the Pembina Branch Railway	5,894 84	
To pay balance of Government subsidy for the highway and railway bridge over the Red River, at Emerson	14,500 00	
To pay two months' salary (May and June, 1881) to Mr. J. H. Rowan, who resigned in April, 1881, his resignation not having been accepted until 30th June	500 00	
To reimburse Messrs. Purcell & Ryan, contractors for Section 25, the cost of renewing certain bridges which, after completion, were destroyed by fire	1,404 62	
To pay L. K. Jones for services rendered as Private Secretary to the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from 1st July, 1884, to 1st July, 1885, at the rate of \$100 per annum	100 00	
To pay Mr. E. Miall for services rendered in connection with the examination of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's accounts	185 00	
To pay a gratuity of two months' salary to the widow of the late T. Taylor, Auditor of the Canadian Pacific Railway accounts	300 00	
	699,384 46	
<i>Short Line Railway.</i>		
Making explorations and surveys	60,000 00	
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>		
Increased accommodation at St. John.	\$ 48,000 00	
Rolling stock	89,000 00	
St. Charles Branch	117,432 38	
Halifax Extension	15,000 00	
Carried forward	269,432 38	759,384 46
		156,794 31

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$269,432 38	\$ cts. 759,384 46
\$ cts.		\$ cts. 156,794 31
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS—Continued.		
<i>Intercolonial Railway—Continued.</i>		
Construction	\$ 9,000 00	
Dartmouth Branch.....	87,000 00	
Dalhousie Branch.....	25,000 00	
Rivière du Loup Town Branch.....	12,000 00	
To pay contractors and others as reported by Commissioners and Arbitrators appointed to enquire into claims arising out of the construction of this railway.	30,000 00	
	432,432 38	
<i>Prince Edward Island Railway.</i>		
Cape Traverse Branch.....		15,000 00
<i>Eastern Extension Railway.</i>		
To pay Nova Scotia Government for repairs on the steamer "Norwegian."		33,880 00
<i>General.</i>		
To pay legal expenses in the matter of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway vs. The Queen.....	\$ 400 00	
5,000 copies of the railway map.....	700 00	
To purchase from the Prince Edward Island Government the public wharf at Cape Traverse Railway, taken possession of for the Cape Traverse Branch.....	12,400 00	
To pay Sandford Fleming for expenses incurred in connection with the Washington Conference respecting a Prime Meridian	500 00	
	14,000 00	
CANALS.		
Culbute Canal—To pay for damages to land and other property.....		17,876 97
Fort Frances Canal—To pay amount due to Mr. Hugh Sutherland.....		2,695 69
		1,275,269 50
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Sydney Quarantine Hospital—Furniture, &c.....	\$ 500 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Newcastle Post Office	3,000 00	
Carried forward.....	3,500 00	1,432,063 81

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Brought forward.....	\$ 3,500 00	1,432,063 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Grosse Isle Quarantine Buildings	\$ 3,300 00	
Montreal Armories	13,000 00	
Chicoutimi Marine Hospital	1,350 00	
Montreal Examining Warehouse	7,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Cobourg Post Office, Custom House, &c.	\$ 3,000 00	
London Immigration Building.....	150 00	
Toronto Post Office.....	495 00	
do Examining Warehouse	8,500 00	
Cornwall Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	2,500 00	
Clifton do do	2,500 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Winnipeg Custom House.....	\$ 600 00	
do Powder Magazine.....	2,756 95	
Lieutenant-Governor's residence and stables, grading, draining, &c.—To complete	2,000 00	
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
Calgary Immigrant Building	\$ 7,000 00	
Medicine Hat Immigrant Building	8,500 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
New Westminster Penitentiary.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Victoria Dominion Building—Increased safe accommoda- tion for Assistant-Receiver General's Office.....	3,000 00	
Victoria Immigrant Building	8,000 00	
Vancouver Quarantine Station and outbuildings—To complete	1,100 00	
New Westminster Post Office, Custom House, &c.	258 58	
	83,510 53	
REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &C.		
Water, Public Buildings, Ottawa—Amount paid out of appropriation for current year, for use of water during quarter ended 30th June, 1894.....	\$ 3,013 00	
For rent, fire, light and furniture for the office of the Board of Civil Service Examiners, Ottawa.....	783 50	
	3,796 50	
Carried forward.....	87,307 03	1,432,063 81

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ cts. 87,307 03	\$ cts. 1,432,063 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Cow Bay	\$ 2,300 00	
Cheverie	1,178 98	
Tracadie	600 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Payment to the Government of Prince Edward Island of amounts expended by them, 1st July, 1873, to 1883, for the construction and maintenance of harbor and river works—claimed to be of Federal importance.....	\$53,223 19	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Buctouche	\$ 655 00	
Mispec	2,650 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Maritime Provinces	\$ 1,500 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Bic Pier	\$ 5,000 00	
Berthier <i>en bas</i>	6,500 00	
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Quebec	4,000 00	
Ile aux Grues.....	4,000 00	
Queen's Wharf, Quebec—Improvements to wharf and buildings	5,250 00	
Lanoraie	817 62	
River Yamaska	9,544 80	
River St. Lawrence—Removal of chains, anchors, boulders, &c.	1,502 07	
Sault au Cochon	4,000 00	
Chenal du Moine Pier—Repairs	1,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Southampton	\$ 3,000 00	
Toronto harbor works.....	50,000 00	
	156,720 66	
Carried forward	244,027 69	1,432,063 81

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 244,027 69	\$ cts. 1,432,063 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income).</i>		
TELEGRAPHS.		
Telegraphic communication between Quebec and Grosse Ile Quarantine Station.....	\$10,500 00	
Submarine cable route between British Columbia and Washington Territory via Victoria, Clover Point and Dungeness.....	3,500 00	
	14,000 00	
SLIDES AND BOOMS		
Carillon slides and booms, River Ottawa.....	11,000 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
House and furniture for High Commissioner for Canada, London, England—Balance of furniture, &c.....	\$ 703 17	
Military works and buildings.....	3,370 00	
Shelters in connection with winter mail service to and from Prince Edward Island, across Northumberland Straits.....	2,000 00	
Surveys and inspections.....	2,850 00	
	8,923 17	
		277,980 86
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
To provide for the payment to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal for the annual cost of maintaining the buoys and beacons in Montreal harbor.....		7,000 00
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers.....	500 00	
To meet expenses outfitting steamer "Lansdowne".....	13,000 00	
Dominion steamers.....	30,000 00	
		43,500 00
FISHERIES.		
Additional amount required for fishing bounty.....		20,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
To provide for the publication of the proceedings of the Royal Society	3,239 20	
To pay accounts in connection with the erection and completion of barracks for the use of the North-West Mounted Police at Fort McLeod, Maple Creek and Medicine Hat.....	25,000 00	
To refund the amount of bank imposts collected irregularly from banks	41,048 92	
To pay a gratuity equal to six months' wages of the late John Bowes (a seaman on the "Newfield," killed in discharge of his duty, on the 24th April) to his widow.....	132 00	
Carried forward.....	69,420 12	1,780,514 67

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	69,420 12	1,780,514 67
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.		
To purchase 500 copies of the new edition of the "Parliamentary Companion," for distribution to members of Parliament and the several Departments, &c.....	1,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with the Chinese Commission	11,500 00	
To pay "La Compagnie d'Imprimerie de la Minerve" for printing, &c., 2,190 copies of the report of the Chinese Immigration Commission.....	4,369 66	
To pay the Treasurer of Ontario such sum as shall be agreed upon as the proportion of expense of printing boundary papers to be paid by Canada.....	5,500 00	
To meet outstanding claims in connection with the International Fishery Exhibition, and to defray the expenses consequent upon keeping open the exhibition in Ottawa.....	1,500 00	
To meet expenses of elections held under the Canada Temperance Act.....	25,000 00	
To meet payments to extra clerks, for services rendered in preparation of returns ordered by Parliament	10,000 00	
To pay gratuities to families of the late Arthur Wood and James Chapman, lost on the "Princess Louise"	400 00	
For expenditure in connection with survey of Georgian Bay.....	11,000 00	
To pay legal and other expenses in connection with the Ontario boundary question	2,600 00	
To settle the claims of the estate of the late S. R. Thompson, and those of Mr. Justice Weatherbee, of Halifax, and Mr. L. H. Davies, M.P., of Charlottetown, for increased remuneration as counsel before the Halifax Fishery Commission, \$3,000 each.....	24,000 00	
To pay the amount awarded to Mr. Joseph Doutre, for services in connection with the Halifax Fishery Commission.....	\$ 8,000 00	
Interest on same, at 6 per cent per annum, from 29th August, 1879, to 10th October, 1884.....	2,456 55	
Costs in Exchequer Court	709 75	
Costs of Supreme Court appeal	402 65	
Costs of Privy Council appeal, £170 11s. 6d.....	830 12	
	12,399 07	
To pay J. C. Poper, of the Department of Agriculture, for translating from the German certain technical work, and copying the same, required in connection with the establishment of a Government printing bureau	75 00	
To meet expenses connected with Consolidated Statutes, (the authority required by 45 Victoria, chapter 4, section 4 ^o , is hereby given for the payment out of this vote of the sum of \$375 to Mr. Leslie, for work as Shorthand Writer and Clerk to the Commission during the months of October, November and December, 1884).....	12,500 00	
To pay to Messrs. Spurr, Steadman and Hanson, as damages and costs in their respective suits against the Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick, \$765 each	2,295 00	
To pay a gratuity equal to three months' wages to Thomas Townsend, on account of injuries received whilst working on Point Frederick Shoal.....	120 00	
To meet expenses of Printing Commission	864 00	
To provide for the payment of the salaries of the members of the North-West Council for 1881.....	1,600 00	
To recoup the General Revenue Fund of the North-West Territories for the amount paid out by the Lieutenant-Governor, on account of members of the Council for 1883	2,400 00	
Carried forward	198,542 85	1,780,514 67

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts 198,542 85	\$ cts. 1,780,514 67
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
To credit the Province of Nova Scotia in its debt account on the 1st July, 1885, being the amount short allowed through a clerical error in readjusting the debt, under the Act 32-33 Victoria, chapter 2 (\$2,002), and the consequent short allowance under the Act, 36 Victoria, chapter 30 (\$336.53), and the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 4 (\$172.82), and interest thereon to 1st July, 1885 (2,913.39).....	5,424 74	203,967 59
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
To complete the service for the year		300,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
To provide for the undermentioned items:—		
To enable the Department to contribute towards the fees and other expenses in connection with the establishment of ten scholarships in the Mohawk Institute.....	250 00	
To assist in re-building one Industrial School building at Wik-wemikong, destroyed by fire	4,000 00	
To complete repairs to and extension of the Mount Elgin Industrial Institution.....	600 00	
North-West Territories—To complete service for the year	320,000 00	324,850 00
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
CUSTOMS.		
To pay W. H. Hill, Inspector, difference between his salary as Chief Clerk and that as Inspector, for four months, from 1st February to 31st May, 1884, during which time he served as such after death of his predecessor.	\$ 133 34	
To pay A. R. Milne, of Victoria, difference between his salary as Clerk and that as Appraiser, from 1st July, 1883, to 30th June, 1884, during which time he served as Appraiser	400 00	
To pay M. Côté, Rimouski, extra for services as Acting Collector, from 1st April to 30th September, 1884, at \$250 per annum	125 00	
To pay D. D. O'Meara, Quebec, extra for services as Acting Surveyor, from 1st July, 1882, to 31st January, 1883, at \$600 per annum	350 00	
To pay A. V. Dion, Quebec, extra for services as Acting Appraiser, from 15th February to 30th December, 1884, at \$200 per annum	175 00	
To provide for payment to Geo. Frye, of Victoria, extra for services as Acting Surveyor, from 1st July, 1883, at \$96 per annum.....	192 00	
To provide for payment to J. Dunn, Sutton, extra for services as Acting Collector, from 1st March, 1884, at \$300 per annum	400 00	
Carried forward.....	1,775 34	2,609,332 26

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$1,775 34	2,609,332 26
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
CUSTOMS—Continued.		
To provide for payments to W. S. McMichael, Fort Erie, extra for services as Acting Collector, from 1st April, 1884, at \$400 per annum	\$500 00	
To pay W. H. Carter, Quebec, differential salary while acting as Chief Clerk, from the 1st January to the 31st May, 1884, at the rate of \$100 per annum.....	166 66	
	2,442 00	
EXCISE.		
To increase the salaries of the Excisemen who improved their classification at the Excise Promotion examination in November, 1883 ...	565 00	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
To increase the salary of the Collector of slide dues at St. Maurice, from \$200 to \$350 per annum	150 00	
SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
Slides and booms, Ottawa District—Additional amount required for repairs	10,000 00	
RAILWAYS.		
Eastern Extension Railway	77,086 87	
CANALS.		
<i>Repairs and Working Expenses.</i>		
Cornwall.....	\$3,080 00	
Williamsburgh.....	750 00	
Welland	21,500 00	
Burlington.....	350 00	
Ste. Anne	650 00	
Dredge vessels.....	1,200 00	
Carillon and Grenville	1,500 00	
	29,030 00	
POST OFFICE.		
Allowance for Assistant Postmaster of Ottawa for performing the duties of Postmaster, as provided for in Section 49, Canada Civil Service Act, 1882, from 1st April, 1883, to 1st February, 1884, being difference of salary between that of the Postmaster and the Assistant Postmaster	\$1,502 09	
To pay O. Fortier for translation of official forms	120 00	
Carried forward	1,622 09	2,609,332 26

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$1,622 09	\$ cts. 119,273 87
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Concluded.		
POST OFFICE—Continued.		
To pay A. J. Patten for performing the duties of Assistant Inspector, Manitoba, as provided for in Section 49, Canada Civil Service Act, 1882, from 1st October, 1884, to 30th June, 1885.....	\$ 180 00	
To pay C. J. H. Winstanley for performing the duties of Chief Railway Mail Clerk, Toronto Division, from 1st November, 1883, to 30th June, 1885.....	900 00	
To pay R. R. Brough, Assistant Postmaster at Winnipeg, from 1st October, 1884, difference of salary estimated at \$1,400 a year and the salary of \$1,600 a year, prescribed by the Civil Service Act for an Assistant Postmaster at an office of the Winnipeg class.....	150 00	
To pay the salary of one additional Railway Mail Clerk in British Columbia.....	480 00	
To pay J. E. Bolduc, Assistant Postmaster, Quebec, for performing the duties of Postmaster, absent through illness, as provided in Section 49, Canada Civil Service Act, 1882, from 1st February, 1883, to 30th June 1883.....	250 00	
To pay the salary of a Mail Transfer Agent at the Bonaventure Station, Montreal.....	440 00	
To pay the salary of one additional 2nd Class Clerk in the Ottawa Inspector's Office.....	900 00	
Canada Southern Railway—For amount due for transport over the Canada Southern Railway of United States mails passing through Canada between the Detroit and Niagara Rivers, for the year, from 1st July, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, as authorized by Order in Council of 14th December, 1884.....	9,275 00	
Steam Tender at Rimouski—For Intercolonial Railway, in payment of St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co., for service of steamer "Contest" as mail tender at Rimouski, 1st May to 22nd November, 1884.....	6,733 33	
	20,930 42	140,204 29
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
To provide for further amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.....		30,000 00
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
Further amount required to cover expenses of the year.....	20,000 00	
To provide for salary of the Superintendent of Mines.....	3,200 00	
do travelling expenses do	1,200 00	
To provide for the expenses in connection with the Commission for the settlement of the Half-breed claims in the North-West Territories.	6,000 00	
	30,400 00	30,400 00
Carried forward.....		2,809,936 55

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	.....	2,809,936 55
LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.		
To pay remuneration to Commissioners and Inspectors, under "The Liquor License Act, 1883," in districts where the expenditure exceeded the revenue.....	52,000 00	
To pay contingencies of such boards, and for printing forms, &c.....	8,000 00	
		60,000 00
UNPROVIDED ITEMS OF 1883-84.		
Unprovided items of 1883-84 (<i>vide</i> Auditor-General's Report of 1883-84, pages 135 to 145 inclusive .....	.....	676,529 44
Total.....	.....	3,546,465 99

SCHEDULE B.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1886, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
Financial Inspector	2,600 00	
Office of Assistant-Receiver-General, Toronto.....	7,600 00	
do do Montreal	5,600 00	
Auditor and do Halifax.....	11,000 00	
do do St. John	11,000 00	
do do Winnipeg.....	6,000 00	
do do do board allowance	900 00	
do do Victoria.....	8,200 00	
do do Charlottetown	4,900 00	
Country savings banks: New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia	16,000 00	
Commission on \$4,866,053.47, for payment of interest on Public Debt....	24,257 27	
Brokerage on \$291,469.10, Intercolonial Railway Loan Sinking Fund...	728 67	
Brokerage on \$28,731.70, Rupert's Land Loan Sinking Fund.....	71 83	
Brokerage on \$14,986.82, British Columbia Loan Sinking Fund.....	37 47	
Brokerage and commission on \$637,022.27, Sinking Fund on Loans of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878 and 1879	4,777 67	
Brokerage and commission on \$124,879.05, Sinking Fund on Loan of 1884	936 59	
Estimated sum payable to Financial Commissioner in England.....	1,500 00	
English bill stamps, postages, telegrams, &c	7,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes, including 1 Extra Clerk	9,000 00	
Printing, advertising, inspection, expressage, miscellaneous charges, &c., including commutation of stamp duty and contingencies of country savings banks	20,000 00	
Printing Dominion notes.....	25,000 00	
To cover expenses, including rent, in connection with the Assistant Receiver-General's Office, at Halifax.....	1,600 00	
		168,709 50
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
The Governor-General's Secretary's Office.....	9,890 00	
The Office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	19,602 50	
The Department of Justice.....	17,860 00	
do do Penitentiaries Branch.....	5,300 00	
do do Militia	41,440 00	
do do Secretary of State.....	42,322 50	
do do Interior.....	110,705 00	
do do Indian Affairs	24,722 50	
The Office of the Auditor-General.....	20,200 00	
The Department of Finance and Treasury Board.....	56,942 50	
do do Inland Revenue	36,467 50	
do do Customs	34,900 00	
do do Postmaster-General	161,620 00	
do do Agriculture	46,635 00	
do do Marine	23,562 50	
do do Fisheries	12,850 00	
do do Public Works.....	41,290 00	
do do Railways and Canals	46,500 00	
Carried forward	762,810 00	168,709 50

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ cts. 762,810 00	\$ cts. 168,709 50
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.		
Departmental contingencies	186,080 00	
Stationery Office, for stationery	10,000 00	
To meet the possible amount required for new appointments by an extension of the staff or by any other change	5,000 00	
Amount required to provide for contingent expenses of the High Commissioner for Canada in London, and to provide £100 for the salary of the Secretary, hitherto charged to unforeseen expenses.	2,500 00	
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 balancing and computing interest in depositors' accounts, to 30th June, 1885 :—		
Post Office Department.....	\$ 1,450 00	
Finance	1,000 00	
	2,450 00	
Amount required for salaries of Board of Examiners and other expenses in connection with the Civil Service Act	6,000 00	
Department of the Secretary of State.—Amount required to provide for 2nd Class Clerk in Correspondence Branch	\$ 1,212 50	
Amount required to supplement the salary of one 3rd Class Clerk (Mr. Harrison) estimated for at \$550, appointed at \$700, and statutory increase, \$12.50	162 50	
	1,375 00	
Department of Marine.—To provide for the statutory increase to one Clerk, inadvertently omitted in main estimates	\$ 50 00	
To provide for the promotion of one 3rd Class Clerk to be a 2nd Class Clerk (additional)	160 00	
	210 00	
Post Office Department.—To provide for the salary of one Messenger to be appointed to the Savings Bank Branch	\$ 300 00	
To provide for the statutory increase to the salary of W. J. Barrett.....	50 00	
	350 00	
Department of the Interior.—To provide for the salaries of two mining geologists as 2nd Class Clerks in the Geological Survey Branch, at \$1,200 per annum.....	\$ 2,400 00	
One 2nd Class Clerk in the Geological Survey Branch.....	1,100 00	
	3,500 00	
Department of Indian Affairs.—To provide for a proposed increase of salary over and above the statutory increase of \$50 to each of the undermentioned employes of the Department of Indian Affairs—		
S. Bray, Assistant Surveyor, D.L.S	\$ 150 00	
W. A. Orr	150 00	
A. E. Kemp.....	150 00	
F. Yielding	50 00	
To admit of the payment of an increase of salary to Messrs. Stewart and Benson from \$1,100 to \$1,150, from 1st July, 1885, \$100; for five months arrears of salary, from 1st July to 1st December, 1884, being the difference between \$1,100 and \$950 per annum, \$61.25; and for five months' arrears of salary between the same dates, being the difference between \$1,100 and \$1,000 per annum, \$40.80.....	202 05	
Carried forward.....	702 05	980,275 00
		168,709 50

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ 702 05	980,275 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
To provide for the promotion of one 2nd Class Clerk to the position of a 1st Class Clerk	\$ 50 00	
Auditor General's Office.—To provide for the salary of one 3rd Class Clerk.....		752 05
Public Works Department.—To pay A. Gobeil the difference between the amount paid him from 23rd January to 30th June, 1885, and the salary of a Chief Clerk, at \$1,800.....		500 00
Finance Department.—To pay C. W. Tabor, as provided by the Order in Council respecting optional subjects, at the rate of \$50 per annum, from 1st December, 1883, to 30th June, 1885, \$79.16, and from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886, \$50.....		206 54
Optional Subjects.—To provide for the payment to the undermentioned Clerks of \$50 for each subject passed by them, the amount for 1884-85 having been included in the Supplementary Estimates for that year.		129 16
Department of the Secretary of State—		
L. C. Labelle, four subjects (appointed 1st April)...	\$ 200 00	
Finance Department—		
E. A. Black, two subjects.....	100 00	
E. L. Brittain, one subject	50 00	
Department of Marine—		
Vernon Nicholson, two subjects.....	100 00	
Post Office Department—		
P. B. Taylor, one subject.....	50 00	
G. Moon, one subject.....	50 00	
G. C. Anderson, two subjects.....	100 00	
J. Brown, one subject.....	50 00	
W. C. Little, two subjects.....	100 00	
G. A. D. Mailleue, one subject	50 00	
W. T. Wilson, one subject.....	50 00	
F. K. Rochester, one subject.....	50 00	
H. Brénot, two subjects....	100 00	
H. S. Campbell, one subject	50 00	
A. Heming, two subjects	100 00	
A. F. L. Geddes, one subject	50 00	
Indian Department—		
A. E. Kemp, one subject.....	50 00	
		1,300 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Miscellaneous justice, including North-West Territories..		15,000 00
Travelling expenses of Stipendiary Magistrates in the North-West Territories		3,000 00
Circuit allowances, British Columbia		6,000 00
Travelling allowances, Supreme and County Court Judges, Manitoba..		2,500 00
Précis Writer of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court		2,150 00
Clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court		900 00
Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court		700 00
Senior Messenger of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....		500 00
Carried forward.....		30,750 00
		983,162 75

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	30,750 00	1,151,872 25
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Concluded.		
Second Messenger of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....	480 00	
Third Messenger of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court	340 00	
Contingencies and disbursements, Judges' travelling expenses; also, salaries of officers (Sheriff, Registrar as editor of reports, Usher, &c.), in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts of Canada, and \$150 for books for Judges	5,000 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the Supreme Court reports.....	2,000 00	
Sundry disbursements connected with the Maritime Court of Ontario, Judges' travelling expenses, &c	100 00	
Salary of Registrar of Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec	666 66	
Salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec.....	333 34	
To provide Vice-Admiralty Court-rooms, St. John, N.B.....	150 00	
For the purchase of law reports and text books for the Supreme Court Library	1,500 00	
To provide Vice-Admiralty Court-rooms, Halifax, N.S.	150 00	
Miscellaneous Justice, including North-West Territories—Additional amount required	20,000 00	
To pay the salary of a fourth Stipendiary Magistrate in the North-West Territories	3,000 00	
		64,470 00
POLICE.		
Dominion Police		16,500 00
PENITENTIARIES.		
Kingston	98,570 17	
St. Vincent de Paul.....	81,721 40	
Dorchester	43,605 00	
Manitoba	47,515 96	
British Columbia	34,620 70	
To provide for the removal of prisoners from Dorchester to Kingston...	700 00	
		306,733 23
LEGISLATION.		
SENATE.		
Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate	57,288 00	
<i>Session of 1885.</i>		
To meet the expenditure for the following services :		
Pages	262 50	
Sessional Messengers	880 00	
Carriage of mails	105 00	
Debates and shorthand writers.....	3,000 00	
Charwomen.....	168 00	
Gasman	43 75	
Carried forward.....	61,747 25	1,539,575 48

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	61,747 25	1,539,575 48
LEGISLATION—Continued.		
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
Salaries, per Clerk's Estimate	63,050 00	
Expenses of Committees, extra Sessional Clerks, &c.	13,000 00	
Contingencies	24,000 00	
Publishing <i>Debates</i> , House of Commons.....	40,000 00	
Salaries and Contingencies, per Sergeant-at-Arms' Estimate.....	30,532 50	
Sums required to meet increased expenditure under reports of Internal Economy Commissioners:—		
Clerks' Department—		
Salaries	300 00	
Permanent Sessional Clerks	200 00	
Sergeant-at-Arms' Department—		
Salaries	120 00	
Servants, bathrooms and washrooms.....	200 00	
To pay a gratuity to the father, Jacques Haché, of the late W. Haché...	200 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Salaries of officers of the Library	16,350 00	
Grant to Parliamentary Library	10,000 00	
Purchase of Works on America	1,000 00	
Contingencies of the Library	2,000 00	
Binding newspapers, &c	1,000 00	
Binding, &c.	400 00	
To provide for the increase caused by the appointment of a second Librarian	400 00	
To provide for the statutory increases to two Clerks	100 00	
To provide for the payment to A. D. DeCelles, of the difference between the amount paid him from 1st February, 1884, to 30th June, 1885, and \$3,200 per annum.....	1,133 34	
To assist in the publication of an enlarged and revised edition of the work of the late Dr. Todd, entitled "Parliamentary Government in England," as per recommendation of the Library Committee....	2,000 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the laws.....	12,000 00	
Printing, printing paper and book-binding	80,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing	2,000 00	
Salary of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	2,200 00	
Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery	1,200 00	
Sessional Indemnity.		
To increase the sessional allowance of members of the Senate and House of Commons, for the present Session only, from \$1,000 to \$1,500, subject, however, to the present provisions of the law affecting the absence and attendance of members (members on service in the North-West not to be subject to any deductions)—		
House of Commons	105,500 00	
Senate	39,000 00	
To pay the legal representative of the late W. T. Benson, M.P., balance of his sessional indemnity	199 60	
Carried forward	509,832 69	1,539,575 48

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 509,832 69	\$ cts. 1,539,575 48
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
<i>Election Expenses.</i>		
To pay balance due returning officers in Montreal, for services and disbursements at elections of 1882.....	1,200 00	511,032 69
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
To meet expenses in connection with care of Archives.....	6,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with Patent Record.....	9,500 00	
To meet expenses in connection with preparation of Criminal Statistics	4,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with Dominion Exhibition.....	10,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with health statistics.....	15,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with Antwerp and Colonial Exhibition, 1886.....	40,000 00	
For collecting and compiling agricultural, industrial and other statistics in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and also for acquiring and compiling such statistics elsewhere.....	20,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with census in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	30,000 00	
Further sum in aid of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, &c.....	20,000 00	154,500 00
IMMIGRATION.		
Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employés :		
Agent, Quebec.....	1,700 00	
Assistant do.....	1,100 00	
Clerk do.....	1,000 00	
Norwegian 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, Ontario.....	1,000 00	
do Halifax.....	1,050 00	
do St. John.....	1,000 00	
do Winnipeg.....	1,400 00	
do Emerson.....	1,000 00	
do Brandon.....	1,400 00	
do Qu'Appelle.....	1,400 00	
do Medicine Hat.....	1,200 00	
do North-West Territories.....	1,200 00	
do Prince Arthur's Landing.....	1,000 00	
do Victoria, B.C.....	1,000 00	
For Interpreter's salary, Winnipeg.....	800 00	
do do Qu'Appelle.....	800 00	
do do Brandon.....	800 00	
do do N.W. Territories.....	500 00	
Salaries in London, England, office.....	7,100 00	
Salaries of Agents in Europe.....	7,100 00	
Contingencies of Canadian and other agencies (not European).....	20,000 00	
Carried forward.....	71,725 00	2,205,108 17

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward	71,725 00	2,205,108 17
IMMIGRATION—Concluded.		
Travelling expenses of Agents in Europe.....	7,300 00	
Aid to Montreal Women's Protection Immigration Society.....	1,000 00	
Towards assisting immigration and immigration expenses.....	300,000 00	380,025 00
QUARANTINE.		
Medical inspection, Quebec.....	1,800 00	
Quarantine, Grosse Isle	9,566 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	
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	3,200 00	
To meet expenses of precautionary measures for public health:		
Public health.....	15,000 00	
Cattle quarantine, Lévis.....	5,000 00	
do West.....	3,000 00	
do Halifax.....	5,000 00	
do Manitoba.....	3,000 00	
For cattle disease.....	4,000 00	
To meet expenses in connection with sheep scab.....	8,000 00	68,966 00
PENSIONS.		
John Bright, Messenger, House of Assembly.....	80 00	
Lady Cartier.....	1,200 00	
<i>New Militia Pensions.</i>		
Mrs. Caroline McEachern.....	\$ 184 00	
Janet Anderson.....	110 00	
Margaret McKenzie.....	80 00	
Mary Ann Richey.....	240 00	
Mary Morrison.....	80 00	
Louise Prud'homme.....	110 00	
Virginie Charron.....	110 00	
Paul M. Robins.....	146 00	
Charles T. Bell.....	73 00	
Alex. Oliphant.....	109 50	
Charles Lugsden.....	91 25	
Thomas Charters.....	91 25	
Charles T. Robertson.....	110 00	
Percy G. Routh.....	400 00	
Richard S. King.....	400 00	
George A. McKenzie.....	73 00	
Edwin Hilder.....	146 00	
Fergus Schofield.....	73 00	
John Bradley.....	109 50	
James Bryan.....	109 50	
Ensign W. Fahey.....	200 00	
Mary Hodgins and three children.....	191 00	
Mrs. J. Thorburn.....	150 00	
Carried forward	3,387 00	1,280 00 2,654,099 17

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 3,387 00	1,280 00
PENSIONS—Concluded.		
<i>New Militia Pensions—Concluded.</i>		
Mrs. P. T. Worthington.....	\$ 250 00	
Mrs. J. H. Elliott and one child.....	120 00	
Mrs. George Prentice and three children.....	352 00	
Mary Hannah Tempest and child.....	298 00	
T. Robinson	50 00	
	4,457 00	
To meet the probable amount required for pensions to veterans of the war of 1812.....	13,950 00	
Compensation to pensioners in lieu of land	4,660 00	
		24,247 00
MILITIA.		
Salaries, Military Branch and District Staff.....	19,200 00	
Brigade Majors' salaries, transport expenses, &c.....	13,900 00	
Ammunition, including artillery ammunition, and manufacture of small arm ammunition at the cartridge factory at Quebec.....	55,000 00	
Clothing and great coats.....	90,000 00	
Military stores.....	60,000 00	
Public armories and care of arms, including pay of Storekeepers, Caretakers, Storemen and Armorers	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	
Contingencies and general services not otherwise provided for, including grants to artillery and rifle associations and bands of efficient corps	38,000 00	
Government grant to the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.....	10,000 00	
Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston	59,000 00	
Pay and maintenance of "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Royal Schools of Artillery, at Quebec, Kingston and Victoria, B.C	172,700 00	
Pay and maintenance of Cavalry and Infantry School corps, at Quebec, Fredericton and Toronto.....	171,000 00	
Improved rifle ordnance.....	3,000 00	
Drill sheds and rifle ranges	10,000 00	
Care and maintenance of military properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government.....	12,000 00	
Construction of, and repairs to, military properties	60,000 00	
Repairs of military buildings, at Fort Osborne, Winnipeg, for the use of the new military school	2,000 00	
For one company of mounted infantry, 100 men, at Winnipeg.....	80,000 00	
Salary, equipment, clothing, &c.....	12,000 00	
For barracks, at London.....	25,000 00	
For barrack huts, in British Columbia.....	10,000 00	
To advance balance of pay and transport expenses to Militia called out in aid of the civil power, at Lingan Mines, U.B., pending recovery of the same from the municipality, under Act 46 Victoria, chapter 11, section 27	1,472 00	
	1,254,272 00	
Carried forward		3,932,618 17

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		3,932,618 17
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
In aid of the Short Line Railway in Nova Scotia, for settling the unpaid claims of sub-contractors and others for labor, board, &c., in the construction of the said railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, and for acquiring their rights in the railway and in the said claims, the expenditure to be under Order in Council, and to be a first charge on the subsidy for such railway, under 45th Victoria, chapter 14.....	125,000 00	
To purchase the Carleton Branch Railway, with harbor frontage, wharf and town lots and all other property of the company.....	85,000 00	
<i>Canadian Pacific Railway.</i>		
Subsidy, Canadian Pacific Railway Company.....	2,800,000 00	
Expenditure in British Columbia	400,000 00	
Pembina Branch—To pay award and expenses in connection with the claims of Messrs. Murphy, Kavanagh & Upper, and Joseph Upper & Co	100,000 00	
Salaries and expenses of inspecting engineers and other officers.....	50,000 00	
To pay L. K. Jones, for services as Private Secretary to the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from 1st July, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.....	100 00	
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>		
Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for	6,000 00	
Applying air-brakes to 100 engines.....	78,500 00	
Sleeping cars.....	150,000 00	
St. Charles Branch.....	168,767 62	
To pay G. C. Sutherland, in full settlement of his claim in connection with Section 16.....	2,401 80	
For the railway from Metapediac eastward, towards Paspebiac, 20 miles.....	300,000 00	
To extend the Intercolonial Railway from a point at or near Stellarton to the Town of Pictou.....	250,000 00	
CANALS.		
Lachine.....	300,000 00	
Cornwall.....	106,000 00	
Williamsburgh—For the construction of an entrance and lock at head of Rapide Plat Canal	120,000 00	
Williamsburgh—Towards the enlargement of the upper entrance to Galops Canal.....	80,000 00	
St. Lawrence River and Canals.....	107,000 00	
Murray—Towards completing the present works	170,000 00	
Welland.....	453,000 00	
Welland—Towards deepening to 14 feet throughout.....	500,000 00	
Trent River Navigation—For construction of locks and the improvement of navigation between Lakefield and Balsam Lake.....	113,000 00	
Carried forward	6,464,769 42	3,932,618 17

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	6,464,769 42	3,932,618 17
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
CANALS—Concluded.		
Ste. Anne.....	110,000 00	
Grenville	85,000 00	
Tay—For construction of works	94,000 00	
St. Peter.....	2,500 00	
Culbute—To remove a shoal above the locks, land damages and works connected with the retaining dams.....	47,400 00	
To pay the owners of the titles of certain lands taken for the construction of the Rapide Plat Canal.....	2,028 22	
To provide for the final settlement of claims for compensation for damages to properties on the banks of the Grand River, caused by raising the dam at Dunnville, to provide water supply for the Welland Canal.....	6,000 00	
		6,811,697 64
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
Surveys and inspections.....	10,000 00	
Railway statistics.....	1,200 00	
Surveys of Cape Breton and other railways.....	12,000 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>		
Building a new pier at lower entrance, and dredging canal between locks 6 and 13	12,600 00	
<i>Cornwall Canal.</i>		
Construction of a drain between town and canal.....	2,000 00	
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Cleaning out back ditches	5,000 00	
Construction of waste weir at Dunville.....	25,000 00	
Land and damages, Grand River	16,000 00	
Towards filling a pond near St. Catharines	5,000 00	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
Raising banks, lowering bottom of canal, re-building lock-walls, &c....	8,000 00	
Carried forward	98,800 00	10,744,315 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	96,800 00	10,744,315 81
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS—Continued.		
<i>Grenville Canal.</i>		
To pay Mr. J. Simard, for services.....	75 00	
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
For works necessary to increase the supply of water to the canal and the Ganancque River.....	20,000 00	
To pay land damages in the township of Pittsburgh.....	550 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	
Repairs to road dyke along Lake St. Francis.....	4,000 00	
To provide offices for Inland Revenue, at Valleyfield and at Carillon....	1,600 00	
		153,025 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Ottawa.</i>		
Additional public buildings, Wellington Street.....	175,000 00	
<i>Esquimalt Graving Dock.</i>		
Amount required to complete.....	400,000 00	
<i>Port Arthur.</i>		
Amount required for construction of Port Arthur Harbor and for Kaministiquia River.....	70,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Cape Tormentine Harbor.....	150,000 00	
		795,000 00
Carried forward.....		11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts. 11,692,340 81
PUBLIC WORKS.		
(Chargeable to Income.)		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Amherst Public Building.....	\$19,800 00	
Baddeck Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
Halifax Dominion Building—Improvements, renewals and repairs.....	1,500 00	
Halifax Examining Warehouse.....	3,425 00	
New Glasgow Public Building.....	19,000 00	
North Sydney Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	5,000 00	
Sydney (South) Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	5,000 00	
Sydney Marine Hospital.....	800 00	
Truro Custom House, Post Office and Savings Bank—To complete.....	9,000 00	
Windsor Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	14,000 00	
Yarmouth Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	10,000 00	
Halifax Dominion Building—Repairs and improvements...	5,000 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Charlottetown New Dominion Building.....	30,000 00	
Montague Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,200 00	
Summerside Public Building.....	10,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Bathurst Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	12,000 00	
Carleton Post Office—To complete.....	1,500 00	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	22,000 00	
Moncton Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	12,000 00	
Newcastle Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	20,000 00	
St. John Custom House.....	1,400 00	
St. Stephen's Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	7,500 00	
St. John Custom House—Renewals and repairs.....	1,000 00	
St. John Post Office—Ventilating shaft and repairs.....	300 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Hull Post Office and Inland Revenue Offices.....	2,000 00	
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.....	10,000 00	
Lévis Immigrant Buildings.....	5,000 00	
Montreal Drill Hall—To complete.....	9,000 00	
Montreal Examining Warehouse—To complete.....	14,000 00	
Quebec Custom House—New heating apparatus.....	9,500 00	
Quebec Drill Hall.....	15,000 00	
Quebec Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,500 00	
Quebec Examining Warehouse.....	16,000 00	
Sorel Public Building.....	19,000 00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—Materials and tools for use of convicts in construction, &c.....	19,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$338,925 00	11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$338,925 00	11,692,340 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
Montreal Armories.....	\$ 45,000 00	
Sherbrooke Custom House, Post Office, &c.—Furniture, grading, &c.....	1,000 00	
Emigration Building, Quebec.....	7,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Amherstburg Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	\$ 8,000 00	
Brockville Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	11,500 00	
Berlin Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	12,500 00	
Barrie Post Office, &c.....	14,000 00	
Brantford Post Office, &c.—Repairs and improvements....	1,000 00	
Cornwall Post Office and Custom House—To complete....	8,500 00	
Clifton Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	5,500 00	
Galt Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	8,000 00	
Hamilton Post Office and Custom House.....	92,000 00	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	8,000 00	
Orangeville Post Office, &c.....	7,000 00	
Port Hope Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,500 00	
Peterborough Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	10,000 00	
Prescott Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	8,000 00	
Sarnia Immigrant Shed.....	350 00	
St. Thomas Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	13,600 00	
Toronto Inland Revenue Building.....	1,660 00	
Toronto Examining Warehouse.....	12,000 00	
Toronto Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,500 00	
Hamilton Immigrant Station—Improvements.....	320 00	
Windsor Post Office, Custom House, &c.—Fence, walls, grading of ground, &c.....	1,500 00	
Ottawa Post Office, Custom House, &c.—Additions, altera- tions, fittings and furniture required in Post Office.....	5,000 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Manitoba Penitentiary—To pay account for furniture, &c., supplied in 1880.....	\$ 112 00	
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	37,000 00	
Winnipeg Drill Shed.....	3,500 00	
Winnipeg Post Office.....	50,000 00	
Winnipeg Drill Shed.....	6,000 00	
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
Indian Industrial Schools at Qu'Appelle and High River— To complete.....	\$ 11,000 00	
Public Buildings, North-West Territories generally.....	5,000 00	
Regina—New Indian Offices.....	6,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$744,967 00	11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$744,967 00	11,692,340 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>North-West Territories—Concluded.</i>		
Regina Gaol and Lunatic Asylum.....	\$ 15,000 00	
Regina Post Office and Custom House.....	6,000 00	
To provide barracks and stabling accommodation for the proposed increase to the Mounted Police Force.....	50,000 00	
High River Industrial Schools—Fencing.....	700 00	
Prince Albert Court House and Gaol.....	20,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
British Columbia Penitentiary	\$ 47,500 00	
Vancouver Quarantine Station and outbuildings.....	5,500 00	
British Columbia Penitentiary—Additional amount required.....	5,000 00	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS GENERALLY.		
Public Buildings generally.....	\$ 15,000 00	909,667 00
REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &C.		
Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.....	\$175,000 00	
Grounds, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	7,500 00	
Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,000 00	
Heating Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	53,000 00	
Gas, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	23,000 00	
Water, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	13,000 00	
Allowance for Fuel and Light, Rideau Hall	8,000 00	
Telephonic service, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	6,000 00	
Salaries of Engineers, Firemen, Caretakers, &c., of Dominion Public Buildings.....	35,000 00	
Heating Dominion Public Buildings—Fuel, &c.....	38,100 00	360,600 00
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Mabou.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Grand Narrows.....	500 00	
Gros Nez, Ile Madame.....	1,750 00	
Great Tancock Island—Repairs to pier	1,500 00	
Trout Cove—Repairs to breakwater	1,000 00	
Avonport—Repairs to wharf, &c.....	1,300 00	
Parrsboro' Pier—Repairs.....	2,000 00	
Iona—New wing to pier.....	1,500 00	
Yarmouth—Removal of rock.....	1,000 00	
Cow Bay—Repairs.....	1,000 00	
West Pubnico—Pile wharf.....	1,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$ 14,050 00	1,270,267 00
		11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$ 14,050 00	1,270,267 00 11,692,340 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Tignish	\$ 1,000 00	
Balance of re-imbursement to the Government of Prince Edward Island, in settlement of their claims for the construction and maintenance of Harbor and River Works of Federal importance, 1st July, 1873, to January, 1883	24,240 00	
Repairs to breakwaters, piers, &c., acquired from Local Government, Prince Edward Island	1,000 00	
New London—Breakwater	1,500 00	
Repairs to piers acquired from Local Government of Prince Edward Island—Additional amount required ..	3,000 00	
Miminigash—Repairs to pier	1,150 00	
Cascumpec—Removal of rock	5,000 00	
Souris Breakwater—Repairs	3,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
St. John Harbour—Negro Point Breakwater	\$ 25,000 00	
River St. John—Bear Island to Fredericton	1,000 00	
River St. John, above Grand Falls and River Tobique	3,000 00	
River St. John—River des Chutes to Bear Island	2,000 00	
Richibucto	1,500 00	
Rivers Restigouche and Upsalquich	1,500 00	
Madawaska River	1,000 00	
To repair damages by storm to the breakwater at Grande Anse	2,500 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, Maritime Provinces ..	\$ 10,000 00	
Additional for repairs and improvements of harbors, piers and rivers	2,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
New Carlisle—To complete	\$ 5,500 00	
Etang du Nord—To complete	7,000 00	
Big Pier—To complete	5,000 00	
Trois Pistoles	3,000 00	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière	4,000 00	
Rivière Ouelle—Pointe aux Orignaux—To complete	3,500 00	
Chateau Richer—To complete	2,000 00	
Quebec Marine Hospital wharves	4,000 00	
River Nicolet	9,000 00	
Lanoraie—To complete	3,500 00	
River St. Louis	5,000 00	
River St. Lawrence—Removal of chains, anchors, boulders, &c.	5,000 00	
St. Zotique—To complete	1,000 00	
Carried forward	\$160,940 00	1,270,267 00 11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$160,940 00	1,270,267 00 11,692,340 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
Percé.....	\$ 3,000 00	
General repairs and improvements, Harbors and Rivers, Quebec	10,000 00	
Marston & Ditchfield—Lake Megantic Piers.....	750 00	
Matane—Completion of breakwater, east side of river. ...	1,500 00	
St. Michel—Repairs to pier.....	1,000 00	
Rivière du Lièvre—Improvement of channel.....	10,000 00	
Barachois de Malbaie and mouth of Newport River.....	1,000 00	
St. François, Island of Orleans.....	1,500 00	
River Yamaska.....	10,500 00	
Ste. Anne de Sorel—Ice pier.....	1,000 00	
River Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	2,000 00	
Gatineau Point—Protection pier.....	4,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Cobourg Harbor, Lake Ontario.....	\$ 3,500 00	
Port Elgin, Lake Huron.....	4,000 00	
Collingwood Harbor, Lake Huron.....	24,000 00	
Wilson's Channel, Lake Huron.....	4,500 00	
Little Current, Lake Huron—To complete.....	5,000 00	
Port Hope Harbor, Lake Ontario.....	1,500 00	
Thornbury, Lake Huron.....	1,000 00	
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Ontario.....	8,000 00	
Kingston Harbor, Lake Ontario.....	4,000 00	
Chantry Island—Protection of island and lighthouse.....	5,000 00	
Lion's Head—Breakwater.....	2,500 00	
Midland Harbor.....	10,000 00	
Little Nation River—Removal of obstructions.....	3,000 00	
River Ottawa—Improvements of channel, Upper to Lower Narrows, above Pembroke.....	2,000 00	
Little Bear Creek.....	2,250 00	
Toronto Harbor.....	30,000 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Manitoba.....	\$ 1,000 00	
Red River, mouth of river.....	5,000 00	
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
North Saskatchewan River	\$ 10,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$333,440 00	1,270,267 00 11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$333,440 00	1,270,267 00
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, Harbors and Rivers, British Columbia	\$2,000 00	
Victoria Harbor—Removal of Dredger Rock	7,500 00	
Nicomechel River—Removal of snags	1,000 00	
HARBORS AND RIVERS GENERALLY.		
Harbors and Rivers generally	\$8,000 00	349,940 00
DREDGING.		
New dredging plant	\$ 7,400 00	
Dredge vessels—Repairs	20,000 00	
Nova Scotia	} 30,000 00	
Prince Edward Island		
New Brunswick	} 15,000 00	
Quebec		
Ontario	15,000 00	
Manitoba	10,000 00	
British Columbia, including working of snag boat	15,000 00	
General service	5,000 00	
Dredging at Sault St. Marie	4,000 00	121,400 00
SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
Slides and booms	\$ 15,000 00	
River Coulonge Slide	11,000 00	
Carillon Slide and Booms, River Ottawa	5,000 00	31,000 00
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridge at Des Joachims Rapids, River Ottawa—Balance	\$ 2,500 00	
Aid towards the construction of a bridge across the Elbow River, near Calgary	1,000 00	
Aid to the municipality of New Edinburgh, towards the erection of an iron bridge across the east channel of the Rideau River, on the highway leading to Rideau Hall	3,000 00	
Bridge at Des Joachims Rapids, River Ottawa—Additional amount required	1,500 00	
Union Suspension Bridge and approaches, Ottawa	1,600 00	
Portage du Fort Bridge	5,000 00	
Carried forward	\$ 14,600 00	1,772,607 00

11,692,340 81

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ 14,600 00	\$ 11,692,340 81
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
ROADS AND BRIDGES—Concluded.		
Aid to the municipalities of Calumet and Bryson, towards the construction of a high level suspension bridge over Calumet Channel, River Ottawa, provided the municipalities contribute \$8,000, the Quebec Government having granted \$4,000.....	\$ 4,000 00	
Towards repairing roads on Ordnance Lands at Grand Falls.....	600 00	
	19,200 00	
TELEGRAPHS.		
Telegraph lines, Manitoba and the North-West Territories, viz.:		
Reconstruction of line between Battleford and Edmonton <i>via</i> Fort Pitt.....	\$ 12,000 00	
Loop line between Fort Carlton and Stobart, on the Prince Albert branch.....	2,500 00	
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan to Clark's Crossing.....	750 00	
Telegraphic communication between Amherst Island, Bay of Quinté, and the mainland at Bath.....	1,500 00	
Telegraph line, Manitoba and the North-West Territories—		
Reconstruction of line between Battleford and Edmonton <i>via</i> Fort Pitt—Additional amount required to complete.....	20,000 00	
Land and Cable Telegraph lines for the sea coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—		
Land line on north shore of St. Lawrence, between River Pentecost and Mingan—To complete.....	5,000 00	
Grosse Isle quarantine telegraph.....	2,150 00	
	43,900 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Miscellaneous works, not otherwise provided for.....	\$ 10,000 00	
Surveys and inspections.....	20,000 00	
Arbitrations and awards.....	5,000 00	
National Art Gallery.....	1,500 00	
	38,500 00	
		1,872,207 00
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
<i>Mail Subsidies.</i>		
Steam communication on Lakes Huron and Superior.....	12,000 00	
Steam service between the United States and Victoria, British Columbia.....	17,640 00	
Steam communication with the Magdalen Islands.....	7,800 00	
Steam communication between Grand Manan, N.B., and mainland.....	4,000 00	
	41,440 00	
Carried forward.....		13,584,547 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	41,440 00	13,564,547 81
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS—Continued.		
<i>Steamship Subventions.</i>		
Steam communication between Halifax and St. John, <i>via</i> Yarmouth....	10,000 00	
For subsidy to line of steamers to run fortnightly between France and Quebec.....	50,000 00	
For subsidy to 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	
For steam communication from Port Mulgrave, at the terminus of the Eastern Extension Railway, to East Bay, Cape Breton.....	6,000 00	
For steam communication between Cape Canso and Port Hood, touching at Railway terminus, Port Mulgrave, and such other places within above limits as may be agreed upon.....	3,000 00	
For steam communication between Halifax and St. Pierre.....	2,000 00	
To provide for a subsidy of \$1,500 a voyage, for five voyages, of steamers from Prince Edward Island to Great Britain or continental ports.....	7,500 00	
For steam communication from Halifax to Murray Harbor and Charlottetown, alternately.....	3,000 00	
For steam communication between Canada and Antwerp.....	24,000 00	
For steam communication between Canada and Germany.....	24,000 00	
For 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	
For steam communication between Canso and Port Hood, daily, touching at railway terminus, Port Mulgrave, and such other places within above limits as may be agreed upon, to provide for continuance of service during winter, on the Port Mulgrave and Canso section.....	2,000 00	
To provide for an additional subsidy of \$500 a voyage, for five voyages of steamers from a port in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island to Great Britain and continental ports.....	2,500 00	
		214,940 00
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
Maintenance and repairs of Government Steamers.....	130,000 00	
To provide for the examination of Masters and Mates.....	6,000 00	
For purchase of life-boats, stations and life-preservers, maintenance of crews and rewards for saving life.....	8,000 00	
To provide for investigation into wrecks and casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping.....	1,500 00	
Expenses in connection with Canadian registration of shipping.....	500 00	
Montreal and Quebec Water and River Police.....	40,000 00	
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers.....	2,000 00	
		188,000 00
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
Salaries and Allowances, &c., of Lighthouse Keepers.....	172,000 00	
Agencies, Rents and Contingencies.....	20,290 00	
		192,290 00
Carried forward.....	192,290 00	13,967,487 81

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	192,290 00	14,967,487 81
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE—Concluded.		
Maintenance and Repairs to Lights, Fog-Whistles, Buoys and Beacons, Humane Establishments and Provision Depots	308,900 00	
Cape Race Light	1,300 00	
Completion and construction of Lighthouses and Fog-alarms.....	40,000 00	
Signal Stations.....	7,500 00	
		549,990 00
FISHERIES.		
SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
Ontario.....	14,000 00	
Quebec	16,000 00	
Nova Scotia.....	16,500 00	
New Brunswick	13,000 00	
Prince Edward Island.....	3,500 00	
British Columbia	4,000 00	
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West Territories.....	3,000 00	
Fish-breeding, building fish-ways and clearing rivers	35,000 00	
To provide for legal and incidental expenses.....	2,000 00	
Maintenance and repairs of fishery protection steamers and vessels.....	50,000 00	
Canadian Fisheries Exhibit	1,500 00	
To pay for services performed by persons in the Customs and Fisheries Departments, and other expenses in connection with the distribu- tion of the Fishing Bounty and Collection of Statistics.....	4,000 00	
		162,500 00
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.		
Observatory, Toronto.....	\$5,250 00	
do Kingston.....	500 00	
do Montreal.....	500 00	
	6,250 00	
Grant for Meteorological Observatories, including instruments and cost of telegraphing weather warnings.....	50,000 00	
		56,250 00
MARINE HOSPITALS AND SICK AND DISTRESSED SEAMEN.		
MARINE HOSPITALS.		
Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	\$20,000 00	
St. Catharines Hospital, Ontario.....	500 00	
Kingston do	500 00	
Marine Hospitals in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia.....	35,000 00	
		56,000 00
DISTRESSED SEAMEN.		
Expenses of Shipwrecked and Disabled Seamen.....	6,000 00	
		62,000 00
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
To provide for expenses of Steamboat Inspection		25,000 00
Carried forward.....		14,823,227 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		14,823,227 81
SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSURANCE.		
To meet expenses in connection with inspection of Insurance Companies		6,250 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Geological Survey		60,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES.		
<i>Annual Grants to supplement the Indian Fund.</i>		
For Indians of Quebec, for relief of distress	\$ 4,200 00	
For purchase of blankets for Indians of Ontario and Quebec.....	1,600 00	
For schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	13,550 00	
For Robinson Treaty annuities.....	15,588 00	
To provide for the transport of Indian families (90) still remaining at Oka, to the Indian Reserve in the Township of Gibson and their settlement thereon, the Seminary of St. Sulpice paying a like sum.....	5,000 00	
	39,938 00	
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
For Indians of Nova Scotia generally.....		6,032 00
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
For Indians of New Brunswick generally		5,090 00
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
For Indians of Prince Edward Island generally.....		2,000 00
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
For Indians of British Columbia generally	\$26,780 00	
Surveys.....	9,000 00	
Reserve Commission.....	9,500 00	
	45,280 00	
<i>Manitoba and North-West Territories.</i>		
Annuities	\$173,900 00	
Agricultural implements.....	28,962 68	
Tools and harness	8,606 44	
Cattle and pigs	20,510 00	
Provisions for use at annuity payments.....	23,577 52	
	355,556 64	
Carried forward	\$255,556 64	98,340 00 14,889,477 81

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ 98,340 00	\$ 14,889,477 81
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded.		
<i>Manitoba and North-West Territories—Concluded.</i>		
Ammunition and twine.....	\$ 5,514 00	
Supplies for destitute Indians.....	215,056 83	
Clothing	7,787 44	
Schools, Day	30,654 50	
do Industrial	31,901 79	
Surveys	8,000 00	
Farming Instructors' wages	37,016 00	
Farm maintenance	17,862 87	
Sioux	2,000 00	
General expenses.....	69,501 38	
	680,831 45	779,171 45
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
Pay of force	160,000 00	
Subsistence.....	65,700 00	
Forage	46,000 00	
Fuel and light	25,000 00	
Clothing.....	37,000 00	
Repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition.....	43,000 00	
Medicines, medical comforts and hospital expenses.....	5,000 00	
Books and stationery	2,000 00	
Scouts, guides, billeting charges, travelling allowances, transport of men, horses and stores.....	40,000 00	
Contingencies	4,000 00	
Equipment, pay and maintenance of additional men.....	250,000 00	
	677,700 00	677,700 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
<i>Canada Gazette</i>	4,500 00	
Miscellaneous printing.....	12,000 00	
Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the next Session.....	50,000 00	
Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the army and navy.....	3,000 00	
For the expenses of government in the North-West Territories, including printing, roads, bridges, ferries, and aid to schools, &c....	39,000 00	
For the expenses of government in the district of Keewatin	1,500 00	
To meet expenditure required to put into force the Act respecting the traffic in intoxicating liquors.....	20,000 00	
To compensate members of the North-West Mounted Police for injuries received in the discharge of duty	2,000 00	
For erection of Mounted Police barracks	10,000 00	
On account of expenditure in connection with surveys of Lakes Superior and Huron	18,000 00	
Niagara Falls Commission.....	683 65	
To provide for the payment of Mr. Fabre's salary and contingencies of his office.....	2,500 00	
To meet cost of litigated matters.....	5,000 00	
To provide the expenses of an expedition (by water) to Hudson's Bay, to test the practicability of the route for commercial purposes.....	30,000 00	
Carried forward.....	198,183 65	16,346,349 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	198,183 65	16,346,349 26
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 55 of the Audit Act (41 Victoria, chapter 7); and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor-General.....	500 00	
Academy of Arts.....	2,000 00	
To meet payments to Extra Clerks for services rendered in preparation of returns ordered by Parliament.....	10,000 00	
Commercial agencies	10,000 00	
For the preparation of Dr. Rand's Micmac Indian dictionary.....	1,000 00	
To pay for the compilation, printing and publishing of correspondence, petitions, reports and Orders in Council respecting provincial legislation	500 00	
Further amount required to provide for the expenses of the Government in the North-West Territories, including printing, roads, bridges, ferries, aid to schools, &c	26,450 00	
Expenses for translating and printing report of Commissioners, Chinese immigration.....	4,500 00	
To add to the salary of Hon. Hector Fabre \$500, and to his allowance for rent and other contingent expenses \$500.....	1,000 00	
To pay Messrs. Purcell & Ryan, for expenses incurred by them in July, 1881, for transportation of and supplies furnished to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and party.....	1,612 00	
For the establishment of a model farm	20,000 00	
Towards defraying expenses and losses arising out of the troubles in the North-West Territories; a detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this resolution to be laid before the House of Commons during the first fifteen days of the next Session of Parliament.....	2,300,000 00	
For relief of distress in North-West Territories.....	25,000 00	
To make good to those persons of Prince Edward Island, who were British subjects, the amount of duties paid by them to the United States Customs, on fish and fish oil, in the years 1871 and 1872.....	16,542 49	
Monument to Joseph Brant	5,000 00	
Towards aiding in the publication of "Histoire Genealogique des Familles Françaises".....	1,000 00	
To purchase copies of Lynch's treatise on butter-making (one-third to be in the French language).....	2,000 00	
Towards paying the expenses incident to the visit of the American Institute of Mining Engineers to Nova Scotia.....	1,000 00	
To enable His Excellency the Governor General to present a sum to Major-General Middleton in consideration of his eminent services in the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West Territories....	20,000 00	
		2,646,288 14
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
CUSTOMS.		
<i>Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports.</i>		
In the Province of Ontario	\$ 256,600 00	
do Quebec	202,535 00	
do New Brunswick.....	88,345 00	
do Nova Scotia.....	107,705 00	
do Manitoba.....	35,450 00	
Carried forward.....	\$690,635 00	18,992,637 40

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ 690,635 00	\$ 18,992,637 40
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
<i>CUSTOMS—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports—Concluded.</i>		
In the North-West Territories.....	\$ 6,000 00	
In the Province of British Columbia	30,300 00	
do Prince Edward Island.....	20,460 00	
Provinces generally—To cover any unforeseen changes it may appear necessary to make in staff.....	5,000 00	
Salaries and travelling expense of Inspectors of ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection.....	18,000 00	
Miscellaneous—Contingencies of head office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several ports of entry.....	15,000 00	
To meet expenditure in connection with the Board of Customs, and Outside Detective Service, including \$800 salary of the Commissioner of Customs as chairman of the Board.....	15,000 00	
	800,395 00	
EXCISE.		
Salaries of officers and Inspectors of Excise.....	\$234,125 00	
To provide for increases dependent upon the results of Excise examinations	2,000 00	
To provide for increase of pay of chief officers at large distilleries and factories	2,000 00	
Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c.....	50,000 00	
To provide for the cost of obtaining stamps and for the stamping of imported and Canadian tobacco	20,000 00	
To enable the Department to grant an allowance to Excise officers in Manitoba, to compensate for increased cost of living as compared with the older provinces.....	3,000 00	
To pay Collectors of Customs allowance on duties collected by them	3,500 00	
Preventive service.....	5,000 00	
Commission to sellers of stamps for Canada twist tobacco	500 00	
	322,125 00	
<i>Special.</i>		
To enable the Department to purchase wood naphtha and similar articles for issue to bonded manufacturers, under provisions of 46 Victoria, chapter 15, section 224, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom they are supplied.....	\$ 2,000 00	
	322,125 00	
CULLING TIMBER.		
<i>Montreal.</i>		
Deputy Supervisor.....	\$ 900 00	
Book-keeper and Clerk	600 00	
	1,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$ 1,500 00	18,992,637 40

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$1,500 00	1,122,520 00
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
		18,992,637 40
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
CULLING TIMBER—Concluded.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Supervisor	\$ 2,200 00	
Deputy Supervisor	1,600 00	
Cashier.....	1,500 00	
Two Specification Clerks.....	1,400 00	
Messenger	350 00	
Eight Specification Clerks, &c., eight months, one at \$1,000, two at \$700, one at \$650, two at \$600, two at \$550	5,350 00	
Assistant Book-keeper.....	1,100 00	
Pay of Cullers.....	43,000 00	
Contingencies.....	8,000 00	
Annuities to superannuated Cullers.....	5,800 00	
	71,600 00	
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.		
Salaries of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures.....	\$ 45,850 00	
Salaries of Inspectors of gas.....	11,500 00	
Salary of Commissioner of standards	800 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for Weights and Measures.....	17,200 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for gas	6,500 00	
Salary of the Chief Inspector of standards	1,800 00	
To provide for the extension of the operations of the Weights and Measures Act, in the North-West.....	1,000 00	
To increase the salary of Daniel Kinnee, Assistant Inspec- tor of Weights and Measures.....	100 00	
	84,750 00	
INSPECTION OF STAPLES.		
For the purchase and distribution of standards of Flour, &c., and other expenditure under the Act	\$ 2,500 00	
To pay Inspector Borradaile for work in connection with this service.....	200 00	
	2,700 00	
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.		
To meet expenses under the Act		20,000 00
MINOR REVENUES.		
Minor revenues.....	\$ 3,000 00	
Ordnance lands	2,000 00	
	5,000 00	
Carried forward.....	1,306,570 00	18,992,637 40

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,306,570 00	\$ cts. 18,992,637 40
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Repairs and Working Expenses.</i>		
Intercolonial Railway.....	\$2,400,000 00	
Eastern Extension Railway..	75,000 00	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	210,000 00	
Windsor Branch Railway.....	20,000 00	
	2,705,000 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>		
Repairs and working expenses.....	\$448,467 00	
Salaries and contingencies of canal officers.....	36,974 00	
To increase the salary of Jean Baptiste Deschamp, Assistant Collector of Canal Tolls, Lachine.....	50 00	
	485,491 00	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Collection of slide and boom dues.....	\$ 21,350 00	
Repairs and working expenses, harbors and slides.....	87,000 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 rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces, including \$5,000 to meet cost of working steamer "Newfield" when required on cable service.....	23,250 00	
Telegraph lines, Manitoba and North-West Territories..	17,000 00	
Telegraph lines, British Columbia.....	34,500 00	
Telegraph and signal service generally.....	9,500 00	
Agent and contingencies, British Columbia.....	4,000 00	
Slides and booms, St. Maurice District—Additional amount required for repairs.....	13,000 00	
Slides and booms, Ottawa District—Additional amount required to operate the Carillon slide and dam.....	750 00	
To enable the Department to pay W. J. Macdonald, Deputy Slide Master, for duties performed for the Crown Timber Office.....	100 00	
Also to pay him arrears from 1st October, 1882, to 30th June, 1885.....	275 00	
Additional amount required for operating telegraph lines constructed in 1885, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, for military purposes.....	3,000 00	
	215,725 00	
POST OFFICE.		
Ontario.....	\$1,198,000 00	
Quebec.....	610,190 00	
New Brunswick.....	219,120 00	
Nova Scotia.....	234,950 00	
Carried forward.....	\$2,260,260 00	4,712,786 00
		18,992,637 40

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$2,260,260 00	4,712,786 00
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Concluded.		
POST OFFICE—Concluded.		
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 55,930 00	
British Columbia.....	102,087 00	
Manitoba, Keewatin and North-West	233,560 00	
Amount required to provide for the salary of Mr. T. French, clerk, of the first class in the Post Office at Ottawa, his salary in Main Estimates appearing at \$1,200, instead of \$1,300.....	100 00	
To provide for increase of salary to one 1st Class Clerk, Kingston Post Office, \$100, and one 1st Class Clerk, Hamilton Post Office, \$100.....	200 00	
To provide for the promotion of a 2nd Class Clerk, in the Fredericton Post Office, to 1st Class Clerkship.....	100 00	
To provide for the salary of one 3rd Class Clerk, to be appointed to the Fredericton Post Office.....	400 00	
To provide for an additional salary to the Postmaster, at Fredericton.....	200 00	
To pay the Assistant Postmaster at Belleville, Ontario, the difference between his salary and that of the Postmaster, for performing the duties of the latter during his absence through illness, from 1st November, 1882, to 30th April, 1883.....	300 00	
	2,653,137 00	7,365,923 00
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
Amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c	70,000 00	
Further amount required for surveys in the North-West Territories and British Columbia, and for the examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.....	50,000 00	120,000 00
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
<i>Land Board at Winnipeg.</i>		
Commissioner's salary.....	5,000 00	
Inspector of Agencies' salary.....	3,200 00	
do travelling expenses.....	1,200 00	
Superintendent of Mines' salary.....	3,200 00	
do travelling expenses.....	1,200 00	
Secretary's salary.....	2,000 00	
1 shorthand writer.....	1,200 00	
1 Accountant.....	1,000 00	
11 Clerks.....	10,220 00	
Contingencies, light, postage, telegrams, &c.....	2,400 00	
Caretaker and Messenger.....	600 00	
Carried forward.....	31,220 00	26,478,560 40

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 31,220 00	\$ cts. 26,478,580 40
DOMINION LANDS—<i>Concluded.</i>		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
Inspector of Colonization Companies' salary.....	3,000 00	
do do travelling expenses	1,000 00	
6 Homestead Inspectors' salaries	7,200 00	
do expenses.....	5,000 00	
2 Land Guides, at \$800 each	1,200 00	
Special services	6,000 00	
<i> Dominion Lands Agencies.</i>		
13 Dominion Lands Agents.....	16,800 00	
17 Clerks.....	17,278 00	
Contingencies, including office rent, fuel, &c.....	8,000 00	
<i> Crown Timber Agencies.</i>		
Crown Timber Agent, Winnipeg, salary.....	1,600 00	
Book-keeper do	1,095 00	
Crown Timber Agent, Edmonton, salary	1,200 00	
do Calgary do	1,200 00	
do Prince Albert do	1,200 00	
6 Forest Rangers	4,200 00	
Contingencies.....	5,000 00	
<i> Half-breed Claims.</i>		
To provide for expenses in connection with the Commission for the settlement of the Half-breed claims in the North-West Territories..	6,000 00	
<i> British Columbia.</i>		
1 Agent.....	2,500 00	
5 Clerks.....	6,940 00	
1 Caretaker.....	120 00	
Contingencies	2,000 00	
Stationery and Printing for Outside Service	4,000 00	
Board of Examiners of Dominion Lands Surveyors	1,000 00	
Contingencies paid at Head Office for Outside Service.....	1,000 00	
INSIDE SERVICE.		
Extra Clerks at Head Office, Ottawa, publishing maps, advertising and other similar expenses.....	30,000 00	
		165,753 00
LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.		
To pay Commissioners and Inspectors appointed to administer "The Liquor License Act, 1883," and generally to meet expenditure made under the Act for the license year ending 30th April, 1886....		50,000 00
Total.....		26,694,313 40

CHAP. 42.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty the sum of \$1,700,000, required for defraying certain expenses in connection with the troubles in the North-West Territories.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,—

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by Messages from His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor General of Canada, under date of the fourteenth day of April and the twenty-second day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, that the sum of one million seven hundred thousand dollars is required for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred by the Government of Canada in connection with the troubles in the North-West Territories: 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:—

\$1,700,000
granted for
expenses men-
tioned in pre-
amble.

1. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole one million seven hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the several charges and expenses incurred by the Government of Canada in connection with the troubles in the North-West Territories; and the said sum or any part thereof may be so paid and applied in the financial year ending on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Account to
Parliament.

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

 CHAP. 43.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

1.

1. In addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament, by any Act heretofore passed, the Governor in Council is hereby authorized to raise, by way of loan, such sum or sums of money, not to exceed in the whole the sum of thirty million dollars, as may be required for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion of Canada and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Parliament of Canada.

\$30,000,000
may be raised
by way of
loan.

2. The sums of money hereby authorized to be raised by way of loan shall be so raised in accordance with and under the provisions of the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered six, and intituled "*An Act respecting the Public Debt, and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament,*" as amended by the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered four, and intituled "*An Act to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt, and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament;*" and the sums raised under the authority of this Act shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada: Provided always, that the rate of interest to be paid on any loan to be raised under this Act shall not exceed four per centum per annum.

To be raised
under 35 V.,
c. 6, and 38
V., c. 4.

Proviso: as
to rate of
interest.

CHAP. 44.

An Act to provide for the fitting representation of Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in the year 1886.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

WHEREAS it is expedient that Canada should take such part as becomes her position among the Colonies of the Empire, at the proposed Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be held in London in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and which will bring prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in various parts of the British Empire, in products, manufactures and resources, and will afford a widespread opportunity of acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the vast fields for enterprise which exist throughout the British Dominions: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

Guarantee for expenses not exceeding £10,000 authorized.

1. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is hereby authorized to guarantee, on the part of Canada, against any loss resulting from the Exhibition, to the extent of ten thousand pounds sterling, being one-fifth of the whole sum which is proposed to be guaranteed by the Government of India, the Dominion of Canada, and the Colonies represented by Agents-General in England,—the money so guaranteed to be held to meet any sum by which the intended Exhibition may fall short of being self-supporting.

CHAP. 45.

An Act to amend the Act in relation to the Library of Parliament.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.
34 V., c. 21.

IN amendment of the Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-one and intituled "*An Act in relation to the Library of Parliament*," Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Officers and servants for the library.

1. The officers and servants of the Library of Parliament shall consist of:—

(a.) Two officers, one of whom shall be called the General Librarian, and the other of whom shall be called the Parliamentary Librarian—which officers shall be appointed by joint commission, under the Great Seal, as Librarians of Parliament, and shall have equal powers as respects the control and management of the library;

(b.) Two first-class clerks;

(c.) Two second-class clerks;

(d.) Three third-class clerks;

(e.) One chief messenger;

(f.) Three messengers :

Appointment and tenure of office.

2. All such officers and servants shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Salaries and pay, how to be fixed, &c.

2. The salary of each officer so appointed by joint commission shall be such sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, and of the chief messenger such sum not exceeding seven hundred dollars, as the Governor in Council directs; and the salaries of the other officers and of the servants of the Library shall be fixed from time to time by Order of the Governor in Council, according to the scale of salaries provided for in any Act or Acts relating to the Civil Service in force at the time of the passing of such Order.

3. Section five of the Act hereinbefore cited is hereby amended by striking out the words "Librarian, Assistant Librarian," in the first line of the said section, and inserting the words "General Librarian, Parliamentary Librarian" in lieu thereof. Section 5 of 34 V., c. 21, amended.

4. Section four of the said Act and Schedule A thereto are hereby repealed. Section 4 and schedule repealed.

5. Nothing in this Act contained shall operate to diminish the salary of any officer or servant now employed in the library. Present salaries not affected.

CHAP. 46.

An Act to amend and consolidate the Civil Service Acts of 1882, 1883 and 1884.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Civil Service Act.*" Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation.

(a.) The expression "Head of a Department" means the Minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over such department; "Head of a Department."

(b.) The expression "Deputy," "Deputy Head" or "Deputy Head of the Department," means the Deputy of the Minister of the Crown presiding over such department and also includes the "Auditor General," in all cases where such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the "*Act to provide for the better auditing of the Public Accounts.*" "Deputy Head."

CONSTITUTION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

3. The Civil Service, for the purposes of this Act, includes and consists of all classes of employees in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada, and in the office of the Auditor General, included in the schedules A and B to this Act, appointed by the Governor in Council or other competent authority before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two. Of whom the Civil Service shall consist.

As to North-West Territories. or thereafter appointed in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act for the time being in force, and such officers and employees in the North-West Territories holding positions, which, if held in other parts of Canada, would bring them under the provisions of the Civil Service Acts, as the Governor in Council brings under the provisions of such Acts.

Two divisions 4. The service shall be divided into two divisions :—

Inside division.

The First or Inside Departmental Division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule A, employed on the several departmental staffs at Ottawa, and in the office of the Auditor General :

Outside division.

The Second or Outside Departmental Division shall comprise employees of those classes mentioned in schedule B, and who are employed otherwise than on the departmental staffs at Ottawa.

Regulations to be made by Order in Council.

5. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make general rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, respecting the appointments and promotions of the officers in the Civil Service and all other matters pertaining thereto.

Governor in Council to determine number of employees.

6. From time to time the Governor in Council shall determine the number of officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers and other employees that are required for the working of the several departments in each division of the Civil Service, but the collective amount of the salaries of each department shall, in no case, exceed that provided for by vote of Parliament for that purpose :

If the actual number exceeds that allowed.

2. If the number of employees then attached to any department in either division thereof is greater than the number allowed to the department, as herein provided, the Governor in Council shall name the persons to fill the several offices ; and the remainder shall be supernumerary clerks, without being eligible for increase of salary, of that class respectively which they rank, and shall so remain until promoted in the manner herein provided or until severed from the service.

As to employees when this Act passes.

7. Any person who is a member of the Civil Service at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be classified in the respective class in which he has been appointed.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

Board of examiners of candidates for the service :

8. A Board of Examiners shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Governor in Council, who, for the purposes of this Act, shall be known and are hereinafter referred to

to as "the board," consisting of three members, one of whom may be appointed secretary of the board ; and they shall examine all candidates for admission to the Civil Service of Canada, and give certificates of qualification to such persons as are found qualified, according to such regulations as are authorized by the Governor in Council for the guidance of the board :

their appointment and duties.

2. The board shall be supervised by the Secretary of State :

Supervision of board.

3. The meetings of the board shall be held at such times, and the proceedings thereof shall be governed by such rules and regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time, determines :

Meetings.

4. Each member of the board shall receive a salary of six hundred dollars per annum :

Salary of members.

5. The members of the board shall be paid such travelling expenses while engaged in their work as are determined by the Governor in Council :

Travelling expenses.

6. Such persons as are selected by the board to assist them in the conduct of examinations may receive such sum, not exceeding five dollars per diem, as is fixed by the Governor in Council :

Assistants.

7. The Governor in Council may appoint a secretary to the board, with a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum, and a clerk holding a certificate of having passed the qualifying examination, to assist the board ; and the latter shall be a third class clerk.

Secretary.

9. The board may obtain the assistance of persons who have had experience in the education of the youth of Canada, and with such assistance shall hold, or cause to be held, periodical examinations for admission to the Civil Service, in the cities of Halifax, St. John, N.B. Charlottetown, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Victoria, and such other places as are determined by the Governor in Council ; it shall not be necessary to hold such examinations in all the said places, but the times and places at which the examinations shall be held, shall be determined, from time to time, by the Governor in Council : examinations shall, as far as possible, be in writing ; and the cost thereof shall be defrayed out of moneys previously voted by Parliament for that purpose.

Who may be appointed as assistants.

Places and times of examinations.

Expenses, how paid.

APPOINTMENTS AND SALARIES IN THE SERVICE.

10. Except as herein otherwise provided,—

Conditions of appointment.

(a.)

(a.) All appointments to the Civil Service shall be during pleasure ; and no person shall be appointed or promoted to any place below that of a Deputy Head unless he has passed the requisite examination and served the probationary term hereinafter mentioned :

Limits as to age.

(b.) No person shall be appointed to any place in the First or Inside Departmental Division of the Civil Service, other than that of a Deputy Head, on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained, in case the appointment is to a lower grade than that of a third-class clerk, the full age of fifteen years, or in other cases the full age of eighteen years.

Appointment of Deputy Heads to be during pleasure.

11. The Deputy Heads of departments shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure; but whenever such pleasure is exercised in the direction of removing a Deputy Head from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session.

Salaries.

12. The salaries of the Deputy Heads shall be determined by the Governor in Council, according to the duties and responsibilities of their respective departments; the minimum salary of a Deputy Head shall be three thousand two hundred dollars, and the maximum salary shall be four thousand dollars.

Minimum.

Maximum.

Duties and powers of Deputy Heads

13. The Deputy Head of each department shall, subject to the directions of the Head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees in the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

By whom performed in his absence.

14. In the absence of any Deputy Head, a chief clerk named by the Head of the department shall perform the duties of such Deputy Head, unless the performance of such duties is otherwise provided for by the Governor in Council; and there shall be in the office of the Auditor General a chief clerk, who shall, at all times, act for the Auditor General in his absence.

Chief clerkship.

15. A chief clerkship in any department shall only be created by Order in Council, passed after—

Condition of creation of office.

(a.) The Deputy Head has reported that such an officer is necessary for the proper performance of the public business in the department, stating the reasons on which he has arrived at that conclusion;

(b.)

(b.) The concurrence of the Head of the department in such report; and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. Concurrence of head, &c.

16. The minimum salary paid to a chief clerk shall be one thousand eight hundred dollars, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of two thousand four hundred dollars. Salary.

17. A first-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council, passed on the report of the Deputy Head concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. First class clerkship, condition of creation.

18. The minimum salary of a first-class clerk shall be one thousand four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand eight hundred dollars. Salary.

19. A second-class clerkship shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. Second class clerkship, condition of creation.

20. The minimum salary of a second-class clerk shall be one thousand one hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand four hundred dollars. Salary.

21. A third-class clerkship or the office of a messenger, a packer or a sorter, shall only be created by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, setting forth the reasons for creating the office, and after the salary has been voted by Parliament. Third class clerkship, &c., condition of creation.

22. The minimum salary of a third-class clerk shall be four hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of fifty dollars up to a maximum of one thousand dollars. Salaries of third class clerks.

23. The minimum salary of a messenger, packer or sorter shall be three hundred dollars per annum, with an annual increase of thirty dollars up to a maximum of five hundred dollars. Of messengers, &c.

24. The salary of a clerk on appointment or promotion to any class, shall begin at the minimum of such class, except in the case of third-class clerks, who may receive, in addition, fifty dollars for each optional subject (not to exceed four) in which they may have passed before their appointment. Initial salary and increase.

Promotion. ment, and except in the case of lower grade permanent employees who, upon passing the qualifying examination, may be appointed third-class clerks, provided there is no increase of salary.

Salaries to be regulated as per schedule B. **25.** The officers, clerks and employees mentioned in schedule B to this Act shall be paid according to the scale thereby established, and the salaries of officers, clerks and employees in the Second or Outside Division of departments other than the Customs, Inland Revenue and Post Office Departments shall, subject to the provisions of any Act relating thereto, be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council.

Conditions of increase. **26.** No officer, clerk or employee shall receive any increase of salary except by Order in Council passed on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, stating that such officer, clerk or employee is deserving of such increase:

May be suspended for neglect. 2. The increase of salary of any officer, clerk or employee authorized under this Act for the then current year may be suspended by the Head of the department for neglect of duty or misconduct, and may be subsequently restored by such Head, but without arrears.

From what time payable. **27.** The increase of salary shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended is eligible for such increase:

In case of promotion. 2. In case of promotion, the increase of salary shall become payable from the day on which such promotion takes place.

Must have been appointed according to law. **28.** No salary shall be paid to any member of the Civil Service, whose appointment or promotion, or whose increase of salary after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, has not been made in the manner provided by the Civil Service Act in force at the time of such appointment, promotion or increase.

EXAMINATIONS.

No appointment without examination. **29.** Except as herein otherwise provided, no appointment shall be made to either division of the Civil Service unless the person appointed has passed an examination, which shall be of two kinds—

Preliminary, for what appointments. The first or "preliminary" examination to qualify for the following appointments, that is to say, as—

Messengers in either division,

Porters,

Porters,
Sorters,
Packers,
Letter carriers,
Mail transfer agents,
Box collectors,
Tide waiters,
Assistant inspectors of Weights and Measures,
Temporary copyists, and—

For such other offices in the lower grades as are determined by the Governor in Council :

The second or “qualifying” examination to qualify for the following appointments qualifying :—

To third-class clerkships in the First Division ;

To third-class clerkships and to the offices of landing-waiters and lockers, in the Second Division for Customs' service ;

To third class clerkships and to the office of exciseman, in the second division for Inland Revenue service ;

To third class clerkships, to railway and marine mail clerkships, and to the offices in the Second Division for Post Office service ;

But nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent candidates passing both examinations, at their option.

Candidate may pass both examinations voluntarily.

30. No person shall be admitted either to the preliminary or qualifying examination until he has satisfied the Board—

Conditions for preliminary or qualifying examination.

- (a.) That at the time appointed for such examination he will, if the examination is for a place below that of a third-class clerk, be of the full age of fifteen years, and in other cases be of the full age of eighteen years, and if for the Inside Departmental Division, that his age will not then be more than thirty-five years ;
- (b.) That he is free from any physical defect or disease which would be likely to interfere with the proper discharge of his duties ;
- (c.) That his character is such as to qualify him for employment in the service.

31. The preliminary and qualifying examinations shall be held under such regulations not inconsistent with this Act

To be held under regulations.

Act

Act as are, from time to time, made by the Governor in Council and published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*.

To whom examinations shall be open.

32. The examinations shall be open to all persons who comply with the requirements of this Act as to proof of age, health and character, and conform to the regulations made as herein provided, upon payment of such fees as are determined by the Governor in Council; and all examinations under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, or in both, at the option of the candidate.

Fees.

In either language.

Notice of time and place of holding.

33. Notice of every examination to be held under this Act for admission into the Civil Service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the date fixed for the examination, and the notice so published shall state—

- (a.) When and where the examination is to be held;
- (b.) The subjects to which the examination will extend.

Lists of persons found qualified to be made.

34. Immediately after each examination a list of the persons who are found qualified shall be made out, and published in the *Canada Gazette*.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Proceedings when new appointments are required.

35. When it becomes necessary to make any appointment to any of the classes to which it is herein provided that first appointments shall only be made after qualifying examination, such necessity shall be reported to the Head of the department by his Deputy; and upon such report being approved by the Head of the department, and after the salary to be paid has been voted by Parliament, the Head of the department shall select and submit to the Governor in Council, for probation, from the lists of qualified candidates made by the board, a person fitted for the vacant place:

Selection of candidates.

Probation.

2. The person so selected shall not receive a permanent appointment until he has served a probationary term of at least six months:

Rejection during probation.

3. The Head of the department or the Deputy Head may, at any time during the period of probation, reject any clerk or employee appointed to his department.

Report of Head before permanent appointment.

36. No probationary clerk shall remain in any department more than one year, unless, at or before the end of that time, the Deputy Head signifies to the Head of the department, in writing, that the clerk is considered by him competent for the duty of the department:

2. If he is rejected the Head of the department shall report to the Governor in Council the reasons for rejecting him, and another clerk shall thereupon be selected in like manner in his stead; and the Head of the department shall decide whether the name of the person rejected shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally, or whether he shall be allowed another trial.

Provision in case of rejection.

37. When the Deputy Head of a department in which a vacancy occurs, reports that, for reasons set forth in such report,—

As to offices requiring special qualifications.

- (a.) The qualifications requisite for such office or employment are wholly or in part professional or technical; and—
- (b.) The requisite qualifications are not possessed by any person then in the service of that department;
- (c.) That it would be for the public interest that the examination herein provided for should, as regards such vacancy, be wholly or partially dispensed with;

The Governor in Council may, without reference to the age of the person (if the Head of the department concurs in such report), select and appoint such person as is deemed best fitted to fill the vacancy, subject to such examination as is suggested in the report;—and such appointment shall be made from the Civil Service, if any person employed therein is found available:

Selection and appointment.

From the Service if available.

2. City Postmasters; Inspectors, Collectors and Preventive Officers in the Customs Department; Inspectors of Weights and Measures; Deputy Collectors and Preventive Officers in the Inland Revenue Department may be appointed without examination and without reference to the rules for promotion herein prescribed:

Exception as to certain enumerated officers.

3. The qualifying examination may be dispensed with in the case of any person actually and continuously employed on and since the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, if the Deputy Head of the department, with the concurrence of the Head of the department, reports that the said employee has the requisite qualifications for the place to be filled by him; and such person may receive an appointment in the Civil Service for which he is otherwise eligible, if at the date of such temporary employment his age did not exceed thirty-five years.

In what cases qualifying examination may be dispensed with.

38. If a vacancy occurs in the office of the Auditor General, the report required to fill such vacancy shall be made to the Minister of Finance.

Vacancy in Auditor General's office.

PROMOTIONS.

- Promotion to be by examination under regulations.** **39.** No promotion in either division of the Civil Service shall take place without special examination, under regulations made by the Governor in Council :
- To whom open.** 2. Except as herein otherwise provided, such examination shall be open to any person who holds a position below that to which the promotion is to be made in either division of the service of the department in which the vacancy to be filled by promotion exists ; and shall be in such subjects as may be determined from time to time for each department by the Governor in Council, and in such subjects, as by report of the Deputy Head of the department in which the promotion is to be made, concurred in by the Head of the department, are submitted to the board as best adapted to test the fitness of the candidates for the vacant office :
- Subjects of examination.**
- In inside division.** 3. When the vacancy to be filled by promotion exists in the Inside Division the examination shall not be open to persons employed in the Outside Division who, at the date of their first appointment, were of a greater age than thirty-five years :
- May be dispensed with as to professional men.** 4. In the case of barristers, attorneys, engineers (military or civil), officers of artillery in the Militia Department, and graduates of the Royal Military College, architects, actuaries, land surveyors and draughtsmen, when employed or when seeking promotion in the line of their profession, the examination may be dispensed with on a report from the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, that it is not necessary :
- Special case of excisemen.** 5. No such examination shall be required for the re-employment or promotion of excisemen who passed the departmental examinations for the special class in the Excise service before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
- Yearly estimate of probable vacancies.** **40.** Once in each year, the Deputy Head of each department shall make an estimate of the number of vacancies likely to occur therein, during the ensuing year, in the First Division in the classes of—
- In first division.** (a.) Chief clerks ;
 (b.) First-class clerks ;
 (c.) Second-class clerks :
- Additions.** 2. To the number so estimated shall be added such further number as the Deputy Head of the department deems necessary to compensate for any death, failure of health, or other contingency :

3. A similar estimate shall be made at the same time of the number of vacancies likely to occur in the Second Division, to which promotions can be made : In second division.

4. The numbers so estimated shall be those with reference to which the examinations for promotion shall be held, as herein provided. Use of estimate.

41. Notice of each examination for promotion in the service shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette* at least one month before the examination is to be held ; and such notice shall state the number of promotions expected in each class in each division. Notices of examinations.

42. Except as herein otherwise provided, when any vacancy occurs in one of the higher classes, in either division, the Head of the department shall select from the list of successful candidates for promotion, the person whom he considers best fitted for the office, having due reference to any special duties incident to such office, to the qualification and fitness shown by the candidates respectively, during their examination, and to the record of their previous conduct in the service : Provided, that when no person employed in the department is found suitable for promotion therein, an examination shall be held of persons employed in the service of other departments, with a view to the promotion being made, as far as practicable, from the service. Selection for vacancies in higher classes.

43. Every promotion so made shall be subject to a probation of not less than six months ; but at any time during the first year the Head of the department may reject the person promoted, or he may be definitely accepted at any time during the second period of six months after his promotion : Proviso : if no officer is found fit.

2. If the person so selected is rejected he shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. Promotion subject to probation.

44. When any clerk who is promoted on probation is rejected, the Head of the department shall select another in his stead from the candidates still remaining on the lists of qualified persons made by the board. If rejected.

45. During the period for which a clerk is promoted on probation the duties of the office previously held by him shall, if necessary, be performed by a person selected for that purpose by the Head of the department. Further selection.

46. An exchange of positions between two officers serving in different departments, or in different divisions of the same department, and the filling of a vacancy in one department by a transfer from another division of the same department His former duties, by whom performed.

Exchange of position by officers without examination.

ment

ment or from another department, may be authorized by the Governor in Council to be made without examination of either officer; but such exchange or transfer shall be made without increase of salary of the person exchanging or transferred; and no person shall be transferred from an Outside to an Inside Division whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded thirty-five years.

Condition.

SUPERNUMERARY AND TEMPORARY CLERKS.

Employment of assistance in cases of temporary pressure.

47. When, from a temporary pressure of work, or from any other cause, the assistance of temporary clerks becomes necessary in any branch of the first or second division, the Head of the department may—if he is satisfied that such necessity exists—on the requisition of the Deputy Head of the department, select from the lists of qualified candidates, for whom no vacancies have, up to that time, been found, such number of temporary clerks as are required, or may employ any other person qualified for the service in question, if the list does not furnish such a person; but such other person shall not be continued in such temporary employment after the period in which a preliminary or qualifying examination is held, unless he presents himself for examination and obtains a certificate of having passed the necessary examination:

Term of employment limited, &c.

The same, and rate of remuneration.

2. The services of persons in the temporary employment of the several departments on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, may be continued in such employment so long as the Heads of the respective departments deem necessary; the rate of remuneration to be paid for such temporary service shall not, however, exceed the minimum salary of a third-class clerk, unless the service to be performed is technical and requires special qualifications; and such temporary employment shall not be considered as giving any claim to permanent appointment:

Out of what funds payable.

3. The temporary and supernumerary clerks so employed shall be paid only out of money voted by Parliament for payment of the contingencies of the department, division or office of the service in which such clerks are employed, or out of money voted by Parliament for the construction of works upon which they are employed.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Private secretaries of Ministers: salary.

48. Any member of the Civil Service may be appointed private secretary to the Head of a department, and may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum whilst so acting:

Must have been voted.

2. No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament.

GENERAL

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

49. The Head of a department, and, in his absence, the Deputy Head of such department, may grant to each chief clerk, officer, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for purposes of recreation, for a period not exceeding three weeks in each year; and every such officer, clerk or employee, whether in the First or Second Division, shall take the leave so granted at such time during each year as the Head or Deputy Head of the department determines : As to leave of absence.

2. In case of illness, or for any other reason which to him seems sufficient, the Governor in Council may grant to any officer, chief clerk, clerk or other employee, leave of absence for a period not exceeding twelve months. In case of illness.

50. The Head of a department, and in his absence the Deputy Head of such department, may— Suspension of officers for cause.

(a.) Suspend from the performance of his duty or from the receipt of his salary any officer or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties ; In what cases.

(b.) Remove such suspension ; but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time during which he was under suspension : Removal of suspension.

2. All cases of suspension by the Deputy Head of the department shall be reported by him to the Head of the department. Report in such cases.

51. No extra salary or additional remuneration of any kind whatsoever shall be paid to any Deputy Head, officer or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, unless a sum has been placed for that purpose, in each case, in the estimates submitted to and voted by Parliament : In what cases only additional pay shall be allowed.

2. When the duties of any superior officer or clerk during his absence, or by reason of his demise, but not through superannuation, are continuously performed by an officer or clerk of an inferior class or junior rank, during a period of more than three months, the officer or clerk performing such duties may, on the report of the Deputy Head, concurred in by the Head of the department, under an Order in Council, and provided that funds are available under parliamentary vote for such payment, receive, in addition to his ordinary pay, the difference between such ordinary pay and the pay of the officer or clerk whose duties he has performed, for the time he has performed such duties : Case of inferior officer performing duties of superior.

3. When the absence of any officer is not occasioned by his employment on other duties by the Government, by Deduction from pay for unauthorized absence.

leave of absence or on account of illness, certified by an authorized medical practitioner, appointed by the Governor for that purpose, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary.

As to officers having resigned and wishing to re-enter service.

52. Any officer, clerk or employee who has resigned, shall be eligible, without examination, under the authority of an Order in Council, to re-enter the service, at the same salary in the class in which he was serving at the time of such resignation, and provided that funds are available for the payment of his salary.

Certain payments to be made only under Order in Council.

53. All payments of money to permanent employees, other than salaries to be made under the provisions of this Act, and whether specifically stated in the estimates submitted to Parliament, or payable under sub-section two of section fifty-one, shall be made only under the authority of the Governor in Council.

Act not to prejudice certain officers.

54. Nothing contained in this Act shall prejudicially affect the salary or emoluments of any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee in the Civil Service of Canada, appointed on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, so long as he is continued in office, nor shall anything herein contained affect any salary or emolument granted and fixed by any Act in force at the time hereinbefore mentioned.

Powers of Governor in Council not impaired.

55. No provision herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any Deputy Head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such Deputy Head, officer or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council.

Proviso.

Attendance books to be kept, their use.

56. There shall be kept in each department, and in the office of the Auditor General, at the seat of Government, and in each office of the Second Division, a book or books, to be called the attendance book, which shall be in such form as is determined by the Governor in Council, in which each officer and employee of such office or department shall sign his name, at such times as are determined by the Governor in Council.

Oath of allegiance by officers and employees.

57. The Deputy Heads of departments and all officers, chief clerks, clerks, messengers, sorters and packers of the Civil Service who have not already done so, and every Deputy Head, officer, chief clerk, clerk, messenger, sorter or packer hereafter appointed, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in schedule C to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by some other Act in that behalf :

2. In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers under him, and in the case of any officer of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said schedule C, the words contained in schedule D to this Act :

Addition to oath in certain cases.

3. The Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same :

Clerk of P. C. for Canada.

4. In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the Clerk of the Privy Council :

Before whom in Ottawa.

5. In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the Clerk of the Privy Council :

And elsewhere.

6. The Clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths.

Register.

58. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament, within fifteen days after the commencement of each session, a report of the proceedings of the Board of Examiners under this Act during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held and of the number of candidates at each, and the names of the successful candidates, and also the rules and regulations made during the year under the provisions of section five of this Act :

Annual report by Secretary of State, and what it must show.

2. The Secretary of State shall lay before Parliament in like manner a return of the names and salaries of all persons appointed to or promoted in the Civil Service during the said year, specifying the office to which each has been appointed or promoted.

Further particulars.

59. The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all persons employed in the several departments of the Civil Service, together with those employed in the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of July last preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary ; and shall lay the same before Parliament within the first fifteen days of each session.

Yearly Civil Service list to be printed and laid before Parliament.

60. The several Acts passed in the forty-fifth, forty-sixth and forty-seventh years of Her Majesty's reign, consolidating and amending the Civil Service Acts are hereby repealed.

Former Acts repealed.

SCHEDULE A.

- (a.) Deputy Heads of Departments ;
- (b.) Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications ;
- (c.) Chief Clerks ;
- (d.) First-class Clerks ;
- (e.) Second-class Clerks ;
- (f.) Third-class Clerks ;
- (g.) Messengers, Packers and Sorters ;

SCHEDULE B.

All the officers, clerks, and employees hereinafter enumerated, and such other officers in the lower grades as are determined by Order in Council :

CUSTOMS.

	Scale of Salaries.
Inspectors.....	salary from \$1,600 to 2,500
Collectors.....	“ 400 to 4,000
Surveyors.....	“ 1,200 to 2,500
Chief Clerks	“ 1,200 to 2,000
Clerks.....	“ 400 to 1,200
Chief Landing Waiters.....	“ 800 to 1,200
Landing Waiters.....	“ 400 to 1,000
Gaugers.....	“ 600 to 1,200
Chief Lockers.....	“ 800 to 1,200
Lockers.....	“ 400 to 800
Tide Surveyors.....	“ 800 to 1,000
Tide Waiters.....	“ 400 to 600
Messengers.....	“ 200 to 500
Appraisers.....	“ 800 to 2,000
Assistant Appraisers.....	“ 600 to 1,500

INLAND REVENUE.

Chief Inspector.....		\$2,800
Inspectors.....	\$1,600 to	2,500
Collectors.....	500 to	2,200
Deputy Collectors.....	400 to	1,500
Clerks (Accountants).....	600 to	1,200
Special Class Excisemen.....		1,200
First, Second and Third-class Excisemen....	600 to	1,000
Probationary Excisemen.....		500
Messengers.....	200 to	500
		To

To which may be added for surveys of important manufactoryes an additional salary for the special class Excisemen who perform that duty, not exceeding \$200 per annum.

POST OFFICE.

Post Office Inspectors :

Chief Inspector.....	\$2,800
1st Class, on appointment.....	2,200
After 10 years' service.....	2,400
" 20 "	2,600
2nd Class, on appointment.....	2,000
After 10 years' service.....	2,200
" 20 "	2,400

Assistant Post Office Inspectors :

On appointment, \$1,200, with an annual increase of \$50, to a maximum of \$1,600 :

The scale of salaries of Clerks in Post Office Inspectors' offices shall be the same as for Clerks in City Post Offices :

Railway Mail Clerks :

	On Appointment.		After 2 years, service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.		After 5 years, service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.		After 10 years, service in any class of Railway Mail Clerks.	
	Day Service.	Night Service.	Day Service.	Night Service.	Day Service.	Night Service.	Day Service.	Night Service.
Chief Clerks.....	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ 1,200	\$	\$ 1,350	\$	\$ 1,500	\$
1st Class.....	720	880	800	1,000	880	1,100	960	1,200
2nd Class.....	600	720	640	800	720	830	800	1,000
3rd Class.....	480	600	520	640	560	700	640	800

To Clerks other than Chief Clerks, in addition to regular salary, an allowance not exceeding half a cent per mile for every mile travelled on duty in the Post Office cars.

Marine Mail Clerks :

	On appointment.		After 2 years.		After 5 years.		After 10 years.		After 15 years.	
	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.	Salary.	Trip Allowance.
1st Class.....	\$ 480	\$ 80	\$ 540	\$ 80	\$ 600	\$ 80	\$ 800	\$ 100	\$ 1,000	\$ 100
2nd Class....	360	*50	420	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTE.—Trip means the round voyage from Quebec or Halifax to Liverpool and back.

*Only one-half, or \$25, to be allowed whilst learning duty.

City Postmasters :

Class 1, where postage collections exceed—

	\$80,000.....	\$2,600
do 2,	do are from 60,000 to \$80,000.....	2,400
do 3,	do 40,000 to 60,000.....	2,200
do 4,	do 20,000 to 40,000.....	2,000
do 5,	do are less than 20,000.....	1,400

to \$1,800, as the Postmaster-General determines. These salaries shall not be supplemented by any allowances, commissions or perquisites whatsoever.

Assistant Postmasters :

Class 1.....	\$2,000
do 2.....	1,800
do 3.....	1,600
do 4.....	1,400
do 5.....	\$1,100 to 1,400

Clerks in City Post Offices :

3rd Class, \$400 by annual increase of \$40 to \$800.

2nd Class, \$900 by annual increase of \$50 to \$1,200.

1st Class—Specific duties in each case with fixed salaries to be determined by the Postmaster-General ; no salary shall be less than \$1,200 or more than \$1,500 ;

Superintendent of Letter Carriers, not to exceed \$800 ;

Mail Transfer Agents, \$400 with an annual increase of \$40 to a maximum of \$600 ;

Letter Carriers, Messengers, Box Collectors and Porters, \$360 to \$600 by annual increase of \$30.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Inspector of Penitentiaries :

The same scale as Post Office Inspector.

SCHEDULE C.

I (*A B.*), solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as _____, and that I will not ask or receive any sum of money, services, recompense or matter or thing whatsoever, directly or indirectly, in return for what I have done or may do in the discharge of any of the duties of my said office, except my salary or what may be allowed me by law or by an Order of the Governor in Council ; *
* * * So help me God.

SCHEDULE D.

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as (*as the case may be.*)

CHAP. 47.

An Act to amend the sections of Acts therein mentioned, relating to the constitution of the Treasury Board.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. The sixteenth section of the Act forty-first Victoria, chapter seven, and the fourteenth section of the Act forty-second Victoria, chapter seven, are hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof, it is enacted that the Treasury Board shall hereafter consist of six members, namely: the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, the Minister of Customs, the Minister of Inland Revenue, the Minister of Justice, the Secretary of State of Canada, and one other of the Ministers composing the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, to be nominated by the Governor in Council. Section 16 of 41 V., c. 7, and s. 14 of 42 V., c. 7, repealed.
Of whom the treasury board shall hereafter consist.

2. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General shall be the chairman of the Board. Chairman;

CHAP. 48.

An Act respecting proof of entries in Books of Account kept by Officers of the Crown.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Copies of entries in books of Government departments to be evidence on proof thereof.

1. A copy of any entry in any book of account kept in any Department of the Government of Canada shall, in all courts established by the Parliament of Canada and in all legal proceedings, civil and criminal, over which the Parliament of Canada has legislative authority, be received as *primâ-facie* evidence of such entry and of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded, if it is proved by the oath or affidavit of an officer of such Department that such book was, at the time of the making of the entry, one of the ordinary books kept in such Department, that the entry was made in the usual and ordinary course of business of such Department, and that such copy is a true copy thereof.

CHAP. 49.

An Act to modify the application of "The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.
40 V., c. 42.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "*The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877*," with regard to companies transacting business of life insurance under the title of "Co-operative Life Insurance Companies," "Mutual Benefit Associations," and the like: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Act how to be construed, as to the word "company," and penalties.

1. The word "company" in this Act shall be construed and interpreted in the same manner as in the Act cited in the preamble; and a penalty imposed for contravention of this Act, the amount whereof is fixed by reference to any section of the Act aforesaid, shall be recoverable and applicable in like manner as that imposed by such section, all the provisions whereof shall apply to it and to the offence for which it is imposed.

2. Any company incorporated within Canada, which transacts business of life insurance by promising to pay, on the death of a member of such company, a sum of money solely from the proceeds of assessments, or dues collected or to be collected, from the members thereof for that purpose, may, at the discretion of the Minister of Finance, on report of the Superintendent of Insurance, approved by the Treasury Board, be exempted from the operation of "*The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877*," and be permitted to transact the business of life insurance on the conditions hereinafter specified.

Certain companies may conditionally be exempted from the operation of the Act.

3. Companies to be so exempted shall register their titles or corporate names in the office of the Superintendent of Insurance; they shall also make attested returns of their condition and affairs at such times and in such form, and attested in such manner, as shall be prescribed by the Minister of Finance; and the Superintendent of Insurance shall include such returns in his annual report; and any failure to make such returns, when called for by the Superintendent of Insurance, shall subject such company, and any officer thereof, to the penalty mentioned in the twenty-second section of the Act hereinbefore cited.

Conditions of such exemption, as to attested returns.

Penalty for non-compliance therewith.

4. The registration of a company shall cease to be valid on the thirty-first day of March in each year, but shall be renewable from year to year, in the discretion of the Minister of Finance.

Yearly renewal of registration.

5. The provisions of this section shall apply to corporations or associations incorporated elsewhere than in Canada for the purpose of carrying on the business of life insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan :

Application of this section.

2. Any such corporation or association may be licensed by the Minister of Finance, under the provisions of "*The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877*," to transact business in Canada upon depositing with him fifty thousand dollars, and thereafter shall have the right to transact business so long as it continues to pay its losses to the full limit named in its certificates or policies, and has complied with all the requirements of the said Act and of this Act and of the Superintendent of Insurance :

License may be issued on deposit of \$50,000.

Duration of license.

3. In addition to such deposit of fifty thousand dollars, the Minister of Finance, upon the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, approved by the Treasury Board, may, from time to time, require such other and further deposit as may be recommended in such report and so approved, to be made by such companies or deposited with trustees to be named by the Minister of Finance, upon such trusts as shall be determined by the Governor in Council :

Further deposits may be required.

Death claims to be a first charge.

4. Death claims shall be a first charge on all moneys realized from assessments, and no deduction shall be made from any such death claims on any account whatsoever :

Application of moneys.

5. No portion of any moneys received from assessments for death claims shall be used for any expense whatever, and every notice of any assessment shall truly specify the cause and purpose thereof :

Notice to be printed on policy, &c.

6. Every application, policy and certificate, issued or used by any such company in Canada, shall have printed thereon, in a conspicuous place, in different colored ink and in good-sized type, the following words :—

“ This association is not required by law to maintain the reserve which is required of ordinary life insurance companies : ”

Promise to pay out of certain funds to be contained in policy, &c.

7. Every certificate and policy shall contain a promise to pay the whole amount therein mentioned out of the death fund of the association and out of any moneys realized from assessments to be made for that purpose, and every such association shall be bound, forthwith and from time to time, to make assessments to an amount adequate with its other available funds to pay all obligations created under any such certificate or policy without deduction or abatement :

In every policy issued in Canada.

8. The condition embodied in the next preceding subsection shall be inserted in every policy or certificate issued or delivered to any person insured in Canada.

Certain provisions of section 5 to apply to companies not referred to in section 12.

6. The provisions contained in sub-sections four, five, six, seven and eight of the next preceding section shall also apply to any company (not being such a company, society or association as is referred to in section twelve of this Act) incorporated in Canada and carrying on the business of life insurance upon the co-operative or assessment plan.

Conditions not set out in full on the policy, to be void.

7. No condition, stipulation or proviso modifying or impairing the effect of any policy of life insurance issued after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, by any company doing business within Canada under the authority of the Parliament of Canada shall be good or valid unless the same is set out in full on the face or back of the policy.

As to statements in application.

8. No policy or certificate shall contain or have endorsed upon it any condition providing that such policy or certificate shall be avoided by reason of any statement contained in the application therefor being untrue, unless such condition is limited to cases in which such statement is material to the contract.

9. No company shall carry on within Canada any business of the nature described in the second section of this Act, without being licensed under the Act above cited, or being registered under this Act, and the words "assessment system" shall be printed in large type at the head of every policy and every application for the same, and also in every circular and advertisement issued or used in Canada; and any director, manager, agent or other officer of a company so doing business without being licensed or registered, and any person who transacts any insurance business on behalf of any such company, and any such company neglecting to print the said words as aforesaid, and any director, manager, agent or other officer of such company, or any other person transacting business on behalf of such company, circulating or using any policy or application, circular or advertisement, not having the words "assessment system" printed thereon, as aforesaid, shall be liable to the penalty mentioned in the thirteenth section of the Act hereinbefore cited.

Penalty for doing business or using forms of policies, &c., in contravention of this Act.

10. In the case of any contract entered into, or any certificate of membership or policy of insurance issued by any company, before the passing of this Act, assessments may be made and collected, and claims paid, and all business connected therewith transacted without any penalty being incurred.

Proviso: as to contracts prior to this Act.

11. In every policy issued by a company licensed in accordance with the fifth section of this Act in favor of a resident of Canada, a clause shall be either embodied therein or endorsed thereon, to the effect that an action to enforce the obligation of such policy may be validly taken into any court of competent jurisdiction in the Province wherein the policy holder resides or last resided before his decease.

Clause required in policies in favor of residents in Canada.

12. Neither "*The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877*," nor this Act shall apply to any society or association of persons for fraternal, benevolent, industrial or religious purposes, among which purposes shall be the insurance of the lives of the members thereof exclusively; or to any association for the purpose of life insurance, formed in connection with such society or organization and exclusively from its members, and insuring the lives of such members exclusively:

Certain societies exempted from this Act and 40 V., c. 42.

2. Any society or association which is declared by this section to be exempt from the application of "*The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877*," and of this Act, may nevertheless apply to the Minister of Finance to be allowed to avail itself of the provisions of this Act; and upon such application being assented to, such society or association shall cease to be so exempt by virtue of this section.

But such societies may avail themselves of this Act.

CHAP. 50

An Act for the final settlement of the Claims made by the Province of Manitoba on the Dominion.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

FOR the final settlement of the claims made by the Province of Manitoba on the Dominion, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Swamp lands to belong to the Province.

1. All Crown lands in Manitoba which may be shown to the satisfaction of the Dominion Government to be swamp lands, shall be transferred to the Province and enure wholly to its benefit and uses.

Allotment of 150,000 acres for a university.

2. An allotment of land, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand acres, of fair average quality, shall be selected by the Dominion Government and granted as an endowment to the University of Manitoba for its maintenance as a University capable of giving proper training in the higher branches of education, and to be held in trust for that purpose upon some basis or scheme to be framed by the University and approved by the Dominion Government.

To be held in trust.

Increase of indemnity for want of public lands.

3. The sum now payable annually to the Province, under the Act forty-fifth Victoria, chapter five, as an indemnity for the want of public lands, shall be increased from forty-five thousand dollars to one hundred thousand dollars—such increase to date from the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Re-adjustment of *per capita* allowance to the Province.

4. The yearly *per capita* allowance to the Province of eighty cents per head, made under the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three, on an estimated population of seventeen thousand (increased by forty-fifth Victoria, chapter five, to one hundred and fifty thousand) shall be subject to be increased as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:—A census of the Province shall be taken in every fifth year, reckoning from the general census of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one; and an approximate estimate of the population shall be made on the first day of September now next, and at equal intervals of time between each quinquennial and decennial census; and whenever the population, by any such census or estimate, exceeds one hundred and fifty thousand, which shall be the minimum on which the said allowance shall be calculated, the amount of the said *per capita* allowance shall be increased accordingly, and so on, until the population shall have reached four hundred thousand souls.

Increase proportionate to population to be allowed on census and estimate.

5. So much of the said Act, forty-fifth Victoria, chapter five, as relates to the amount of the indemnity for the want of public lands, or the *per capita* allowance on the population of the Province, is hereby repealed; and the allowances provided by the foregoing sections shall not be limited to the ten years next after the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, or to any other period.

Repeal of inconsistent enactments.

6. The capital sum on which the Province is entitled to receive half yearly payments of interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, as fixed by the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three, and as readjusted or increased by any subsequent Act, shall, from and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, be calculated on a population of one hundred and twenty-five thousand, at the same rate *per capita* as was allowed on the estimated population, under the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter three, and shall be charged with such advances as have been already made to the Province, and with such expenditure as has been made therein by the Dominion for purposes of a strictly local character, and with a further sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which the Dominion Government may advance to the Province to meet the expenditure of constructing a lunatic asylum, and other exceptional services.

Increase of sum on which interest is payable to the Province as subsidy.

Charges thereon.

Advance for Lunatic Asylum.

7. The grants of land and payments authorized by the foregoing sections shall be made on the condition that they be accepted by the Province (such acceptance being testified by an Act of the Legislature of Manitoba,) as a full settlement of all claims made by the said Province for the reimbursement of costs incurred in the government of the disputed territory, or the reference of the boundary question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and all other questions and claims discussed between the Dominion and the Provincial Government, up to the tenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Condition of grants and payments under this Act

8. The sums authorized to be paid by this Act may be paid out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Sums granted how payable.

CHAP. 51

An Act respecting the administration of justice, and other matters, in the North-West Territories.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

43 V., c. 25, s. 9, amended.

1. Section nine of "*The North-West Territories Act, 1880*," is hereby amended by striking out the words "or (b) impose any fine or penalty exceeding one hundred dollars."

Section 10 amended.

2. The tenth section of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "When and so soon as any system of taxation shall be adopted in any district or portion of the North-West Territories;" and this amendment shall relate back and be deemed to have taken effect from and after the day of the passing of the said Act.

Amendment to be retro-active.

Section 19 amended.

3. The nineteenth section of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the words "or he may, in the manner aforesaid, erect such electoral district into two electoral districts, each of which shall be entitled to elect a member, or he may, with the advice of his Council or Assembly as the case may be, from time to time, rearrange such electoral districts or any of them, so as to secure as far as possible in the Council or Assembly of the North-West Territories the representation of each District not exceeding one thousand square miles and containing one thousand inhabitants of adult age."

Section 74 amended.

4. The seventy-fourth section of the said Act is hereby amended by substituting the word "four" for the word "three," in the fourth line thereof.

Section 76 amended.

Trial by consent without jury.

5. The seventy-sixth section of the said Act is hereby amended by adding to the fifth sub-section thereof the following words: "but in any such case the accused may, with his own consent, be tried by a stipendiary magistrate, in a summary way, and without the intervention of a jury."

Section 88 further amended.

6. The eighty-eighth section of the said Act, as amended by the sixth section of the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter twenty-three, is hereby further amended by inserting after the words "new trial," in the ninth line, the words "and to make such order as to costs as appears just."

7. The ninth section of the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter twenty-three, is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

47 V., c. 23, s. 9, repealed and new section substituted.

“9. The court of appeal from convictions and orders of justices of the peace in the North-West Territories shall be a stipendiary magistrate sitting without a jury; and the clerk of the peace or other proper officer mentioned in the Act passed in the session of Parliament held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty’s reign, chaptered thirty-one, intituled ‘An Act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of Sessions in relation to summary convictions and orders,’ or in any Act in amendment thereof, shall, in the said Territories, mean the clerk of the district court of the district or division within which such conviction takes place or order is made.”

Court of Appeal from Justices of the Peace.

32-33 V., c. 31, how construed.

8. The schedule to “The North-West Territories Act, 1880,” is hereby amended by striking out the words “and so much of this Act (or of any Act amending it) as gives any appeal from any conviction adjudged or made under it.”

43 V., c. 25, schedule amended.

9. Whenever, under any Act in force in the North-West Territories, any power or authority is to be exercised, or anything is to be done by a judge of a court, such power or authority shall, in the Territories, be exercised or such thing shall be done by a stipendiary magistrate.

Powers of stipendiary magistrate.

10. Whenever, under any law or ordinance in force in the North-West Territories, any insane person is kept in custody until the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor is known, or until such person is discharged by law, the Lieutenant-Governor may cause such person to be removed to and confined in any asylum or place of confinement from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council, and the superintendent or warden of such asylum or place of confinement shall receive such person and detain him therein until the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor is known, or until such person is discharged by law.

Removal of lunatics in custody, by order of Lt.-Governor.

11. If any insane person confined in such asylum or place of confinement under this Act, escapes therefrom, any of the officers or servants thereof, or any other person or persons, at the request of such officers or servants, or any of them, may, within forty-eight hours after such escape, if no warrant has been issued, and within one month after such escape, if a warrant in the form given in the schedule to this Act has been issued by the superintendent or warden of such asylum or place of confinement in that behalf, retake such escaped person and return him thereto; and he shall remain in custody therein under the authority by virtue of which he was detained prior to such escape.

Recapture of lunatics escaping from confinement.

Certain transfers of lunatics ratified.

12. Any transfer which may have been made before the passing of this Act, of insane persons coming from the North-West Territories or from the District of Keewatin, and who had been theretofore confined in the Manitoba Penitentiary, from that institution to the Selkirk Lunatic Asylum, in the Province of Manitoba, or to any temporary lunatic asylum in the said Province, is hereby ratified and confirmed; and should any such persons be confined in a temporary lunatic asylum at the time of the passing of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba is hereby authorized to cause their removal to the said Selkirk Lunatic Asylum; and the superintendent of the said asylum or the superintendent of such temporary lunatic asylum, as the case may be, shall detain any such persons committed to his keeping until the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor is known, or until such persons are discharged by law.

As to lunatics in confinement at passing of this Act.

Manitoba to be indemnified for care of lunatics from N. W. T.

13. The Minister of the Interior may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, make such arrangements with the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba as seem reasonable, as to the compensation to be made by Canada to that Province for the care and maintenance of persons detained in the said asylum, or in such temporary asylum as aforesaid.

14. Every person who, in the North-West Territories,—

Supplying arms and ammunition without a permit;—

(a.) Without the permission in writing (the proof of which shall be on him) of the Lieutenant-Governor, or of a commissioner appointed by him to give such permission, has in his possession or sells, exchanges, trades, barter or gives to, or with any person, any improved arm or ammunition; or—

Or to unauthorized persons;

(b.) Having such permission, sells, exchanges, trades, barter or gives any such arm or ammunition to any person not lawfully authorized to possess the same,—

To be offences, and how punishable.

Shall, on summary conviction before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both.

Interpretation.

2. In this section—

“Improved arm.”

(a.) The expression “improved arm” means and includes all arms except smooth bore shot guns;

“Ammunition.”

(b.) The expression “ammunition” means fixed ammunition or ball cartridge.

3. All arms and ammunition which are in the possession of any person, or which are sold, exchanged, traded, bartered or given to or with any person in violation of this section, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and may be seized by any constable or other peace officer; and any justice of the peace may issue a search warrant to search for and seize the same, as in the case of stolen goods.

Search for and seizure of arms and ammunition sold contrary to this section.

4. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make regulations respecting —

Regulations by Governor in Council.

(a.) The granting of permission to sell, exchange, trade, barter, give or possess arms or ammunition;

Permits for arms, &c.

(b.) The fees to be taken in respect thereof;

Fees.

(c.) The returns to be made respecting permissions granted; and—

Returns.

(d.) The disposition to be made of forfeited arms and ammunition.

Disposition.

5. The provisions of this section respecting the possession of arms and ammunition shall not apply to any officer or man of Her Majesty's forces, of the Militia force, or of the North-West Mounted Police force.

Proviso.

6. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare by proclamation that upon and after a day therein named this section shall be in force in the North-West Territories, or in any place or places therein in such proclamation designated; and upon and after such day but not before, the provisions hereof shall take effect and be in force accordingly.

Section may be proclaimed in force at any place in N.W.T.

7. The Governor in Council may, in like manner, from time to time, declare this section to be no longer in force in any such place or places, and may again, from time to time, declare it to be in force therein.

And proclamation may be revoked.

8. All courts, judges and magistrates shall take judicial notice of any such proclamation.

To be judicially noticed.

15. The Act passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered thirty-eight, and intituled "*An Act respecting the safe keeping of Dangerous Lunatics in the North-West Territories,*" is hereby repealed.

42 V., c. 38, repealed.

SCHEDULE.

WARRANT TO RETAKE ESCAPED PATIENT.

Selkirk Lunatic Asylum (or as the case may be).

To _____ and all or any of
the peace officers in the county (or as the case may be) of _____

Whereas, on the _____ day of _____ last
past, being within one month from the date hereof, A. B., an
insane person confined in the Selkirk Lunatic Asylum (or as
the case may be), of which I, _____ am
superintendent (or warden), did escape from the said asylum
(or as the case may be):

These are therefore to authorize and command you, or any
of you, the said constables or peace officers, in Her Majesty's
name, at any time within one month from the date of the
said escape, to retake the said A. B., and safely convey him
to this asylum (or as the case may be) and deliver him into
my charge.

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day
of _____ in the year _____ at,
in the county aforesaid.

Signature. [L.S.]
Superintendent.

CHAP. 52.

An Act to continue for a limited time the Act therein
mentioned.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to continue for a limited time
the Act hereinafter mentioned: Therefore Her Majesty,
by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House
of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Act 43 V., c.
36, as amend-
ed by 45 V.,
c. 31, con-
tinued to end
of next Ses-
sion.

1. The Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's
reign, chapter thirty-six, and intituled "*An Act respecting
the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Territory in
dispute between the Governments of the Province of Ontario and
the Dominion of Canada,*" which was amended by the Act
passed in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter
thirty-one, and continued by the third section of the Act
passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign,
chapter twenty-four, shall further continue in force, as so
amended, until the end of the now next ensuing session of
Parliament.

2. Nothing herein contained shall prevent the effect of any Act passed during the present session, repealing, amending, rendering permanent, or continuing to any further period than that herein appointed, the Act hereinbefore mentioned and continued, nor shall continue any provision or part of the Act in this Act mentioned, which may have been repealed by any Act passed during the present session or in any previous session.

Not to affect any other Act of this session.

CHAP. 53.

An Act to authorize the augmentation of the North-West Mounted Police.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

Preamble.

1. The Governor in Council shall be and is hereby empowered to authorize, from time to time, the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police to increase the present number of constables to one thousand men, and to appoint from among them non-commissioned officers of different grades, and to appoint supernumerary constables not to exceed in the whole twenty men, and to employ not more in the whole than fifty men as scouts; and such constables and scouts shall be paid the same rates of pay now authorized by law for the present force.

Increase to 1,000 men authorized.

Supernumerary constables, &c.

Pay.

CHAP. 54.

An Act respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

Preamble.

1. Whenever any officer or member of the North-West Mounted Police force is serving with the Militia as a military force, by order of the Governor in Council, every such officer and member of the Police force shall be subject to

Police to be subject to Militia Act when serving with Militia.

“*The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883*,” and any Act in amendment thereof, in the same manner and to the same extent as the Active Militia are subject thereto :

Relative rank
of officers of
Militia and
Mounted
Police.

2. In any such case the commissions of the officers of the Mounted Police force shall, for the purpose of seniority and command, be considered equivalent to those issued to the officers of the Militia of corresponding rank from the date of their respective commissions, according to the following scale, that is to say :—

Commissioner, as Lieutenant Colonel ;

Assistant Commissioner, on appointment as Major, after three years service as Lieutenant Colonel ;

Senior Superintendent, as Major ;

Other Superintendents, as Captains ;

Inspector, as Lieutenant ;

Senior Surgeon, as Surgeon ;

Assistant Surgeon, as Assistant Surgeon ;

Veterinary Surgeon, as Veterinary Surgeon.

CHAP. 55.

An Act to provide a salary for an additional County Court Judge in the Province of Manitoba.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Salary of
County
Judge.

1. The salary of the County Judge for the central sub-division of the Eastern Judicial District of the Province of Manitoba, shall be two thousand dollars per annum, for his first three years of service, and two thousand four hundred dollars per annum, after such three years of service ; and he shall be paid such travelling allowances as the Governor in Council may determine.

Allowances.

How payable.

2. The said salary and allowances shall be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

CHAP. 56.

An Act to amend the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter nine, intituled "An Act to provide for the salaries and superannuation and travelling allowances of certain Judges of certain Provincial Courts."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. The fourth section of the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter nine, intituled "*An Act to provide for the salaries and superannuation and travelling allowances of certain Judges of certain Provincial Courts,*" is hereby amended, by adding thereto the following words:— Section 4 of 46 V., c. 9, amended.

The senior puisné judge residing at Quebec, if the Chief Justice resides at Montreal, or the senior puisné judge residing at Montreal, if the Chief Justice resides at Quebec, in addition to his other salary.....\$1,000 per annum.

CHAP. 57.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to provide for the completion and successful operation thereof.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

WHEREAS the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have Preamble.
represented, that although the advance provided for by the Act of the now last session of this Parliament, chapter one, is sufficient for the construction and equipment of the railway, according to the provisions of the contract of construction, within the period contemplated by the said Act, yet that the large development of traffic which has already taken place on the line of the railway, and the immediate increase which is expected, render it necessary to provide effectively for the requirements of such traffic upon the completion of the railway, by the improvement of the railway itself, the extension of its station and siding accommodation, the creation of additional terminal facilities at various points thereon,

thereon, and the provision of additional equipment ; that by reason of the stringency of the provisions of the said Act, the Company cannot raise funds for such purposes upon the security of its property, and that it has been unable to sell any part of its shares remaining in the hands of the Government; and the Company have therefore applied for authority to issue first mortgage bonds on their property and franchises, for a re-arrangement of the lien and security created by the said Act thereon, and for a temporary advance to be repaid from the sale of part of the said bonds: and whereas in order that the character of the railway and its facilities for the transport of traffic across the continent may be of the highest possible class, it is expedient to grant the application of the Company, to such extent and in such manner as shall be consistent with the security of the advances already made and to be made to the Company: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Issue of mortgage bonds to amount of \$35,000,000, at 5 per cent. interest, for not more than fifty years, as a first charge on property of Company.

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the authority of its shareholders, as provided by the twenty-eighth section of its charter, may issue and deliver to the Government first mortgage bonds to the extent of thirty-five million dollars, or the equivalent thereof in sterling money of Great Britain, bearing five per cent. per annum interest, for a term not exceeding fifty years—such bonds to constitute and be a first lien and charge on the entire property of the Company, real and personal, now owned or hereafter to be acquired or owned by it (save and except the lands granted or to be granted by the Government to the Company under the contract between Her Majesty and the Company and the Acts relating thereto), including its main line of railway with its tolls and revenues, the extensions thereof, its branch lines of railway (except the Algoma Branch), the whole of its equipment, rolling stock and plant, and all its steamers and vessels; saving always, however, the rights of the holders of the existing mortgages on the extensions of the line of the railway from Callander to Brockville and Montreal, as security for the unpaid balances of the purchase money of the said extensions.

Except mortgages on extension from Callander to Brockville and Montreal.

Bonds may be secured by mortgage deed to trustees, as per sect. 28 of charter of Co.

2. The Company may secure the payment of the said bonds and of the interest thereon by a deed of mortgage executed by the Company to trustees to be approved by the Government, with the authority and of the tenor and purport, and containing the conditions, remedies, provisions and powers authorized and provided for by the twenty-eighth section of the charter of the Company, to such extent and in such manner and form as shall be approved by the Governor in Council; and the provisions of the thirty-fifth section of the charter of the Company shall apply to the bonds to be issued,

Sect. 35 of charter to apply.

issued, or to any mortgage deed to be executed, under this Act.

3. Upon the issue and delivery of the said bonds to the Government, the lien and charge created by the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter one, intituled "*An Act to amend the Act intituled 'An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for other purposes,'*" upon the railway, revenues and property of the Company affected by the said bonds and by the deed of mortgage securing the same, shall cease to exist and shall be released and discharged in respect of the railway, revenues and property so affected; and the shares in the capital stock of the Company, to the extent of thirty-five million dollars, now in the hands of the Government, shall be cancelled and destroyed; and no further issue of stock shall be made without the special authority of Parliament: but the Algoma Branch shall still remain charged with the lien and charge created by the said Act; and the interest of the Company in any railway lines leased to it, shall also be charged with the said lien and charge to the same extent and in the same manner as if the same had been expressly included, as being so charged, with the property and securities mentioned in the said Act: Provided, that the rights vested in the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to exercise from time to time any powers granted to any of the companies whose lines are leased to it may be so exercised if and when such exercise is specifically sanctioned by the Governor in Council.

On issue and delivery of bonds to Government, mortgage under 47 V., c. 7, discharged.

No more stock to be issued. Exception of Algoma branch.

As to charges on Co's interest in leased lines.

Proviso: as to power of Co. in respect of leased lines.

4. The time for the payment of the entire loan to the Company of twenty-nine million eight hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, shall be fixed at the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one; and so long as default shall not occur in the payment of principal or interest at the times when they shall respectively become due, the interest upon the said loan shall be computed at the rate of four per cent. per annum; but the Company may, at any time, pay the amount of the said debt or any part thereof in sums of not less than one million dollars; and if such payment be made on account of the sum of twenty million dollars hereinafter mentioned, a corresponding amount of bonds shall be returned to the Company.

Time for repayment of loan to Co. by Government enlarged on certain conditions.

5. As security for the payment of twenty million dollars of the said loan and of the interest thereon, the Government shall hold and retain twenty million dollars of the said first mortgage bonds, and, in respect of such bonds, shall have all the rights of bondholders, except as to the rate of interest, as provided in the next preceding section; and upon payment of any half-yearly instalment of such interest, the half-yearly coupons attached to the said bonds, corresponding to such half-yearly payment of interest, shall be cancelled and surrendered

Security for \$20,000,000 of the said loan with certain privileges, and on certain conditions in default of payment of interest or principal.

rendered to the Company; but if the Company makes default in the payment of the interest on the said sum of twenty million dollars, or of the principal thereof, at the time when the same shall become due respectively, the rate of interest upon the whole loan shall thereafter be computed at the rate of five per cent. per annum; and such default shall be equivalent to a default in the payment of the interest on the said bonds, and shall entitle the Government to the same remedies as if default had been made in the payment of the interest or principal of the said bonds; and upon the Company remaining in default in respect of either the principal or interest on the said twenty million dollars for a period of six months, the trustees shall be authorized and empowered to take possession of the property mortgaged and shall exercise all or any of the powers conferred upon them by the terms of the mortgage deed in pursuance thereof, as if the principal of the bonds were in default.

Powers of such trustees in such case.

Security for balance of \$9,880,912 and interest.

Government to retain land grant bonds under 47 V., c. 1.

Application of proceeds of sales by trustees after payment of land grant bonds.

Provision if the proceeds of sales of land are insufficient to pay the interest, or the principal of the said balance when due.

No further charge to be created by Co. until the

6. As security for the payment of the balance of the said loan, amounting to the sum of nine million eight hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, and the interest thereon, the Government shall have a first lien and mortgage, subject to the outstanding land grant bonds, on the whole of the unsold lands forming the remaining part of the Company's land grant earned and to be hereafter earned, such principal and interest to be paid out of the net proceeds of the sale of such lands; and the Government shall continue to hold and retain the entire amount of land grant bonds now in its custody and possession, as provided by the said Act, applying the moneys applicable to the land grant bonds in the hands of the Government, over and above the sum of five million dollars referred to in the paragraph numbered two of section five of the said Act, to the interest and principal of the said sum of nine million eight hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, instead of the purposes provided by the paragraph numbered one of section five of the said Act. And if the net proceeds of such sales, to be made from time to time in due course, shall be insufficient to pay the interest on the said last mentioned amount as the same shall fall due, or the principal thereof when the same shall become due, the Governor in Council may order the sale by the trustees of such lands, or any part thereof, in such manner as shall be fixed by such order, in satisfaction of the interest or principal in respect of which default has occurred; and, after the sale of the whole of such lands, any deficiency in the proceeds thereof to pay the amount charged thereon shall be a charge upon the Company's entire revenue, after providing for its fixed charges, and by preference over the shareholders. And no further or other charge shall be created on the property mortgaged as security for the said first mortgage bonds until the said sum of nine million eight

eight

eight hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, and interest, and also the said sum of twenty million dollars, and interest, shall have been paid in full. \$29,880,912, and interest are paid.

And after payment out of the proceeds of such lands of the outstanding land grant bonds, and of the said sum of nine million eight hundred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, and interest, the remainder of such lands shall remain charged with a first lien and privilege in favor of the Government as additional security for the payment of the said sum of twenty million dollars, and interest. Provision after payment of land grant bonds outstanding.

7. The Government may make a temporary loan to the Company of five million dollars, to be repaid by the Company to the Government on or before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum payable on the first day of January and the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the Company to have the right to repay the said loan by instalments of not less than one million dollars each, and to receive on the payment thereof, a corresponding proportion of the amount of the said bonds held as security therefor: and after reserving part of the said bonds to the amount of eight million dollars, to be held by the Government as security for the said temporary loan, and to be delivered to the Company on payment to the Government of the said sum of five million dollars, and interest in whole or in part in proportion to such payment, the remainder of the said bonds shall be, from time to time, delivered by the Government to the Company, to be applied by the Company, under the supervision of the Government, to the payment for work done or to be done for the development, improvement and extension of the railway, its connections and equipment, and for the maintenance of the credit and efficiency of the Company generally, to the satisfaction of the Government: and if the bonds in the hands of the Government, or any part thereof, shall be sold by the Company at a price satisfactory to the Government, the proceeds of such sale shall be paid into the hands of the Government in the place and stead of the bonds so sold; and such proceeds shall be dealt with as is hereinbefore provided with respect to the bonds they represent. Loan to Co. of five million dollars payable by 1st July, 1886, and security on the first mortgage bonds. Application of the said bonds after payment of the said loan, to the improvement and extension of the railway, &c. And so of proceeds of such bonds sold by Co.

8. The proportion of the moneys realized by the trustees of the land grant bonds, applicable under section six of this Act to the payment of the amount of the said bonds held by the Government, over and above the sum of five million dollars in bonds referred to in the said section, and, after the redemption of the land grant bonds, the proceeds of all sales of land granted or to be granted to the Company, under the aforesaid contract, realized as provided by the said Act, shall be applied to the payment of the interest and principal of the said sum of nine million eight hundred Provision if the proceeds of sales of land are insufficient to pay interest or principal on the said balance, &c.

dred and eighty thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars, and, after payment thereof in full, towards the payment to the Government of the interest and principal of the said sum of twenty million dollars.

Act 47 V., c.
1 continued.

9. The said Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter one, shall remain in force, except in so far as it is affected by the provisions hereof.

Provision in
case of rail-
way line in
U.S. to St.
Mary's River,
and extension
of Algoma
branch to
railway;
postponement
of mortgage
on branch by
Order in
Council.

10. If, at any time, any line connecting with the United States system of railways shall be in course of construction to a point on the River St. Mary's, and there shall be a probability of the early completion thereof, and the Company shall desire to continue the Algoma Branch to a junction with such line, the Governor in Council may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall determine, postpone the lien and charge thereon created by the said Act, and continued by this Act, so that the claim of the Government shall rank on the said branch next after the mortgage hereinafter mentioned; and in case the Governor in Council should permit the creation of such mortgage for the purpose of continuing the said branch as aforesaid, the whole branch line so extended shall be charged to the same extent as the present Algoma Branch now is charged, but subject to such mortgage; and the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, authorize the Company to exercise, in respect of the said branch, the power of mortgaging the same in manner and form as provided by its charter with respect to mortgaging the main line thereof, to such extent per mile as shall be fixed by such order,—the proceeds of such mortgage to be applied exclusively to the construction of the extension of the said branch to such junction.

Further pro-
vision by
Order in
Council in
such case.

CHAP. 58.

An Act to authorize the granting of further subsidies to and making further provision for the construction and efficient operation of the Railways therein described.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Further
subsidies.

1. The Governor in Council may grant the further subsidies hereinafter mentioned towards the construction of the railways hereinafter described respectively, that is to say:—

(1.)

(1.) For a railway from a point on the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup or Rivière Ouelle, in the Province of Quebec, to Edmunston, in the Province of New Brunswick, a subsidy not exceeding two thousand eight hundred dollars per mile for seventy-five miles, and six thousand dollars per mile for eight miles, nor exceeding in the whole two hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars; the said subsidy to be in addition to the subsidy authorized to be granted in aid of the construction of the said railway by the Act forty-fifth Victoria, chapter fourteen, and constituting with the subsidy so authorized, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole four hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, and to be granted for the said railway upon the terms and conditions specified in the said Act, and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada; and for the purpose of incorporating the persons undertaking the construction of the said railway and those who shall be associated with them in the undertaking, the Governor may grant to them, under such corporate name as he shall deem expedient, a charter conferring upon them the franchises, privileges and powers requisite for the said purposes, which shall be similar to such of the franchises, privileges and powers granted to railway companies during the present session, as the Governor shall deem most useful or appropriate to the said undertaking; and such charter, being published in the *Canada Gazette*, with any Order or Orders in Council relating to it, shall have force and effect as if it were an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

For a line from Intercolonial Railway to Edmunston in New Brunswick.

In addition to that under 45 V., c. 14.

Total amount limited.

Company for constructing it may be incorporated by Governor.

(2.) For a line of railway from the south bank of the St. Lawrence River opposite or near Montreal to the harbors of St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax, *via* Sherbrooke, Moosehead Lake, Mettawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton and Salisbury, a subsidy not exceeding eighty thousand dollars per annum for twenty years, forming in the whole, together with the subsidy authorized by the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter eight, for a line of railway connecting Montreal with the said harbors of St. John and Halifax by the shortest and best practicable route, which the line above described is found to be, a subsidy not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum, the whole of which shall be paid in aid of the construction of such line of railway for a period of twenty years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period as interest on the bonds of the company undertaking the work: the said subsidy to be so granted upon the terms and conditions of, and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the manner specified in the said last mentioned Act in respect of the subsidy thereby authorized in aid of the said line of railway.

For a line connecting Montreal with the harbors of St. Andrews, St. John and Halifax: in addition to that under 47 V., c. 8.

Conditions.

2. And whereas it is essential, in the interest of Canada generally as well as of the Province of Quebec, that free access to the port of Quebec be obtained by the Canadian Pacific

Access by C. P. R. to Port of Quebec declared essential.

Pacific Railway, as contemplated by the said last mentioned Act, and such access has not been obtained, and it is necessary to make further provision for the purpose of procuring such access; therefore—

Further subsidy for securing such access.

In addition to those under 47 V., c 8, for like purpose.

Total amount limited.

Provision if the C. P. R. Co. do not obtain such access within two months.

Governor in Council may acquire the North Shore Railway, and transfer or lease it to C. P. R. Co.

Amalgamation of C. P. R. and G. T. R., or any of their branches or leased lines, or any pooling of their earnings, to be unlawful and void.

Proviso: as to traffic or running arrangements.

The Governor in Council may grant a further subsidy as an aid towards procuring free access as hereinafter described for the trains and traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from St. Martin's Junction, near Montreal, or from some other point on their railway to be selected by the said Company, to the harbor of Quebec, in such manner as shall be approved by the Governor in Council, that is to say: an additional subsidy not exceeding three hundred and forty thousand dollars, constituting, together with the subsidy authorized by the said last mentioned Act to aid in procuring the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Quebec, and the subsidy also thereby authorized to aid in constructing a line connecting the Canadian Pacific Railway at the Jacques Cartier Union Junction with the North Shore Railway proper (which subsidies shall be applicable to the said first mentioned purpose) a sum not exceeding in the whole the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

3. If the Canadian Pacific Railway Company fail, within the period of two months from the passing of this Act, to obtain such access to the harbor of Quebec, either by purchasing or obtaining control of the said North Shore Railway, then and thereupon sections four, five and six of the said last mentioned Act shall come into force and be acted upon in accordance with the terms thereof; and if it should be expedient so to do in order to facilitate such access, the Governor in Council may acquire the North Shore Railway, and may apply the said sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, or any part thereof, in aid of such acquisition,—and upon such acquisition may transfer and convey or lease the said railway to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, subject to such obligations as the Government shall have assumed in acquiring it: and the Canadian Pacific Railway shall not, nor shall any of its branch lines, nor any line of railway leased by that Company or under its control, be at any time amalgamated with the Grand Trunk Railway or any of its branch lines, or with any branch lines leased by the Grand Trunk Railway Company, or under its control; and any such amalgamation, and any arrangement for making a common fund or pooling the earnings or receipts of the said two railways, or of their or any of their branch lines, or of any railway lines or parts thereof leased by the said companies or either of them, or under the control of either of them, shall be absolutely void; but this provision shall not extend to traffic or running arrangements made with the assent of the Governor in Council.

4. And, in so far as any further authority may be required to enable the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to carry out the provisions of the said fourth, fifth and sixth sections of the said Act, forty-seventh Victoria, chapter eight, as hereby modified, the said Company shall be and is hereby authorized and empowered to do, with the authority of the shareholders thereof, evidenced as provided by its charter, all matters and things that may be necessary or expedient in the carrying out of any arrangement herein contemplated,—including the leasing in perpetuity from any company or party of a second line of railway between Montreal and Quebec, the application of the rental to be agreed upon in the lease thereof to the payment of the interest on the bonds or stock of any company to be formed for constructing such second line, and the use of the subsidy aforesaid, in whole or in part, as a provision for the payment of interest or dividends upon the cost of such construction, or otherwise as may be found expedient in making the financial arrangements for meeting such cost ; and the said subsidy shall be payable out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund in accordance with any such financial arrangement under the approval of the Governor in Council ; and such authority for all the said purposes, as may be needed by the company to be incorporated under the Act last above mentioned, may be given to such company by the terms of the charter to be granted to it by the Governor under the said Act.

Powers for enabling C. P. R. Co. to carry out sections 4, 5, 6 of 47 V., c. 8.

Application of subsidy for such purpose, &c.

Subsidy, how payable.

Further powers by charter to constructing Co.

CHAP. 59.

An Act to authorize the granting of the Subsidies therein mentioned, in aid of the construction of certain Railways.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. The Governor in Council may grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned to and for the parties, railway companies and railways also hereinafter mentioned, respectively :—

To the Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company, for a line of railway from Ottawa to Waddington, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole \$166,400

To

To the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Company, for a line of railway from Sackville to the Straits of Northumberland, at or near Cape Tormentine, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	118,400
To the Montreal and Sorel Railway Company, for a line of railway from St. Lambert to Sorel, a subsidy not exceeding \$1,600 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	72,000
To the Brockville, Westport and Sault St. Marie Railway Company, for a line of railway from Brockville to Westport, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	128,000
To the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, for a line of railway from its junction on the North Shore Railway to St. Raymond, upon condition of the Company extending their road to a point 50 miles north of St. Raymond, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To the Northern and Western Railway Company, for a line of railway from the northern end of the 40 miles subsidized between Fredericton and the Miramichi River by 47 Victoria, chapter 8, to Boiestown, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	19,200
To the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, for a line of railway from Brosseau's to Dundee, a subsidy not exceeding \$500 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	80,000
To the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company, for a line of railway from the Murillo station of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the east end of Whitefish Lake, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	92,000
To the Central Ontario Railway Company, for a line of railway from Coe Hill or Rathburn, to Bancroft, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	64,000

To

To the Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, for a line of railway from the Village of Madoc to the junction with the Central Ontario Railway at Eldorado, a subsidy not exceeding \$1,500 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	10,500
For a line of railway from Long Sault to the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole....	25,600
For a line of railway from a point on the Canada Southern Railway near Comber, to Lake Erie, at or near the Village of Leamington, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	44,800
To the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company, for a line of railway from Tamworth towards Bogart and Bridgewater, 16 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 47 Victoria, chapter 8, a subsidy of.....	70,000
To the Gatineau Railway Company, for a line of railway from Hull station towards Le Desert, a distance of 62 miles, in lieu of the subsidies granted by 46 Victoria, chapter 25, and 47 Victoria, chapter 8, a subsidy of.....	320,000
For a line of railway from the Grand Piles, on the River St. Maurice, to its junction with the Lake St. John Railway, a distance of about 50 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 47 Victoria, chapter 8, for a line of railway from the Grand Piles, on the River St. Maurice to Lake Edward, a subsidy of.....	217,600
To the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, for a line of railway from Valleyfield to a point one and a-half miles west of Johnson's, a subsidy not exceeding \$1,600 per mile, and from one and a-half miles west of Johnson's to Lacolle; also from the present terminus at Ottawa to the Chaudière Falls, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole	96,000
For a line of railway from Indiantown <i>viâ</i> the Miramichi Valley, to its junction with the Northern and Western Railway at or near Boiestown, a sub-	

sidy

sidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile,
nor exceeding in the whole..... .. 140,800

To whom, for
what pur-
poses, and on
what condi-
tions, the sub-
sidies may be
granted.

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 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 August next, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years, to be fixed by Order in Council; and shall also be constructed according to descriptions and specifications and upon conditions to be approved by the Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of Railways and Canals, and specified in an agreement to be made in each case by the company with the Government, 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:

How payable.

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:

Proviso: as
to running
powers.

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

CHAP. 60.

An Act to authorize the grant of certain subsidies in land for the construction of the Railways therein mentioned.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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 to *The North-Western Coal and Navigation Company (Limited)*, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding three thousand eight hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway from Medicine Hat to the coal banks on the Belly River, about one hundred and ten miles.

To the N. W. Coal and Navigation Co.

2. The Governor in Council may grant to *The Manitoba and South-Western Colonization Railway Company*, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway, from its commencement at Winnipeg to its terminus at Whitewater Lake, about one hundred and fifty miles.

To the Manitoba and S. W. Colonization Railway Co.

3. The Governor in Council may grant to *The Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company*, Dominion lands to the extent of six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway, for the whole distance from Portage la Prairie to the crossing of the south branch of the River Saskatchewan, twenty miles from Prince Albert, about four hundred and thirty miles.

To the Manitoba and N. W. Railway Co.

4. The Governor in Council may grant to *The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Company*, Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway, from its commencement near Regina, to the navigable waters of Long Lake.

To the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan R. R. and Steamboat Co.

5. The said grants, and each of them, may be so made in aid of the construction of the said railways respectively, in the proportions and upon the conditions fixed by the Orders in Council made in respect thereof,—each of the said enterprises being respectively subject to any modification thereof which may hereafter be made by the Governor in Council; 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 to be fixed by Order in Council, and cost of survey.

CHAP. 61.

An Act to amend the several Acts relating to Duties of Customs and Excise.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

IN amendment of the several Acts imposing or relating to duties of Customs or Excise, the prohibition of the importation or exportation of certain goods, and the other matters hereinafter mentioned, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Duties repealed and articles added to free list.

46 V., c. 12.

42 V., c. 15.

1. The duties (if any) imposed by any Act now in force on the following articles, respectively, now admitted free by Order in Council, under the authority of sub-section twelve of section two hundred and thirty of "*The Customs Act, 1883*," are hereby repealed, and the said articles are hereby added to the list of free goods, schedule B, of the Act passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "*An Act to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise*" :—

Gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only ;

Steel, imported for use in the manufacture of skates ;

Musk in pods or in grains ;

White shell lac, for manufacturing purposes ;

Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 42 inches wide, when imported to be manufactured into bags only ;

Salt cake, being a sulphate of soda, when imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for their own use in their works ;

"Foot grease," the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out ;

Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces, for use in their factories ;

Locust beans, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch in width and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets ;

Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes ;

Recovered rubber, and rubber substitute ;

Silver and German silver, in sheets, for manufacturing purposes ;

Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 80 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories ;

Cotton yarns finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, and not finer than No. 60, for the manufacture of Italian cloths and worsted fabrics ;

Steel in sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories ;

Red liquor, a crude acetate of alumina, prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing ;

Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron, for dyeing and calico printing :

And also the following unenumerated articles :—

1. Precious stones, viz. :—

Agate, amethyst, aqua-marine, bloodstone, carbuncle, cat's eyes, cameo, coral, cornelian, crystal, crysolite, cro-sordolite, emerald, garnet, intaglio, inlaid or incrustated stones, onyx, opal, pearl, ruby, sardonyx, sapphire, topaz and turquoise, not polished nor otherwise manufactured ;

2. Bichromate of soda ;

3. Sulphate of iron (copperas) ;

4. Indigo auxiliary ;

5. Fancy grasses, dried but not colored or otherwise manufactured ;

6. Oil cake meal ;

7. Paintings in oil or water colors, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.

Descriptions of certain free goods altered.

And to the description of the following articles now in the said free list, as amended by subsequent Acts, the explanations and additions hereby appended to each respectively, in italic letters, are added as part thereof, viz. :—

1. Duck for belting and hose, *when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories;*
2. Mineral waters, natural, *not in bottle;*
3. Pitch (pine), *in packages of not less than 15 gallons;*
4. Pumice and pumice stone, *ground or unground;*
5. Quercitron or extract of oak bark, *for tanning;*
6. Resin, *in packages of not less than 15 gallons each;*
7. Steel railway bars or rails, *not including tram or street rails;*
8. Tar (pine), *in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.*

Present duties repealed and new substituted.

2. The duties of Customs (if any) imposed by any Act now in force, on the following articles respectively, are hereby repealed, except in so far as they are the same as those hereinafter mentioned, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively :—

1. Checked, striped or fancy cotton winceys, over twenty-five inches wide, a specific duty of two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 2 cts. per sq. yd. and 15 per cent.
2. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for, twenty-two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 22½ per cent.
3. Winceys of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, twenty-two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 22½ per cent.

And the item No. 34, in the list of dutiable goods, in section 2, of the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 13, and all items relating to winceys in section 2, of the Act 44 Victoria, chapter 10, are hereby repealed.

- 3a. Pickles and sauces, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
4. Barrels containing petroleum, or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum is a part, a specific duty of forty cents each 40 cts. each.
5. Cutlery, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
6. Red prussiate of potash, ten per cent. *ad valorem* 10 per cent.

7. Mouldings of wood, plain, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
8. Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 per cent.
9. Picture frames, as furniture, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 per cent.
10. Imitation precious stones, not set, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 per cent.
11. Manilla hoods, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.. 20 per cent.
12. Umbrellas, parasols and sun shades of all kinds and materials, thirty per cent. *ad valorem* 30 per cent.
13. China and porcelain ware, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 per cent.
14. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, and Rockingham ware, thirty per cent. *ad valorem* 30 per cent.
15. House furnishing hardware, not otherwise provided for, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. 30 per cent.
16. Chains (iron or steel) over nine-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, five per cent. *ad valorem* 5 per cent.
17. Acid, Acetic, a specific duty of twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... G.& 20 per ct.
18. Tissue paper, white or colored, when imported by manufacturers of artificial flowers for use in their factories, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 per cent.
19. Glucose syrup, a specific duty of two cents per pound..... 2 cts per. lb.
20. Carpets, viz :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask, carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
21. Plate glass, not colored, in panes not over thirty square feet, a specific duty of six cents per square foot..... 6 cents per square foot.
22. Plate glass, in panes over thirty and not over seventy square feet, eight cents per square foot..... 8 cents per square foot.
23. Plate glass, in panes over seventy square feet, nine cents per square foot..... 9 cents per square foot.
24. Labels, for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, a specific duty of ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 cts. per lb. and 20 per cent.

- 25. Sheet iron hollow ware, and all manufactures of sheet iron, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
- 26. Asbestos, in any form, other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
- 27. Axle grease and similar compounds, a specific duty of one cent. per pound..... 1 ct. per lb.
- 28. Cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, twenty-seven and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 27½ per cent.
- 29. Extract or fluid beef, not medicated, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
- 30. Towels of every description, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
- 31. Damask of cotton, of linen or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached or colored, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.
- 32. Umbrella and parasol steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferules, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 per cent.

On cigars and cigarettes.

3. On cigars and cigarettes, there shall be levied and paid a specific duty of Customs of one dollar and twenty cents per pound and \$1.20 per lb. twenty per cent. *ad valorem*... .. and 20 per ct.

Duties on fish.

4. Fish shall be chargeable with and there shall be collected thereon the following rates of duty, viz:—

- Mackerel, one cent per pound..... 1 ct. per lb.
- Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound..... ½ ct. per lb.
- Salmon, pickled, one cent per pound..... 1 ct. per lb.
- All other fish, pickled, in barrels, one cent per pound..... 1 ct. per lb.
- Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act, fifty cents per hundred pounds. 100 lbs. 50 cts. per 100 lbs.
- Fish, smoked and boneless fish, a specific duty of one cent per pound..... 1 ct per lb.
- Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, five cents per whole box ; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-

eighths deep, two and a-half cents per box ; 2½ cts. per
 and in quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long,
 than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide and one
 three and one-half inches wide and one and a-quarter deep, two cents each per box 2 cts. per box.

When imported in any other form,
 thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 per cent.

Fish, preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*. 30 per cent.

Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.

Oysters, shelled, in bulk, a specific duty of ten cents per gallon..... 10 cts. p. gal.

Oysters, canned, in cans not over one pint, a specific duty of three cents per can, including the cans..... 3 cts. p. can.

In cans over one pint and not over one quart, a specific duty of five cents per can, including the cans..... 5 cts. p. can.

In cans exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional specific duty of five cents for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans... 5 cts. per qt.

Oysters in the shell twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 per cent.

Packages containing oysters or other fish, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* 25 per cent.

Oil, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils and all other articles the produce of the fisheries, not specially provided for, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 per cent.

Provided, that the whole or part of the duties imposed by this section may be remitted upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and the Island of Newfoundland, or of either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in the said countries respectively.

Proviso: for remission of duties by proclamation in certain cases.

5. Items eighteen and twenty, in section two, of the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter thirty, under the heading, "Sugars, syrups and molasses," are hereby amended, by adding to the words "sugar" and "sugars," respectively, whenever they occur in the said items, the words "raw or unrefined," and by adding, under the said heading, after the said items eighteen and twenty, the following item:—

Amendments as to duties on sugar. 47 V., c. 30.

On

On refined sugars of all grades or standards, there shall be levied and collected a specific duty of one cent per pound, and an *ad valorem* duty of thirty-five per cent." cent.

Amendments as to duties on spirits.

6. The rates of duty now payable under schedule A of the Act, forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, on Geneva gin, rum, whiskey and unenumerated articles of like kinds, and on brandy, are hereby repealed ; and there shall be levied and collected on—

Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, a specific duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per Imperial gallon	\$1.75 per Imp. gallon.
On brandy, a specific duty of two dollars per Imperial gallon.....	\$2 per Imp. gallon.

Amendment as to duties on manufactured tobacco and snuff.

7. The specific duty of twenty cents per pound imposed on manufactured tobacco and snuff by item sixty-one of section two of the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter thirteen, is hereby repealed, and the specific duty on the said articles shall be thirty cents per pound.

And as to endless felt.

8. So much of schedule A of the Act forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, as imposes a duty of ten per cent. *ad valorem* on endless felt for papermakers, is hereby repealed.

Repeal of portions of 46 V., c. 13.

9. Item seven of section two of the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter thirteen, and the whole of section five of the said Act, are hereby repealed.

Amendments as to duties of Excise on spirits under 46 V., c. 15.

10. So much of sections one hundred and twenty-five and two hundred and forty-eight of " *The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883,*" and of any Act or Acts amending the same as determines the Excise duties per gallon to be levied upon the articles hereinafter mentioned, respectively, is hereby repealed : and the Excise duties on the said articles respectively, shall hereafter be as follows :—

On spirits.

1. Upon spirits, as described in sub-section (a) of the above first cited section, one dollar and thirty cents, instead of one dollar ;

On spirits.

2. Upon spirits, as described in sub-section (b) of the said section, one dollar and thirty-two cents, instead of one dollar and two cents ;

On spirits.

3. Upon spirits, as described in sub-section (c) of the said section, one dollar and thirty-three cents, instead of one dollar and three cents ;

4. Upon all tobacco as described in the first four paragraphs of the said section two hundred and forty-eight ; On every pound, twenty cents ; except that cigarettes, or cut tobacco, when put up in packages each containing one-twentieth of a pound or less, shall be charged with a duty of thirty-five cents per pound ; on damp or moist snuff when containing over forty per cent. of moisture and when put up in packages of five pounds each, and over, fourteen cents per pound actual weight ; and on damp or moist snuff, when put up in packages of less than five pounds, on each pound twenty cents : and so much of section fourteen of the Act of the present Session, intituled "*An Act to amend the Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883,*" as imposes or relates to any duty on damp or moist snuff, is hereby repealed ;

And on tobacco manufactures.

Repeal of part of Act of this session, c. 62.

5. Upon manufactured tobacco, as described in the last paragraph of section two hundred and forty-eight, there shall be levied and paid a duty of five cents on every pound ;

Further provision.

11. Section nine of the Act forty-second Victoria, chapter fifteen, intituled "*An Act to alter the Duties of Customs and Excise,*" is hereby repealed, and the following provisions are substituted therefor : —

Section 9 of 42 V., c. 15 repealed.

"9. In determining the dutiable value of goods, except when imported from Great Britain and Ireland, there shall be added to the cost, or the actual wholesale price, or fair market value, at the time of exportation, in the principal markets of the country from whence the same have been imported into Canada, the cost of inland transportation, shipment and transshipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production or manufacture, whether by land or water, to the vessel in which shipment is made, either *in transitu* or direct to Canada, subject to such regulations as may be made by the Governor in Council : Provided, that in case of any dispute respecting the proper amount of such inland transportation charges, the Minister of Customs may determine the same, and his decision shall be final in that respect :"

New provision as to valuation for duty.

Provide : in case of dispute.

"2. When any manufactured article is imported into Canada in separate parts, each such part shall be charged with the same rate of duty as the finished article, on a proportionate valuation, and when the duty chargeable thereon is specific, or specific and *ad valorem*, an average rate of *ad valorem* duty, equal to the specific or specific and *ad valorem* duty so chargeable, shall be ascertained and charged upon such parts of the manufactured article."

Duty on articles manufactured in separate parts.

12. Partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock are hereby added to the articles the exportation of which is prohibited by section nine, of the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter thirteen,

Articles prohibited to be exported.

teen, under the penalty and forfeiture imposed by the said section for the offence of exporting articles the exportation of which is thereby prohibited.

Importation of articles of prison manufacture prohibited.

13. The importation into Canada of all goods manufactured or produced, wholly or in part, by prison labor, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, gaol or penitentiary, is hereby prohibited, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of such goods and the parcels or packages in which they are contained.

When the several sections of this Act shall be held to have come into force.

14. The foregoing sections of this Act shall be held to have come into force, respectively, on and after the days hereinafter mentioned as to each of them that is to say : Sections one and two, on and after the first day of April, in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five ; Section three, on and after the fourth day of March, in the said year ; Section four, on and after the first day of July, in the said year ; Sections five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, on and after the sixth day of July, in the said year ; and Section thirteen, on and after the twenty-seventh day of March, in the said year : And on and after the day on which each section, respectively, is to be so held to have come into force, the alterations made by such section in the duties of Customs or Excise, or as to the mode of valuation for duty, or otherwise howsoever, shall be held to have taken effect and applied, and the duties thereby imposed to have been and to be payable on all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption, or becoming subject to duties of Excise, on or after the said day ; and the goods declared by such section to be free of duty, or to be prohibited to be imported or exported, shall be held to have been and to be so freed from duty, or prohibited to be imported or exported.

Effect thereof from the day named in such sections respectively.

Certain enactments to apply to this Act.

15. The Acts now in force respecting Customs and Excise, and all regulations lawfully made or to be made under them, and the meanings assigned to words and expressions used in them, shall apply to the duties imposed and to the provisions made by this Act, in so far as they are consistent with it, and all Acts inconsistent with it are hereby repealed.

CHAP. 62.

An Act to amend "The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

IN amendment of "*The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883*," Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

PAYMENT OF DUTIES AND TIME AND FORM OF RETURNS.

1. Section thirty-three of "*The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883*," is hereby amended by adding the following thereto: "unless it has been previously entered for duty, and the duty thereon actually paid at the time it was so entered."

BONDING AND WAREHOUSING.

2. Sections fifty-one and fifty-two of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor respectively:—

"**51.** Each package, when originally warehoused by the manufacturer, shall be marked with the date when warehoused, and with the quantity which the package contains, and, except in the case of cigars, shall be consecutively numbered and marked with the entry number."

"**52.** Goods warehoused shall be so stowed or arranged that the casks, boxes or packages contained or described in one entry are placed together in separate lots; and in no case, except in the case of cigars, shall the casks, boxes or packages contained or described in one entry, be intermixed with those contained or described in another."

SALE OF SPIRITS AND MALT.

3. Every person who sells or offers for sale, or who purchases any spirits or any malt, knowing the same to have been unlawfully manufactured, shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of one hundred dollars; and all spirits or malt so unlawfully

unlawfully manufactured, wheresoever they are found, and all horses, vehicles and other appliances which have been or are being used for the purpose of removing the same, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and shall be dealt with accordingly.

PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT THEREOF.

Section 81
repealed.
New section.

4. Section eighty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Penalty for
failing to
obliterate
brands, &c.

“81. Every vendor of the contents of any package, barrel or cask, labelled, branded, marked or sealed, as required by this Act, who, so soon as the contents thereof have been removed, fails to obliterate or effectually deface such label, mark, brand or seal, and every person in whose possession any such package, barrel or cask, the contents whereof have been removed and the label, mark, brand or seal on which has not been obliterated or defaced, is found, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and the package, barrel or cask in respect of which the offence has been committed shall be forfeited to the Crown and shall be dealt with accordingly.”

Recovery of
penalties and
in what
courts.

5. Every penalty or forfeiture incurred for any offence against the provisions of the said Act, or any other law relating to excise, may be sued for and recovered or may be enforced before any court of Vice-Admiralty, or any court of record having jurisdiction in the premises, or if the amount or value of such penalty or forfeiture does not exceed five hundred dollars, the same, whether the offence in respect of which it has been incurred is declared by the said Act to be a misdemeanor or not, may be sued for and recovered or may be enforced before a judge or a junior judge of a county court, or before a police or stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process, under the “*Act respecting the duties of justices of the peace, out of sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders,*” by whom the complaint against the offender shall be dealt with, on the oath of one credible witness; and any such penalty may, if not forthwith paid, be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender, under the warrant of the court, judge, magistrate or justices having cognizance of the case; or the said court, judge, magistrate or justices may, in its or their discretion, commit the offender to the common gaol for the period of six months, unless the penalty and costs, including those of conveying the offender to such gaol and stated in the warrant of committal, are sooner paid.

32-33 V., c. 3.

May be levied
by distress
and sale.

Imprisonment
in default.

6. Any term of imprisonment imposed for any offence against the provisions of the said first cited Act, whether in conjunction with a pecuniary penalty or not, may be adjudged and ordered by any court of Vice-Admiralty, or any court of record having jurisdiction in the premises, or if such term of imprisonment does not exceed twelve months, exclusive of any term of imprisonment which may be adjudged or ordered for non-payment of any pecuniary penalty, the same, whether the offence in respect of which the liability to imprisonment has been incurred is declared by the said Act to be a misdemeanor or not, may be adjudged and ordered on the oath of one credible witness, by a judge or a junior judge of a county court, or by a police or stipendiary magistrate, or any two justices of the peace having jurisdiction in the place where the cause of prosecution arises, or wherein the defendant is served with process, under the "*Act respecting the duties of justices of the peace out of sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders.*"

By what courts imprisonment may be adjudged.
32-33 V., c. 31.

7. If any prosecution in respect of an offence against any provision of the said first cited Act is brought before a judge or a junior judge of a county court, or before a police or stipendiary magistrate, or before any two other justices of the peace, no other justice shall sit or take part therein.

Who only may try offence.

DISTILLERIES.

8. Sub-section four of section one hundred and twenty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 126 amended.

"4. Upon the quantity of spirits which passes from the tail of the first worm in which it is condensed into the closed spirit receivers, subject to the following abatements:—

Computation of duty.

"(a). An abatement not exceeding three per cent. for such quantity of fusil oil or other refuse as is separated therefrom by a second process of distillation, and destroyed in the presence of an officer of excise,—the quantity so allowed in abatement being determined and destroyed in accordance with such regulations as are approved by the Governor in Council;

Abatement for refuse destroyed.

"(b). In the case of spirits which are not removed from the distiller's premises within twelve months of the date of their manufacture, an abatement for shrinkage by evaporation while maturing, which shall not exceed six per cent. for the first year, four per cent. for the second year, three per cent. for the third year, and two per cent. for each succeeding year up to seven years in all, after which no further abatement for shrinkage shall be allowed; but no such abatement shall be allowed unless the distiller has complied with all regulations made

And for shrinkage by evaporation.
Proviso.

made by the Governor in Council in relation to such abatement, nor unless the spirits have been kept in wood during the whole period for which the abatement is claimed; and every such abatement shall be made in respect of each specific package, and shall in no case exceed the actual deficiency found to exist in the package."

Limitation.

Section 143 amended.

9. The following is added to section one hundred and forty-three of the said Act as sub-section three:—

When spirits may be entered for consumption.

"3. After the first day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, no spirits subject to excise shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least twelve months; and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, no such spirits shall be entered for consumption which have not been manufactured for at least two years: Provided always, that spirits may be entered and removed for consumption at any date after manufacture for chemical or manufacturing purposes only, when such entry and removal are made and effected in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Governor in Council; and provided also, that in the case of new distilleries established hereafter by any person who is not now the holder of a license as a distiller, the distiller licensed in respect thereof, may enter and remove for consumption, for any purpose, one-third part of the yearly product of such distillery at any time after manufacture during the two years next following the issuing of the license relating to such distillery; and that during the three years next following the expiry of the said two years, such licensee may enter and remove for consumption, for any purpose, one-third part of the yearly product of such distillery,—which third part has been manufactured for at least twelve months."

Proviso: if for chemical or manufacturing purposes.

And as to distilleries hereafter established.

COMPOUNDERS.

Section 162 repealed.
New section.

10. Section one hundred and sixty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty for acting without license.

"**162.** Every person who, without having a license under this Act, then in force, carries on business as a compounder, shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of two hundred dollars, and all goods compounded, or in course of being compounded, which are found on his premises, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and shall be dealt with accordingly:

And for removing article not designated by proper label, &c.

"2. Every person who exposes, or offers for sale, or who removes from his place of manufacture, any compounded article which is not designated by some label or brand, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, shall incur

incur a penalty of fifty dollars ; and every such compounded article so exposed or offered for sale or removed, without being so designated, shall be forfeited to the Crown and shall be dealt with accordingly."

BREWERIES.

11. Section one hundred and seventy-seven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 177 repealed. New section.

"**177.** Every person who, without having a license under this Act then in force, brews any beer or other fermented liquor, except for the use of himself or his family, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of two hundred dollars." Penalty for brewing without a license. Exception.

MALTING AND MALT HOUSES.

12. Sub-section two of section two hundred and twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 212 amended.

"2. Except for exportation, no less quantity than two thousand pounds of malt shall be ex-warehoused for duty by one entry." Ex-warehousing malt.

13. Section two hundred and fifteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 215 repealed. New section.

"**215.** Every person who, without having a license under this Act then in force, makes any malt or steeps any grain or leguminous seeds for the purpose of malting, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of two hundred dollars." Penalty for malting without license.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS AND TOBACCO AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

14. The seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth paragraphs of section two hundred and forty-eight of the said Act, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 248 amended.

"On damp or moist snuff, when containing over forty per cent. of moisture, eight cents per pound actual weight ; except that such damp or moist snuff, when put up in packages weighing less than five pounds, shall be subject to a duty of twelve cents per pound, actual weight ; Duty on moist snuff.

" And

Same duty on all snuff.

“And all snuff, whether the product of foreign or domestic leaf tobacco, shall be subject to the same rates of duty as above provided ;

On cigars made from foreign leaf.

“On cigars of all descriptions, made in whole or in part from foreign or imported leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor, six dollars per thousand ;

On cigars made from Canadian leaf.

“On cigars of all descriptions, made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and made in a manufactory where no foreign or imported leaf is used or kept, three dollars per thousand :”

Commencement of new provisions.

2. The foregoing provisions of this section shall be deemed to have been and to be in force and to have taken effect, from and after the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Section 250 amended.

15. The paragraph marked (a) of section two hundred and fifty of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Cavendish plug and twist.

“(a) All cavendish, plug and twist tobacco in rectangular wooden boxes, except as hereinafter provided, containing from ten 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.”

Paragraph (d) repealed.

2. The paragraph marked (d) of the said lastly mentioned section is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Snuff.

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

Exception.

Paragraph (h) repealed.

3. The paragraph marked (h) of the said lastly mentioned section is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

New paragraph h. Cigars.

“(h) All cigars shall be packed in wooden boxes (except as hereinafter provided) not before used for that purpose, containing respectively ten, twenty-five, fifty, one hundred or two hundred cigars each ; but manilla cigars and cheroots, but not imitations thereof, may, when imported from abroad, be contained, in addition to the above named quantities, in boxes of five hundred each.”

Exception.

4. The first paragraph of sub-section two of the said lastly mentioned section is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Part of sub-section 2 repealed. New provision.

“ 2. Every wooden, metal or other package containing tobacco weighing over one pound, shall have printed or marked thereon the registered number of the manufactory, the number of the Inland Revenue division in which the manufactory is situated, and the gross weight, the tare and the net weight of the tobacco in each package.”

Packages to be marked.

16. Sub-section three of section two hundred and fifty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 253 amended.

“ 3. No empty or partly filled package of a description such as is used for packing tobacco or cigars, and having attached to it any stamp or part of a stamp, whether such stamp has been defaced or not, and—except under specific provisions established by Order in Council—no package, the stamp on which has been cut or broken, shall be brought into or remain in any tobacco or cigar manufactory: Provided, that packages containing samples of cigars, each containing not more than twenty-five cigars, may be and remain open in the cigar manufactory where the same were manufactured, for the purpose of exhibition to the customers of the manufacturer; but all such packages containing samples of cigars shall be regularly and duly stamped with a duty paid stamp, and bear all the marks, the caution label and any other information required by the Department of Inland Revenue; and the said packages containing samples of cigars, if found in the possession of any other person than the licensed manufacturer, and elsewhere than on the factory premises where made, or than in the possession of his duly authorized travelling agent, shall be forfeited, and shall be seized by any officer of excise or customs and dealt with accordingly.”

Empty or partly filled packages not to remain in manufactory.

Proviso: as to sample cigars.

Conditions.

Forfeiture for contravention.

17. Section two hundred and sixty of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 260 repealed. New section.

“ 260. Tobacco and cigars may be re-worked under such rules and regulations and subject to such charges as the Department of Inland Revenue prescribes.”

R2-working tobacco and cigars.

18. Sections two hundred and sixty-five and two hundred and sixty-six of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor, respectively :—

Sections 265 and 266 repealed. New sections.

“ 265. Every manufacturer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to tobacco, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting

Packages to be properly labelled and numbered.

ing on each package containing tobacco manufactured by or for him, when containing more than one pound, a label, on which shall be printed the number of his manufactory, the number of the Inland Revenue division in which his manufactory is situated, and these words: 'Notice:—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is directed to open this package in such a manner as to break the stamp, and is cautioned not to use this package for tobacco again, or the stamp thereon, nor to remove the contents of this package without destroying the said stamp, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.'

Notice on label.

Label to be affixed to imported tobacco.

"**266.** Every importer of tobacco shall, in addition to complying with all other requirements of this Act relating to imported tobacco, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting on each package, containing tobacco imported by or for him, when containing more than one pound, a label, on which shall be printed the name of the port where, and the number of the entry under which such tobacco is ex-warehoused for duty, and these words: 'Notice:—The importer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is directed to open this package in such a manner as to break the stamp, and is cautioned not to use either this package for tobacco again, or the stamp thereon, or to remove the contents of this package without destroying the said stamp, under the penalties provided by law in such cases.'"

Notice on label.

Section 269 amended.

19. Section two hundred and sixty-nine of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following thereto as sub-section two:—

Form of notice may be varied.

"**2.** The said Department may, by departmental regulation, vary the form, wording or use of the caution notice in the four sections next preceding provided for."

Section 270 amended.

20. Section two hundred and seventy of the said Act is hereby amended, by striking out the word "sell," in the seventeenth line of the said section, and substituting the word "issue" in lieu thereof.

Section 287 Amended.

21. Sub-sections one and two of section two hundred and eighty-seven of the said Act are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Warehousing tobacco and cigars.

"**287.** No less quantity than one hundred pounds of raw leaf tobacco, four hundred pounds of cavendish or other tobacco, or eight thousand cigars, shall be entered for warehouse by one entry:

"2. Except for exportation, no less quantity than one hundred pounds of raw leaf tobacco, two hundred pounds of cavendish or manufactured tobacco, or four thousand cigars, shall be ex-warehoused by one entry." And ex-warehousing.

22. Section two hundred and eighty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 288 repealed. New section.

"**288.** No tobacco of any description put up in packages containing one pound or under, nor tobacco in any sized packages whatever, if the product of raw leaf tobacco of Canadian growth, shall be removed in bond from one warehouse to another warehouse, whether within the same or any other Inland Revenue division." Size of packages for removal in bond.

23. The last paragraph of section three hundred and nine of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 309 amended.

"Is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of five hundred dollars, and all goods subject to excise found on the premises wherein any such offence is committed, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and shall be seized by any officer of Inland Revenue and dealt with accordingly." Penalty for contravention. Forfeiture.

24. Section three hundred and twelve of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 312 repealed. New section.

"**312.** Every manufacturer of tobacco or cigars, and every other person who, except as permitted by this Act, packs, puts up or has in his possession tobacco or cigars in packages which have been before used for that purpose, shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty of ten dollars for each box or package so unlawfully used, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of fifty dollars for each box or package so used." Putting up tobacco in packages used before. Penalty.

25. Section three hundred and sixteen of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :— Section 316 repealed. New section.

"**316.** Every person who neglects or refuses to destroy the stamp or stamps on any box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind which has contained tobacco or cigars, and every person who sells or gives away, or who buys or accepts from another any such empty stamped box, vessel, bag, wrapper or envelope of any kind, or the stamp or stamps taken from any such empty box, bag, vessel, wrapper or envelope of any kind, shall, for each such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars." Penalty for not destroying stamps, &c.

Section 330
repealed.
New section.

26. Section three hundred and thirty of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Forfeiture of
cigars improp-
erly packed
or branded,
&c.

“330. Whenever any cigars are removed from any manufactory or place where cigars are made, without being packed in boxes, as required by the provisions of this Act, or without the proper stamps thereon, denoting the duty, or without the proper bonded removal permit stamp, or without the stamping, indenting, burning or impressing into each box, in a legible and durable manner, of the number of the cigars contained therein, the number of the manufactory and the number of the Inland Revenue division in which the manufactory is situated; or without the properly affixing thereon and the cancelling of the stamp denoting the duty on the same; or whenever any cigars are offered for sale, not properly boxed and stamped, such cigars shall be forfeited to the Crown—and every person who commits any offence against the provisions of this section shall, for each such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than three months.”

Forfeiture
and penalty.

Certain sec-
tions and
provisions
repealed.

27. Sections sixty-two, ninety-nine, one hundred and eight, two hundred and seventy-seven, three hundred and thirty-two, and the paragraph of section two hundred and thirty-seven marked (l) of the said Act, are hereby repealed.

CHAP. 63.

An Act respecting Canned Goods.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Interpreta-
tion.
“Package.”

1. In this Act the expression “package” means every tin, can or package in which articles or goods are put up for sale and which are closed by being hermetically sealed.

Name and
address of
packer to be
stamped on
packages.

2. Except in the case of goods packed previously to the passing of this Act, every package of canned goods sold or offered for sale in Canada for consumption therein after the
first

first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall have attached thereto or imprinted thereon a label or stamp, setting forth in legible characters the name and address of the person, firm or company by whom the same was packed, or of the dealer who sells the same or offers it for sale :

2. Every such package containing goods prepared from Dried goods. products which have been dried previously to being so prepared, shall, in addition, be labelled or stamped with the word "soaked :"

3. Every person who sells or offers for sale any such goods Penalty for contravention in violation of any provision of this section shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, for a first offence, incur a penalty of two dollars for each such package, and for a subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than four dollars, for each such package in respect of which any such provision has been violated :

3. Every person who places on any package any label, brand or mark which falsely represents the quantity or weight of the contents of such package, shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, incur a penalty of two dollars for each package on which the quantity or weight is so falsely represented : Provided always, that a variation under the rate of three per cent. shall not be deemed a violation of the provisions of this section. Penalty for misrepresentation of contents.

4. Every person who places on any package any label, brand or mark which falsely represents the date when the article or goods contained therein were packed, shall, on summary conviction before a justice of the peace, incur a penalty of two dollars for each package on which such date is falsely represented. Or of date when packed.

5. Section four of the Act passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered thirty-six is hereby repealed. Repeal ; 47 V., c. 36, s. 4.

CHAP. 64.

An Act further to amend the Acts relating to Weights and Measures.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble. **H**ER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Part of s. 16, of 42 V., c. 16, repealed. **1.** The last paragraph of sub-section one of section sixteen of the "*Weights and Measures Act of 1879*," is hereby repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

New provision. "Two gallons shall be a peck, and eight gallons shall be a bushel."

S. 17, repealed. New provision. **2.** Upon the first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, section seventeen of the said Act shall be repealed, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

Bushel of certain articles determined by weight. "**17.** In contracts for the sale and delivery of any of the undermentioned articles, the bushel shall be determined by weighing, unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon—the weight equivalent to a bushel being as follows:—

- Wheat, sixty pounds ;
- Indian corn, fifty-six pounds ;
- Rye, fifty-six pounds ;
- Peas, sixty pounds ;
- Barley, forty-eight pounds ;
- Malt, thirty-six pounds ;
- Oats, thirty-four pounds ;
- Beans, sixty pounds ;
- Clover seed, sixty pounds ;
- Timothy seed, forty-eight pounds ;
- Buckwheat, forty-eight pounds ;
- Flax seed, fifty pounds ;
- Hemp seed, forty-four pounds ;
- Blue grass seed, fourteen pounds ;
- Castor beans, forty pounds ;
- Potatoes, turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets and onions, sixty pounds ;
- Bituminous coal, seventy pounds :

"2. Every person who violates any provision of this section shall be liable, for a first offence, to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars." Penalty for contravention.

3. All apples packed in Canada for sale by the barrel shall be packed in good and strong barrels of seasoned wood made as nearly cylindrical as may be; the staves of such barrels shall be twenty-seven inches in length from croe to croe, with heads from sixteen and one-half to seventeen inches in diameter; and such barrels shall be sufficiently hooped, with a lining hoop within the chimes, the whole well secured by nails: How apples shall be packed for sale.

2. Every person who offers or exposes apples for sale by the barrel, otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five cents for each barrel of apples so offered or exposed for sale. Penalty for contravention.

4. If any weight, beam, balance, measure or weighing machine is voluntarily given up or abandoned by the owner thereof to any inspector or assistant inspector of weights and measures, as forfeited under the "*Weights and Measures Act of 1879*," or if any sum of money is voluntarily paid to any such inspector or assistant inspector, with the consent and approval of the Minister of Inland Revenue, as the amount of any penalty under the said Act, such abandonment or payment shall be deemed to be a lawful abandonment or payment; and the weight, beam, balance, measure or weighing machine so abandoned or given up may be dealt with as if forfeited under the said Act, and the sum of money so paid may be dealt with as if it was a penalty recovered under the said Act. Forfeited articles or money voluntarily abandoned, how to be dealt with.

CHAP. 65.

An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the Culling and Measuring of Timber in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

IN further amendment of the Act, chapter forty-six of the Consolidated Statutes of the late Province of Canada, and of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, thirty-eighth Victoria, chapter thirty-four, and fortieth Victoria, chapter sixteen, Preamble. 38 V., c. 34. 40 V., c. 18.

sixteen, amending the same, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Regulations
may be made.

1. The Governor in Council may make regulations from time to time—

Giving effect
to Acts.

(a) For giving effect to the provisions of the Acts hereinbefore cited;

As to number
of cullers to
be employed.

(b) For reducing the number of cullers to be employed in each department of the supervisor's office, until the following numbers are reached: cullers of square timber, fifteen; cullers of deals, twelve; cullers of staves, masts, spars and lathwood, three,—or thirty in all; and such cullers shall be employed regularly in rotation in their respective departments, unless the Governor in Council, in any case or class of cases, otherwise prescribes;

Licenses.

(c) Prescribing the manner of granting licenses to cullers;

Fees.

(d) Assigning to cullers such fees as he, from time to time, deems proper;

Tariff of fees.

(e) Making, raising or lowering a tariff of fees and charges for culling, measuring, counting off or making out specifications for timber, deals, staves or other lumber, under the said Acts, in such manner as to meet and defray, as nearly as possible, the expenses of the supervisor's office, and the payment of salaries to the supervisor and the deputy supervisors, employed under the said Acts, and so as to give the cullers employed yearly average earnings of seven hundred dollars each;

Average
yearly fees
to each.

Annuities to
cullers unable
to perform
duties.

(f) For granting annuities, not exceeding two hundred dollars per annum in each case, to such of the cullers who were employed on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six or who may have been employed up to the time of the passing of this Act only, as are incapable, by reason of age, infirmity or otherwise, of pursuing their business of culling, or whose services are no longer required;

Payment of
annuities.

(g) For the payment of such annuities granted, as herein provided, out of such funds as have been collected, or as shall be hereafter collected, over and above the cost of the culling office:

When pay-
able out of
Con. Rev.
Fund.

2. In the event of there being no such surplus funds out of which the annuities granted, as provided in the next preceding sub-section, can be paid, such annuities shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

2. Section four, all the words in section six after the word "Act," in the sixth line thereof, and section ten of the Act thirty-eighth Victoria, chapter thirty-four, and sections two, three and four of the Act fortieth Victoria, chapter sixteen, are hereby repealed.

Certain sections repealed.

3. This Act shall be read and construed as one Act with the Acts hereby amended.

How to be construed.

CHAP. 66.

An Act further to amend "The General Inspection Act, 1874," and the Acts amending the same.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

Preamble.

1. Section one of "The General Inspection Act, 1874," is hereby amended by adding the following as sub-section two:—

Section 1 of 37 V., c. 45 amended.

"2. The Governor in Council may appoint a chief inspector of any of the articles hereinbefore enumerated, who shall hold office during pleasure and shall perform the duties hereinafter assigned to him."

Chief Inspector.

2. Section two of the said Act, as amended by section one of the Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered twenty-nine, is hereby further amended by inserting the words "and at Port Arthur," after the words "St. John, N.B.," and also by inserting the words "and the city of Victoria," after the word "Halifax."

Section 2 amended.

3. Section four of the said General Inspection Act is hereby amended by adding the following thereto as sub-sections two and three:—

Section 4 amended.

"2. Any deputy inspector may engage in the purchase and sale of articles inspected by him; but whenever such deputy inspector inspects any article in which he has a direct or an indirect pecuniary interest, he shall brand such article under his name as branded thereon with the words, 'deputy inspector and owner:'

Deputy inspector may deal in articles inspected. Conditions.

"3. Every deputy inspector who violates any provision of this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and shall forfeit his office."

Penalty for contravention.

Section 5
amended.

4. The last four paragraphs of section five of the said Act, which are contained in the fourteenth and following lines of the said section, are hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Oath of
deputy in-
spector.

“ Every deputy inspector shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe before a justice of the peace the following oath ”:—

Form of oath.

‘ I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and understanding, execute and perform the office of a deputy inspector of _____, and that I will not inspect, brand or certify to the quality of any article or thing in which I have any direct or indirect interest, on my own account or upon the account of any other person, except as permitted by “ *The General Inspection Act, 1874,*” and the Acts amending the same, while I continue to hold office as a deputy inspector ; So help me God.’

Custody of
oath.

“ Such oaths shall remain in the custody of the justice administering them, and any copy thereof certified by the said justice of the peace shall be *prima facie* evidence of such oaths.”

Section 6
amended.

5. Section six of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “ or deputy inspector,” in the first line thereof.

Sections 7,
8 and 9,
repealed.
New sections.

6. Sections seven, eight and nine of the said Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted in lieu thereof, respectively :—

Appointment
of deputy
inspectors.

“ 7. Each inspector, except an inspector of grain, may and shall, when thereunto required by the Governor in Council, in any inspection division, or by the board of trade or chamber of commerce, as the case may be, at any of the places hereinbefore named, appoint a deputy inspector, or so many deputy inspectors as are necessary for the efficient and speedy performance of the duties of his office ; and they shall be the deputies of the inspector for all the duties of his office, and their official acts shall be held to be the official acts of the inspector, and he shall be responsible for them as if done by himself ; and each deputy inspector shall make such returns and reports of his official acts as are required of him by the inspector whose deputy he is :

Report to
Minister.

“ 2. The appointment by an inspector of each deputy inspector shall be at once reported by him to the Minister of Inland Revenue.

" . Every deputy inspector shall be paid by and shall hold office at the pleasure of the inspector by whom he is appointed, and shall, before acting as deputy inspector, give security for the due performance of the duties of his office in such sum as the Minister of Inland Revenue directs, by bond to the inspector, with two sureties to his satisfaction, to be bound jointly and severally with him ; and such bond shall avail to the inspector for any breach of the conditions thereof : and no inspector shall allow any person to act for him in respect of the duties of his office, excepting his sworn deputy inspector or deputy inspectors appointed as aforesaid.

Tenure of office and duty of deputy inspector.
Security to be given by him.
To act in person.

" 9. In the event of the death, resignation, dismissal or suspension of any inspector, his senior deputy inspector shall perform all the duties of the inspector until his successor is appointed, or until such suspension ceases."

When senior deputy shall act as inspector.

7. The following is hereby added to section ten of the said Act, as sub-section two :—

Section 10 amended.

" 2. The Governor in Council may also, from time to time, modify the classification hereinafter provided for, in respect to any article subject to inspection under this Act ; and such modified classification shall be published in four successive issues of the *Canada Gazette*, and upon completion of such publication shall have like force and effect as if herein enacted."

Classification may be varied by O. C.

8. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 11 repealed.
New section.

" 11. If any dispute arises between any inspector or deputy inspector, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected by him, with regard to the quality or condition of such article, or relating thereto, any justice of the peace for the place in which such inspector or deputy inspector acts, upon application to him by either of the parties to the dispute, shall issue a summons to three persons of skill and integrity, requiring them forthwith to examine such article and report their opinion of the quality or condition thereof under oath,—which oath the justice of the peace shall administer ; and their determination, or that of the majority of them, expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive :

Settlement of disputes by experts when there is no board of trade, &c.

" 2. One of such persons shall be named by the inspector or deputy inspector, another by the owner or possessor of the article in question, and the third by such justice of the peace, who, failing the attendance of either of the parties to the dispute, shall name a person for him :

Appointment of referees.

" 3. Such inspector or deputy inspector shall immediately conform to such determination, and brand, stamp or mark such

Inspector to be governed by decision.
such

such article, or the package containing the same, of the quality or condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires :

When there is a board of trade, &c.

“ 4. If any dispute arises between the inspector or deputy inspector for any of the places hereinbefore mentioned by name, where there is a board of trade or a chamber of commerce, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected under this Act, with regard to the quality or condition of such article, or relating thereto, such dispute shall not be decided in the manner in this section before provided, but upon application by either of the parties to the dispute, to the secretary of the board of trade or the chamber of commerce for the place where the dispute has arisen, the said secretary shall forthwith summon a meeting of the board of examiners for the said place who, or a majority of whom, shall immediately examine such article and report their opinion of the quality or condition thereof; and their determination, or that of a majority of those present, expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall immediately attend and conform himself thereto, and shall brand, stamp or mark, or cause to be branded, stamped or marked, such article or the package containing the same, of the quality or condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires :

Board of examiners to act.

Additional examiners may be named.

“ 5. In the absence of a sufficient number of the examiners to form a quorum, as many additional examiners may be named for the occasion by the council of the board of trade or chamber of commerce for the place where the inspection is to be made, as will form a board of three, and such additional members of the board shall be sworn in the same manner as the original members were :

By consent, dispute may be referred to chief inspector.

“ 6. If any dispute arises between any inspector or deputy inspector, and the owner or possessor of any article inspected by him, in respect of which article a chief inspector has been appointed, with regard to the quality or condition of such article, or relating thereto, and the parties agree to refer the question to the chief inspector, the matter in dispute shall not be decided by either of the methods in this section before provided, but shall be referred to the chief inspector, who shall immediately examine such article and report his opinion of the quality or condition thereof; and his determination, expressed in writing, shall be final and conclusive, and the inspector or deputy inspector shall immediately conform thereto, and shall brand, stamp or mark, or cause to be branded, marked or stamped, such article, or the package containing the same, of the quality or condition ascertained by the determination aforesaid, or shall grant a certificate of inspection in accordance with such determination, as the case requires :

"7. If the opinion of the inspector or deputy inspector is confirmed by the determination arrived at by any of the methods in this section provided for, the reasonable costs and charges of re-examination shall be paid by the owner or possessor of such article, and if otherwise, by the inspector or deputy inspector, with all damages :

As to costs.

"8. Whenever any difference arises between inspectors as to the true quality or grade of any article inspected by one of them and re-inspected by another, such difference shall be definitely determined by reference to the chief inspector, if one has been appointed, or to such board of arbitration or other authority as the Governor in Council appoints for that purpose."

Difference between inspectors.

9. Section nineteen of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "unless such inspection is expressly declared to be compulsory," in the second and third lines of the said section.

Section 19 amended.

10. Section twenty-five of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting the words "not exceeding three" after the word "members" in the fourth line thereof; also by substituting the word "November" for the word "October" in the eighth line thereof; and also by substituting the words "fifteenth day of November" for the words "first day of October" in the twenty-first line thereof.

Section 25 amended.

11. Section thirty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Section 36 repealed.
New section.

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

Qualities of grain.

"*Spring wheat.*

"*Extra Manitoba hard wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty-two pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of red Fife wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

Spring wheat.

"*No 1 Manitoba hard wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent of red Fife wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

"*No. 2 Manitoba hard wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

"No.

“*No. 1 Canada hard wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of hard wheat ;

“*No. 2 Canada hard wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least eighty-five per cent. of hard wheat ;

“*No. 1 Northern spring wheat* shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than sixty pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

“*No. 2 Northern spring wheat* shall be sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent. of red Fife wheat, grown in Manitoba or the North-West Territories of Canada ;

“*No. 3 Northern spring wheat* shall comprise all wheat of the above mentioned varieties, fit for warehousing, and weighing not less than fifty-six pounds to the bushel, not good enough to be graded as No. 2 ;

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

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

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

“*Rejected Spring wheat* shall comprise all wheat fit for warehousing, but too low in weight or otherwise unfit to be graded as No 3 ;

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

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

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

“ *Winter*

“ Winter wheat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“ No. 2 Mixed winter wheat shall be white and red winter wheat mixed, sound and reasonably clean, weighing not less than fifty-nine pounds to the bushel ;

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

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

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

“ All wheat that is in a heating condition, or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seeds, or is badly burnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered on the inspector's books as “ condemned,” with the inspector's notations as to quality and condition ; Condemned wheat.

“ Any material admixture of “ rice wheat,” otherwise known as “ goose ” or “ California ” wheat, or of red-chaff wheat with other descriptions of wheat, shall exclude the parcel from regular inspection ; Admixture of inferior wheat.

“ All

Wheat to be weighed.

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

“ *Corn.*

Corn.

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

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

“ No. 1 *Corn* shall be sound, dry, plump and well cleaned, white and yellow ;

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

“ All damp, dirty, or otherwise badly damaged corn, shall be graded as *rejected* :

“ *Oats.*

Oats.

“ No. 1 *Oats* shall be sound, plump, clean and free from other grain ;

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

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

“ *Rye.*

Rye.

“ No. 1 *Rye* shall be sound, plump and well cleaned ;

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

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

“ *Barley.*

Barley.

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

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

“ No.

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

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

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

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

“ *Peas.*

“No. 1 *Peas* shall be white, clean, sound and not worm-eaten ;

“No. 2 *Peas* shall be moderately clean and sound ;

“No. 3 *Peas* shall be such as are too dirty to be graded as No. 2, or are worm-eaten ;

“All peas which are damp, wormy or otherwise unfit to be graded as No. 3 peas shall be graded as *rejected* :

“ *Provisions respecting Grain generally.*

“No grain that is warm, or is in a heating condition, shall be graded : General provisions as to grain.

“In the inspection of grain, the weight shall not alone determine the grade :

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

“ *Rates of inspection for Grain.*

“2. The rates of inspection for grain shall be as follows :— Rates of inspection.

“For inspecting grain in sacks per cental, one-third of one cent ;

“For inspecting grain in bulk per cental, one-sixth of one cent.”

12. One or more members, not exceeding three, of each of the boards of examiners of applicants for the office of inspectors Uniform standard of grain,

how to be established.

tors of wheat and other grain, for the cities of Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and for Port Arthur, shall meet together in the City of Toronto between the fifteenth day of August and the first day of October in each year, for the purpose of choosing samples of grain of the various grades, to be the standards by which the inspectors of grain throughout Canada shall be governed in the work of inspection; and such standards shall be chosen and approved by the said examiners, or a majority of them present at such meeting, notice of which shall be given by the Council of the Board of Trade of Toronto :

If proper number of examiners are not present.

2. In the absence of the representative of any board or boards of examiners herein mentioned, such representatives as are present in the said city of Toronto, and representing not less than three of the places herein mentioned, shall proceed to establish the Dominion standards for grain as herein provided; and if the requisite number of representatives are not present on or before the first day of October, or if from any other cause the board hereby constituted fails to assemble or to establish the standards herein mentioned, then such standards shall be established by such means as the Governor in Council directs.

Section 56 amended.

13. Section fifty-six of the said Act is hereby amended by substituting the words "thirty-five" for the word "forty" in the eleventh line thereof; and also, by substituting the word "five" for the word "ten" in the sixteenth line thereof.

Section 63 repealed. New section.

14. Section sixty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Duty of inspector of fish.

"63. The inspector or deputy inspector shall see that all kinds of split, whole, pickled or salted fish, intended for packing or barrelling, and submitted to him for inspection, have been well struck with pickle and salt, in the first instance, and preserved sweet, free from taint, rust, salt-burn, oil or damage of any kind; and all fish and fish oil intended for market or exportation, and branded or marked as inspected and merchantable, shall be well and properly packed with clean salt in good, tight and substantial packages or casks,—except green codfish packed without pickle, which may be packed in barrels or packages which are not tight; and all other packages shall be made of the materials and in the manner following:—

Tierces, barrels, &c., how to be made.

"(a) Tierces, barrels and half barrels shall be made of sound, well seasoned split or sawed staves, free from sap, and in no case of hemlock, and the heading shall be of hardwood, pine, fir or spruce, free from sap, and planed on the outside, and shall be at least three-quarters of an inch in thickness: the
staves

staves shall be five-eighths of an inch in thickness: staves for salmon and mackerel barrels shall be twenty-nine inches in length, and the heads between the chimes seventeen inches: staves for barrels for herring shall be twenty-seven inches in length, and the heads between the chimes shall be sixteen inches; and the bung staves of all such barrels shall be of hardwood: all casks shall be hooped with not less than fourteen sound, good hoops of not less than five-eighths of an inch at the small end for all tierces and barrels, and in no case to be of alder: the makers of all tierces, barrels and half barrels, shall brand the initials of their christian names and their whole surnames, and also the letters S., M. or H., according as the package is intended for salmon, mackerel or herring, at or near the bung staves, and in default of so doing shall incur a penalty of twenty cents for every package not so branded;

Hoops.

How to be marked by makers.

“(b) Barrels of the following dimensions may also be used for a special quality of fish, that is to say:—the stave shall be twenty-eight inches long, the head seventeen inches between the chimes; the chimes shall be one and a-quarter inches and the head three-fourths of an inch in thickness, and the bung stave shall be of hardwood: every such barrel shall be branded with the words ‘special size:’

Size of barrels for special quality of fish.

“2. Every inspector or deputy inspector who inspects, marks or brands any fish packed in barrels, tierces or other packages, which are not in accordance with the requirements of this Act, shall incur a penalty of one dollar for each such barrel, tierce or package inspected, branded or marked.”

Penalty for falsely branding.

15. Sub-section two of section sixty-six of the said Act is hereby amended by adding the following paragraph at the end thereof:—

Section 66 amended.

“All spring mackerel shall be packed in coarse or ground West India salt.”

Spring mackerel.

2. Sub-section three of the said section sixty-six is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“3. *Herrings*, branded or marked ‘No. 1 Extra,’ shall be thirteen inches and upwards in length and fat, and shall be well struck with salt, thoroughly cured and cleaned, and bright in color;

Herrings.

“(a) Those branded or marked ‘No. 1’ shall be from ten to thirteen inches in length, well struck with salt, thoroughly cured and cleaned, and bright in color;

“(b) Those branded or marked ‘No. 2’ shall be from eight to ten inches in length, and shall comprehend the best herrings that remain after the selection of quality No. 1;

“(c) Herrings under eight inches in length shall be branded or marked ‘No. 3,’ with the word ‘small’ in addition to the other brands or marks ;

“(d) All ripped herrings shall be branded or marked with the word ‘split,’ in addition to other brands or marks ;

“(e) All gibbed herrings shall be branded or marked with the word ‘round’ in addition to other brands or marks ;

“(f) All herrings that are not gibbed or ripped shall be branded or marked with the word ‘gross’ in addition to other brands or marks ;

“(g) All spring-caught herrings shall be branded or marked with the word ‘spring’ in addition to other brands or marks :

“The above shall be well cleansed and cured, and in every respect free from rust, taint or damage :

“All spring and fall herrings shall be packed in coarse or ground West India salt :

Branding of herrings caught at certain places.

“Herrings that are caught at the Magdalen Islands, Baie des Chaleurs, Labrador or Newfoundland, and brought into port in Canada in bulk and packed in Canada, shall be branded or marked ‘Magdalen Islands,’ ‘Baie des Chaleurs,’ ‘Newfoundland’ or ‘Labrador’ respectively, in addition to other brands or marks :”

Further amendment.

3. The said section sixty-six is hereby further amended by adding the following thereto as sub-section four (a) :—

Gaspereaux and alewives.

“4 (a) Gaspereaux or alewives, branded or marked ‘No. 1,’ shall consist of the largest and best fish, measuring nine inches and upwards, well struck with salt, thoroughly cured and cleaned, and bright in color ;

“Those branded or marked ‘No. 2’ shall be from seven to nine inches in length, and shall be the best that remain after the selection of quality No. 1 ;

“Those under seven inches in length shall be branded or marked ‘No. 3,’ with the word ‘small,’ in addition to the other marks or brands ;

“All gaspereaux and alewives shall be packed in coarse or ground West India salt :”

Further amendment

4. Sub-section eight of the said section sixty-six is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"8. *Green codfish* in barrels, with or without pickle, classed 'No. 1, large,' shall consist of the best and fattest fish, well split and cleansed, well cured, in first rate condition, and in every respect free from taint, salt-burn, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure twenty inches and upwards to the crotch of the tail ;

"Those classed 'No. 1' shall consist of the best and fattest fish remaining after the selection of quality No. 1, large, well split and cleansed, well cured, in first rate condition, and in every respect free from taint, salt-burn, rust or damage of any kind, and shall measure from sixteen to twenty inches to the crotch of the tail ;

"Those classed 'No. 2' shall consist of those remaining after the selection of quality No. 1, and shall be sound, well cured fish, and free from taint, salt-burn, rust or damage of any kind ;

"Every barrel of pickled codfish shall contain two hundred pounds of fish, and every half barrel one hundred pounds of fish."

16. Sub-sections seven and eight of section sixty-eight of the said General Inspection Act are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor, respectively :—

"7. For each barrel of herring, seven cents ;

"8. For each half barrel of herring, four cents."

2. The said section sixty-eight is further amended by inserting the following as sub-section fourteen (a) :—

"14 (a) For each quarter barrel or kit of pickled fish one and one-half cent."

17. Sub-section two of section seventy-six of the said Act is hereby amended by substituting the words "one cent and two-thirds" for the words "two cents and a third" in line two of the said sub-section.

18. Section seventy-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"**78.** The Governor in Council may, when he considers it necessary so to do, appoint in any city, town or other place an inspector of leather and an inspector of raw hides."

19. Sections one and four of the Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered thirty-three, section four of the Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's

Green codfish

Section 68 amended.

Section 76 amended.

Section 78 repealed. New section.

Inspectors of leather and hides.

Certain sections of 39 V., c. 33 ; 43 V.,

Majesty's

c. 20; 46 V.,
c. 29; 47 V.;
c. 33 repealed.

Majesty's reign and chaptered twenty, section two of the Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered twenty-nine, and sections two, three and four of the Act passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered thirty-three are hereby repealed.

CHAP. 67.

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

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble. **H**ER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

SHORT TITLE.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as "*The Adulteration Act.*"

INTERPRETATION.

Interpretation. **2.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Food." (a.) The expression "food" includes every article used for food or drink by man or by cattle:

"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, or ammonia or its equivalent of nitrogen:

"Officer." (d.) The expression "officer" means any officer of Inland Revenue, or any person authorized under this Act or any Act respecting agricultural fertilizers 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)

- (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) 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 :

(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) When 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 Addition of non-injurious matter.

tinctly 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 ;

Patented articles.

(2) When 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 ;

Unavoidable mixture.

(3) When the food or drug is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation ;

Compounds of articles not injurious.

(4) When 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, 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 :

Agricultural fertilizers, when to be deemed adulterated.

(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 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 any Act respecting agricultural fertilizers 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.

ANALYSIS.

Analysts may be appointed.

3. The Governor in Council may appoint one or more persons possessing competent medical, chemical and microscopical knowledge as analysts of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers purchased, sold, or exposed or offered for sale within such territorial limits as are assigned to each of them respectively, and may also select from among the aforesaid analysts so appointed, or may appoint, in addition thereto, a chief analyst, who shall be attached to the staff of the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

Chief analyst.

Remuneration.

4. The Governor in Council may cause such remuneration to be paid to such chief analyst and to such analysts as he deems proper, and such remuneration, whether by fees or salary, or partly in one way and partly in the other, may be paid

paid to them out of any sums voted by Parliament for the purposes of this Act.

5. The officers of Inland Revenue, the inspectors and deputy inspectors of weights and measures, and the inspectors and deputy inspectors acting under "*The General Inspection Act, 1874*," or any of them, shall, when required so to do by any regulation made in that behalf by the Minister of Inland Revenue, procure and submit samples of food, drugs or agricultural fertilizers suspected to be adulterated, to be analyzed by the analysts appointed under this Act.

Certain officers may obtain samples of articles.

6. The council of any city, town, county or village may appoint one or more inspectors of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers; and such inspectors shall, for the purposes of this Act, have all the powers by this Act vested in officers of Inland Revenue; and any such inspector may require any public analyst to analyze any samples of food, drugs or agricultural fertilizers collected by him, if such samples have been collected in accordance with the requirements of this Act:

Inspectors of articles and their powers.

2. The said analyst shall, upon tender of the fees fixed for the analysis of such class of articles by the Governor in Council, forthwith analyze the same, and give the inspector a certificate of such analysis:

Analysis.

3. Such inspector may prosecute any person manufacturing, selling, or offering or exposing for sale within the city, county, town or village for which he is appointed inspector, any article of food, drug or agricultural fertilizer which has been certified by any public analyst to have been adulterated within the meaning of this Act:

Inspector may prosecute.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act in respect to the disposition of penalties, all penalties imposed and recovered at the suit of any such inspector shall be paid into the revenue of the city, county, town or village by which such inspector was appointed, and may be distributed in such manner as the council of such city, county, town or village by by-law directs.

Application of penalties.

7. Any officer may procure samples of food, drugs or agricultural fertilizers which have not been declared exempt from the provisions of this Act, from any person who has such articles in his possession for the purpose of sale, or who sells or exposes the same for sale; and he may procure such samples either by purchasing the same or by requiring the person in whose possession they are to show him and allow him to inspect all such articles in his possession, and the place or places in which such articles are stored, and to give him samples of such articles on payment or tender of the value of such samples.

How samples may be obtained.

Penalty for refusing to deliver sample, &c.

8. If the person who has such articles in his possession, or his agent or servant, refuses or fails to admit the officer, or refuses or omits to show all or any of the said articles in his possession, or the place in which any such articles are stored, or to permit the officer to inspect the same, or to give any samples thereof, or to furnish the officer with such light or assistance as he requires, when required so to do in pursuance of this Act, he shall be liable to the same penalty as if he knowingly sold or exposed for sale adulterated articles knowing them to be adulterated.

Duty of officer on obtaining sample.

9. The officer purchasing any article with the intention of submitting the same to be analyzed, shall, after the purchase has been completed, forthwith notify the seller or his agent selling the article, of his intention to have the same analyzed by the public analyst, and shall, except in specific cases, respecting which provision is made by Order of the Governor in Council, divide the article into three parts, to be then and there separated, and each part to be marked and sealed up or fastened up, as its nature permits, and shall deliver one of the parts to the seller or his agent, if required by him so to do:

Division of sample.

Transmission of parts for analysis.

2. He shall transmit another of such parts to the Minister of Inland Revenue for submission to the chief analyst in case of appeal, and shall submit the remaining part to the analyst for the district within which the samples were taken, unless otherwise directed by the Minister of Inland Revenue.

Seller may require seal to be affixed.

10. The person from whom any sample is obtained under this Act may require the officer obtaining it to annex to the vessel or package containing the part of the sample which he is hereby required to transmit to the Minister of Inland Revenue the name and address of such person, and to secure, with a seal or seals belonging to him, the vessel or package containing such part of the sample, and the address annexed thereto, in such manner that the vessel or package cannot be opened or the name and address taken off without breaking such seals; and the certificate of the chief analyst shall state the name and address of the person from whom the said sample was obtained, that the vessel or package was not open, and that the seals securing to the vessel or package the name and address of such person, were not broken until such time as he opened the vessel or package for the purpose of making his analysis; and in such case no certificate shall be receivable in evidence, unless there is contained therein such statement as above, or a statement to the like effect.

Certificate in such case.

When to be evidence.

Proceedings for analysis.

11. When the officer has, by either of the means aforesaid, procured samples of the articles to be analyzed, he shall cause the same to be analyzed by one of the analysts appointed under this Act, and if it appears to the analyst that the sample

sample is adulterated within the meaning of this Act, he shall certify such fact, stating in such certificate, in the case of an article of food or a drug, whether such adulteration is of a nature injurious to the health of the person consuming the same; and the certificate so given shall be received as evidence in any proceedings taken against any person in pursuance of this Act, subject to the right of any person against whom proceedings are taken to require the attendance of the analyst, for the purpose of cross-examination.

Certificate if sample is adulterated.

Effect of certificate as evidence.

12. If the vendor of the article respecting which such certificate 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 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 preceding section mentioned.

Appeal to chief analyst.

Proceedings in such case.

Report of chief analyst final.

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 laid before Parliament as an appendix to the annual report of the said Minister.

Report for Parliament by analysts.

To be printed.

ADULTERATION.

14. No person shall manufacture, expose or offer for sale, or sell any food, drug or agricultural fertilizer, which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act.

No adulterated article to be sold.

15. If milk is sold, or offered or exposed for sale, after any valuable constituent of the article has been abstracted therefrom, or if water has been added thereto, or if it is the product of a diseased animal or of an animal fed upon unwholesome food, it shall be deemed to have been adulterated in a manner injurious to health, and such sale, offer or exposure

What shall be deemed adulterated milk.

As to skim-
med milk.

Proviso.

No water to
be added, &c.

What shall
be deemed
adulterated
vinegar.

And what
adulterated
liquors.

Certain arti-
cles may be
exempted,
&c, by O. C.

Publication
of O. C.

Lists of ex-
empted arti-
cles to be
prepared and
published.

Limit of
variability.

exposure for sale, shall render the vendor liable to the penalty hereinafter provided in respect to the sale of adulterated food ; except that skimmed milk may be sold as such if contained in cans bearing upon their exterior, within twelve inches of the tops of such vessels, the word "skimmed" in letters of not less than two inches in length, and served in measures also similarly marked ; but any person supplying such skimmed milk, unless such quality of milk has been asked for by the purchaser, shall not be entitled to plead the provisions of this section as a defence to or in extenuation of any violation of this Act :

2. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to permit or warrant the admixture of water with milk, or any other process than the removal of cream by skimming.

16. Vinegar sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall be deemed to be adulterated in a manner injurious to health if any mineral acid has been added thereto, or if it contains any soluble salt having copper or lead as a base thereof—whether such salt or mineral acid is added, either during the process of manufacture or subsequently.

17. Alcoholic, fermented or other potable liquors sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall be deemed to have been adulterated in a manner injurious to health if they are found to contain any of the articles mentioned in the schedule to this Act, or any article hereafter added to such schedule by the Governor in Council.

18. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, declare certain articles or preparations exempt in whole or in part from the provisions of this Act, and may add to the schedule to this Act any article or ingredient, the addition of which is by him deemed necessary in the public interest ; and every Order in Council in that behalf shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days from the date of such publication.

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, 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 fixing the same shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall take effect at the expiration of thirty days after the publication thereof.

20. Whenever any article of food, any drug, or any agricultural fertilizer is reported by any analyst as being adulterated within the meaning of this Act, the Minister of Inland Revenue may, if he thinks fit, order such article, and all other articles of the same kind and quality which were in the same place at the time the article analyzed was obtained, to be seized by any officer of Customs or Inland Revenue, and detained by him until an analysis of samples of the whole is made by the chief analyst.

Detention of articles until sample is analysed.

21. If the chief analyst reports to the Minister of Inland Revenue that the whole or any part of such articles are adulterated, the Minister may declare such articles, or so much thereof as the chief analyst reports as being adulterated, to be forfeited to the Crown; and such articles shall thereupon be disposed of as the Minister directs.

Confiscation of adulterated articles.

PENALTIES.

22. Every person who wilfully adulterates any article of food or any drug, or orders any other person so to do, shall,—

Penalty for adulterating food or drug.

(a.) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for the first offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than ten dollars, and costs, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and costs;

If injurious to health.

(b.) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed not to be injurious to health, incur a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars, and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and costs.

If not so injurious.

23. Every person who, by himself or his agent, sells, offers for sale, or exposes for sale, any article of food or any drug, which is adulterated within the meaning of this Act, shall,—

Penalty for selling adulterated article.

(a.) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed to be injurious to health, for a first offence incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars, and costs, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and costs;

If injurious.

(b.) If such adulteration is, within the meaning of this Act, deemed not to be injurious to health, incur for each such offence a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars, and costs:

If not injurious.

Proviso : as to knowledge of offender.

2. Provided, that if the person accused proves to the court before which the case is tried that he did not know of the article being adulterated, and shows that he could not, with reasonable diligence, have obtained that knowledge, he shall be subject only to the liability to forfeiture under the twenty-first section of this Act.

Penalty on compounder, &c., having certain articles in possession.

24. Every compounder, or dealer in, and every manufacturer of intoxicating liquors, who has in his possession or in any part of the premises occupied by him as such, any adulterated liquor, knowing it to be adulterated, or any deleterious ingredient specified in the schedule hereto, or added to such schedule by the Governor in Council, for the possession of which he is unable to account to the satisfaction of the court before which the case is tried, shall be deemed knowingly to have exposed for sale adulterated food, and shall incur for the first offence a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, and for each subsequent offence a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars.

Penalty for wilfully attaching false label.

25. Every person who knowingly attaches to any article of food, or any drug, any label which falsely describes the article sold, or offered or exposed for sale, shall incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars, with costs.

Application of penalties.

26. Every penalty imposed and recovered under this Act shall, except as herein otherwise provided, and, except in the case of any suit, action or prosecution brought or instituted under the provisions of the next following section, be paid over to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, and shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Any person may submit an article for analysis.

27. Nothing herein contained shall be held to preclude any person from submitting any sample of food, drug or agricultural fertilizer for analysis to any public analyst, or from prosecuting the vendor thereof, if such article is found to be adulterated, but the burden of proof of sale, and of the fact that the sample was not tampered with after purchase, shall be upon the person so submitting the same :

Duty of analyst in such case.

2. Any public analyst shall analyze such sample on payment of the fee prescribed in respect of such article or class of article by the Governor in Council.

As to expenses of analysis.

28. Any expenses incurred in analyzing any food, drug, or agricultural fertilizer, in pursuance of this Act, shall, if the

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.

How payable.

29. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

Regulations may be made.

30. The provisions of "*The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883*," whether enacted with special reference to any particular business or trade, or with general reference to the collection of the revenue, or the prevention, detection or punishment of fraud or neglect in relation thereto, shall extend, apply and be construed and shall have effect with reference to this Act, as if they had been enacted with special reference to the matters and things herein provided for:

Inland Revenue Act to apply.

2. Every penalty imposed under this Act may be enforced and dealt with as if imposed under the said Act, and every compounder, and the apparatus used by him, and the place in which his business is carried on, and the articles made or compounded by him, or used in compounding any such article, shall be "subject to excise" under the said Act.

Enforcement of penalties may be under the said Act.

31. The Act passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered thirty-four is hereby repealed, and this Act is substituted therefor: Provided always, that all Orders in Council and regulations made under the Act hereby repealed shall remain in force until revoked or altered by competent authority; and all things lawfully done and all rights acquired under the said Act, shall remain valid and may be enforced, and all offences committed or liabilities incurred under it, may be prosecuted, punished or enforced, and all proceedings and things lawfully commenced under it, may be continued and completed, under the said Act or under corresponding provisions of this Act—which shall not be construed as a new law, but as a continuation of the said repealed Act—subject to the amendments and new provisions hereby made and incorporated therewith.

Repeal of Act 47 V., c. 34.
Effect of repeal.

How this Act shall be construed.

32. This Act shall come into force upon the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Commencement of Act.

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.

CHAP. 68.

An Act respecting Agricultural Fertilizers.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

- Preamble.** 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 Fertilizers Act, 1885.*”
- Interpretation.** 2. In this Act, the expression “ fertilizer ” means and includes all fertilizers which are sold at more than ten dollars per ton, and which contain ammonia, or its equivalent of nitrogen, or phosphoric acid.
- Sample to be sent to Minister of Inland Revenue every year.** 3. Every manufacturer or importer of fertilizers for sale, shall, in the course of the month of January in each year and before offering the said fertilizer for sale transmit to the Minister of Inland Revenue, carriage paid, a sealed glass jar, containing at least two pounds of the fertilizer manufactured or imported by him, with the certificate of analysis of the same, together with an affidavit setting forth that such jar contains a fair average sample of the fertilizer manufactured or imported by him; and such sample shall be preserved by the Minister of Inland Revenue 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, and which is transmitted to the chief analyst for analysis:
- To be kept by Minister for comparison.**
- Before whom oath may be taken.** 2. The affidavit required by this section may be taken before any magistrate, justice of the peace or commissioner for taking affidavits for use in the courts of the Province in which such affidavit is taken.
- 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,

tures, and the inspectors and deputy inspectors acting under "The General Inspection Act, 1874," or any of them, shall, when required so to do, by any regulation made in that behalf by the Governor in Council, act as inspectors of fertilizers, and shall procure and submit samples of fertilizers suspected to be adulterated, to be analyzed.

5. Every inspector shall, at least once in each year, obtain for analysis from every manufacturer or importer of fertilizers for sale in the district for which the inspector is appointed, a sample of the fertilizer manufactured or imported by such manufacturer or importer; but the provisions of this section shall not be construed to limit the right of the inspector or of any other person to procure samples for analysis in accordance with the following provisions of this Act :

At least one sample to be analysed yearly.

2. Every sample so obtained by the inspector under this section shall be transmitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue for submission to the chief analyst for analysis; and the results of such analyses shall be published annually by the said Minister in such manner as he sees fit.

Analysis and publication thereof.

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 each package by the manufacturer; if the fertilizer is in bags, it shall be distinctly stamped or printed upon each bag; if it is in barrels, it 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, or upon a tag securely attached to the head of each barrel; if it is in bulk, the manufacturer's certificate shall be produced and a copy given to each purchaser :

Manufacturer's certificate of analysis.

2. No fertilizer shall be sold or offered or exposed for sale unless a certificate of analysis and a sample of the same shall have been transmitted to the Minister of Inland Revenue, and the provisions of the foregoing sub-section have been complied with.

No sale to be made till forms complied with.

7. The inspector, after taking samples for analysis, shall, if requested to do so by the manufacturer, the importer or the person selling the fertilizer, cause to be applied, under his personal supervision, inspector's tags, one to each package, bag or barrel of fertilizer, before the same is offered for sale or distribution : inspector's 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 of Inland Revenue.

Attachment of inspector's tag.

What to show.

If fertilizer is imported in bulk.

8. 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 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 to do so, 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.

Duty of inspector.

Inspection at port of entry.

9. 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 at the customs port of entry at which it is imported.

Inspector's fee payable before removal.

10. 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 storehouse, or out of the possession of the manufacturer's agent or the person importing the same.

Conditions under which tag may be attached or certificate granted.

11. The inspector shall not furnish any tag to be attached to any package of fertilizer unless the manufacturer's certificate of analysis is plainly placed upon each parcel or package, or, if the fertilizer is in bulk, shall not deliver any bill of inspection unless such certificate is produced to him, claiming, in the case of an ammoniated superphosphate, that it contains at least five *per centum* of soluble phosphoric acid and two *per centum* of ammonia, and in the case of any acid phosphate or dissolved bone, that it contains at least eight *per centum* of available phosphoric 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, that is in a damaged or unmerchantable condition.

Penalty for selling in violation of this Act.

12. 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 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 the next preceding section than is contained therein,—or who sells, offers or exposes for sale any fertilizer purporting to have been inspected and which does not contain

contain the percentage of constituents mentioned in the next preceding section,—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, 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: Provided always, that a deficiency of one *per centum* of the ammonia or its equivalent of nitrogen, or of the phosphoric acid, claimed to be contained, shall not be considered as evidence of fraudulent intent. Proviso.

13. 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: Penalty for forging certificate, &c.

2. 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: For unlawfully attaching tag or certificate.

3. Every person who gives a false certificate in writing to any person in respect of 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. For giving false certificate.

14. All penalties recovered under this Act shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. Application of penalties.

15. All the provisions of "*The Adulteration of Food Act, 1884*," or in the event of the repeal thereof, any Act substituted therefor, relating to analysts and the analyses to be made by them, the procuring of samples for analysis, the prevention, detection or punishment of fraud, the making of regulations by the Governor in Council, and the recovery and application of penalties, shall, except in so far as the same are inapplicable or are inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this Act, apply to agricultural fertilizers and the analysis and inspection thereof; and the expression "officer" as interpreted by such Act, shall be deemed to include any inspector appointed under this Act. Adulteration of food Act to apply. Interpretation of "officer."

16. The Act passed in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered thirty-seven, and intituled "*An Act to prevent fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural*" Repeal of 47 V., c. 37.

tural fertilizers," is hereby repealed, except in regard to any offence committed against it or any prosecution or other act commenced and not concluded or completed, and any payment of money due in respect of any provision thereof.

Commencement of Act.

17. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

CHAP. 69.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.
36 V., c. 48.

IN further amendment of the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "*An Act to provide for the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters,*" Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

S. 1 of 36 V.,
c. 48, re-
pealed.

1. Section twenty-four of the Act above cited is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

New section.
Owner, &c.,
may be
present at
inspection.

"24. During the inspection of any meter, or the testing of any gas under the provisions of this Act, the owner of such meter, or the manufacturer of such gas, and also the person to whom the gas is supplied, may be present, by himself or his agent; and at least twenty-four hours' notice of the inspection of any gas meter shall be given by the inspector or person at whose request the inspection is made, to the other party."

CHAP. 70.

An Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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 Animal Contagious Diseases Act.*" Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation.

(a.) The expression "cattle" means bulls, cows, oxen, eifers and calves: "Cattle."

(b.) The expression "animals" means cattle, sheep, horses only where specially mentioned, swine, goats and all other animals of whatsoever kind: "Animals."

(c.) The expression "foreign animals" means animals not already introduced into Canadian territory: "Foreign animals."

(d.) The expression "contagious" means communicable by close contact or inoculation: "Contagious."

(e.) The expression "infectious" means communicable in any manner whatsoever: "Infectious."

(f.) The expression "infectious or contagious disease" includes, in addition to other diseases generally so designated, glanders, farcy, mange, pleuro-pneumonia, foot and mouth disease, anthrax, rinderpest, tuberculosis, splenic fever, scab, hog cholera, hydrophobia and variola ovina. "Infectious or contagious disease."

DUTIES OF OWNERS OF CATTLE.

3. Every cattle or farm stock owner and every breeder of dealer in cattle or other animals, and every one bringing foreign animals into Canada, shall, on perceiving the appearance of infectious or contagious disease among the cattle or other Notice of disease to be given to Minister of Agriculture by breeders or dealers.

other animals owned by him or under his special care, give immediate notice to the Minister of Agriculture, at Ottawa, of the facts discovered by him as aforesaid.

Penalty for neglect.

4. Every owner of such diseased cattle or other animals who neglects to comply with the provisions of the next preceding section, shall forfeit his claim to compensation for any cattle or other animals slaughtered in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no such compensation shall be granted to him ; and every person who maliciously or fraudulently conceals the existence of infectious or contagious disease among cattle or other animals, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Or fraudulent concealment of disease.

Penalty for keeping diseased animals in places not enclosed.

5. Every person who turns out, keeps or grazes any animal, knowing such animal to be infected with or laboring under any infectious or contagious disease, or to have been exposed to infection or contagion, in or upon any forest, wood, moor, beach, marsh, common, waste-land, open field, roadside or other undivided or unenclosed land, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty for bringing such animals to market, &c.

6. Every person who brings or attempts to bring into any market, fair or other place, any animal known by him to be infected with or laboring under any infectious or contagious disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty for selling or putting off such animals, &c.

7. Every person who sells or disposes of, or puts off, or offers or exposes for sale, or attempts to dispose of or put off any animal known by him to be infected with or laboring under any infectious or contagious disease, or the meat, skin, hide, horns, hoofs or other parts of an animal known by him to be infected with or laboring under any infectious or contagious disease at the time of its death, whether such person is the owner of such animal, or of such meat, skin, hide, horns, hoofs or other parts of such an animal, or not, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

For throwing carcass into rivers, &c.

8. Every person who throws or places, or causes or suffers to be thrown or placed, into or in any river, stream, canal, navigable or other water, or into or in the sea, within ten miles of the shore, the carcass of an animal which has died of disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

For digging up any such carcass when buried.

9. Every person who, without lawful authority or excuse, digs up or causes or allows to be dug up, the buried carcass of an animal which has died or is suspected of having died from

from infectious or contagious disease, or which has been slaughtered as diseased or suspected of disease, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

10. If any animal infected with or laboring under any infectious or contagious disease, is sold, disposed of, or put off, or is exposed or offered for sale in any place whatsoever, or is brought or attempted to be brought for the purpose of being exposed or offered for sale in any market, fair or other open or public place where other animals are commonly exposed for sale,—any clerk or inspector or other officer of such fair or market, or any constable or policeman, or any other person authorized by the mayor or reeve, or by any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place, or any person authorized or appointed by the Governor in Council, may seize the same, and report the seizure to the mayor or reeve, or to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place; and such mayor, reeve or justice, or person authorized or appointed by the Governor in Council, may cause the same, together with any pens, hurdles, troughs, litter, hay, straw or other articles which he judges likely to have been infected thereby, to be forthwith destroyed, or otherwise disposed of, in such manner as he deems proper, or as is directed, as provided by this Act.

Such animals if offered for sale to be seized and reported to the mayor, &c.

Who may cause them, with things supposed infectious, to be destroyed.

11. The preceding sections of this Act shall have force and effect at all times, whether an Order in Council, or of the Minister of Agriculture, has or has not been made in respect of any matter in relation to which it is, by this Act, provided that such orders may be made.

Effect of foregoing sections.

SLAUGHTERING DISEASED CATTLE.

12. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, cause to be slaughtered animals suffering from infectious or contagious disease, and animals which are or have been in contact with or close proximity to a diseased animal, or to an animal suspected of being affected by infectious or contagious disease.

Slaughtering diseased animals.

13. The Governor in Council may, when the owners are reported by the Minister of Agriculture not guilty of any negligence or offence against the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act; and whenever the animal slaughtered was affected by infectious or contagious disease, the compensation shall be one-third of the value of the animal before it became so affected, but shall not in any such case exceed twenty dollars; in every other case the compensation shall be two-thirds of the value of the animal, but shall not in any case of grade animals

Compensation to owners in certain cases.

Compensation limited.

Value to be determined by Minister.

Proviso.

animals exceed forty dollars ; and in any case of thorough bred pedigree animals two-thirds of the value of the animal, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars ; and in all such cases the value of the animal shall be determined by the Minister of Agriculture or by some person appointed by him ; but if such owners, or their representatives, have been guilty of an offence against any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this Act, no valuation shall be made, and no compensation shall be paid to them.

Experimental treatment and *post mortem* examination.

14. The Minister of Agriculture may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, reserve for experimental treatment any animal ordered to be slaughtered under this Act, and may authorize any of his officers or persons employed by him to make *post mortem* examinations of animals which have died, or are supposed to have died, from infectious or contagious disease, and to dig up carcasses of such animals for the purpose of investigation.

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION.

Governor in Council may prohibit importation of animals and certain articles.

15. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, prohibit the importation or the introduction into Canada, or any part thereof, or into any particular port or ports thereof, of cattle or other animals, or of flesh, hides, hoofs, horns or other parts of animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or other articles, either generally or from any place or places named in the Order in Council, for such period as he deems to be necessary for the purpose of preventing the introduction of any contagious or infectious disease among animals in Canada.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS, ETC.

Limits of ports, &c., and appointment of officers.

16. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, by order, define the limits of ports, and of other circumscriptions for the purposes of this Act, and appoint inspectors and other officers when he deems it necessary.

INFECTED PLACES.

Duty of inspectors and officers on information received.

17. Inspectors or other officers appointed as aforesaid, on receiving information of the supposed existence of any infectious or contagious disease among animals, shall proceed to the place mentioned with all practicable speed, and execute and discharge their duties pursuant to the regulations made under the authority of this Act and the instructions received by them.

Notice to owners of places where disease is found.

18. Whenever an inspector finds infectious or contagious disease of animals to exist within his district, he shall forthwith make a declaration thereof under his hand, and shall deliver

deliver a notice, under his hand, of such declaration to the occupier of the common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises where the disease is found; and thereupon the same, with all lands and buildings contiguous thereto, in the same occupation, shall be deemed to be an infected place; and the same shall be held to be an infected place until the determination and declaration of the Minister of Agriculture relative thereto in this Act provided for.

Consequence
of notice.

19. Whenever an inspector makes such a declaration of the existence of infectious or contagious disease of animals, he shall, with all practicable speed, send a copy thereof to the Minister of Agriculture; and if it appears that infectious or contagious disease exists as declared by the inspector, the Minister of Agriculture may so determine and declare, and may prescribe the limits of the infected place; but if it appears that it did not exist as declared by the inspector, the Minister of Agriculture may so determine and declare, and thereupon the place comprised in the inspector's declaration, or affected thereby shall cease to be deemed an infected place.

Report to
Minister of
Agriculture.

Power of
Minister.

20. Whenever, under this Act, an inspector makes a declaration which constitutes a place an infected place, he may also, if the circumstances of the case appear to him so to require, deliver a notice under his hand of such declaration to the occupiers of all lands and buildings adjoining thereto, any part whereof respectively lies within one mile of the boundaries of the infected place in any direction, and thereupon the provisions of this Act, with respect to infected places, shall apply to and have effect in respect of such lands and buildings, as if the same were actually within the limits of the infected place.

Power of
inspector
declaring a
place infect-
ed; extension
of boundaries.

21. The area of an infected place may, in all cases of a declaration by the Minister of Agriculture, include any common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises in which infectious or contagious disease has been found to exist, and such an area as to the said Minister seems requisite; and the said Minister may, from time to time, by order, extend or curtail the limits of an infected place beyond the boundaries of the common, field, stable, cowshed, farm or premises where infectious or contagious disease is declared or found to exist.

Area of infec-
ted locality,
how defined.

Limits may
be varied.

22. The area of an infected place may, in any case, be described by reference to a map or plan deposited at some specified place, or by reference to townships, parishes, farms, or otherwise.

How area
may be de-
scribed.

23. The Minister of Agriculture may, at any time upon the report of an inspector, by order, declare any place to be

Declaring a
place free
from disease.

be

be free from infectious or contagious disease ; and thereupon, and from the time specified in that behalf in the order, the place shall cease to be deemed an infected place.

24. An order of the Minister of Agriculture relative to an infected place shall supersede any order of a local authority inconsistent with it.

Order of the Minister to supersede any local order.

25. The provisions of this Act, with respect to infected places, shall not restrict the moving of any person, animal or thing by railway or other mode of transport on highways through an infected place, if such person, animal or thing is not detained within the infected place, unless such transport is prohibited.

As to transit through infected places.

CLEANSING OF VESSELS AND VEHICLES.

26. Every steamship company, steamboat company, railway company and other company, and every person carrying animals for hire to or in Canada, shall thoroughly cleanse and disinfect, in such manner as the Governor in Council, from time to time, directs, all steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes and vehicles used by such company or person for the carrying of animals ; and the Governor in Council may cause any such steamship, steamer, vessel, boat, carriage, truck, horse-box or vehicle, to be detained at such place as to him seems meet, until it is so cleansed and disinfected :

Vessels, vehicles, &c., to be cleansed and disinfected.

And may be detained for that purpose.

2. If the steamship company, steamboat company, railway company or other company or person using such steamship, steamer, vessel, boat, carriage, truck, horse-box or vehicle for the carrying of animals, fails to cause the same to be so cleansed and disinfected within such time after being notified so to do as the Minister directs, the Minister may cause the same to be cleansed and disinfected at the expense of such company or person.

On default, Minister may cause the work to be done.

REGULATIONS.

27. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for any of the following purposes, that is to say :—

Governor in Council may make regulations.

(a.) For subjecting horses, cattle or other animals to quarantine, or for causing the same to be destroyed upon their arrival in Canada, or for destroying any hay, straw, fodder or other article whereby it appears to him that infection or contagion may be conveyed, and generally for regulating the importation or introduction into Canada of animals in such manner as to prevent the introduction of any infectious or contagious disease into Canada ;

For subjecting animals to quarantine, &c.

(b)

- (b.) For the keeping separate, treatment and disposal of, and dealing generally with animals affected with infectious or contagious diseases, or suspected of being so affected, or which have been in contact with animals so affected or suspected of being so affected, and for the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases ; For separation of diseased animals.
- (c.) For segregating and confining animals within certain limits, for establishing districts of inspection or of quarantine, and for prohibiting or regulating the removal to or from such parts of or places in Canada, as he designates in such regulations, of cattle or other animals, or of meats, skins, hides, horns, hoofs or other parts of any animals, or of hay, straw, fodder or other articles likely to propagate infection ; For segregating animals, &c.
Districts of quarantine.
Removal.
- (d.) For purifying any yard, stable, outhouse or other place, or any wagons, carts, carriages, cars or other vehicles, or any vessels, and for directing how any animals dying in a diseased state, or any animals, parts of animals, or other things seized under the provisions of this Act, are to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of ; Purification of infected places, &c.
Disposal of diseased animals, &c.
- (e.) For causing notices to be given of the appearance of any disease among cattle or other animals ; Notice of disease.
- (f.) For requiring notice of the appearance of any such disease among animals ; Requiring notice.
- (g.) For prohibiting or regulating the holding of markets, fairs, exhibitions or sales of animals ; Prohibiting markets, &c.
- (h.) For declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle, on or in which animals are exposed for sale, or are placed for the purpose of transit, to be infected, and for declaring the same to be no longer infected ; Declaring market, steamship, &c., infected.
- (i.) For the slaughtering of animals as provided for by this Act ; Slaughtering animals.
- (j.) For requiring proof of the fact that animals imported into or passing through Canada have not, at the time of their embarkation, been brought from any place or locality where any contagious or infectious disease is, at the said time, in existence ; Proof as to animals imported.
- (k.) And, generally, any orders whatsoever which he thinks it expedient to make for the better execution of this Act, or for the purpose of, in any manner, preventing the spreading of and for the extirpation of contagious or infectious disease among animals, whether any such orders are of the same kind as the kinds enumerated in this section or not. Power to make orders generally under this Act.

Preventing removal of animals, fodder, &c.

28. The Minister of Agriculture may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary for preventing the removal of live animals, or the hide, skin, hair, offal of any animals, or any part thereof, the carcass or any remains of any animal, any dung of animals, and any hay, straw, litter, or other thing commonly used for or about animals, out of an infected place, without a license signed by an inspector or other officer appointed as aforesaid.

Effect of such orders.

29. Every such regulation shall have the like force and effect as if it had been embodied in this Act.

PUBLICATION AND EVIDENCE.

Publication of Orders in Council, &c.

30. Orders in Council prohibiting the importation or the introduction of animals into Canada, or establishing quarantines for animals, ordering the slaughtering of animals, or declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle to be infected, and orders of the Minister of Agriculture, declaring places infected, shall be published twice in the *Canada Gazette*.

Order in Council, &c., to be evidence.

31. An order of the Governor in Council declaring any market, railway yard, cattle yard, pen, wharf, steamship, steam or other vessel, railway car or other vehicle to be infected, or of the Minister of Agriculture, declaring a place to be an infected place, or a copy of the declaration of the inspector certified by him, a notice of which has been delivered under the eighteenth section of this Act, shall be conclusive evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the existence of disease and other matters to which the order or declaration relates.

Proof of orders or regulations.

32. Any order or regulation made or issued under this Act, or under any order of the Governor in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture, may be proved by the production of a printed or other copy of such order or regulation, certified by the Minister of Agriculture; and any such order or regulation shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been duly made and issued at the time at which it bears date.

Presumption as to orders.

Inspector's certificate to be *prima facie* evidence.

33. The certificate of an inspector or an officer, as aforesaid, to the effect that an animal is affected with an infectious or contagious disease shall, for the purposes of this Act, be *prima facie* evidence in all courts of justice and elsewhere of the matter certified.

POWERS OF INSPECTORS.

Power to enter and examine sus-

34. Any inspector or other officer appointed as aforesaid may, at any time, for the purpose of carrying into effect any

of the provisions of this Act, enter any common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises within his district, where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any animal affected with infectious or contagious disease is to be found, but shall, if required, state in writing the grounds on which he has so entered. pected localities.

35. Any inspector or any officer authorized to carry this Act into effect, may, at all times, enter on board any steamship, steamer, vessel or boat in respect whereof he has reasonable ground for supposing that any company or person has failed to comply with the requirements of any order respecting the cleansing and disinfecting of steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes or vehicles used by such company or person for the carriage of animals, and on premises where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any pen, carriage, car, vessel, truck, horse-box or vehicle, in respect whereof any company or person has, on any occasion, so failed, is to be found. Power of entry to inspect vessels, &c.
Or premises suspected.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

36. Every company or person who refuses admission to an inspector or other officer acting under the next preceding section, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars. Penalty for refusing admission to vessels, &c.

37. Every person who refuses to admit any inspector or officer acting under this Act, or under regulations or orders made in conformity with this Act, to any common, field, stable, cowshed or other premises within his district where he has reasonable ground for supposing that any animal affected with infectious or contagious disease is to be found, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars. Penalty for refusing admission to regulations.

38. Every person who obstructs or impedes an inspector or other officer acting in execution of this Act, or of any order of or regulation made by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Agriculture, thereunder, and every person who aids and assists him therein, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars; and the inspector or other officer may apprehend the offender and take him forthwith before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law; but no person so apprehended shall be detained in custody, without the order of a justice, longer than twenty-four hours. Arrest of persons impeding execution of this Act.
How to be dealt with.

39. If any horses, cattle or other animals are imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced, into Canada, contrary to the provisions of any order or regulation made in pursuance of this Act, the same shall be forfeited and Forfeiture of animals imported contrary to Order in Council.

Penalty for attempting importation.

and may be forthwith destroyed or disposed of, as the Minister of Agriculture or person employed by him directs; and every person who imports or introduces, or attempts to import or introduce, any animal into Canada, contrary to the provisions of any such order or regulation, shall incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars for every animal so imported or introduced, or attempted to be imported or introduced by him.

Penalty for unlawful removal.

40. Every person who moves, or causes or allows to be moved, any animal, hide, skin, hair, wool, horn, hoof, offal, carcass, meat, dung, hay, straw, litter or other thing in violation of the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty for entering where entrance is forbidden.

41. Whenever a person having cattle in his possession or keeping within a district wherein infectious or contagious disease exists, affixes at the entrance to a building or enclosed place in which such cattle are kept, a notice forbidding persons to enter into that building or place without his permission, then, if any person not having a right of entry or way into that building or place, knowingly enters into the same or any part thereof, in violation of the notice, he shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding twenty dollars.

Penalty for neglect to cleanse vessels, &c.

42. Every company or person who fails to comply with the requirements of any Order in Council, respecting the cleansing and disinfecting of steamships, steamers, vessels, boats, pens, carriages, trucks, horse-boxes or vehicles used by such company or person for the carriage of animals, shall, for every such offence incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty for violation of regulations.

43. Every person who violates any provision of this Act, or of any regulation made by the Governor in Council or by the Minister of Agriculture, under the authority of this Act, in respect of which no penalty is hereinbefore provided, shall, for every such offence, incur a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Apprehension of persons offending against this Act.

44. Any constable may, without warrant, apprehend any person found committing an offence against the provisions of this Act with respect to infected places, and shall take any person so apprehended forthwith before a justice of the peace to be examined and dealt with according to law; and a person so apprehended shall not be detained in custody by any constable without the order of a justice longer than twenty-four hours: and any constable may require that any animal or thing moved out of an infected place in violation of the provisions of this Act be forthwith

Return of removed animal, &c.,

taken

taken back within the limits of that place, and may enforce to infected and execute such requisition at the expense of the owner of place. such animal or thing.

45. For the purposes of proceedings under this Act, or any order or regulation of the Governor in Council or of the Minister of Agriculture, every offence against this Act, or any such order or regulation, shall be deemed to have been committed, and every cause of complaint under this Act, or any such order or regulation, shall be deemed to have arisen either in the place in which the same actually was committed or arose, or in any place in which the person charged or complained against happens to be. Where offence shall be held to have been committed.

46. Every penalty imposed by this Act may be recovered, with costs, before any two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the powers of two justices of the peace, under the "*Act respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, in relation to summary convictions and orders.*" Recovery of penalties.

47. The Act passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-three, and intituled "*An Act to provide against Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals,*" is hereby repealed: Provided always, that all liabilities and penalties incurred under the said Act may be sued for and enforced, and all prosecutions or suits commenced before the passing of this Act for enforcing any such liabilities or penalties may be continued and completed, as if the said Act had not been repealed, and that all orders and regulations made under the said Act shall continue in force until replaced by orders and regulations made under this Act, which shall not be construed as a new law, but as a continuation of the Act hereby repealed, subject to the amendments hereby made and incorporated with it. 42 V., c. 23 repealed. Proviso: as to effect of repeal.

CHAP. 71.

An Act to restrict and regulate Chinese immigration into Canada.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for restricting the number of Chinese immigrants coming into the Dominion and to regulate such immigration; and whereas it is further expedient to provide a system of registration and control over Chinese immigrants residing in Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— Preamble.

Interpretation.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Master.

The expression “master” means any person in command of any vessel :

Vessel.

The expression “vessel” means any sea-going craft of any kind or description capable of carrying passengers :

Tonnage.

The expression “tonnage” means tonnage according to the measurement fixed by the Merchants' Shipping Acts of the Imperial Parliament :

Chinese Immigrant.

The expression “Chinese Immigrant” means any person of Chinese origin entering Canada and not entitled to the privilege of exemption provided for by section four of this Act :

Controller.

The expression “controller” means any officer charged with the duty of carrying the provisions of this Act into effect.

Powers of Governor in Council. Appointments.

2. The Governor in Council may,—

Appoint one or more persons to carry the provisions of this Act into effect ;

Present officers.

Assign any duty in connection therewith to any officer or person in the employ of the Government of the Dominion of Canada ;

Duties.

Define and prescribe the duty or duties of such officer or person ;

Remuneration.

Fix the salary or remuneration to be allowed to such officer or person.

Publication of appointments.

3. All appointments made under this Act shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Duty payable by Chinese Immigrants.

4. Subject to the provisions of section thirteen of this Act every person of Chinese origin shall pay into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, on entering Canada, at the port or other place of entry, the sum of fifty dollars, except the following persons who shall be exempt from such payment, that is to say, first : the members of the Diplomatic Corps, or other Government representatives and their suite and their servants, consuls and consular agents ; and second : tourists, merchants, men of science and students, who are bearers of certificates of identity, specifying their occupation and their object in coming into Canada, or other similar documents issued by the Chinese Government or other Government whose subjects they are ; and every such certificate or other document shall be in the English or French language, and

Certificate proving exemption.

shall

shall be examined and indorsed (*visé*) by a British Consul or Chargé d'Affaires or other accredited representative of Her Majesty, at the place where the same is granted, or at the port or place of departure: but nothing in this Act shall be construed as embracing within the meaning of the word "merchant," any huckster, pedler, or person engaged in taking, drying or otherwise preserving shell or other fish for home consumption or exportation.

Term "merchant" limited.

5. No vessel carrying Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada shall carry more than one such immigrant for every fifty tons of its tonnage; and the owner of any such vessel, who carries any number in excess of the number allowed by this section, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for each person so carried in excess.

Number of Chinese immigrants in any vessel.

6. Every master of any vessel bringing Chinese immigrants to any port in Canada, shall be personally liable to Her Majesty for the payment of the fee imposed by section four of this Act in respect of any immigrant carried by such vessel, and shall deliver, together with the total amount of such fee, to the controller, immediately on his arrival in port and before any of his passengers or crew shall have disembarked, a complete and accurate list of his crew and passengers, showing their names in full, the country and place of their birth, and the occupation and last place of domicile of each passenger.

Liability and duty of masters of vessels as to payment of fee.

7. Every master of any vessel who lands or allows to be landed off or from any vessel any Chinese immigrant before the duty payable under the provisions of this Act has been duly paid, or who wilfully makes any false statement respecting the number of persons on board his vessel, shall in addition to the amount of the fee mentioned in the next preceding section, be liable to a penalty of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months; and such vessel shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and shall be seized by any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect and dealt with accordingly.

Penalty for landing any Chinese before duty is paid, &c.

Forfeiture of vessel.

8. No master of any vessel carrying Chinese immigrants shall land any passenger or permit any passenger to land from such vessel, until a permit to do so, stating that the provisions of this Act have been complied with, has been granted to the master of such vessel by the controller, under a penalty of one hundred dollars.

No passenger to land until permit is obtained.

Penalty.

9. No controller at any port shall grant a permit allowing Chinese immigrants to land, until the quarantine officer has granted a bill of health and has certified, after due examination,

Bill of health to be obtained.

- No permit in certain cases. tion, that no leprosy or infectious or contagious disease exists among them, on board such vessel ; and no permit to land shall be granted to any Chinese immigrant who is suffering from leprosy or from any infectious or contagious disease, or to any Chinese woman who is known to be a prostitute.
- Certificate to be delivered to immigrant permitted to land. **10.** The controller shall deliver to each Chinese immigrant who has been permitted to land, and in respect of whom the duty has been paid as hereinbefore provided, a certificate containing a description of such individual, the date of his arrival, the name of the port of his landing and an acknowledgment that the duty has been duly paid ; and such certificate shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right of the person presenting the same to enter the Dominion of Canada ; but the same may be contested by the Government of Canada, or by any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect, if there is reason to doubt the validity or authenticity of such certificate, or of any statement therein contained ; and
- Its effect, but may be contested. such contestation shall be heard and determined in a summary manner by and before any judge of a superior court of any Province of Canada where such certificate is produced.
- How decided. **11.** The controller shall keep a register of all persons to whom certificates of entry have been granted.
- Register of certificates. **12.** Every Chinese immigrant subject to pay the duty imposed by section four of this Act, who enters Canada otherwise than by disembarking from any vessel, shall forthwith make declaration of his entry to the controller, or in the absence of such officer, to the Customs officer of the nearest or most convenient place, and shall forthwith pay to such controller or officer the duty of fifty dollars imposed by this Act, and the controller or officer shall grant a certificate of such entry and payment, in conformity with the provisions of section ten of this Act ; and if the declaration is made to a Customs officer he shall report the fact to the controller at the principal sea port of the Province into which such Chinese immigrant has come, and the controller shall record the same in the register of certificates of entry kept by him.
- As to immigrants arriving otherwise than by vessel. **13.** The entrance fee or duty payable under this Act shall not apply to any Chinese person residing or being within Canada at the time of the coming into force of this Act, but every such Chinese person who desires to remain in Canada, may obtain, within twelve months after the passing of this Act, and upon the payment of a fee of fifty cents, a certificate of such residence, from the controller, or from a judge of a superior court, a justice of the peace, a police magistrate a stipendiary magistrate, a recorder, or from the mayor or secretary-treasurer of the municipality in which he resides, or from any officer charged with the duty of carrying this Act into effect ; and the person granting such certificate shall
- Report to controller in such case. report
- Duty not to be levied on Chinese now resident. report
- Certificate in such case. report

report the fact to the controller at the principal seaport of the Province in which such Chinese person resides.

14. Every Chinese person who wishes to leave Canada, with the intention of returning thereto, shall give notice of such intention to the controller at the port or place whence he proposes to sail or depart, and shall surrender to the said officer his certificate of entry or of residence, and shall receive in lieu thereof, on payment of a fee of one dollar, a certificate of leave to depart and return; and the person to whom such certificate is granted shall be entitled, on presentation of the same on his return, to receive from the controller the amount of the entrance fee paid by him on such return and to have his original certificate of entry or residence returned to him :

Certificate to Chinese leaving Canada and intending to return.

Effect of such certificate.

2. In case of the loss of such return certificate, and on proof of such loss to the satisfaction of the controller, the person to whom such certificate was granted, and who has paid the entrance fee imposed by section four of this Act a second time, shall be entitled to have his second entrance fee returned to him together with his first certificate of entry or residence.

Provision if certificate is lost.

15. The controller shall, on the first day of January in each year, send to the Provincial Secretary of the Province wherein certificates of entry have been granted, a certified list of all Chinese immigrants to whom such certificates have been granted during the year next preceding.

Statement for Provincial Secretary by controller.

16. Every Chinese person who wilfully evades or attempts to evade any of the provisions of this Act as respects the payment of duty, by personating any other individual, or who wilfully makes use of any forged or fraudulent certificate to evade the provisions of this Act, and every person who wilfully aids or abets any such Chinese person in any evasion or attempt at evasion of any of the provisions of this Act, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both.

Penalty on Chinese for evading this Act.

And for aiding in evasion.

17. Every person who takes part in the organization of any sort of court or tribunal, composed of Chinese persons, for the hearing and determination of any offence committed by a Chinese person, or in carrying on any such organization, or who takes part in any of its proceedings, or who gives evidence before any such court or tribunal, or assists in carrying into effect any decision or decree, or order of any such court or tribunal, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to a penalty not exceeding five hundred

Penalty for taking part in organising unlawful court, as to offences by Chinese.

Proviso. hundred dollars, or to both : but nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent Chinese immigrants from submitting any differences or disputes to arbitration, provided such submission be not contrary to the laws in force in the Province in which such submission is made.

Penalty for molesting officers. **18.** Every person who molests, persecutes or hinders any officer or person appointed to carry the provisions of this Act into effect is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both.

Penalty for other contraventions. **19.** Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act, for which no special punishment is herein provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both, in the discretion of the court before which the conviction is had.

Application of dues, penalties, &c. **20.** All dues, pecuniary penalties and other sources of revenue under this Act shall be paid into and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada ; but one-fourth part of all entry dues paid by Chinese immigrants shall, at the end of every fiscal year, be paid out of such fund to the Province wherein the same were collected.

Chinese interpreter. **21.** The Governor in Council may engage and pay an interpreter, skilled in the English and Chinese languages, at a salary of not more than three thousand dollars per annum, to reside in the Province of British Columbia, and may assign to him such duties as he deems meet.

Before whom suits may be brought. **22.** All suits or actions for the recovery of dues under this Act and all prosecutions for offences under this Act which are not herein declared to be misdemeanors, shall be tried before one or more justices of the peace, or before the recorder, police magistrate, or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction where such dues are exigible or where the offence was committed.

When the provisions of this Act shall come into force. **23.** This Act, as respects any vessel sailing from a port in the continent of North America, shall come into force one month after the passing thereof, and as respects other vessels and other matters, the same shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, except that certificates under section thirteen may be granted, in accordance with the terms of the said section, and that controllers may be appointed at any time after the passing hereof.

Short title. **24.** This Act may be cited as "*The Chinese Immigration Act, 1885.*"

CHAP. 72.

An Act to amend "The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

Preamble.
46 V., c. 11.

1. In order to provide for necessary requirements of the Militia, in respect of the services specified in section twenty-one of "*The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883*," the whole strength of the force which Her Majesty is, by the said section, authorized to raise, station and maintain, for a period of three years of continuous service, in addition to the ordinary Active Militia Force, may be any number of men not exceeding one thousand, to be divided into such corps as are already provided by the said section twenty-one of the said Act, with the addition of two more companies of Infantry to be added.

Section 21 amended: force mentioned in it may be raised to 1,000 men, in such corps as Her Majesty may direct.

CHAP. 73.

An Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the North-West.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

WHEREAS, it is right to recognize the services of the members of the enrolled militia force actively engaged in suppressing the late half-breed and Indian outbreak in the North-West, by giving to each, in addition to the pay and allowances to which he is entitled under the Militia Act, a grant of land; and it is expedient that the grant should be made in such form as will be conducive to the actual settlement of the public lands of Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. The Governor General in Council is hereby authorized to grant to each member of the enrolled militia force actively engaged and bearing arms in the suppression of the Indian and half-breed outbreak, and serving west of Port Arthur, since the twenty-fifth day of March now last, including officers, non-commissioned officers and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (comprising an area of three hundred

Grants of land authorized to members of militia force having served in the N.-W. T. in suppressing the outbreak.

hundred and twenty acres in all) of any even numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories open for homestead and pre-emption entry, subject to the condition that the grantee, or his duly constituted substitute, shall have selected and entered the said two quarter sections in the Dominion Land Office for the land district in which they may be situated, on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six :

Condition for settlement by grantee or his substitute.

Provided that the said grantee, or his substitute, as the case may be, shall perfect the entry made as aforesaid, by commencing actually to reside upon and cultivate the land within six months from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and shall thereafter continue to reside upon and cultivate the said land for the period and in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed by the homestead provisions of "*The Dominion Lands Act, 1883*:" Provided also, that no substitute to be selected by a grantee shall be a person who is not eligible under the provisions of the said Act to obtain entry for a homestead: And provided further, that in case a substitute be selected by a grantee, as hereinbefore provided, the land shall be entered in the name of the substitute; and upon compliance with the conditions in that behalf prescribed by the homestead provisions of the said Act, the patent for the two quarter sections shall be issued in the name of the said substitute.

Proviso: as to substitutes.

Proviso: as to issue of patents.

Scrip may be granted instead of land.

2. Any person entitled under the foregoing provisions to select and enter, either by himself or by his substitute, three hundred and twenty acres of land as a homestead, in the manner and subject to the terms and condition hereinbefore prescribed, may, in lieu thereof, if he so chooses, receive scrip for eighty dollars, which shall be accepted in payment of any Dominion lands open for sale, or in payment of pre-emptions, or of rents of Dominion lands leased for grazing or hay-cutting purposes: but any person choosing to take scrip, as herein provided, must notify the Minister of the Interior of his choice on or before the first day of August, eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Provisions as to grant of lands or scrip.

3. All grants of land or scrip, as the case may be, issued in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall be made by the Minister of the Interior, upon a warrant in favor of the person entitled thereto issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence, which shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior, under clause twenty-one of "*The Dominion Lands Act, 1883*;" and all scrip issued under the second section of this Act shall be subject in all respects to the provisions of the said clause twenty-one, and also of clause twenty-two of the said Act.

Scrip.

4. The entries to be made and the patents to be issued under this Act shall not be subject to the dues and charges exacted in the case of ordinary homestead entries. Patents to be free of charge.

CHAP. 74.

An Act respecting "The Liquor License Act, 1883."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. The operation of such portions of "*The Liquor License Act, 1883*," and of the "*Act to amend 'The Liquor License Act, 1883*,'" as the Supreme Court of Canada has declared by its decision, whereof a copy is in the schedule to this Act annexed, to be *ultra vires*, is and shall be suspended unless and until the same shall be decided by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be *intra vires* of the Parliament of Canada. Portions of 46 V., c. 30 and 47 V., c. 32 suspended until decision of Privy Council.

SCHEDULE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

MONDAY, the twelfth day of January, 1885.

Present :

The Honorable Sir William Johnstone Ritchie, Knight, Chief Justice; The Honorable Samuel Henry Strong, J.; The Honorable Telesphore Fournier, J.; The Honorable William Alexander Henry, J.; The Honorable John Wellington Gwynne, J.

A special case containing the following questions having been referred by His Excellency the Governor General in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada, for hearing and determination, in pursuance of the provisions of the twenty-sixth section of forty-seventh Victoria, chapter thirty-two, intituled "*An Act to amend 'The Liquor License Act, 1883*,'" " 1.

“ 1. Question—Are the following Acts in whole or in part within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, namely :

(1) “ *The Liquor License Act, 1883.*”

(2) “ *An Act to amend ‘ The Liquor License Act, 1883’*” ?

“ 2. Question—If the court is of opinion that a part or parts only of said Acts are within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, what part or parts of said Acts are so within such legislative authority ?”

And the said case having come before the court for hearing on the twenty-third day of September last past, whereupon and upon application of Mr. Bethune, Q.C., one of the Counsel representing the Dominion of Canada, the said case so referred was amended by stating that in pursuance of section twenty-six, sub-section three, of the said Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter thirty-two “ *An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1883,*” the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and British Columbia, had become parties to the said case, and the said case having been subsequently further amended by stating that the Province of Nova Scotia had also become party thereto :

And the said case so amended as aforesaid having come on for hearing before this Court in presence of Counsel for the said Dominion of Canada, and for the said Provinces, on the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh days of September last past, whereupon and upon hearing what was alleged by Counsel aforesaid, this Court was pleased to reserve the said case for consideration : And the Court, having duly considered the same, do now certify to His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in answer to the questions submitted for the determination of the said Court by the said case, that in the opinion of the said Court, the Acts referred to in the said case namely, “ *The Liquor License Act, 1883,*” and “ *An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1883,*” are and each of them is, *ultra vires* of the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, except in so far as the said Acts respectively purport to legislate respecting those licenses mentioned in section seven of the said “ *The Liquor License Act, 1883,*” which are there denominated vessel licenses and wholesale licenses, and except also in so far as the Acts respectively relate to the carrying into effect of the provisions of “ *The Canada Temperance Act, 1878 :*”

The Honorable Mr. Justice Henry being of opinion that the said Acts are *ultra vires* in whole.

CHAP. 75.

An Act further to amend "The Steamboat Inspection Act, 1882."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

IN amendment of "*The Steamboat Inspection Act, 1882*," Preamble.
Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section forty-six of the said Act is amended by inserting after "3rd class engineers," in the first sub-section, the words "4th class engineers," and by adding the following as sub-section five of the said section:—

Section 46 amended.

"5. A fourth class engineer may act in the capacity of second engineer to a second class engineer or third class engineer, on any freight steamboat, or any other steamboat except a sea-going passenger steamboat of more than one hundred nominal horse power, but shall not act as chief engineer on any steamboat requiring under this Act engineers holding certificates."

Fourth class engineers.

2. Section forty-eight of the said Act is amended by adding the following to the first sub-section as part thereof:—

Section 48 amended.

"No person shall be qualified for a fourth class engineer's certificate who is not over twenty-one years of age, and who has not 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 must prove that he has been employed for not less than thirty-six months as a journeyman mechanic in some work-shop on the making and repairing of steam engines; or he must have served at least thirty-six months in the engine room of a steamboat as engineer on the watch; or he must have served not less than forty-eight months in the fire-hold of a steamboat of not less than thirty nominal horse power, as fireman on the watch; and in any of the above mentioned cases twelve months of the time prescribed may have been served in a boiler shop on the making and repairing of steam boilers; he must be able to read, and must write a legible hand; he must understand the construction and operation of the feed water-pump, water-gauges and safety-valves; he must know when a boiler is foaming, and how to stop the foaming; also the danger from neglect to keep a boiler clean, and the usual methods of cleaning it."

Qualification of 4th class engineers.

Section 45 amended.

3. The forty-fifth section of the said Act is amended by adding the following thereto as sub-section five thereof:—

Form of application for certificates as 4th class engineer.

Examination and certificate.

Fees.

Certificate subject to revocation.

" 5. Any person claiming to be qualified to perform the duties of a fourth class engineer may apply for a certificate as such to the chairman of the board of inspectors, who may examine or cause an inspector to examine him and the proofs he produces in support of his claim, and any such examination may be on oath, which any inspector may administer ; and if the chairman is satisfied that the character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of the position of the applicant, are such as authorize his granting the applicant a certificate, he may do so ; and such certificate shall be renewable yearly : and for every such certificate the applicant shall pay the sum of five dollars, and for every renewal thereof one dollar ; and the said sums shall be paid and applied in the manner provided in the first sub-section of this section : and the said certificate shall be subject to be revoked for the same causes and subject to the same conditions and consequences, as the license or certificate of an engineer of any other class under sub-section two of this section."

CHAP. 76.

An Act to authorize the advance of a certain sum to the Harbor Commissioners of Three Rivers.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

45 V., c. 52.

WHEREAS by section six of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, forty-fifth Victoria, chapter fifty-two, intituled "*An Act to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbor of Three Rivers*" (hereinafter referred to as "the said Act") the Harbor Commissioners of Three Rivers were authorized to borrow certain sums of money as therein set forth ; and whereas under the said Act the said corporation have borrowed the sum of sixty-three thousand six hundred dollars, and issued debentures therefor, bearing interest payable half-yearly, at the rate of six per centum per annum ; and whereas it is estimated that in order to complete the works in the said harbor now under contract, a further sum of eighteen thousand four hundred dollars will be required : Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Loan not exceeding \$82,000 may be raised.

1. To enable the said Harbor Commissioners of Three Rivers to pay off and redeem the said debentures so issued by them, and also to aid them in completing the works now under

under contract in the said harbor, the Governor in Council may authorize the raising, by way of loan, of such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of eighty-two thousand dollars, as may be required for the purposes mentioned in the second section hereof; such sum or sums of money to be so raised in accordance with and under the provisions of the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered six, and intituled "*An Act respecting the Public Debt and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament,*" as amended by the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered four, and intituled "*An Act to amend the Act respecting the Public Debt and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament,*" and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada: Provided always, that the rate of interest on any loan to be raised by virtue hereof, shall not exceed four per centum per annum.

Under provisions of 35 V., c. 6 and

38 V., c. 4.

To form part of Con. Rev. Fund. Rate of interest limited.

2. Out of the sum so raised as aforesaid, or out of any other unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such sum of money as may be required to pay off and redeem the debentures of the said corporation, now issued under the said Act, at a rate not exceeding the par value thereof, and to pay the accrued interest thereon, may be advanced to the said Harbor Commissioners; and the remainder of the said sum of eighty-two thousand dollars may be advanced from time to time to the said Harbor Commissioners to meet payments to be made on account of works now under contract: Provided, that no money shall be so advanced unless with the sanction of the Governor in Council, on the report of the Minister of Public Works.

Advance to harbor commissioners,

Remainder to pay for works under contract.

Proviso.

3. Upon the payment or advance of any sum under this Act to the said Harbor Commissioners, they shall deposit as such commissioners, with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, their bonds, payable in twenty-five years, to Her Majesty, for the amount so advanced, in such form as the said Minister may approve, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable half-yearly; such interest to be reckoned from the time of such advance and to be payable by the said Harbor Commissioners out of their income from tolls, rates, dues and other sources of income under the said Act, or any amendment thereof, and to be a first charge thereon, and payable out of the same in preference to all charges whatsoever; and the commissioners shall also pay to the said Minister of Finance every half year as aforesaid, one-half of one per cent as a sinking fund towards the redemption of the said debentures.

Bonds for repayment of such advances.

Form and conditions of bonds.

Sinking fund.

4. Section six of the Act first above cited is hereby repealed, save only as respects the debentures heretofore issued under it; and as regards such debentures the Harbor Commissioners

Section 6 of 45 V., c. 52 repealed; except as to

sioners

debentures issued, which shall be redeemed after notice.

sioners shall forthwith give public notice to the holders thereof, in such manner as shall be approved by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, that the same will be redeemed on presentation at the office of the said Harbor Commissioners.

CHAP. 77.

An Act for facilitating navigation of the River St. Lawrence, in and near the Harbor of Quebec.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Sub-section 78 of section 29 of Act of Province of Canada, 29 V., c. 57 repealed.

1. Sub-section seventy-eight of the twenty-ninth section of the Act of the legislature of the late Province of Canada, passed in the twenty-ninth of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "*An Act to amend and consolidate the provisions contained in the Acts and Ordinances relating to the incorporation of and the supply of water in the City of Quebec,*" is hereby repealed with any by-law lawfully made under it; except only as respects any offence against any such by-law, committed before the passing of this Act, or any penalty incurred for such offence :—

Quebec Harbor Commissioners may remove or prevent obstacles to navigation.

And the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, in whom the powers of the late Trinity House of Quebec, for the security and facility of the navigation of the River St. Lawrence, from the Basin of Portneuf downwards, are now vested, may use, or authorize the using by others, under their direction, of such means, as they may think proper, for preventing or removing obstructions to the navigation of the said river within the limits of the Harbor of Quebec.

CHAP. 78.

An Act to amend the Acts respecting the appointment of a Harbor Master at the Port of Halifax.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

IN amendment of the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year Preamble.
of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "*An Act to amend the* 36 V., c. 12
Act to provide for the appointment of a Harbor Master for the
Port of Halifax," and of the Act thereby amended, Her
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The penalty imposed by any rule or regulation made Recovery of
by the Governor in Council, under the first section of the penalty im-
Act first above mentioned, and incurred by any breach or posed under
continuing breach of such rule or regulation, may be recov- 36 V., c. 12.
ered by summary proceeding and conviction before the
stipendiary magistrate or any justice of the peace having
jurisdiction in the harbor of Halifax, or other place where
such breach is committed or is continued, under the "*Act* 32-33 V., c.
respecting the duties of Justices of the Peace, out of Sessions, 31.
in relation to Summary Convictions and Orders," on the infor-
mation of the Harbor Master of Halifax or other person;
and payment thereof may be enforced in the manner by the
said Act provided; and one moiety of such penalty shall Application
belong to the informer (not being the Harbor Master), and of penalty.
the other moiety to the Crown; but if the Harbor Master
be the informer, the whole shall belong to the Crown.

2. The Harbor Master of the port of Halifax may, out of Remunera-
the moneys received by him for fees, retain, for his own tion of
remuneration, one thousand eight hundred dollars, instead of Harbor Master.
one thousand six hundred, as provided by the Act amended
by that cited in the preamble to this Act; but out of the
sum so retained he shall defray boat hire and other expenses
of his office.

CHAP. 79.

An Act to amend an Act respecting "The Central Prison
for the Province of Ontario."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

36 V., c. 69,
s. 5 repealed,
and new sec-
tion substi-
tuted.

1. The fifth section of an Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered sixty-nine, intituled "*An Act respecting the Central Prison for the Province of Ontario,*" is hereby repealed, and the following section enacted in lieu thereof:—

Transfer of
prisoners
from central
prison to
reformatory
or gaol, &c.

"5. The Lieutenant Governor may, from time to time, by warrant signed by the Provincial Secretary, or by such other officer as is authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in that behalf, direct the removal of any offender from the Central Prison to the Ontario reformatory for boys, or from the Central Prison to the common gaol of the county in which he was sentenced, or to any other gaol, or from the said reformatory to the said Central Prison."

CHAP. 80.

An Act further to amend "An Act for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," and the Acts in amendment thereof.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.

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

Interpreta-
tion.

1. In this Act, and in the Acts hereby amended, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Intoxicat-
ing liquor."

(a.) The expression "intoxicating liquor" means and includes any alcoholic, spirituous, vinous, fermented or other intoxicating liquor, or any mixed liquor, a part of which is spirituous or vinous, fermented or otherwise intoxicating :

"Public
work."

(b.) The expression "public work" means and includes any railway, canal, road, bridge or other work of any kind, and any mining operation constructed or carried on by the Government of Canada, or of any Province of Canada, or by any municipal corporation, or by any incorporated company, or by private enterprise.

32-33 V., c.
24, s. 1, as
amended by
33 V., c. 28
and 38 V., c.
38 repealed
and new sec-
tion substi-
tuted.

2. The first section of the Act passed in the Session of Parliament held in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-four, intituled "*An Act for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works,*" as amended by the first section of an Act passed in the thirty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-eight, intituled "*An Act*

Act

Act to amend an Act for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," and by the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered thirty-eight, intituled "*An Act to amend the Acts for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works,"* is hereby repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor :—

"1. The Governor in Council may, as often as occasion requires, declare, by proclamation, that upon and after a day therein named, this Act, or any section or sections thereof, shall be in force in any place or places in Canada in such proclamation designated, within the limits or in the vicinity whereof any public work is in course of construction, or in such places as are in the vicinity of any public work, within which he deems it necessary that this Act, or any section or sections thereof, should be in force, and this Act or any such section or sections thereof shall, upon and after the day named in such proclamation, take effect within the places designated therein :

Proclamation may be issued declaring this Act or any sections thereof to be in force in any designated place.

"2. The Governor in Council may, in like manner, from time to time, declare this Act, or any section or sections thereof, to be no longer in force in any such place or places—and may again, from time to time, declare this Act, or any section or sections thereof, to be in force therein :

May be revoked and again renewed.

"3. But no such proclamation shall have effect within the limits of any city :

To have no effect in cities.

"4. All courts and magistrates shall take judicial notice of every such proclamation."

To be judicially noticed.

3. The eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the Act first herein mentioned are hereby repealed, and the following sections are substituted therefor :—

Certain sections of 32-33 V., c. 24 repealed and new ones substituted.

"11. Upon and after the day named in such proclamation and during such period as such proclamation remains in force, no person shall, at any place within the limits specified in such proclamation, sell, barter or, directly or indirectly, for any matter, thing, profit or reward, exchange, supply or dispose of, any intoxicating liquor ; nor expose, keep or have in possession any intoxicating liquor intended to be dealt with in any such way :

Sale of liquor prohibited.

Possession of liquors for sale prohibited.

"2. But this section shall not extend to any person selling intoxicating liquor by wholesale, and not retailing the same, if such person is a licensed distiller or brewer.

Proviso.

"12.

Penalty for
contraven-
tion.

“12. Everyone who, by himself, his clerk, servant, agent or other person, violates any of the provisions of the next preceding section, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and, on a first conviction, shall be liable to a penalty of forty dollars and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months; and on every subsequent conviction of a violation of the provisions of the next preceding section, he shall be liable to the said penalty, and the said imprisonment in default of payment, and also to further imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

Agent to be
liable to same
penalty as
principal.

“13. Every clerk, servant, agent or other person who, being in the employment of, or on the premises of another person, violates or assists in violating any of the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act, for the person in whose employment or on whose premises he is, shall be equally guilty with the principal offender, and shall be liable to the penalties mentioned in the next preceding section.

Search for
and seizure of
liquor, on
information
and warrant.

“14. If any person makes oath or affirmation before any commissioner or justice of the peace, that he has reason to believe, and does believe, that any intoxicating liquor, with respect to which a violation of the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act has been committed or is intended to be committed, is within the limits specified in any proclamation by which this Act has been proclaimed to be in force, on board of any steamboat, vessel, boat, canoe, raft or other craft, or in or about any building or premises, or in any carriage, vehicle or other conveyance, or at any place, the commissioner or justice of the peace shall issue a search-warrant to any sheriff, police officer, constable or bailiff, who shall forthwith proceed to search the steamboat, vessel, boat, canoe, raft, other craft, building, premises, carriage, vehicle, conveyance or place described in such search-warrant; and if any intoxicating liquor is found therein or thereon the person executing such search-warrant shall seize the intoxicating liquor and the barrels, casks, jars, bottles or other packages in which it is contained and shall keep it and them secure until final action is had thereon:

Seized liquor
to be securely
kept.

Proviso;
where there
is no shop
or bar.

“2. But no dwelling house in which, or in part of which, or on the premises whereof, a shop or bar is not kept, shall be searched, unless the said informant also makes oath or affirmation that some offence in violation of the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act has been committed therein or therefrom within one month next preceding the time of making his said information for a search-warrant:

Owner to be
summoned.

“3. The owner, keeper or person in possession of the intoxicating liquor so seized, if he is known to the officer

“ officer seizing the same, shall be summoned forthwith
 “ by the commissioner or justice of the peace who
 “ issued the search-warrant to appear before such com-
 “ missioner or justice of the peace; and if he fails so to
 “ appear, or if it appears to the satisfaction of such commis-
 “ sioner or justice of the peace that a violation of the pro-
 “ visions of the eleventh section of this Act has been com-
 “ mitted or is intended to be committed, with respect to such
 “ intoxicating liquor, it shall be declared forfeited, with any
 “ package in which it is contained, and shall be destroyed
 “ by authority of the written order to that effect of such
 “ commissioner or justice, and in his presence or in the pres-
 “ ence of some person appointed by him to witness the
 “ destruction thereof; and the commissioner or justice, or
 “ the person so appointed by him, and the officer by whom
 “ the said intoxicating liquor has been destroyed, shall jointly
 “ attest, in writing upon the back of the said order, the fact
 “ that it has been destroyed :

Liquor for-
 feited and to
 be destroyed.

Attestation of
 destruction.

“ 4. The owner, keeper or person in possession of any
 “ intoxicating liquor seized and forfeited under the provisions
 “ of this section may be convicted of an offence against the
 “ eleventh section of this Act without any further informa-
 “ tion laid or trial had, and shall be liable to the penalties
 “ mentioned in the twelfth section of this Act.

Owner, keep-
 er or person
 in possession
 may be con-
 victed at
 once.

“ 15. If the owner, keeper or possessor of intoxicating
 “ liquor seized under the next preceding section is unknown
 “ to the officer seizing the same, it shall not be condemned
 “ and destroyed until the fact of such seizure, with the num-
 “ ber and description of the packages, as near as may be,
 “ has been advertised, for two weeks, by posting up a written
 “ or a printed notice and description thereof in at least three
 “ public places of the place where it was seized :

If owner is
 unknown.

Seizure to be
 advertised
 before liquor
 is destroyed.

“ 2. And if it is proved within such two weeks, to the
 “ satisfaction of the commissioner or justice by whose autho-
 “ rity such intoxicating liquor was seized, that with respect to
 “ such intoxicating liquor no violation of the provisions of the
 “ eleventh section of this Act has been committed nor is in-
 “ tended to be committed, it shall not be destroyed, but shall
 “ be delivered to the owner, who shall give his receipt therefor
 “ in writing upon the back of the search-warrant, which
 “ shall be returned to the commissioner or justice who issued
 “ the same ; but if after such advertisement as aforesaid, it
 “ appears to such commissioner or justice that a violation of
 “ the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act has been
 “ committed or is intended to be committed, then such intoxi-
 “ cating liquor, with any package in which it is contained,
 “ shall be forfeited and destroyed, according to the provi-
 “ sions of the next preceding section.

When liquor
 may be
 delivered to
 owner.

Forfeiture
 and destruc-
 tion in other
 cases.

Money paid or consideration given for liquor sold contrary to Act, cannot be recovered.

16. Any payment or compensation, whether in money or securities for money, labor or property of any kind, for intoxicating liquor sold, bartered, exchanged, supplied or disposed of, contrary to the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act, shall be held to have been criminally received without consideration, and against law, equity and good conscience, and the amount or value thereof may be recovered from the receiver by the party making, paying or furnishing the same; and all sales, transfers, conveyances, liens and securities of every kind, which either in whole or in part have been made or given for or on account of intoxicating liquor sold, bartered, exchanged, supplied or disposed of contrary to the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act, shall be null against all persons, and no right shall be acquired thereby; and no action of any kind shall be maintained, either in whole or in part, for or on account of intoxicating liquor sold, bartered, exchanged, supplied or disposed of, contrary to the provisions of the eleventh section of this Act."

No action to lie for or on account of such liquor.

Evidence of precise description of liquor not necessary, nor of personal knowledge of sale, &c.

4. In any prosecution under this Act or the Acts hereby amended, for any offence with respect to intoxicating liquor, it shall not be necessary that any witness should depose directly to the precise description of the liquor with respect to which the offence has been committed, or to the precise consideration therefor, or to the fact of the offence having been committed with his participation or to his own personal and certain knowledge; but the commissioner or justice of the peace trying the case, so soon as it appears to him that the circumstances in evidence sufficiently establish the offence complained of, shall put the defendant on his defence, and in default of such evidence being rebutted, shall convict the defendant accordingly.

Defendant and his consort competent witnesses.

5. On the trial of any proceeding, matter or question under this Act, or under the Acts hereby amended, the person opposing or defending, and the wife or husband of such person, shall be competent to give evidence.

Act to be in force wherever present Act is in force.

6. This Act shall be in force in every place in which *The Act for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works* is in force, or in which those sections of that Act which are hereby amended are in force.

CHAP. 81.

An Act to amend the Act intituled "An Act to provide for the employment without the walls of common gaols, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment therein."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. The second section of the Act passed in the fortieth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered thirty-six, and intituled "*An Act to provide for the employment without the walls of common gaols, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment therein,*" is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor :— Sec. 2 of 40 V., c. 36, repealed.
New section substituted.

"2. After such regulations are made, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in Council may, from time to time, direct or authorize the employment upon any specific work or duty, beyond the limits of any common gaol, of any prisoner who is sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labor in such gaol, for any offence against any law of Canada." Employment of prisoners outside the walls in certain cases.

CHAP. 82.

An Act further to amend an Act intituled "An Act respecting offences against the person."

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

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

1. The fiftieth section of the Act passed in the thirty-second and thirty-third years of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty, intituled "*An Act respecting offences against the person,*" is hereby repealed, and the following section is enacted in lieu thereof :— 32-33 V., c. 20, s. 50, repealed and new section substituted.

"50. Every one who, by false pretences, false representations, or other fraudulent means,— By false pretences.

" (a.)

Procuring
defilement of
girl under
age, or—

“(a.) Procures any woman or girl, under the age of twenty-one years, to have illicit carnal connection with any man other than the procurer; or—

Enticing girl
under age to
bawdy house,
&c.

“(b.) Inveigles or entices any such woman or girl to a house of ill-fame or assignation, for the purpose of illicit intercourse or prostitution, or who knowingly conceals in such house any such woman or girl so inveigled or enticed;

Misdemeanor.

“Is guilty of a misdemeanor, and is liable to two years’ imprisonment.

Search for
person so
inveigled
and proceed-
ings if she is
found in such
house.

“2. Whenever there is reason to believe that any such woman or girl has been inveigled or enticed to a house of ill-fame or assignation, as aforesaid, then, upon complaint thereof being made under oath by the parent, master or guardian of such woman or girl, or in the event of such woman or girl having neither parent, master nor guardian in the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, then by any other person, to any justice of the peace, or to a judge of any court authorized to issue warrants in case of alleged offences against the criminal law, such justice of the peace or judge of the court may issue a warrant to enter, by day or night, such house of ill-fame or assignation, and to search for such woman or girl, and bring her, and the person or persons in whose keeping and possession she is, before such justice of the peace or judge of the court, who may, on examination, order her to be delivered to her parent, master or guardian, or to be discharged, as law and justice require.”

CHAP. 83.

An Act respecting “The Bank of British Columbia.”

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.
Case recited.
Original
charter of the
bank.

WHEREAS, by Royal Charter under the Great Seal, bearing date at Westminster, the thirty-first day of May, in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of Her present Majesty (herein referred to as the original charter), and by supplemental charter, under the Great Seal, bearing date the thirtieth day of August, in the twenty-eighth year of Her present Majesty’s reign, a company was incorporated under the name of “The Bank of British Columbia,” for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, as therein set forth, for the period of twenty-one years from the date of the said original charter, or until the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, which period of incorporation

incorporation was extended for the further period of one year from the last mentioned date, by supplemental charter, under the Great Seal, bearing date the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three; and whereas, by further supplemental charter, under the Great Seal, bearing date the twenty-seventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, the incorporation of the said company was continued, on the terms and conditions therein set forth, for a further period of ten years; and whereas, in the last cited supplemental charter, it was, amongst other things, ordained, that the said company should carry on, manage and conduct its business in conformity to such general laws on the subject of banking and currency as were, at the date thereof, in force, or as might, from time to time, be in force or be thereafter enacted in the several colonies in which the business of the said company should be established and conducted, on the subject of banking and currency, and in relation to the making and publication of periodical returns, in the same manner and form as other banks are or shall be required by law to do; and whereas the said "The Bank of British Columbia" is now carrying on business within the Dominion of Canada, and it is expedient to declare what laws passed by the Parliament of Canada, relating to banks and banking, apply to the said Bank: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Supplemental charter.

Condition that the bank should be under colonial laws.

Canadian banking laws should apply.

1. The Bank of British Columbia shall not issue or re-issue in Canada any note for a less sum than five dollars, or for any sum not being a multiple of five dollars, and all notes for a less sum than five dollars, or not being such multiple as aforesaid, heretofore issued by the Bank and now outstanding, shall be called in and redeemed as soon as practicable.

Limitation as to issue of notes.

2. The provisions contained in the sections numbered eight (so far as it relates to the amount of circulation of the notes of the Bank)—nine, ten, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, thirty-nine, forty, forty-one, forty-two, forty-three, forty-four, fifty-two, fifty-three, fifty-four, fifty-six, sixty, sixty-one, sixty-two, sixty-four, sixty-five, sixty-six, sixty-seven, sixty-nine and seventy-one, of the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the thirty-fourth year of Her present Majesty's reign, chaptered five and intituled, "*An Act relating to Banks and Banking*," and the provisions contained in the section substituted for section twelve of the said last mentioned Act, by the section numbered two of the Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty, and the provisions contained in the sections substituted for the sections numbered forty-five, forty-six, forty-seven, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one, of the said Act thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter five, by the sections numbered

Certain sections of Bank Act, 34 V., c. 5, to apply to the bank.

numbered seven and eight of the Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-two, shall apply to the said Bank of British Columbia.

And certain sections of 35 V., c. 8, and of 38 V., c. 17, and of 42 V., c. 47, and of 43 V., c. 13, and of 43 V., c. 22, and of 46 V., c. 20 to apply to the bank.

3. The provisions contained in the sections numbered two, three, four and eight, of the Act passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered eight, and the provisions contained in the first section of the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered seventeen, and the provisions contained in the sections numbered one, two, three and four, of the Act passed in the forty-second year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered forty-seven, and the provisions contained in the section numbered four of the Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered thirteen, and the provisions contained in the sections numbered three, four, five, six and twelve (except sub-sections four and five of section twelve), of the Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-two, and the provisions of the sections numbered three, four, five, six, seven, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, of the Act passed in the forty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty, shall also extend and apply to the said Bank of British Columbia.

Chief seat of business.

4. The chief seat of business of the said bank shall, for the purposes of this Act, and the several Acts and portions of Acts hereby made applicable to the said bank, be the office of the bank at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

CHAP. 84.

An Act respecting the Commercial Bank of Windsor.

[Assented to 20th July, 1885.]

Preamble.
Case recited.

Application under 34 V., c. 5.

Evidence before board and certificate.

WHEREAS the Directors of the Commercial Bank of Windsor, a banking corporation incorporated under an Act of the Province of Nova Scotia, did, by special resolution passed on the nineteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, make application to the Treasury Board, requesting that the provisions of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered five, and intituled "*An Act relating to Banks and Banking,*" should be extended to the said bank; and whereas the Treasury Board ordered that such application should be granted as soon as satisfactory evidence was received that five hundred thousand dollars were subscribed, which evidence was subsequently furnished and the application of the

the Directors was thereupon allowed, and a certificate was issued under the said Act, bearing date of the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and whereas the notices required by the seventy-third section of the said Act were not published as therein directed, nor was the name of the said bank mentioned in schedule B to the Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-two, and intituled "*An Act to amend 'An Act relating to Banks and Banking,' and to continue for a limited time the Charters of certain Banks to which the said Act applies;*" and whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the legal status of the said bank: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

Default of notices, &c., under 34 V., c. 5.

43 V., c. 22.

1. The provisions of the Act passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered five, and intituled "*An Act relating to Banks and Banking,*" and the Acts amending the same, are hereby declared to apply to the Commercial Bank of Windsor, and to have applied to the said bank from the twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, or from the date when such amendments were made, when such date is subsequent to the day last mentioned; and the charter of the said bank is hereby extended for the same time and subject to the same provisions as those of the banks enumerated in schedule B to the said Act, passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered twenty-two.

Provisions of Bank Act to apply; and bank charter extended as those of other banks were under 43 V., c. 22.

2. All contracts, agreements and engagements entered into, and business transacted, and all suits and proceedings brought by or against the said bank since the said twenty-second day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall, so far as the Parliament of Canada has power to enact, and so far as the same have been entered into, transacted or brought in accordance with the provisions of the said Acts, be as valid and binding as if all the requirements of section seventy-three of the said first mentioned Act had been complied with, and the name of the said bank had been included in the schedule to the Act passed in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered twenty-two.

Bank's proceedings, &c., under the Bank Act, declared valid.

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