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ACTS

LIBRARY
SUPREME COURT
OF CANADA

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PASSED IN THE SESSIONS HELD IN THE

49TH AND 50TH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY,

QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE FIRST SESSION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD AND THE FIRST SESSION
OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
ANNO DOMINI, 1887.



49 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

An Act to provide for the transfer to the Dominion of Canada of the lighthouse at Cape Race, Newfoundland, and its appurtenances, and for other purposes connected therewith.

[10th May, 1886.]

WHEREAS with the consent of the legislative authority of the colony of Newfoundland a lighthouse was erected in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six at Cape Race, in that colony, and a fog signal and dwellings, buildings, pond, apparatus and other appurtenances have been constructed there, and certain rights of water and other rights and the land described in the schedule to this Act, containing about three hundred acres, have been used and enjoyed in connection with such lighthouse, and the cost incurred in respect of such lighthouse and the other matters aforesaid was paid out of the consolidated fund of the United Kingdom; and whereas in pursuance of an Order in Council made under the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1885, 18-19 V., c. 91. dues have been levied in respect of the said lighthouse, and such dues have been applied under the direction of the Board of Trade in maintaining the lighthouse and its appurtenances and in repaying to the consolidated fund the cost incurred in respect thereof; and whereas the whole of the said cost has been so repaid, and there remains a balance arising from the said dues, and it is estimated that such balance will, on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, amount to twenty thousand pounds or thereabouts; and whereas in pursuance of an Order in Council made under the recited Act on the twelfth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, the dues leviable in respect of the said lighthouse will, on and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, cease to be levied; and whereas the Government of the colony of Newfoundland have declined to undertake the maintenance of the said lighthouse; and whereas the Government of the Dominion

Cape Race Lighthouse Act, 1886.

of Canada are willing to accept the transfer of the said lighthouse and its appurtenances and to maintain the same for all time at the expense of the revenues of Canada without any dues being in future charged in respect thereof; and whereas it is expedient to authorize such transfer: 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:—

Short title.

1. This Act shall be cited as the Cape Race lighthouse Act, 1886.

Provision for transfer of Cape Race lighthouse.

2. When the Parliament of Canada have passed an Act providing to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade for the maintenance of Cape Race lighthouse and the appurtenances thereof for all future time at the expense of the revenues of Canada, and without any charge of dues in respect thereof, the Board of Trade may, in such manner as they think expedient, transfer Cape Race lighthouse and its appurtenances to the Dominion of Canada as from the date named in the transfer, hereafter referred to as the date of the transfer :

(2.) Such transfer shall be effectual to vest, as from the date of the transfer, in Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, for the public service of the Government of Canada in relation to lighthouses and signals, the said lighthouse and the land described in the schedule to this Act, and all dwellings, buildings, ponds, signals and apparatus connected therewith, and all other land and all rights of water and other rights heretofore used and enjoyed therewith, and all the other appurtenances thereof, for all the estate and interest therein, either of the Board of Trade or of Her Majesty, or any body corporate, person or persons in trust for Her Majesty or for the Board of Trade or for any public service :

(3.) Upon such transfer Her Majesty's Paymaster-General shall pay to or for the use of the Government of Canada, in such manner as the Board of Trade may direct, such portion of the moneys held by him on account of dues levied in respect of the said lighthouse as the Board of Trade may certify to be the net balance after payment of all expenses of maintaining the said lighthouse and the appurtenances thereof up to the date of the transfer, and of such gratuities to the existing lighthouse and fog signal staff as the Board

Cape Race Lighthouse Act, 1886.

of Trade may direct, in the event of the services of such staff not being required by the Government of Canada after the date of the transfer :

(4.) From and after the date of the transfer all liability of the Board of Trade to maintain the said lighthouse or signals or other appurtenances thereof shall cease.

3. Any Bill passed by the Houses of the Parliament of Canada which in any way impairs the obligation of the Government of Canada to maintain the said lighthouse and appurtenances, or impairs the validity of the charge on the revenues of Canada for that maintenance, shall be reserved for the signification of the Queen's pleasure.

Amendment
of Canadian
Act respect-
ing Cape
Race light-
house.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land used and enjoyed in connection with
Cape Race lighthouse :

The land is bounded by a line beginning from a point on the sea coast at the landing cove, and running from thence in a westerly direction to the watercourse which supplies the ponds from whence the water supply for the lighthouse is taken, thence running from the watercourse along its westerly margin and along the westerly margin of the ponds and the westerly margin of the connecting watercourses of the ponds, down to the sea at a place known as Crane Cove, and thence by the sea coast to the point of departure.

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



49-50 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 33.

An Act to amend the law respecting International and Colonial Copyright.

[25th June, 1886.]

WHEREAS by the International Copyright Acts Her Majesty is authorized, by Order in Council, to direct that as regards literary and artistic works first published in a foreign country, the author shall have copyright therein during the period specified in the order, not exceeding the period during which authors of the like works first published in the United Kingdom have copyright; and whereas at an international conference held at Berne in the month of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, a draft of a convention was agreed to for giving to authors of literary and artistic works first published in one of the countries, parties to the convention, copyright in such works throughout the other countries parties to the convention; and whereas, without the authority of Parliament such convention cannot be carried into effect in Her Majesty's dominions, and consequently Her Majesty cannot become a party thereto; and it is expedient to enable Her Majesty to accede to the convention: 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:—

Short title
and construction.

1. (1.) This Act may be cited as the International Copyright Act, 1886.

(2.) The Acts specified in the first part of the first schedule to this Act are in this Act referred to and may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and those Acts, together with the enactment specified in the second part of the said schedule, are in this Act collectively referred to as the International Copyright Acts.

The Acts specified in the second schedule to this Act may be cited by the short titles in that schedule mentioned, and

International Copyright Act, 1886.

those Acts are in this Act referred to and may be cited collectively as the Copyright Acts.

(3.) This Act and the International Copyright Act shall be construed together and may be cited together as the International Copyright Acts, 1844 to 1886.

2. The following provisions shall apply to an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts :—

Amendments
as to extent
and effect of
order under
International
Copyright
Acts.

(1.) The order may extend to all the several foreign countries named or described therein :

(2.) The order may exclude or limit the rights conferred by the International Copyright Acts in the case of authors who are not subjects or citizens of the foreign countries named or described in that or any other order ; and if the order contains such limitation and the author of a literary or artistic work first produced in one of those foreign countries is not a British subject nor a subject or citizen of any of the foreign countries so named or described, the publisher of such work, unless the order otherwise provides, shall, for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom for protecting any copyright in such work, be deemed to be entitled to such copyright as if he were the author ; but this enactment shall not prejudice the rights of such author and publisher as between themselves :

(3.) The International Copyright Acts and an order made thereunder shall not confer on any person any greater right or longer term of copyright in any work than that enjoyed in the foreign country in which such work was first produced.

3. (1.) An Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts may provide for determining the country in which a literary or artistic work first produced simultaneously in two or more countries is to be deemed for the purpose of copyright to have been first produced, and for the purposes of this section "country" means the United Kingdom and a country to which an order under the said Acts applies :

Simultaneous
publication.

(2.) Where a work produced simultaneously in the United Kingdom and in some foreign country or countries is, by virtue of an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts, deemed for the purpose of copyright to be first produced in one of the said foreign countries and not in the United Kingdom, the copyright in the United Kingdom

International Copyright Act, 1886.

shall be such only as exists by virtue of production in the said foreign country, and shall not be such as would have been acquired if the work had been first produced in the United Kingdom.

Modification
of certain
provisions
of
International
Copyright
Acts.

4. (1.) Where an order respecting any foreign country is made under the International Copyright Acts the provisions of those Acts with respect to the registry and delivery of copies of works shall not apply to works produced in such country except so far as provided by the order.

(2.) Before making an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts in respect of any foreign country Her Majesty in Council shall be satisfied that that foreign country has made such provisions (if any) as it appears to Her Majesty expedient to require for the protection of authors of works first produced in the United Kingdom.

Restriction
on transla-
tion.

5. (1.) Where a work, being a book or dramatic piece, is first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts applies, the author or publisher, as the case may be, shall, unless otherwise directed by the order, have the same right of preventing the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of any translation not authorized by him of the said work as he has of preventing the production and importation of the original work :

(2.) Provided that, if after the expiration of ten years, or any other term prescribed by the order, next after the end of the year in which the work, or in the case of a book published in numbers, each number of the book, was first produced, an authorized translation in the English language of such work or number has not been produced, the said right to prevent the production in and importation into the United Kingdom of an unauthorized translation of such work shall cease.

(3.) The law relating to copyright, including this Act, shall apply to a lawfully produced translation of a work in like manner as if it were an original work :

(4.) Such of the provisions of the International Copyright Act, 1852, relating to translations as are unrepealed by this Act, shall apply in like manner as if they were re-enacted in this section.

Application
of Act to ex-
isting works.

6. Where an Order in Council is made under the International Copyright Acts with respect to any foreign

International Copyright Act, 1886.

country, the author and publisher of any literary or artistic work first produced before the date at which such order comes into operation, shall be entitled to the same rights and remedies as if the said Acts and this Act and the said order had applied to the said foreign country at the date of the said production: Provided that, where any person has before the date of the publication of an Order in Council lawfully produced any work in the United Kingdom, nothing in this section shall diminish or prejudice any rights or interests arising from or in connection with such production, which are subsisting and valuable at the said date.

7. Where it is necessary to prove the existence or proprietorship of the copyright of any work first produced in a foreign country to which an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts applies, an extract from a register or a certificate or other document stating the existence of the copyright or the person who is the proprietor of such copyright or is, for the purpose of any legal proceedings in the United Kingdom, deemed to be entitled to such copyright if authenticated by the official seal of a Minister of State of the said foreign country, or by the official seal or the signature of a British diplomatic or consular officer acting in such country, shall be admissible as evidence of the facts named therein, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such official seal and signature as is in this section mentioned, and shall admit in evidence without proof the documents authenticated by it.

Evidence of
foreign Copy-
right.

8. (1.) The Copyright Acts shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, apply to a literary or artistic work first produced in a British possession in like manner as they apply to a work first produced in the United Kingdom: Provided that—

Application
of Copyright
Acts to Colo-
nies.

(a.) The enactments respecting the registry of the copyright in such work shall not apply if the law of such possession provides for the registration of such copyright; and—

(b.) Where such work is a book, the delivery to any persons or body of persons of a copy of any such work shall not be required:

(2.) Where a register of copyright in books is kept under the authority of the Government of a British possession, an extract from that register purporting to be certified as a true copy by the officer keeping it, and authenticated by

International Copyright Act, 1886.

the public seal of the British possession, or by the official seal or the signature of the Governor of a British possession, or of a Colonial Secretary, or of some Secretary or Minister administering a Department of the Government of a British possession, shall be admissible in evidence of the contents of that register, and all courts shall take judicial notice of every such seal and signature, and shall admit in evidence without further proof all documents authenticated by it:

(3.) Where before the passing of this Act an Act or Ordinance has been passed in any British possession respecting copyright in any literary or artistic works, Her Majesty in Council may make an order modifying the Copyright Acts and this Act, so far as they apply to such British possession and to literary and artistic works first produced therein, in such manner as to Her Majesty in Council seems expedient:

(4.) Nothing in the Copyright Acts or this Act shall prevent the passing in a British possession of any Act or Ordinance respecting the copyright, within the limits of such possession, of works first produced in that possession.

Application
of Inter-
national
Copyright
Acts to Colo-
nies.

9. Where it appears to Her Majesty expedient that an Order in Council under the International Copyright Acts made after the passing of this Act, as respects any foreign country should not apply to any British possession, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by the same or any other Order in Council, to declare that such order and the International Copyright Acts and this Act shall not and the same shall not apply to such British possession, except so far as is necessary for preventing any prejudice to any rights acquired previously to the date of such order; and the expressions in the said Acts relating to Her Majesty's dominions shall be construed accordingly; but, save as provided by such declaration, the said Acts and this Act shall apply to every British possession, as if it were part of the United Kingdom.

Making of
Orders in
Council.

10. (1.) It shall be lawful for Her Majesty, from time to time, to make Orders in Council for the purposes of the International Copyright Acts and this Act for revoking or altering any Order in Council previously made in pursuance of the said Acts, or any of them:

(2.) Any such Order in Council shall not affect prejudicially any rights acquired or accrued at the date of such order coming into operation, and shall provide for the protection of such rights.

International Copyright Act, 1886.

Definitions.

11. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "literary and artistic work" means every book, print, lithograph, article of sculpture, dramatic piece, musical composition, painting, drawing, photograph and other work of literature and art to which the Copyright Acts, or the International Copyright Acts, as the case requires, extend :

The expression "author" means the author, inventor, designer, engraver or maker of any literary or artistic work, and includes any person claiming through the author; and in the case of a posthumous work, means the proprietor of the manuscript of such work, and any person claiming through him; and, in case of any encyclopædia, review, magazine, periodical work, or work published in a series of books or parts, includes the proprietor, projector, publisher or conductor :

The expressions "performed" and "performance" and similar words include representation and similar words :

The expression "produced" means, as the case requires, published or made, or performed, or represented, and the expression "production" is to be construed accordingly :

The expression "book published in numbers" includes any review, magazine, periodical work, work published in a series of books or parts of transactions of a society or body and other books of which different volumes or parts are published at different times :

The expression "treaty" includes any convention or arrangement :

The expression "British possession" includes any part of Her Majesty's dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom; and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature all parts under one central legislature are, for the purposes of this definition, deemed to be one British possession.

12. The Act specified in the third schedule to this Act are hereby repealed, as from the passing of this Act to the extent in the third column of that schedule mentioned: Repeal of Acts.
 Provided as follows:—

(a.) Where an Order in Council has been made before the passing of this Act under the said Acts as respects any foreign country, the enactments hereby repealed shall continue in full force as respects that country until the said order is revoked.

(b.) The said repeal and revocation shall not prejudice any rights acquired previously to such repeal or revocation, and such rights shall continue and may be enforced in like manner as if the said repeal or revocation had not been enacted or made.

International Copyright Act, 1886.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT ACTS.

PART I.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
7 and 8 Vict., c. 12	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1844.
15 and 16 Vict., c. 12...	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts and to explain the Acts relating to copyright in engravings.	The International Copyright Act, 1852.
38 and 39 Vict., c. 12...	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	The International Copyright Act, 1875.

PART II.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Enactment referred to.
25 and 26 Vict., c. 68...	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of the fine arts and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works	Section twelve.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
8 Geo. II, c. 13.....	An Act for the encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints by vesting the properties thereof in the inventors and engravers during the time therein mentioned.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1734.
7 Geo. III, c. 38.....	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act made in the eighth year of the reign of King George the Second for encouragement of the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints, and for vesting in and securing to Jane Hogarth, widow, the property in certain prints.	The Engraving Copyright Act, 1766.
15 Geo. III, c. 53.....	An Act for enabling the two universities in England, the four universities in Scotland and the several colleges of Eton, Westminster and Winchester to hold in perpetuity their copyright in books given or bequeathed to the said universities and colleges for the advancement of useful learning and other purposes of education; and for amending so much of an Act of the eighth year of the reign of Queen Anne as relates to the delivery of books to the warehouse keeper of the Stationers' Company for the use of the several libraries therein mentioned.	The Copyright Act, 1775.

*International Copyright Act, 1886.*SECOND SCHEDULE—*Concluded.*COPYRIGHT ACTS—*Concluded.*

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Short Title.
17 Geo. III, c. 57.....	An Act for more effectually securing the property of prints to inventors and engravers by enabling them to sue for and recover penalties in certain cases.	The Prints Copyright Act, 1777.
54 Geo. III, c. 56.....	An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act of His present Majesty for encouraging the art of making new models and casts of busts and other things therein mentioned and for giving further encouragement to such arts.	The Sculpture Copyright Act, 1814.
3 Will. IV, c. 15.....	An Act to amend the laws relating to Dramatic Literary Property.	The Dramatic Copyright Act, 1833.
5 and 6 Will. IV, c. 65.	An Act for preventing the publication of Lectures without consent	The Lectures Copyright Act, 1835.
6 and 7 Will. IV, c. 69.	An Act to extend the protection of copyright in prints and engravings to Ireland.	The Prints and Engravings Copyright Act, 1836.
6 and 7 Will. IV, c. 110.	An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the fifty-fourth year of King George the Third respecting copyright as requires the delivery of a copy of every published book to the libraries of Sion College, the four universities of Scotland and of the King's Inns in Dublin.	The Copyright Act, 1836.
5 and 6 Vict., c. 45.....	An Act to amend the law of copyright	The Copyright Act, 1842.
10 and 11 Vict., c. 95...	An Act to amend the law relating to the protection in the colonies of works entitled to copyright in the United Kingdom.	The Colonial Copyright Act, 1847.
25 and 26 Vict., c. 68...	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of fine arts and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	The Fine Arts Copyright Act, 1862.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

ACTS REPEALED.

Session and Chapter.	Title.	Extent of Repeal.
7 and 8 Vict., c. 12.....	An Act to amend the law relating to International Copyright.	Sections fourteen, seventeen and eighteen.
15 and 16 Vict., c. 12...	An Act to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect a convention with France on the subject of copyright, to extend and explain the International Copyright Acts and to explain the Acts relating to copyright engravings.	Sections one to five, both inclusive, and sections eight and eleven.
25 and 26 Vict., c. 68...	An Act for amending the law relating to copyright in works of fine arts and for repressing the commission of fraud in the production and sale of such works.	So much of section twelve as incorporates any enactment repealed by this Act.



49-50 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 48.

An Act to amend the Medical Acts.

[25th June, 1886.]

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

Short title
and construc-
tion.

1. This Act may be cited as the Medical Act, 1886, and shall be construed as one with the Medical Acts.

PART I.

ADMISSION TO MEDICAL PRACTICE AND CONSTITUTION OF GENERAL COUNCIL.

Qualifying Examinations.

Examina-
tion before re-
gistration.

2. On and after the appointed day a person shall not be registered under the Medical Acts in respect of any qualification referred to in any of those Acts unless he has passed such qualifying examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery as is in this Act mentioned.

Qualifying
examinations
held by medi-
cal authori-
ties.

3. (1.) A qualifying examination shall be an examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery held for the purpose of granting a diploma or diplomas conferring the right of registration under the Medical Acts by any of the following bodies, that is to say:

(a.) Any university in the United Kingdom or any medical corporation legally qualified at the passing of this Act to grant such diploma or diplomas in respect of medicine and surgery; or—

(b.) Any combination of two or more medical corporations in the same part of the United Kingdom who may agree to

Medical Act, 1886.

hold a joint examination in medicine, surgery and midwifery, and of whom one at least is capable of granting such diploma as aforesaid in respect of medicine and one at least is capable of granting such diploma in respect of surgery; or—

(c.) Any combination of any such university as aforesaid with any other such university or universities, or of any such university or universities with a medical corporation or corporations, the bodies forming such combination being in the same part of the United Kingdom.

(2.) The standard of proficiency required from candidates at the said qualifying examinations shall be such as sufficiently to guarantee the possession of the knowledge and skill requisite for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery; and it shall be the duty of the General Council to secure the maintenance of such standard of proficiency as aforesaid, and for that purpose such number of inspectors as may be determined by the General Council shall be appointed by the General Council, and shall attend, as the General Council may direct, at all or any of the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies aforesaid:

(3.) Inspectors of examinations appointed under this section shall not interfere with the conduct of any examination, but it shall be their duty to report to the General Council their opinion as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of every examination which they attend, and any other matters in relation to such examination which the General Council may require them to report; and the General Council shall forward a copy of every such report to the body or to each of the bodies which held the examination in respect of which the said report was made, and shall also forward a copy of such report, together with any observations thereon made by the said body or bodies, to the Privy Council.

(4.) An inspector of examinations appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid as part of the expenses of the General Council, as the General Council, with the sanction of the Privy Council, may determine.

4. (1.) If at any time it appears to the General Council that the standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or in any of those subjects or any branch thereof, required from candidates at the qualifying examinations held by any of the bodies for the time being holding such examinations is insufficient, the General Council shall make

Withdrawal from medical authorities of right to hold qualifying examinations.

Medical Act, 1886.

a representation to that effect to the Privy Council; and the Privy Council, if they think fit, after considering such representation and also any objections thereto made by any body or bodies to which such representation relates, may, by order, declare that the examinations of any such body or bodies shall not be deemed to be qualifying examinations for the purpose of registration under the Medical Act; and Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, if upon further representation from the General Council or from any body or bodies to which such order relates it seems to Her expedient so to do, shall have power at any time to revoke any such order:

(2.) During the continuance of any such order the examinations held by the body or bodies to which it relates shall not be deemed qualifying examinations under this Act; and any diploma granted to persons on passing such examinations shall not entitle such persons to be registered under the Medical Acts; and any such body shall not choose either separately or collectively with any other body a member of the General Council; and the member (if any) for the time being representing such body in the General Council shall, unless he was chosen by such body collectively with any other body not subject to an order under this section, be suspended from taking part in the proceedings of the General Council.

Qualifying
examinations
held by medi-
cal corpora-
tion, with
assistant ex-
aminers.

5. (1.) If a medical corporation represents to the General Council that it is unable to enter into such combination as is in this Act mentioned for the purpose of holding qualifying examinations, and the General Council are satisfied that the said medical corporation had used its best endeavors to enter into such combination as aforesaid, and is unable to do so on reasonable terms, it shall be lawful for the General Council from time to time, if they think fit, on the application of such corporation, to appoint any number of examiners to assist at the examinations which are held by such corporation for the purpose of granting any diploma or diplomas conferring on the holders thereof, if they have passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts:

(2.) It shall be the duty of the said assistant examiners to secure at the said examinations the maintenance of such standard of proficiency in medicine, surgery, and midwifery as is required under the foregoing provisions of this Act from candidates at qualifying examinations, and for that purpose the said assistant examiners shall have such powers and perform such duties in the conduct of those examina-

Medical Act, 1886.

tions as the General Council may from time to time by order prescribe; and any examination held subject to the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a qualifying examination within the meaning of this Act :

(3.) Assistant examiners appointed under this section shall receive such remuneration, to be paid by the medical corporation at whose examinations they take part, as the General Council determine :

(4.) A medical corporation shall have power to admit to its examinations assistant examiners appointed under this section, and to conduct its examinations in accordance with the requirements of this section and of any orders made thereunder, anything in any Act or charter relating to such corporation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Effect of Registration.

6. On and after the appointed day a registered medical practitioner shall, save as in this Act mentioned, be entitled to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in the United Kingdom and (subject to any local law) in any other part of Her Majesty's dominions, and to recover in due course of law in respect of such practice any expenses, charges in respect of medicaments or other appliances, or any fees to which he may be entitled, unless he is a fellow of a college of physicians, the fellows of which are prohibited by by-law from recovering at law their expenses, charges or fees,—in which case such prohibitory by-law, so long as it is in force, may be pleaded in bar of any legal proceedings instituted by such fellow for recovery of expenses, charges, or fees.

Privileges
of registered
persons.

Constitution of General Council.

7. (1.) After the passing of this Act the General Council shall consist of the following members, that is to say :

Members of
General
Council.

Five persons nominated from time to time by Her Majesty, with the advice of Her Privy Council, three of whom shall be nominated for England, one for Scotland, and one for Ireland ;

One person chosen from time to time by each of the following bodies :—

The Royal College of Physicians of London ;

The Royal College of Surgeons of England ;

The Apothecaries Society of London ;

Medical Act, 1886.

The University of Oxford ;
 The University of Cambridge ;
 The University of London ;
 The University of Durham ;
 The Victoria University, Manchester ;
 The Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh ;
 The Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh ;
 The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow ;
 The University of Edinburgh ;
 The University of Glasgow ;
 The University of Aberdeen ;
 The University of St. Andrews ;
 The King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland ;
 The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland ;
 The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland ;
 The University of Dublin ;
 The Royal University of Ireland ;

Three persons elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in England ;

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Scotland ;

One person elected from time to time by the registered medical practitioners resident in Ireland :

(2.) The provisions of this section relating to the representation of the Universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen shall take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of the person representing those universities at the time of the passing of this Act, and the provisions of this section relating to the representation of the Universities of Glasgow and St. Andrews shall take effect on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the office of the person representing such last-mentioned universities at the time of the passing of this Act ; but nothing in this section shall affect the duration of the term of office of any person who, at the time of the passing of this Act, is a member of the General Council.

Medical Act, 1886.

8. (1.) The members of the General Council representing the registered medical practitioners resident in the several parts of the United Kingdom (in this section referred to as "direct representatives") shall themselves be registered medical practitioners; they shall be elected to hold office for the term of five years, and shall be capable of re-election; and any of them, may at any time, resign his office by letter addressed to the president of the General Council, and upon the death or resignation of any one of them, some other person shall be elected in his place; but the proceedings of the General Council shall not be questioned on account of a vacancy or vacancies among the direct representatives :

Regulations as to election of representatives of the medical profession.

(2.) Each direct representative shall be a member of the branch council for the part of the United Kingdom in which he is elected; he shall also be entitled to fees for attendance and travelling expenses to the same extent as other members of the General Council are entitled to the same :

(3.) The president of the General Council, or any other person whom the General Council may from time to time appoint, shall be the returning officer for the purpose of elections of direct representatives, and such returning officer shall, some time not less than six weeks nor more than two months before the day on which the term of office of any such representative will expire, and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy arising from the death or resignation of any such representatives, issue his precept to the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative was elected, requiring the said branch council to cause a representative to be elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in that part of the United Kingdom within twenty-one days after the receipt of the precept of the returning officer :

(4.) The election shall be conducted in such manner as may be provided by regulations to be made by the Privy Council, provided as follows :—

(a.) The nomination shall be in writing, and the nomination paper of each candidate shall be signed by not fewer than twelve registered medical practitioners; and—

(b.) The election shall be conducted by voting papers, and it shall be the duty of the branch council in any part of the United Kingdom in which an election is to be held, to cause a voting paper to be forwarded by post to each registered medical practitioner resident in that part at his

Medical Act, 1886.

registered address, but the election shall not be rendered void by reason of the omission of the branch council to cause such voting paper to be forwarded in any particular case or cases, and any registered medical practitioner to whom a voting paper has not been sent in pursuance of this Act may, on application to the registrar of the said branch council, obtain one from him; and—

(c.) Any registered medical practitioner entitled to vote at such election may vote for as many candidates as there are representatives to be elected.

(5.) Each branch council shall certify to the returning officer the person or persons elected by the registered medical practitioners resident in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs :

(6.) A direct representative elected in place of any such representative retiring on the expiration of the period for which he was elected shall come into office at the expiration of that period, and a direct representative elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death or resignation of any such representative shall come into office on the day on which he is certified by the branch council to the returning officer to have been elected.

(7.) The expenses attending the election of a direct representative shall be defrayed as part of the expenses of the branch council for that part of the United Kingdom in which such representative is elected.

(8.) For the purpose of the first election of direct representatives the returning officer shall, in the course of such period of seven days (ending not later than the fifteenth day of November next succeeding the passing of this Act) as the Privy Council may appoint, issue his precept to the branch council in each part of the United Kingdom, requiring such branch council to cause the proper number of representatives to be elected in the part of the United Kingdom to which such branch council belongs, within twenty-one days after the receipt of the said precept; and the said representatives shall come into office on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Election of president of General Council.

9. The General Council from time to time, on the occurrence of a vacancy in the office of president of the General Council, shall elect one of their number to be president for a term not exceeding five years, and not extending beyond

Medical Act, 1866.

the expiration of the term for which he has been made a member of the said council, but nothing in this Act shall affect the duration of the term of office of the person who at the time of the passing of this Act is president of the General Council.

10. (1.) The General Council may at any time represent to the Privy Council all or any of the following matters:—

Revision of
constitution
of General
Council.

(a.) That it is expedient to confer on any university or other body in the United Kingdom capable of granting a medical diploma, not being one of the constituent bodies for the time being of the General Council, and being in the opinion of the General Council, of sufficient importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to the General Council, either separately or collectively with any other body or bodies in the same part of the United Kingdom capable of granting a medical diploma;

(b.) That it is expedient to confer on any constituent body for the time being returning a member to the General Council collectively with any other body or bodies, and being in the opinion of the General Council, of sufficient importance to be worthy of such a privilege, the power of returning a member to such council separately;

(c.) That it is expedient to confer on the registered medical practitioners resident in any part in any part of the United Kingdom the power of returning an additional member to the General Council;

(d.) That it is expedient that any constituent body having, in the opinion of the General Council, so diminished in importance as not to be entitled to such privilege, should either be wholly deprived of the power of returning a member to the General Council, or be deprived of the power of returning a member separately, and permitted to return a member collectively with some other body or bodies:

(2.) The Privy Council, before considering such representation, shall cause the same to be laid before both Houses of Parliament:

(3.) If either House of Parliament within forty days (exclusive of any period of adjournment for more than one week) next after any such representation has been laid before such House, present an address to Her Majesty declaring that such representation or any part thereof ought not to be carried into effect, no further proceedings shall be taken

Medical Act, 1886.

in respect of the representation in regard to which such address has been presented, but if no such address is presented by either House of Parliament within such forty days as aforesaid the Privy Council may, if they think fit, report to Her Majesty that it is expedient to give effect to such representation, and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to give effect to the same, and any Order in Council so made shall be of the same validity as if it had been enacted in this Act.

PART II.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRACTITIONERS.

Registra-
tion of colo-
nial practi-
tioner with
recognized di-
ploma.

11. On and after the prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognized colonial medical diploma or diplomas (as hereinafter defined), granted to him in a British possession to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in such British possession, he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding five pounds, as the General Council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a colonial practitioner in the medical register: Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:

(1.) That the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or—

(2.) That he was practising medicine or surgery or a branch of medicine or surgery in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continuously practised the same either in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

Registra-
tion of foreign
practitioner
with recog-
nized diploma.

12. On and after the said prescribed day where a person shows to the satisfaction of the registrar of the General Council that he holds some recognized foreign medical diploma or diplomas (as hereinafter defined), granted in a foreign country to which this Act applies, and that he is of good character, and that he is by law entitled to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery in such foreign country,

Medical Act, 1886.

he shall, on application to the said registrar, and on payment of such fee, not exceeding five pounds, as the General Council may from time to time determine, be entitled, without examination in the United Kingdom, to be registered as a foreign practitioner in the medical register: Provided that he proves to the satisfaction of the registrar any of the following circumstances:—

(1.) That he is not a British subject; or—

(2.) That, being a British subject, the said diploma or diplomas was or were granted to him at a time when he was not domiciled in the United Kingdom, or in the course of a period of not less than five years during the whole of which he resided out of the United Kingdom; or—

(3.) That, being a British subject, he was practising medicine or surgery or a branch of medicine or surgery in the United Kingdom on the said prescribed day, and that he has continuously practised the same in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for a period of not less than ten years immediately preceding the said prescribed day.

13. (1.) The medical diploma or diplomas granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies, which is or are to be deemed such recognized colonial or foreign medical diploma or diplomas as is or are required for the purposes of this Act, shall be such medical diploma or diplomas as may be recognized for the time being by the General Council as furnishing a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery and midwifery: Medical diploma of colonial and foreign practitioner when deemed to be recognized.

(2.) Where the General Council have refused to recognize as aforesaid any colonial or foreign medical diploma, the Privy Council, on application being made to them, may, if they think fit, after considering such application, and after communication with the General Council, order the General Council to recognize the said diploma, and such order shall be duly obeyed:

(3.) If a person is refused registration as a colonial or foreign practitioner on any other ground than that the medical diploma or diplomas held by such person is or are not such recognized medical diploma or diplomas as above defined, the registrar of the General Council shall, if required, state in writing the reason for such refusal, and the person so refused registration may appeal to the Privy

Medical Act, 1886.

Council and the Privy Council, after communication with the General Council, may dismiss the appeal or may order the General Council to enter the name of the appellant on the register :

(4.) A person may, if so entitled under this Act, be registered both as a colonial and a foreign practitioner.

Separate list of colonial and foreign practitioners in medical register.

14. The medical register shall contain a separate list of the names and addresses of the colonial practitioners, and also a separate list of the names and addresses of the foreign practitioners registered under this Act; each list shall be made out alphabetically according to the surnames; and the provisions of the Medical Act, 1858, relating to persons registered under that Act, and relating to the medical register and to offences in respect thereof, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of colonial and foreign practitioners registered under this Act and of the said list of those practitioners, in the same way as such provisions apply in the case of persons registered under the said Medical Act, 1858, and of the register as kept under that Act.

Medical titles of colonial and foreign practitioners.

15. On and after the appointed day it shall be lawful for any registered medical practitioner who being on the list of colonial or of foreign practitioners is on that day in possession of or thereafter obtains any recognized colonial or foreign medical diploma granted in a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies to cause a description of such diploma to be added to his name in the medical register.

Registration of foreign degrees held by registered medical practitioners.

16. On and after the appointed day it shall be lawful for any registered medical practitioner who, being on the medical register by virtue of English, Scotch or Irish qualifications, is in possession of a foreign degree in medicine, to cause a description of such foreign medical degree to be added to his name as an additional title in the medical register, provided he shall satisfy the General Council that he obtained such degree after proper examination and prior to the passing of this Act.

Power of Her Majesty in Council to define colonies and foreign countries to which this part of the Act applies.

17. (1.) Her Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council declare that this part of this Act shall be deemed on and after a day to be named in such Order to apply to any British possession or foreign country which in the opinion of Her Majesty affords to the registered medical practitioners of the United Kingdom such privileges of practising in the said British possession or foreign country as to Her

Medical Act, 1886.

Majesty may seem just ; and from and after the day named in such Order in Council such British possession or foreign country shall be deemed to be a British possession or foreign country to which this Act applies within the meaning of this part thereof ; but until such Order in Council has been made in respect of any British possession or foreign country, this part of this Act shall not be deemed to apply to any such possession or country ; and the expression "the prescribed day" as used in this part of this Act means, as respects any British possession or foreign country, the day on and after which this part of this Act is declared by Order in Council to apply to such British possession or foreign country.

(2.) Her Majesty may, from time to time, by Order in Council revoke and renew any order made in pursuance of this section ; and on the revocation of such order as respects any British possession or foreign country, such possession or foreign country shall cease to be a possession or country to which this part of this Act applies, without prejudice nevertheless to the right of any persons whose names have been already entered on the register.

18. Nothing in the Medical Act, 1858, shall prevent a person holding a medical diploma entitling him to practice medicine or surgery in a British possession to which this Act applies from holding an appointment as a medical officer in any vessel registered in that possession.

Amendment
of 21 & 22 V.,
c. 90, s. 36, as
to medical
officers in
ships.

PART III.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

19. If at any time it appears to the Privy Council that the General Council has failed to secure the maintenance of a sufficient standard of proficiency at any qualifying examinations, or that occasion has arisen for the General Council to appoint assistant examiners under this Act, for the purpose of examinations held by any medical corporation, or to exercise any power or perform any duty or do any act or thing vested in or imposed on or authorized to be done by the General Council under the Medical Acts or this Act, the Privy Council may notify their opinion to the General Council ; and if the General Council fail to comply with any directions of the Privy Council relating to such notification, the Privy Council may themselves give effect to such directions, and for that purpose may exercise any power or do any act or thing vested in or authorized to be done by the General Council, and may of their own motion do any

Default of
General
Council.

Medical Act, 1886.

act or thing which, under the Medical Acts or this Act they are authorized to do in pursuance of a representation or suggestion from the General Council.

Addition to qualifications under 21 & 22 V., c. 90.

20. The diploma of member of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland, and the degree of Master in Obstetrics of any university in the United Kingdom, shall be deemed to be added to the qualifications described in Schedule A to the Medical Act, 1858.

Registration of diploma in sanitary science.

21. Every registered medical practitioner to whom a diploma for proficiency in sanitary science, public health, or state medicine, has after special examination been granted by any college or faculty of physicians or surgeons or university in the United Kingdom, or by any such bodies acting in combination, shall, if such diploma appears to the Privy Council or to the General Council, to deserve recognition in the medical register, be entitled, on payment of such fee as the General Council may appoint, to have such diploma entered in the said register, in addition to any other diploma or diplomas in respect of which he is registered.

Exercise of powers of Privy Council.

22. (1.) All powers vested in the Privy Council by the Medical Acts or this Act may be exercised by any two or more of the Lords and others of Her Majesty's most honorable Privy Council:

(2.) Any act of the Privy Council under the Medical Acts or this Act shall be sufficiently signified by an instrument signed by the clerk of the council, and every order and act signified by an instrument purporting to be signed by the clerk of the council shall be deemed to have been duly made and done by the Privy Council, and every instrument so signed shall be received in evidence in all courts and proceedings without proof of the authority or signature of the clerk of the council or other proof.

Evidence of orders.

23. The following copies of any orders made in pursuance of the Medical Acts or this Act, or the Dentists Act, 1878, shall be evidence, that is to say:—

(1.) Any copy purporting to be printed by the Queen's printer, or by any other printer in pursuance of an authority given by the General Council;

(2.) Any copy of an order certified to be a true copy by the registrar of the General Council, or by any other person appointed by the General Council either in addition to or in exclusion of the registrar to certify such orders.

*Medicial Act, 1886.**Saving Clauses.*

24. This Act shall not increase or diminish the privileges in respect of his practice of any person who, on the day preceding the appointed day, is a registered medical practitioner; and such person shall be entitled on and after the said appointed day to practise, in pursuance of the qualification possessed by him before the said appointed day, in medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or any of them or any branch of medicine or surgery, according as he was entitled to practise the same before the said appointed day, but not further or otherwise.

Saving as to practice of existing practitioners.

25. Any person who, at the time of the repeal of any enactment repealed by this Act, was, in pursuance of such enactment, legally entitled to practise as a medical practitioner in any colony or part of Her Majesty's dominions other than the United Kingdom, shall, after the date of such repeal, continue to be so entitled if he would have been entitled if no such repeal had taken place.

Saving as to local law.

Dentists.

26. It is hereby declared that the words "title, addition, or description," where used in the Dentists Act, 1878, include any title, addition to a name, designation, or description, whether expressed in words or by letters, or partly in one way and partly in the other;

Provisions as to 41 & 42 V. c. 33.

There shall be repealed so much of section four of the Dentists Act, 1878, as provides that a prosecution for any of the offences above in that Act mentioned shall not be instituted by a private person, except with the consent of the General Council or of a branch council, and a prosecution for any such offences may be instituted by a private person accordingly;

Notwithstanding anything in section five of the Dentists Act, 1878, the rights of any person registered under the Dentists Act, 1878, to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions other than the United Kingdom shall be subject to any local law in force in that part;

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty at any time after the said appointed day, to declare by Order in Council that section twenty-eight of the said Dentists Act, 1878, shall be in force on and after a day to be named in such order, but in the meantime and until such order has been made, and

Medical Act, 1886.

before such day as last aforesaid, such section shall not be deemed to be in force ;

Save as in this Act mentioned the Dentists Act, 1878, shall not be affected by this Act.

Definitions.

Definitions.

27. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression “part of the United Kingdom” means, according to circumstances, England, Scotland, or Ireland :

The expression “British possession” means any part of Her Majesty’s dominions exclusive of the United Kingdom, but inclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands; and where parts of such dominions are under both a central and a local legislature, all parts under one central legislature are for the purposes of this definition deemed to be one British possession :

The expression “local law” means an Act or Ordinance passed by the legislature of a British possession :

The expression “the appointed day” means the first of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, or such other day in June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, as may be appointed by the Privy Council :

The expression “medical corporation” means any body in the United Kingdom, other than a university, for the time being competent to grant a diploma or diplomas conferring on the holder thereof, if he has passed a qualifying examination, the right of registration under the Medical Acts :

The expression “registered medical practitioner,” means any person for the time being registered under the medical Acts :

The word “diploma” means any diploma, degree, a fellowship, membership, licence, authority to practise, letters, testimonial, certificate, or other status or document granted by any university, corporation, college, or other body, or by any departments of or persons acting under the authority of the Government of any country or place within or without Her Majesty’s dominions:

The expression “medical diploma” means a diploma granted in respect of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, or any of them, or any branch of medicine or surgery :

Medical Act, 1886.

The word "person" includes a body of persons, corporate or not corporate :

The expression "the Medical Acts" means the Medical ^{21 & 22 V., c.} Act, 1858, and any Acts amending the same, passed before ^{90.} the passing of this Act.

Repeal.

28. The Acts mentioned in the first part of the schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said part ; and the Acts mentioned in the second part of the said schedule shall be repealed on and after the appointed day to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said last-mentioned part : Provided that the repeal enacted by this section shall not affect anything done or suffered, or any right or title acquired, or accrued, before such repeal takes effect, or any remedy, penalty, or proceeding in respect thereof

THE SCHEDULE.

FIRST PART.

Session and Chapter.	Title or Short Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
21 and 22 Vict., c. 90...	The Medical Act, 1858.....	Sections four and five. Section twenty-four.
46 and 47 Vict., c. 19...	The Medical Act (1858) Amendment Act 1883.....	The whole Act.

SECOND PART.

21 and 22 Vict., c. 90...	The Medical Act, 1858	Section thirty-one.
31 and 32 Vict., c. 29...	The Medical Act Amendment Act, 1868.....	The whole Act.

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50 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act to amend the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

[25th September, 1886.]

WHEREAS the delegates of the States, parties to the convention of the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, mentioned in the schedule to the Submarine Telegraph Act, 185, have recommended for adoption by their respective States a declaration respecting the interpretation of such convention, and it is expedient to provide for giving effect to such declaration when adopted: 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:—

Short title
and construc-
tion 48 & 49
V., c. 49.

1. This Act shall be construed as one with the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, and that Act and this Act may be cited together as the Submarine Telegraph Acts, 1885 and 1886, and this Act may be cited separately as the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1886.

Confirmation
of declara-
tion.

2. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, at any time after the passing of this Act, to order that the declaration mentioned in the schedule to this Act as set forth in that schedule shall be of the same force and the same shall accordingly be of the same force as the articles of the convention set forth in the schedule to the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

Repeal of 48
& 49 V., c. 49,
s. 4.

3. Section four of the Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885, is hereby repealed.

Submarine Telegraph Act, 1885.

SCHEDULE.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH DECLARATION.

Certain doubts having been raised as to the meaning of the word "wilfully" used in article two of the convention of the fourteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, it is understood that the provision in respect of penal responsibility contained in the said article does not apply to cases of breakage or injury caused accidentally or of necessity in the repair of a cable when all precautions have been taken to avoid such breakage or injury. It is equally understood that article four of the convention had no other object and is to have no other effect than to empower the competent tribunals of each country to decide, in conformity with their laws and according to the circumstances, the question of the civil responsibility of the owner of a cable who, in laying or repairing his own cable, breaks or injures another cable, as well as the consequences of such responsibility if it is recognized as existing.

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



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

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND TREATIES.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 26TH DAY OF JUNE, 1886.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President.
Lord Steward.

Earl of Rosebery.
Mr. Fowler.

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

And whereas 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 are suspected of being in, the Dominion :

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

"HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ecuador, having

Extradition Treaty with the Republic of the Equator.

having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; Her Britannic Majesty and the President of Ecuador have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

“ Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Frederick Douglas Hamilton, Esquire, her Minister Resident at Ecuador;

“ And His Excellency the President of Ecuador, General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior;

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

“ ARTICLE I.

“ It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty’s Government and that of Ecuador shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, shall be found within the territories of the other party:—

“ 1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder;

“ 2. Manslaughter;

“ 3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money;

“ 4. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered;

“ 5. Embezzlement or larceny;

“ 6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences;

“ 7. Crimes against bankruptcy law;

“ 8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force;

“ 9. Rape;

“ 10. Abduction;

“ 11. Child stealing;

“ 12. Burglary or housebreaking;

“ 13. Arson;

“ 14. Robbery with violence;

“ 15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort;

“ 16. Piracy by law of nations;

“ 17. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so;

“ 18. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm;

Extradition Treaty with the Republic of the Equator.

“ 19. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the captain or master.

“ Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

“ ARTICLE II.

“ In the Dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the foreign or colonial possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows :—

“ 1. 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 some person recognized by the Secretary of State as a Diplomatic Representative of the Republic of Ecuador, accompanied by a warrant or other equivalent judicial document for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Ecuador, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him. The said 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 fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, 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 England, 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 Government of Ecuador.

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“ 2. In the case of a person convicted :—

“ The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the recognized Diplomatic Representative, in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place and date of his conviction. 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.

“ 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. A like proceeding shall be observed towards criminals in prison in Ecuador.

“ ARTICLE III.

— “ In the Republic of Ecuador the manner of proceeding shall be as follows :—

“ 1. In the case of a person accused :—

“ The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty, accompanied by a warrant for the arrest of the accused, issued by a judge or magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Great Britain, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such judge or magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

“ The said documents shall be transmitted to the Minister Secretary of State for the Interior Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate 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 Minister Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would justify the issue of the warrant, if the crime had been committed in Ecuador, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

“ When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other authority of the same class. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of Ecuador, the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused has been committed in Ecuador, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender, sending immediately

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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 Government of Her Majesty.

“ 2. In the case of a person convicted :—

“ The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Magistrate charged with the investigation of the case shall be such as would, according to the laws of Ecuador, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

“ ARTICLE IV.

“ A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate 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 person issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he 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, and that he shall be discharged, if within thirty days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this treaty.

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

“ ARTICLE V.

“ If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal, or within two months after the decision of the court, upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom, he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

“ ARTICLE VI.

“ When any person shall have been surrendered by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other, such person shall not, until he has been restored, or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offence committed in the other

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other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offence on account of which he was surrendered.

“ ARTICLE VII.

“ In any case where an individual convicted or accused in Ecuador of any of the crimes described in the present Treaty, and who shall have taken refuge in the United Kingdom, shall have obtained naturalization there, such naturalization shall not prevent the search for, arrest and surrender of such individual to the Ecuadorian authorities, in conformity with the said Treaty.

“ In like manner the surrender shall take place on the part of Ecuador in any case where an individual accused or convicted in England of any of the same crimes who shall have taken refuge in Ecuador shall have obtained naturalization there.

“ ARTICLE VIII.

“ No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon whom it is made to be one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or to the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

“ ARTICLE IX.

“ 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 fact 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.

“ ARTICLE X.

“ The surrender shall not take place if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the accused shall have taken refuge.

“ ARTICLE XI.

“ If the individual claimed by one of the two Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other

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other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their territory, his surrender shall, in preference, be granted in compliance with that demand which is earliest in date.

“ ARTICLE XII.

“ If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or in custody, 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 set at liberty 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, his surrender shall nevertheless take place, the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

“ ARTICLE XIII.

“ Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest shall be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. 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. It shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

“ ARTICLE XIV.

“ Each of the two Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may consent to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

“ ARTICLE XV.

“ The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the foreign or colonial possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

“ The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a foreign or colonial possession of either Party, shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such possession by the Chief Consular officer of the other at the seat of Government; or, if the fugitive has escaped from a foreign or colonial possession of the party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or chief authority of such possession.

“ Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to their Government.

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

“ ARTICLE

Extradition Treaty with the Republic of the Equator, &c.

“ARTICLE XVI.

“The present Treaty shall come into operation two months after the exchange of the ratifications. Due notice shall in each country be given of the day.

“Either Party may, at any time, terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months’ notice of his intention.

“ARTICLE XVII.

“The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the capital of Ecuador within eight months after the approbation of the Legislative Power according to the laws of each Country.

“In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

“Done at Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, the 20th September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(L.S.) FRED. DOUGLAS HAMILTON,
(L.S.) CORNELIO E. VERNAZA.”

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Quito, on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

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 second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the Equator, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of the Equator.

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 Republic of the Equator 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.

TREATY WITH SPAIN.

DOWNING STREET, 10th June, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a Parliamentary Paper containing the Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain respecting the commercial relations of the two countries, signed at Madrid on the 26th of April last.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer administering
the Government of Canada.

CONVENTION

Treaty with Spain.

CONVENTION between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain respecting the Commercial Relations of the two Countries. Signed at Madrid, 26th April, 1886.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, being desirous of facilitating the commercial relations of their respective countries, have named as their representatives for that purpose

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir F. Clare Ford, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, &c. &c.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain, His Excellency Senor Don Segismundo Moret y Pendergast, Minister of State, &c., &c. ;

Who, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles :—

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen Regent of Spain will grant to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies and foreign possessions, most-favoured nation treatment in all that concerns commerce, navigation and Consular rights and privileges in Spain, and in the Spanish Colonies and foreign possessions, co-extensive in amount of benefit with that accorded to France and Germany under the Treaties of the 6th February, 1882, and the 12th July, 1883.

The provisions of this Convention shall come into operation on the 1st July next, unless by mutual consent any other date may be fixed, and on condition that on that date the alcoholic scale, according to which duties are levied on Spanish wines on their introduction into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is modified in accordance with the terms of the following Article.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will continue to grant to Spain, her Colonies and foreign possessions, most-favoured nation treatment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies and foreign possessions, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and Consular rights and privileges,

They will, in addition, apply to Parliament for the necessary authority to provide that the limit of the lower half of the alcoholic scale shall extend up to, but not exceed, 30 degrees of proof spirit.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention has been drawn up subject to the sanction of the Legislatures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of Spain respectively. When approved, it shall remain in force until the 80th

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30th June, 1892, and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the said date, the intention of terminating it, the present Convention shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

Done in duplicate at Madrid, this 26th day of April, 1886.

(L.S.) F. CLARE FORD.

Sir Clare Ford to Senor Moret.

MADRID, 26th April, 1886.

M. LE MINISTRE,—I have the honour to inform your Excellency that I have received the authorization of the Earl of Rosebery, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to sign with your Excellency the convention which we had agreed to draw up for facilitating the commercial relations between Great Britain and Spain, and a copy of which I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Excellency.

I shall feel obliged if your Excellency will name a day when I can proceed to the Ministry of State in order to sign the Convention in question.

Before doing so, however, I have been instructed to place on record the following points, on which we are also agreed, but which it has not been thought necessary to insert in the body of the instrument which I propose to sign with your Excellency.

The first point refers to wines in bottles, which it is understood may be excluded at the option of Her Majesty's Government from the stipulations of Article II of the Convention.

The second point refers to a possible future division of the lower half of the alcoholic scale. It is understood that nothing in the Convention shall preclude Her Majesty's Government from dividing, if at some future time it shall be found desirable to do so, the present lower half of the alcoholic scale at a point not above 15 degrees, and treating wines below that point differently from wines above it.

It is further agreed that it shall be open to any British Colony to withdraw from the present Convention on notice to this effect being given by Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, within a year after the date of its signature.

The agreement on the part of the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain on the above point shall be deemed to be recorded by the reply which I have the honor to solicit your Excellency to be so good as address to me in a note on the subject.

I avail, &c.,

(Signed) FRANCIS CLARE FORD.

(Translation.)

*Treaty with Spain.**(Translation)*

MINISTRY OF STATE, THE PALACE,
26th April, 1886.

EXCELLENCY,—In acknowledging the receipt of your note of to-day, I have the honor to state that I agree with its contents, as, also, with the draft of Convention which it incloses.

The Convention and the note faithfully represent the agreement to which we have happily come, being the result of the discussion which was entered into since your arrival at this Court, with a view to facilitate the commercial relations between Great Britain and Spain.

It is my duty to inform your Excellency that the Spanish Government agree with the three points contained in your note, and consider that Her Britannic Majesty's Government are authorized to exclude from the reduction which is to be made in the alcoholic scale the wines which arrive in bottles in the United Kingdom.

They agree, also, that the Convention which we are about to sign will not hinder Her Britannic Majesty's Government from dividing into two parts the lower half of the alcoholic scale, that is to say, that part which terminates at 30 degrees, in such a way that the wines below 15 degrees may be treated differently from those above it.

With regard to Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies, it is understood that if, within a year after the date of this Convention, and reckoned from the day on which it is signed, any of the said Colonies declare their intention to withdraw from the present Convention, the said Colony will be excluded from the stipulations contained therein.

I trust that this reply will meet the wishes which were expressed in the concluding portion of your Excellency's note, and that, therefore, we may sign the Convention, a translation of which I enclose, that you may examine it and compare it with the English text.

In concluding my reply to the note which your Excellency transmitted to me to-day, and considering as satisfactorily terminated for both countries the negotiations which have occupied your Excellency since the commencement of your mission, I fulfil a pleasing duty in conveying to your Excellency the expression of my most sincere gratitude for the frankness and loyalty with which you have conducted these negotiations, and for the sincere interest with which, acting within the instructions you had received from your Government, you have treated the representations which, in the name of Spain, I have had the honor to make to you, thanks to which the commercial relations between Spain and England will henceforth rest on a solid and just basis, thus strengthening in a firm and lasting manner, the friendship which from of old exists between the two nations.

I avail, &c.,

(Signed)

S. MORET.

(Circular.)

Treaty with Spain.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, 20th August, 1886.

SIR—With reference to Lord Granville's Circular Despatch of the 10th June last, I have the honor to transmit to you, for information and publication in the Colony under your Government, a copy of a further Parliamentary Paper having reference to the Commercial Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain.

I have also the honor to enclose a copy of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886, and a copy of a letter from the Treasury to the Commissioners of Customs, from which it will be seen that the Convention of the 26th April last came into operation in the United Kingdom on the 15th August, and the alteration in the duties on wine on the same date.

I further enclose a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, enclosing a copy of a Royal Decree of the Spanish Government, fixing the 15th of August as the date for the Convention to come into force in Spain, and the 15th of October for it to come into force in the Spanish Colonies.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

EDWARD STANHOPE.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

(Copy.)

Treasury to the Customs.

TREASURY CHAMBERS,

11th August, 1886.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, stating that the 15th instant has been fixed as the date on which the Commercial Convention of the 26th of April last, between Great Britain and Spain, shall come into operation in the United Kingdom and in the Peninsula.

I am desired at the same time to call your attention to the provisions of section 1 of the Customs Amendment Act, 1886 (49 and 50 Vict., chap. 41), and I am to state that my Lords fix the 15th instant as the day on which the duties of Customs now payable on wine shall cease, and in lieu thereof shall be charged and paid the duties specified in the said section.

I am to request that you will forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to give effect to this decision.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

R. E. WELBY.

The Commissioners of Customs.

(Copy.)

Treaty with Spain, &c.

(Copy.)

*Foreign Office to Colonial Office.*FOREIGN OFFICE,
19th August, 1886.

SIR,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you, to be laid before Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, the accompanying copy of a Royal Decree as marked in the margin, respecting the dates of the coming into force in Spain and in the Spanish Colonies of the Commercial Convention between Great Britain and Spain.

I am, &c.,

(Signed)

JAMES FERGUSSON.

The Under Secretary of State,
Colonial Office.*(Translation.)**Ministry of State—Trade Department.*

In virtue of the rights retained by the Governments of Spain and Great Britain to fix the date when the Convention with Great Britain—published in the *Gazette* of the 6th instant—is to be put into force, the two Governments have agreed that the reduced tariffs are to be applied in the Custom Houses of the Peninsula and the adjoining islands, and in the United Kingdom, on the 15th of the present month of August.

In the Colonies its application will commence on the 15th of October next.

The Trade Department publishes this agreement for general information.

(Translation from the Spanish.)

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and France, signed in Spanish and French at Paris, February 6, 1882, referred to in the foregoing treaty.

His Majesty the King of Spain and the President of the French Republic, equally actuated by the desire of drawing closer the bonds of friendship by which the two countries are united, and wishing to improve and extend the relations of commerce and navigation between the two States, have determined to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, and have appointed their plenipotentiaries, that is to say :

His Majesty the King of Spain, Don Manuel Falcô d'Adda, Duke de Fernan-Nunez, de Montellano and Del Arco, Count de Cervellon, Marquis de Almonacid, Grandee of Spain of the first class, Knight of the Illustrious Order of the Golden Fleece, Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III, Knight of Calatrava, Senator of the Kingdom, his Ambassador extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the French Republic ; and Don Salvador de Albacete y Albert,

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Albert, ex-Minister for the Colonies, Member of the Cortes, Grand Cross of the Order of Isabella the Catholic, Commander of the Order of Charles III, Commander of the Legion of Honor, and His Majesty's chamberlain in function ;

And the President of the French Republic, M. C. de Freycinet, Senator, President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs ; M. P. Tirard, Deputy Minister of Commerce ; M. Maurice Rouvier, Deputy, former Minister of Commerce and for the Colonies ;

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

ARTICLE I.

There shall be full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation between the Kingdom of Spain and the French Republic.

The native and naturalized subjects of the two States shall not pay, in respect of their trade or industry, in the ports, towns, or other places of the respective countries, whether they are there established, or temporarily resident, other or higher duties, taxes, imposts, or contributions, of whatever description than those levied or which may hereafter be levied upon native subjects ; and the privileges, immunities and other favors of whatever kind, which shall be enjoyed in respect of trade, industry and navigation by the citizens of either state, shall be likewise enjoyed by those of the other, save in the exceptions contained in the present treaty.

ARTICLE II.

The native and naturalized subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall, equally with native subjects, be entitled to enter with their vessels and freights all the ports and rivers of the States, Provinces and possessions of the other ; to travel, reside and settle wherever they shall deem suitable to their interests ; to acquire and possess all kinds of movable and immovable property ; to exercise every kind of industry and calling, to carry on wholesale and retail business ; to hire the houses, warehouses, and shops which they may require ; to dispatch and receive merchandise or valuables by sea or land ; to receive consignments both from the country and from abroad ; and this without paying other duties than those which are or may be imposed on native subjects.

They shall be entitled, in buying and selling, to fix the price of merchandise and goods of whatever description, whether imported or native, whether sold in the country or intended for exportation ; provided always they conform to the laws and regulations of the country.

They shall be entitled to conduct and administer their own business themselves, or to have themselves represented by persons properly authorized ; whether for purchasing or selling their goods, effects, or merchandise, or for lading, unloading and despatching their vessels.

ARTICLE III.

Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall mutually enjoy a constant and complete protection for their persons and property, and shall have

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have the same rights (except political rights) and the same privileges which are or shall be granted to native or naturalized subjects, upon condition, however, of their submitting with regard thereto, to the laws of the country where they reside.

They shall, consequently, have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice, both for claiming and for defending their rights to all the degrees of jurisdiction, established by law. They shall be entitled to employ, in the Courts of every instance, advocates, solicitors, and agents of every kind, according as they may deem expedient, and in fine they shall, in this respect, enjoy the same rights and advantages as are accorded or may hereafter be accorded to native subjects.

ARTICLE IV.

Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall be liable to pay both the ordinary and extraordinary taxes due upon the immovable property possessed by them in the country of their residence and upon the profession or industry which they carry on, provided always that the same be in accordance with the general laws and regulations of the respective States. They shall equally, with the natives, be subject to burdens and levies in kind, as well as to municipal, urban, provincial and departmental taxes to which their movable property, their profession or industry may render them liable.

Moreover, Spaniards in France and Frenchmen in Spain shall be exempt from any war tax, advance payment of ordinary imposts, from loans and credits, and any other extraordinary tax whatever, which may be established in either of the two countries on account of exceptional circumstances, except when such burdens are imposed upon landed property.

They shall likewise be exempt from all municipal duty or employment, and from all personal service, whether in the army or navy, or the National Guard, and also from all requisition to perform military service.

ARTICLE V.

The native or naturalized subjects of the two States shall be entitled to dispose at their discretion, by donation, sale, exchange, will, or in any other manner, of all the property which they possess in the respective territories, and to withdraw their whole capital from the country. The native or naturalized subjects of either of the two States, capable of inheriting property situate in the other, shall be entitled to take possession, without hindrance, of the property coming to them by law, even *ab intestato*, and the said heirs or legatees shall not be obliged to pay other or higher succession duties than such as would be imposed in similar cases upon the natives of the country where the property is.

ARTICLE VI.

The native or naturalized subjects of the two High Contracting Parties shall not be, on either side, liable to any embargo, nor to be detained with their

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their vessels, crews, vehicles, and commercial effects of whatever kind, for any military expedition, nor for any public service, without a previously agreed on indemnity being granted to the interested parties. They shall, however, be liable to requisitions for transport (baggage); but in this case they shall be entitled to the remuneration officially fixed by the competent authority in each province, department or locality for the natives.

ARTICLE VII.

Spaniards in France and, reciprocally, Frenchmen in Spain shall enjoy the same protection as native subjects in all that concerns property in manufacturers' and trade marks and in designs and industrial and manufacturers' models of all kinds.

The exclusive right of using a design or manufacturer's or industrial model shall not extend to Spaniards in France, or, reciprocally, to Frenchmen in Spain for a period longer than that fixed by the law of the country for its own subjects.

If the design or the industrial or manufacturer's model be in common use in the country of origin, a right to its exclusive use shall not be acquirable in the other country.

The provisions of the two preceding paragraphs shall be equally applicable to manufacturers' and trade marks.

The rights of Spaniards in France and, reciprocally, of Frenchmen in Spain shall not be subject to the obligation to work ("utilizar") the industrial or manufacturers' models or designs either in France or in Spain.

ARTICLE VIII.

Subjects or nationalized subjects of one of the countries, who desire to secure in the other country property in a mark, a model, or a design, shall comply with the formalities respectively prescribed for that purpose by the law of the two countries.

The manufacturers' marks to which this and the preceding Article shall be held to apply are those which have been legitimately acquired in the two countries by the manufacturers or merchants using the same, that is to say, the character or nature of a French manufacturer's mark shall be judged according to the French law, and in the same way a Spanish mark shall be judged according to the Spanish law.

ARTICLE IX.

Spanish manufacturers and merchants, and also commercial travellers, travelling in France on the business of a Spanish house, and, reciprocally, French manufacturers, traders, and commercial travellers, travelling in Spain in the interest of a French house, shall be entitled to effect, without thereby being subjected, either in France or Spain, to any duty, purchases requisite for their trade, and to book orders with or without samples, but without carrying about merchandise.

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ARTICLE X.

Objects liable to import duty, which are used as samples and are imported into Spain by French manufacturers, merchants, or commercial travellers, and into France by Spanish manufacturers, merchants or commercial travellers, shall on either side be temporarily admitted free, provided the Customs formalities are duly complied with, which are required to insure their re-exportation, or their return to bond. These formalities shall be agreed upon by the two Governments.

ARTICLE XI.

The objects of Spanish origin or manufacture enumerated in the Tariff A, annexed to the present Treaty, and imported directly by either land or sea, shall be admitted into France at the duties fixed by the said Tariff and the notes therein inscribed, all additional duties being included in the said duties.

The objects of French origin or manufacture enumerated in Tariff B, annexed to the present Treaty, and imported directly either by land or sea, shall be admitted into Spain at the duties fixed by the said Tariff and the notes therein inscribed, all additional duties being included in the said duties.

It is understood, on the one part, that the exemptions inscribed in the Spanish General Tariff shall be maintained, and that, on the other part, the duties at present inscribed in the second column of the said Tariff cannot be increased in so far as they apply to the articles which are free under the Tariff A, annexed to the present Treaty.

ARTICLE XII.

The duties on exports from either of the two States to the other shall be levied in conformity with Tariffs C and D, annexed to the present Treaty.

The products not specified in these two Tariffs may not be made subject to duties or interdicted from exportation except in case of war, and only for merchandise considered as articles of warfare.

In order to facilitate the transport of agricultural produce on the frontier of the two countries, cereals in sheaf or in ear, hay, straw, and green forage, may be imported and exported reciprocally, free from duty.

ARTICLE XIII.

Goods of whatever kind crossing the two countries shall pay no transit duty.

The transit of counterfeit goods or fraudulent re-production is prohibited.

The transit of gunpowder, arms, and munitions of war may likewise be forbidden or allowed only on special authorization.

ARTICLE XIV.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties engages to accord to the other, immediately and without compensation, every favor, all privileges,

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or reductions in the import and export Tariff of duties upon articles, whether mentioned or not in the present Treaty, which either has granted or may hereafter grant to a third Power.

The High Contracting Parties further engage not to establish the one against the other any import or export duty or prohibition which shall not at the same time be applicable to all other nations.

The most-favored-nation treatment is reciprocally guaranteed to each of the High Contracting Parties, in respect of everything relating to the consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, transit, and transshipment of merchandise, and trade and navigation in general.

ARTICLE XV.

The principle recognized in the preceding Article is not applicable—

1. To the importation, exportation, and transit of merchandise, which is or may become the object of State monopoly.

2. To merchandise, whether specified or not in the present Treaty, in regard of which one of the High Contracting Parties should deem necessary to establish temporary prohibitions or restrictions, with regard to importation or transit, for sanitary reasons, for opposing the spread of cattle diseases or destruction of crops, or on account of and in view of warlike events.

ARTICLE XVI.

The repayment of duties ("drawbacks") now existing or which may be established on the exportation of Spanish products, and, reciprocally, the return of duties ("drawbacks") established on the exportation of French products shall be the exact equivalent of the excise charges or taxes levied on the consumption of the said articles or the materials employed in their manufacture.

ARTICLE XVII.

Merchandise of any kind having origin in either of the two countries and imported into the other, shall not be liable to higher excise dues or taxes on their consumption than those imposed, or which may be imposed, upon similar merchandise of home production.

Import duties may, however, be increased by an amount equivalent to the sums which, on account of expenses thrown on the home producers, in consequence of the tax on manufacture (excise), is levied on them under that heading.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The Spanish Government guarantees that French products shall not in any case be subjected, by any provinces, communes, establishments, or corporations, to taxes on consumption or to any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever, other or higher than those to which the products of the country are liable; and the French Government, on its part, guarantees that

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that the products of Spain shall not be subjected, by any departments, communes, establishments, or corporations, to taxes on consumption, or to any other imposts of any denomination whatsoever other or higher than those to which the products of the country are subject.

ARTICLE XIX.

Silversmiths' and jewellers' wares in gold and silver imported from one of the countries shall be submitted in the other to the assay instituted for similar articles of native manufacture, and shall be liable, upon the same footing as the latter, to the dues for assay marks.

ARTICLE XX.

Each of the two High Contracting Parties may insist that the importer, in order to prove that the products belong by origin or manufacture to the other country, shall present at the Customs office of the country to which they are imported an official declaration, setting forth the circumstances, made by the producer or manufacturer of the merchandise or by any other person duly authorized by him, before the local authorities of the place of production or depôt; the respective consuls or consular agents shall certify, free of all expense, to the signatures of the local authorities.

ARTICLE XXI.

Spanish vessels, laden or not, and their cargoes in France or Algiers and French vessels, laden or not, and their cargoes in Spain, upon their arrival from any port, whatever the place of the origin or of the destination of their cargo, shall, in every respect, upon their entry, during their stay and at their departure, enjoy the same treatment as the native vessels and their cargoes.

ARTICLE XXII.

Spanish vessels entering a port of France and, reciprocally, French vessels entering a port of Spain, intending to unlade in such port only a portion of their cargo, shall, provided they conform to the laws and regulations of the respective States, be entitled to retain on board the portion of their cargo shipped for another port, whether of the same or of another country, and to re-export it without being compelled to pay upon such portion of their cargo any Customs duty except that of surveillance, and the same shall be at the rate fixed for native shipping.

ARTICLE XXIII.

Wholly exempt from shipping, harbor, tonnage, and clearance dues in the ports of either party, are:—

1. Vessels, from whatever port, who enter in ballast and leave in ballast.
2. Vessels which, passing from a port of one of the two States into one or more ports of the same State, either to unlade there the whole or a portion

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portion of their cargo, or to take up or complete their freight, shall show that they have already paid these duties.

3. Vessels which, having entered a port with freight, whether by choice or stress, shall leave it without having effected any commercial transaction.

The unloading and relading of merchandise to facilitate the repair of a vessel which shall have been compelled to put into port, the transshipment on board another vessel in case the first shall have been rendered unseaworthy, the outlay necessary for revictualling, and the sale of averaged goods when authorized by the Customs Administration, shall not be regarded as commercial transactions.

ARTICLE XXIV.

Flotsam and averaged merchandise from a vessel of one of the two High Contracting Parties, when not entered for home consumption, shall not be liable to duties of any kind.

ARTICLE XXV.

Vessels navigating under the flag of either of the two States, owned and registered according to the laws of the country, and furnished with papers and letters regularly issued by the competent authorities, shall be considered as French or Spanish vessels respectively.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle in concert the conditions on which the respective certificates of tonnage measurement shall be reciprocally admitted in either country.

ARTICLE XXVI.

The two High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the power to impose upon any article mentioned in the present Treaty, or upon any other article to the same extent as they shall affect native vessels, the lading and unloading dues, devoted to paying for the requisite establishments at the port of importation or exportation.

With respect to the berthing of vessels, and their lading or unloading in the ports, roads, harbors, or basins, and generally all formalities and regulations to which trading vessels may be subjected, with their crews and cargoes, no privilege or favor shall be extended to native vessels in either of the two States which shall not be likewise granted to the vessels of the other power, the will of the High Contracting Powers being, that in this respect also Spanish and French vessels should be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XXVII.

Merchandise not of Spanish origin imported from Spain* to France, whether by land or by sea, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those paid for merchandise of the same kind imported to France from any other European country, except directly in French vessels.

*The words "from Spain" are wanting in the French ratification, doubtless by a clerical error.

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And, reciprocally, merchandise not of French origin exported from France to Spain, either by sea or land, shall not be burdened with surtaxes higher than those to which is liable merchandise of the same kind imported to Spain from any other European country except directly in a Spanish vessel.

ARTICLE XXVIII.

Packet-boats performing postal service, and belonging to companies subsidized by either of the two States, shall not, when in the ports of the other State, be liable to be forced to change their destination or course, nor to arrest by judicial sentence, embargo or *Arrêt de Prince*.

With respect, however, to the application of the present article, the High Contracting Parties agree to concert the regulations necessary to give to the Administration the guarantee of the companies subsidized, relative to responsibilities which may be incurred both by the captains of their packets and by the said companies themselves.

ARTICLE XXIX.

The provisions of the present Treaty apply neither to the coasting trade nor to the right of fishing.

Each of the High Contracting Parties reserves to its native subjects the exclusive right of fishing in its territorial waters.

ARTICLE XXX.

The provisions of the present Treaty of trade and navigation are applicable on the one side to the Adjacent Isles and to the Canaries, as well as to the Spanish possessions on the Morocco coast, and on the other to Algeria.

ARTICLE XXXI.

The provisions contained in Articles II, III, IV, V and VI of this Treaty shall be observed, in the colonial possessions of either State, under the reservations required by the special system to which those possessions are subject.

In regard to these same possessions, the High Contracting Parties guarantee to each other, in respect to trade, industry, and navigation, the treatment granted by the special system of those possessions to the most favoured nation.

It is, nevertheless, understood that each of the High Contracting Parties guarantees to the native and naturalized subjects of the other the enjoyment in the said possessions of the privileges, immunities, and any other favors which are, or may hereafter be, granted to the subjects of a third Power.

ARTICLE XXXII.

The present Treaty shall come into force on the 16th May, 1882, and shall be operative until the 1st February, 1892.

In

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In case neither of the two High Contracting Parties should notify twelve months before the end of the said period their intention to cause it to cease, it shall remain binding until the expiration of a year from the day on which one or other of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

ARTICLE XXXIII.

The present Treaty shall be submitted to the approval of the Legislative Chambers of each of the two States, and the ratification shall be exchanged at Paris at latest on the 12th May, 1882.

In faith whereof the Plenipotentiaries have signed it and affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Paris, in duplicate original, the 6th day of February, 1882.

(L.S.)	(Signed)	C. DE FREYCINET.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	P. TIRARD.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	M. ROUVIER.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	DUC DE FERNAN-NUNEZ.
(L.S.)	(Signed)	SALVADOR DE ALBACETE.

(Tariff A).—DUTIES on Articles Imported into France.

Articles.	—	Duties.] 5000
Poultry and game, live or dead.....	100 kilog	Fr. c. 5 00
Butchers' meat, fresh.....	do	3 00
Meat, salted (including internal tax on salt).....	do	4 00
do tinned.....	do	8 00
Hides, raw, fresh. or dried, large or small.....		Free.
Wool, raw and waste, in bulk.....		do
Silk, cocoons.....		do
do raw and thrown.....		do
do dyed for sewing, embroidery, and other purposes.....		do
Floss silk, in bulk.....		do
Hair (human), not worked up.....		do
Animal fats, not including fish oils.....		do
Manure.....		do
Fish, saltwater, fresh.....	100 kilog	5 00
do dried, salted, or smoked, other than cod and klipfish.....	do	10 00
do preserved, pickled, or otherwise prepared.....	do	10 00
Oysters, fresh, young.....		Free.
do do other.....	1,000.....	1 50
do do pickled.....	100 kilog	10 00
Lobsters and crayfish, fresh.....	do	5 00
do preserved or prepared.....	do	10 00
Coral, in the rough.....		Free.
Bones, hoofs, and horns of cattle, in the rough.....		do
Pulse and meal.....		do
Chestnuts, horse-chestnuts, and meal thereof.....		do
Millet and canary seed.....		do
Potatoes.....		do
Fruit, fresh; oranges, lemons, and their varieties.....	100 kilog	2 00
do do carob beans (St. John's bread).....		Free.
do do other kinds.....		do
do do dried or pressed, figs.....		do
do do raisins, apples and pears.....	100 kilog	6 00

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Treaty with Spain (France and Spain.)

(Tariff A).—DUTIES on Articles Imported into France—Continued.

Articles.	—	Duties.
		Fr. c.
Fruit, almonds, nuts, &c.....		Free.
do preserved, without sugar or honey.....	100 kilog.....	8 00
Aniseed.....		Free.
Fruits and seeds, oleaginous.....		do
Chocolate.....	100 kilog.....	88 00
Oil, olive.....	do.....	3 00
Essence of orange, lemon, and their varieties.....	do.....	100 00
Licorice juice.....	do.....	4 00
Wood, common, excluding splints and laths.....		Free.
Canes and reeds, including esparto.....		do
Bark for tanning, ground or unground.....		do
Roots, herbs, leaves, flowers, berries, seeds and fruits, for dyeing and tanning.....		do
Vegetables, fresh.....		do
do salted or preserved.....	100 kilog.....	3 00
Forage, including vetch seed.....		Free.
Bran.....		do
Oilseed cake.....		do
Sulphur, not purified, including ores and pyrites; also sublimated or purified.....		do
Coal tar.....		do
Jet.....		do
Ores and scorïæ, of all kinds.....		do
Goldsmiths' dross.....		do
Iron castings.....	100 kilog.....	1 50
Scrap iron and old broken iron.....	do.....	2 00
Scrap steel, and old broken steel.....	do.....	3 00
Copper, pure or mixed with zinc or tin, in bars, pigs and slabs.....		Free.
do filings and scraps.....		do
Lead, in pigs, bars and slabs.....		do
do filings and scrap, and old broken lead.....		do
Zinc, in pigs, bars and slabs.....		do
Mercury.....		do
Acid, citric (lemon juice, natural or concentrated).....		do
do gallic, extract of chestnuts, and other substances used in tanning.....		do
Oxide of lead—		
Of red lead.....		do
Of litharge and other.....		do
Sulphate of ammonia.....		do
Carbonate of ammonia.....		do
Citrate of lime.....		do
Glycerine.....	100 kilog.....	3 75
Sulphate of magnesia.....		Free.
Sulphate of soda, not purified, anhydrous, containing not more than 25 per cent. of salt (chloride of sodium).....	100 kilog.....	1 75
Tartrates of potash, including wine lees.....		Free.
Chemical products derived from coal tar—		
Benzine and other light oils.....		do
Heavy oils.....		do
Cochineal.....		do
Glue, gelatine and albumina.....		do
Wine of all kinds, including the casks.....	Hectol. liquid....	2 00*
Vinegar, other than perfumery.....	do.....	2 00
Spirits, brandy, in bottle.....	do.....	30 00
do other than in bottle.....	Hectol. of pure alcohol.....	30 00
Liqueurs.....	Hectol. liquid....	30 00
Earthenware, common, glazed, without ornamentation.....		Free.
do with decorations in bas-relief, of one or more colors, flat or hollow.....	100 kilog.....	5 00

(Tariff

Treaty with Spain (France and Spain.)(Tariff A)—DUTIES on Articles Imported into France—*Continued.*

Articles.	—	Duties.
		Fr. c.
Chinaware, of colored paste, with white or coloured glaze, with plain moulded ornaments of one color, not finished by hand		Free.
do with colored glaze, printed or painted by hand, or moulded in relief and finished by hand	100 kilog.	12 00
Cotton tissues, pure, plain, twilled and ticks, unbleached—		
Weighing 11 kilog. and more per 100 square metres—		
Of 30 threads and less to the 5 square millim.	do	50 00
Of 31 threads and above	do	72 00
Weighing from 7 to 11 kilog. exclusively per 100 square metres—		
Of 35 threads and less to the 5 square millim.	do	60 00
Of 36 to 43 threads	do	100 00
Of 44 threads and above	do	180 00
Weighing from 5 to 7 kilog. exclusively per 100 square metres—		
Of 27 threads and less to the 5 square millim.	do	80 00
Of 28 to 35 threads	do	117 00
Of 36 to 43 threads	do	190 00
Of 44 threads and above	do	242 00
Weighing from 3 to 5 kilog. exclusively per 100 square metres—		
Of 20 threads or less to the 5 square millim.	do	110 00
Of 21 to 27 threads	do	148 00
Of 28 to 35 threads	do	193 00
Of 36 to 43 threads	do	270 00
Of 44 threads and above	do	403 00
Cotton tissues, pure, plain, twilled and ticks—		
Bleached	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 15 per cent.	
Dyed	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 25 fr. per 100 kilog.	
Printed—		
Of one or two colors	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 2 fr. per 100 square metres.	
Of from three to six colors	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 4 fr. per 100 square metres.	
Of seven colors or more	The duty on unbleached, with an addition of 7 fr. 50 c. per 100 square metres.	
Manufactures of wool, pure—		
Cloths, casimirs, and other milled tissues, and short-napped tissues not milled—		
Weighing 400 grammes or less to the square metre	100 kilog.	140 00
do from 400 to 550 grammes to the square metre	do	123 00
do more than 550 do do	do	106 00
Manufactures of wool mixed with other material—		
Cloths, casimirs, and other milled tissues, with cotton warp; short-napped tissues not milled, wool predominating—		
Weighing 200 grammes or less to the square metre	do	140 00
do above 200 to 300 grammes inclusive to the square metre	do	115 00
do do 300 to 400 do do do	do	90 00
do do 400 to 550 do do do	do	65 00
do do 550 to 700 do do do	do	50 00
do do 700 grammes	do	35 00
Paper, of all kinds, other than fancy paper	do	8 00
Cardboard in sheets	do	8 00
Books, engravings, lithographs, photographs, and designs of all kinds on paper, maps, and music, engraved or printed		Free.
Gloves of kid, or calf skin, simply stitched	Dozen	0 50
do do do quilted (piqués)	do	0 75
do of goat or kid, simply stitched	do	1 00
do do quilted (piqués)	do	1 25

Treaty with Spain (France and Spain.)(Tariff A)—DUTIES on Articles Imported into France—*Concluded*

Articles.	—	Duties.
		Fr. c.
Casks, empty, new, mounted and unmounted with wooden hoops.....		Free.
do with iron hoops	100 kilog.	1 00
Sennit ("tresses et nattes") of esparto grass in three strands for rope making only	do	0 50
Sennit, other.....	do	1 00
Matting of esparto grass	do	10 00
Cordage of do	do	3 75
do other, measuring 2,000 metres or less of single thread to the kilog.....	do	15 00
Coral, cut, not mounted.....		Free.
Cork, prepared: corks having a length of 50 millim. and above.....	100 kilog.	20 00
do do do less than 50 millim. in length.....	do	13 00
do other.....	do	5 00
Hair (human), worked up.....		Free.

* Wines of more than 15 degrees of pure alcohol pay a duty on the spirit they contain in excess of 15 degrees (30 centimes each degree) and the import duty on wine on the remainder of the liquid.

(Tariff B).—DUTIES on Articles Imported into Spain.

"Tariff Number.	Articles.	—	Duties.
.....	Roofing tiles and bricks, for building purposes.....	100 kilog.	Pes. c. 0 06
9	Glass, common hollow.....	do	6 50
10	do crystal wares.....	do	34 67
11	do and crystal, in plates and sheets.....	do	16 04
12	do do silvered; also glasses for spectacles and watches....	do	69 34
14	Stoneware and fine earthenware.....	do	26 58
15	Porcelain.....	do	37 50
21	Cast-iron wares, common	do	6 14
22	do fine, polished or japanned, or with ornaments of other metal	do	11 82
29	Iron and steel wares, common, even when coated with lead, tin or zinc; painted or varnished, and tubes covered with brass plate.....	do	19 84
30	Iron and steel wares, fine, <i>i.e.</i> , articles polished, enamelled, and ornamented with other metals; also steel wares not elsewhere specified..	do	21 09
33	Tin-plate manufactures.....	do	50 97
41	Copper and brass, in plates, nails and copper wire.....	do	33 19
42	do do tubes and large articles partly wrought as bottoms of "brasseros" and boilers.....	do	46 28
43	Brass wire.....	do	20 63
45	Copper or brass, worked, and all alloys of common metal of which copper forms part, including hardware.....	do	86 68
46	Copper, brass and alloys, worked up in gilt, silvered and nicked, or varnished articles.....	do	216 70
50	Zinc, manufactured.....	do	23 69
92	Paraffine, stearine, wax and spermaceti, crude.....	do	21 00
93	do do do prepared.....	do	33 91
94	Perfumery and essences.....	Kilog.....	1 74
100	Tissues of cotton, close woven, plain, unbleached, white or colored, in pieces and handkerchiefs—		
	Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the square of 6 millim.....	do	1 54
101	Of 26 threads and above.....	do	1 74

(Tariff

Treaty with Spain (France and Spain.)

(Tariff B)—DUTIES on Articles imported into Spain—Continued.

Tariff Number.	Articles.		Duties.
			Pes. c.
102	Tissues of cotton, close woven, printed, twilled or figured—		
	Measuring up to 25 threads inclusive in the square of 6 millim.....	do	2 40
103	Of 26 threads and above.....	do	2 49
104	Tissues of cotton—		
	Open woven, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdines, and gauzes of all kinds.....	do	2 24
105	Quiltings and piqués.....	do	2 12
106	Corduroys, velveteens, or other double textures for wearing apparel.....	do	2 49
107	Tulle.....	do	4 18
108	Crochet of all kinds.....	do	2 36
109	Lace of all kinds, other than crochet.....	do	5 41
110	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers.....	do	1 97
111	do stockings, gloves, etc.....	do	2 54
	Tissues of linen or hemp—		
119	Plain, up to 10 threads, inclusive.....	do	0 87
120	From 11 to 24 threads, inclusive.....	do	2 17
121	Of 25 threads and above.....	do	3 85
122	Twilled or figured.....	do	1 83
123	Lace.....	do	12 50
124	Knitted wares.....	do	4 58
125	Carpets.....	do	0 25
	Tissues of wool—		
133	Carpets.....	100 kilog....	102 93
134	Felt.....	Kilog.....	0 60
135	Blankets.....	do	1 79
136	Cloths and similar stuffs, of pure wool.....	do	4 30
137	do do wool mixed with cotton.....	do	2 60
138	Other tissues of pure wool.....	do	3 50
139	do mixed with cotton.....	do	2 17
140	Knitted wares of pure wool, or wool mixed with cotton.....	do	3 47
	Tissues of silk—		
145	Plain and twilled.....	do	10 00
146	Velvets and plushes.....	do	12 00
147	Floss silk, silk waste, raw silk, and of silk waste mixed with silk.....	do	5 00
148	Tulles and laces of silk or silk waste.....	do	7 00
149	Knitted wares of silk or silk waste.....	do	10 00
	Velvets and plushes of silk, with warp or weft composed entirely of cotton.....	do	8 00
	Other tissues of silk, with warp or weft composed entirely of cotton.....	do	4 00
	Tissues of silk, with warp or weft of wool.....	do	5 00
151	Paper for writing, lithographing, and printing.....	100 kilog....	27 50
152	do cut, made by hand and ruled.....	do	49 76
154	Books bound or unbound, and other printed papers in a foreign language.....	do	10 00
155	Engravings, maps and plans.....	Kilog.....	1 25
156	Paper hangings, stamped on plain ground.....	100 kilog....	23 84
157	do do dull or polished surface.....	do	43 34
158	do ornamented with gold, silver, glass, or flock.....	do	130 02
160	Paper, not distinguished.....	do	35 00
168	Wood, ordinary, manufactured into any kind of object, turned or not, painted or varnished, and battens varnished or prepared for gilding.....	do	18 75
169	Wood, fine, manufactured into furniture or other objects, turned, carved polished, or varnished; the same of common wood veneered with fine wood, or covered with any stuff other than silk, and gilt battens.....	do	33 75
170	Wood, fine, gilt, inlaid or veneered, ornamented with metal, or covered with silk.....	do	102 65
184	Leather, varnished, and calf hides, tanned.....	Kilog.....	2 50
185	do hides, tanned, other.....	do	1 25
188	do gloves, kid and leather.....	do	18 33
189	Leather, boots and shoes.....	Kilog.....	5 67
190	do harness, saddlery, and belt wares.....	do	2 17
191	Other articles of leather, or covered with the same.....	do	4 58
192	Feathers for ornament, in their natural state or prepared.....	do	9 17
198	Pianos.....	Each.....	174 14
221	Butter.....	100 kilog....	52 60

(Tariff

*(Treaty with Spain (France and Spain).)***(Tariff B)—DUTIES on Articles, imported into Spain—Concluded.**

Tariff Number.	Articles.	—	Duties.
			Pes. c.
249	Wines, sparkling, including bottles.....	Hectol.....	5 00
250	do other, including casks.....	do.....	2 00
253	Preserves, sausage meats, mustard, and sauces.....	Kilog.....	0 92
255	Sweetmeats.....	do.....	0 87
260	Ornaments for personal use of all kinds, excepting those of gold and silver.....	do.....	6 00
265	Buttons, of all kinds, other than gold or silver.....	do.....	0 50
276	Games and toys, except those of tortoise shell, ivory, mother-of-pearl, gold or silver.....	do.....	1 30
277	Umbrellas and parasols of silk.....	do.....	1 25
278	do do of other material.....	do.....	0 75
279	Trimmings of silk.....	do.....	7 50
280	do wool.....	do.....	2 50
281	do other.....	do.....	2 00
283	Hats and bonnets of straw.....	do.....	12 50
284	do of other material.....	Each.....	1 83
285	Bonnets of all other material.....	do.....	0 92
286	Hats and bonnets trimmed.....	do.....	6 87

NOTES.

1. *Tissues composed of three different materials.*

Warp or Weft.	Weft or Warp.	Shall be considered as—
Threads of cotton.....	Threads of flax or hemp and wool.....	Tissues of wool mixed with cotton.
do do.....	do do do silk.....	do silk mixed with cotton.
do do.....	do wool and silk.....	do do do
do flax or hemp	do cotton and wool.....	do wool mixed with linen or hemp
do do	do do silk.....	do silk mixed with flax or hemp.
do do	do wool and silk.....	do do do
do wool.....	do flax or hemp and cotton....	do wool mixed with cotton.
do do	do do silk.....	do silk mixed with wool.
do do	do silk and cotton.....	do do do
do silk.....	do flax or hemp and cotton....	do do with cotton.
do do	do do wool.....	do do with wool.
do do	do cotton and wool.....	do do do

When in the mixed part (warp or weft) the threads of the material which may pay the highest duties shall not exceed 10 per cent. of the total weight of the texture, these threads shall not be taken into account for the payment of duties, but will pay as if it were a texture mixed with other materials.

2. Tissues of wool mixed with cotton are those which have the warp entirely composed of threads of cotton, and the weft also entirely composed of threads of wool, or of woollen threads mixed with cotton threads irrespective of the proportion of the mixture.

3. Cloths embroidered by hand or by machinery and those mixed with fine metals or with imitation will pay the duty on tissues not embroidered, according to class, with an additional charge of 30 per cent.

Ready-made clothing will pay the duty on the cloth of which the exterior part of the article is composed, with an additional charge of 30 per cent. Should the clothing be embroidered, the additional charge shall be computed upon the duty for embroidered cloth.

Under the heading of ready-made clothing shall be included articles of linen, sewn, but not completely made up.

(Tariff

Treaty with Spain (France and Spain.)

(Tariff C)—DUTIES levied on Articles exported from France.

Articles.	Duties.
Dogs of any large breed exported by land frontier.....	Prohibited.
Books, infringing on copyright	do
Arms and ammunition	Special regulations.
All other articles	Free.

(Tariff D)—DUTIES levied on Articles exported from Spain.

Articles.	—	Duties.
Corkwood, when the product of the Province of Gerona.....	100 kilog....	Pes. c. 5 00
Rags of linen, hemp, or cotton, and articles made of these materials.....	do	4 00
All other articles.....		Free.

Declaration.

The Government of His Majesty the King of Spain and the Government of the French Republic, in the pursuance of the provisions of Article XXVIII of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and France, signed this day, agree that that Article shall not apply to vessels serving as postal vessels and belonging to companies subsidized by the one State or the other, unless the said companies shall have undertaken to accept the liabilities to the Treasury incurred by the captains of ships belonging to the said companies and by the said companies themselves, after the proper hearing and after final judgment has been pronounced.

The said undertaking must, as regards Spanish companies, be guaranteed by a house of business or a bank established in France and accepted by the French Government; and, reciprocally, as regards French companies, the said undertaking must be guaranteed by a house of business or a bank established in Spain and accepted by the Spanish Government; such guarantee must in either country be not less than 50,000 fr.

Done at Paris, the 6th February, 1882.

(L.S.) (Signed) DUQUE DE FERNAN-NUNEZ.
(L.S.) (Signed) C. DE FREYCINET.

This Convention was ratified by both Contracting Parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at Paris on the 12th May, 1882.

*Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)**(Translation from the Spanish.)*

TREATY of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Germany, signed in Spanish and German at Berlin on the 12th July, 1883.

His Majesty the King of Spain and His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, desirous of drawing closer the bonds of friendship between the two States, and to facilitate and promote mutually commercial and shipping relations between the two countries, have agreed for this purpose to conclude a Treaty, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Spain, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary accredited to His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Don Francisco Merry y Colom, Count of Benomar;

His Majesty the German Emperor, King of Prussia, Franz Emil Emmanuel von Burchard, Secretary of State of the Imperial Treasury and Privy Councillor; and Victor von Bojanowaki, Privy Councillor of Legation and Director in the Foreign Office;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have concluded the following Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, saving ratification by the High Contracting Parties:—

ARTICLE I.

Between the High Contracting Parties there shall be perfect and complete freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall reciprocally enjoy in the territories of the other, so far as the present Treaty makes no exception, with respect to commerce, navigation, and industry, the same rights, privileges and advantages of every kind which are, or shall be, conferred upon nationals; and no other or more onerous general or local taxes, burdens, restrictions, or duties of any sort shall be imposed on them than are or shall be imposed on nationals.

ARTICLE II.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be permitted reciprocally in the territories of the other, to an equal degree with the nationals, to enter all harbours and rivers with their vessels and cargoes, to travel, to sojourn, and to establish themselves, to carry on wholesale or retail trade and industry, to hire or to possess houses, warehouses and shops, to send goods or specie by sea or land, as well as to receive consignments, whether from the country where they reside or from abroad, on payment of those taxes only as are or shall be payable by nationals; they may buy and sell with or without the agency of a middleman chosen by them, and fix the price of goods, effects, wares, or other articles, whether imported or native, and whether the same are intended for the home market or for exportation; and so long as they obey existing laws and Ordinances they may transact their business affairs, present Customs declarations, acting themselves or being represented by another, according as they find it suitable, and only against such charges as have been agreed to with the latter.

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

ARTICLE III.

The subjects of the High Contracting Parties shall be empowered in the territories of the other, to the same extent as the nationals, to acquire and possess any kind of movable or immovable property, and to dispose of it by sale, exchange, donation, testament, or any other way, as well as to acquire inheritances by testament or in accordance with the laws. And in none of the said cases shall they be subjected to different or higher taxes or imposts than the nationals.

They shall reciprocally enjoy the free exercise of their religion, in accordance with the laws of the country.

They shall have free access to the tribunals for the purpose of prosecuting their actions and of protecting their rights, and, with this object, they shall enjoy all the rights and exemptions of the nationals, and be empowered, like them, to employ in any legal case barristers, attorneys, or solicitors, properly admitted according to the law of the land.

ARTICLE IV.

Joint stock companies, and such like commercial, industrial, or financial societies which are established in the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties, conformably to the laws there in force, shall enjoy the same rights in the territory of the other as are extended to the companies of the same description of the most-favored-nation.

ARTICLE V.

Merchants and manufacturers who are able to prove in the usual international way that in the country of their domicile they have been duly recognized as such shall in this respect in the territories of the other party pay no dues or taxes if they, with or without samples, but without taking about with them any goods, travel themselves through the country, or send commercial travellers or agents in the interests of their commercial or industrial business for the purpose of making purchases or of obtaining orders.

It is, however, to be understood that the above arrangement is not to contravene the laws and Ordinances on hawking which, in each of the two countries, apply to all foreigners.

Articles liable to Customs duty, which are introduced as samples by merchants, manufacturers, and commercial travellers, shall mutually be relieved from duties, on the understanding that these articles be re-exported unsold within a period settled beforehand, with the proviso that the Custom house formalities for the re-exportation or for the re-warehousing of the goods be complied with. These formalities shall be established by common understanding between the two Governments.

No impediment shall be placed on movements of the travellers, and the administrative formalities with reference to travellers' papers required on entering the territories of the High Contracting Parties, as well as on leaving the same, shall be limited to what the public safety absolutely requires.

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territories of the other, be free from every sort of compulsory service, whether official, judicial, administrative, or municipal, from all personal service in the army, navy, in the territorial or naval reserves, or in the national militia, from all burdens, forced loans, military requisitions, and impositions, of whatever kind they may be, which are imposed in case of war or in consequence of other extraordinary circumstances, except as regards the obligation of billeting troops and furnishing supplies for the army in the same degree as nationals. Their property shall not be sequestered, and their ships, cargoes, goods and effects, shall not be embargoed for any public purpose without the interested parties having previously fixed the amount of compensation upon just and equitable grounds.

ARTICLE VII.

As regards marks applied to merchandise or to the packages of the same, as regards manufacturers' and trade marks, and as regards designs, models, and patents for invention, the subjects of one of the High Contracting Powers shall enjoy within the territory of the other the same protection as is enjoyed by nationals.

The protection of marks applied to merchandise, of manufacturers' and trade marks, and of designs and models, shall be enjoyed by the subjects of the other power to the extent only to which, and for so long only as, they are protected in their own country.

In neither country shall there be acquirable an exclusive right to use models, marks applied to merchandise, or manufacturers' or trade marks which in the other country are public property in trade, or in certain classes of trade. The protection of designs and models shall be enjoyed irrespectively of whether or not the articles have respectively been produced within the same country or not.

ARTICLE VIII.

The High Contracting Parties declare that they will not hamper the reciprocal commerce between their territories by any sort of prohibition of import, export, or transit, which is not at the same time imposed either on all nations, or at least on those in identical circumstances.

ARTICLE IX.

The articles mentioned in the accompanying Tariff (A), of Spanish origin or manufacture, shall be allowed to enter Germany at the duties mentioned in the said Tariff, and in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

The articles mentioned in the accompanying Tariff (B), of German origin or manufacture, shall be allowed to enter Spain at the duties mentioned in the said Tariff, and in accordance with the provisions therein contained.

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain).

Each of the two High Contracting Parties binds itself to grant to the other, in the import or export of goods, whether specified or not in the present Treaty, immediately and unconditionally, every favor, privilege, or reduction in import or export duties which one of them has extended, or shall hereafter extend, to a third power.

ARTICLE X.

For the duration of this Treaty all Spanish natural wines in barrels shall pay Customs duties on entering Germany, without any difference being made as to their alcoholic strength, in such a manner that wines of a higher alcoholic strength shall not pay a higher duty than wines of a lower alcoholic strength.

Spanish wines shall not, so long as the present Treaty lasts, on being imported into Germany, pay any imposts and duties beyond the import duty, whether consumption duties or inland duties, either to the State or to municipalities.

So far as Treaty rights are not opposed to it, Germany shall not extend the advantages mentioned in section 1 of this Article to any third State which taxes wines according to their alcoholic strength.

ARTICLE XI.

On goods exported to Spain there shall not be levied in Germany, and on goods exported to Germany, there shall not be levied in Spain, any other or higher export duty than is imposed on similar articles exported to the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties reserve to themselves the right of requiring on the entry of goods the production of certificates of origin to establish the nationality of origin or of manufacture of such articles.

ARTICLE XIII.

For further facilitating commerce on both sides, freedom from export and import duties shall be reciprocally extended to goods (with the exception of provisions), so far as there is no doubt as to the identity of the articles exported and then reimported, which are sent from the open markets of one of the High Contracting Parties for sale in those of the other, but which in the territory of the other are not put into the open market, but, on the contrary, are placed under the control of the Customs authorities in bonded warehouses, so long always as the goods in question are sent back unsold within a certain period to be previously determined.

ARTICLE XIV.

With regard to the amount of the import and export duties, to the guarantees taken for the payment, to the mode of collecting them, as well as with respect to transit, bonded warehouses, local dues, Customs treatment and formalities, each of the High Contracting Parties binds itself to let

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let the other share in every favor, privilege, and reduction in the tariffs which either of them has extended to any other power. Likewise, should any future advantage or exemption be granted by one of the contracting parties to a third power, it shall immediately, and unconditionally be extended to the other.

ARTICLE XV.

Goods of all kinds imported from the territories of one of the High Contracting Parties into those of the other shall not be charged with any higher interior taxes, or taxes on consumption, raised on behalf of the State or of municipalities, than those which are imposed on or shall be imposed on similar goods of national origin.

ARTICLE XVI.

All Spanish or German ships shall be recognized as such which are recognized as Spanish ships by the laws of Spain, or as German ships by the laws of the German Empire.

Certificates of tonnage shall be reciprocally recognized according to the rules of the agreement arrived at by the High Contracting Parties in the year 1879.

ARTICLE XVII.

The ships of one of the High Contracting Parties, which enter or leave the harbors of the other, in ballast or with cargo, whatever be the place of their departure or destination, shall be treated in the said ports in every respect on the same footing as national ships. As well on arriving as during their stay and on their departure they shall be charged no other or higher lighthouse, tonnage, pilot, harbor, towing, or quarantine dues, or other imposts of any kind assessed on the ship, whether they be raised in the name of or for the benefit of the State, public officials, municipalities, or any corporation, than such as are imposed or shall be imposed there on national ships.

With respect to the berthing, loading and unloading of ships in harbors, bays, roads, and creeks, as well as generally with respect to all formalities and other regulations to which trading ships, their crews and cargoes may be liable, it is agreed that no privilege and no favor shall be extended to the ships of one of the High Contracting Parties which are not likewise extended to the ships of the other, since it is the decided wish of the High Contracting Parties that in this respect also their respective ships shall be treated on a footing of perfect equality.

ARTICLE XVIII.

With respect to the coasting trade, either one of the High Contracting Parties may claim for its ships all rights and favors which the other party has granted or shall grant to any third country in so far as the one party grants similar rights and favors in its own territory to the ships of the other party.

The ships of either of the High Contracting Parties which enter a harbor of the other party to fill up or to unload a portion of its cargo can,
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provided they comply with the laws and regulations of the country, retain on board that portion of it which is destined for some other harbor of the same country or some other country, and can re-export it without being called upon to pay for this latter portion of the cargo any tax other than supervision dues, which, moreover, must not be higher than those levied on national vessels.

ARTICLE XIX.

Shall be entirely free from tonnage and clearance dues in the harbors of either of the High Contracting Parties :—

1. Ships which enter and depart in ballast, from any place whatsoever.

2. Ships which come from a harbor or several harbors of the same country, and which can prove that they have already paid the above dues.

3. Ships which of their own free will or from necessity enter a harbor with cargo, and sail from the same without transacting any mercantile operation.

In case the entry has been from necessity, the unloading and reloading of the goods for the purpose of caulking the ship, the transfer of cargo to another ship, should the first have been rendered useless, the necessary transactions for provisioning the crew, as well as the sale of averaged goods, with the consent of the Custom house authorities, shall not be considered commercial transactions.

ARTICLE XX.

The war-ships of the High Contracting Parties shall, in their respective harbors, be placed on the same footing as the war ships of the most-favored nation.

ARTICLE XXI.

The provisions of this Treaty shall, without exception, apply to the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg so long as the same forms part of the German Customs and Commercial system.

ARTICLE XXII.

As the colonial possessions of Spain are governed by special laws, the foregoing provisions of this Treaty shall apply to them only so far as is compatible with these laws.

German subjects shall there enjoy in every respect the same rights, privileges, and immunities, favors, and exemptions as are or shall be granted to the most-favored nation.

German products and merchandise shall in Spanish Colonies be liable to no other duties, nor to other imposts and formalities than the products and merchandise of the most-favored nation.

The products and merchandise of the colonial possessions of Spain shall, on entering Germany, enjoy the same treatment as the colonial products and merchandise of the most-favored nation.

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ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The same shall come into force ten days after the exchange of the ratifications, and shall remain in force till the 30th June, 1887.

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

Done at Berlin, the 12th July, 1883.

(Signed)

EL CONDE DE BENOMAR.
VON BURCHARD.
VON BOJANOWSKI.

[This Treaty was ratified by both Contracting Parties, and the ratifications were exchanged at Berlin on the 12th October of the same year, 1883. The Treaty had come into force on the 14th August previous, in accordance with the understanding between the two Governments.]

TARIFF (A) annexed to the Commercial Treaty between the German Empire and Spain. Customs Dues on Goods imported into Germany.

Denomination of Articles.	Duty per 100 kilog.	Remarks.
	Mks. pf.	
Lead ore, unwrought lead, scrap lead, and lead in pigs or ingots.....	Free.	
Iron ore, iron pyrites, copper ore.....	do	
Iron cast in pigs.....	1 50	
Ornamental feathers, in their natural state.....	3 00	
Hides and skins, raw, for tanning, fur skins.....	Free.	
Cork, in the rough, or cut up in pieces.....	do	
Coarse cork, manufactured.....	5 00	
Cork stoppers, cork soles, cork carved goods.....	10 00	
Fresh oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, and the like.....	4 00	Or a duty of 65 pfennings per 100, at the option of the importer.
Figs, currants, raisins.....	8 00	
Dried dates, almonds, dried oranges.....	10 00	
Fresh grapes for table use.....	4 00	Packets of fresh grapes, up to a maximum of 250 grammes gross weight, sent by post from Spain, are admitted free of duty.
Other fresh grapes.....	10 00	
Chocolate.....	50 00	
Saffron.....	50 00	
Olives.....	30 00	
Carob beans (St. John's bread).....	2 00	
Liquorice.....	Free.	
Sweet oil, in bottles or jars.....	10 00	
Olive oil, in casks.....	4 00	Exclusive of olive oil in casks (when methylated by the Customs authorities) which is admitted free of duty.
Sardine oil.....	3 00	
Zinc, unwrought.....	Free.	
Wine, in casks.....	24 00	
do in bottles.....	48 00	
Rye.....	1 00	
Salt imported by sea.....	12 00	

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TARIFF (B) annexed to the Commercial Treaty between the German Empire and Spain.

Customs Dues on Goods imported into Spain.

Denomination of Articles.	Amount	Duty.
		Pes. c.
Railway rails of iron or steel	100 kilog.....	4 55
Iron or steel wire.....	do	6 55
Dyes obtained from pit coal, or in other artificial ways.....	Kilog.....	1 00
Dyed woollen yarns.....	do	1 95
Dressed hides, and tanned and prepared calf hides.....	do	2 50
Agricultural machinery.....	100 kilog.....	0 85
Motive machinery.....	do	2 00
Brandy	Hectol.....	17 35
do "transitory" duty in addition to above	do	3 75

Final Protocol.

At the signature of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and the German Empire concluded to-day, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed to the following remarks, declarations and stipulations in the annexed Protocol :—

TO ARTICLE V.

Manufacturers or commercial travellers who in the territory of the other Contracting Party wish to purchase goods or endeavor to obtain orders, shall be granted free entry on condition of their being provided with trading licenses issued by the authorities of their country.

These licenses shall be drawn up according to the annexed form (see below). The High Contracting Parties shall mutually inform each other as to what authorities are empowered to grant such licenses, and as to what regulations are to be observed in the exercise of the said business.

TO ARTICLE VII.

In order that the subjects of one of the High Contracting Parties may acquire in the territory of the other, protection for their marks on merchandise, trade and commercial marks, and for their designs and models, they must fulfil the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations of the latter country.

At present such marks, etc., should be deposited in Spain at the Ministry of Fomento, in Madrid; in Germany, at the "Amtsgericht," in Leipsig.

TO ARTICLE IX.

1. The Spanish Plenipotentiary declares that the Spanish Government is prepared to recognize as a German product only such spirit as has been prepared in Germany from German raw spirit; and, moreover, expressly

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pressly reserves for the Spanish Consuls the right to demand, in accordance with the instructions they may receive from their Government, as proof that the exported spirit has been prepared from German raw spirit in the territory of the German Empire, not only the production of special certificates of origin, but also the production in duplicate of the certificates granting drawbacks. These instructions will be agreed upon by the two Governments.

The German Plenipotentiaries declare that they have no objection to make to the above declaration.

2. The Plenipotentiaries of both the High Contracting Parties are agreed that the maintenance at the present tariff rate of the German duty on wine in bottles shall not affect effervescing wines; that the maintenance at the present Tariff rate of the German duty on rye is applicable to such rye only as can be proved to have been produced in Spain; and that the duty on salt sent by sea from Spain to Germany shall not be higher than the inland tax imposed in Germany upon German salt.

TO ARTICLE XIII.

With regard to the public warehouses, the exemption in Spain from Custom house dues mentioned in this Article is only guaranteed in two cases:

1. For transit trade in general, with due observance of the formalities imposed or to be fixed by the Custom house regulations; and

2. For goods which are deposited in commercial warehouses—always, however, on the condition that they comply with the formalities fixed by the Custom house laws for such warehouses—and notice is hereby given that at present there are commercial warehouses in the harbors of Barcelona, Cadiz, Mahon, Malaga, and Santander.

With regard to these matters, Germany shall enjoy the rights of the most-favored nation.

TO ARTICLE XVIII.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary declares that the coasting trade in Spain is in general reserved for ships of the Spanish mercantile marine.

The German Plenipotentiaries accept this declaration and declare, on their side, that so long as German ships are excluded from the coasting trade in Spain, Spanish ships shall have no claim to participation in the coasting trade in Germany.

The Spanish Plenipotentiary accepts this declaration.

TO ARTICLE XXIII.

The Plenipotentiaries are agreed that the present Protocol shall be laid before the High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty, and that by the mere fact of the ratification of the latter, the declaration and agreements in the former shall be recognized as approved by both Governments without any further ratification.

Done at Berlin, the 12th July, 1883.

(Signed)

THE COUNT DE BENOMAR.
VON BURCHARD.
VON BOJANOWSKI.

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ANNEX TO THE FINAL PROTOCOL.

(FORM.)

Trade Certificate for Commercial Travellers.

of Good for the year 188 . (Arms.) No. of the certificate
Good for Germany, Luxemburg. and Spain.

BEARER.

(Christian name and surname.)

(Place, date .)

Seal or stamp of
the competent
authority.Style and signature
of the competent
authority.

It is hereby certified that the bearer of this document

{ possesses a (state the manufactory or trade)
 { in under the trading name of
 { is employed as a commercial traveller of the firm of
 { in which possesses in (state the place) a (state the
 { manufactory or trade).

The bearer of this certificate is to obtain orders
Germany

and effect purchases in

Spain

on account of his
firm

firm, as well on account of the following

firms

(insert designation of the commercial or manufacturing firm), and it is
hereby certified that the said firm pays its

in own country the contributions
 firms pay their required by law
 for the exercise of such commerce (or manufacture).

Description of the Bearer.

Age.

Height.

Complexion.

Hair.

Particular marks.

(Signature of the Bearer.)

Notice.

The bearer of this document is authorized to make purchases and to obtain orders only while travelling in the country, and only on account of the firm or firms mentioned herein. He may carry with him samples of merchandise, but not merchandise. He must, furthermore, respect the Regulations existing in each State.

NOTE.—In the forms, which must be large enough to admit of so doing, the lines of writing will be in the upper or lower space, according to the requirements of each individual case.

No.

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

No. 2.

SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Note.

The following Return shows the rates of import duty leviable on the principal articles of British produce and manufacture under the Non-Conventional or General Tariff compared with what they will be under the Conventional Tariff when the new arrangement with Spain comes into force. The articles and classification are those used in the Return of Foreign Import Duties prepared by this Department.

It will be noticed that on most articles, especially cotton and woollen tissues, the duties on importation from non-conventional countries are largely in excess of the conventional rates. Thus cotton piqués pay conventionally 2 fr. 10 c. per kilog. and 4 fr. 50 c. under the General Tariff, or more than double; cotton hosiery, 2 fr. 54 c. compared with 5 fr. 25 c.; cotton small wares, 2 fr. and 4 fr. 50 c.; pure woollen cloths, 4 fr. 30 c. compared with 8 fr.; woollen cloths with a cotton warp, 2 fr. 60 c. compared with 8 fr.; and woollen and worsted stuffs with a cotton warp, 2 fr. 17 c., against 5 fr. per kilog. in the General Tariff.

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain under the Non-Conventional and Conventional Tariffs upon the principal Articles of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£. s. d.	Pes. c.	£. s. d.
	<i>Yarns.</i>				
	Cotton yarn—				
	Single or double, unbleached,				
	bleached or dyed—				
101	Up to No. 35 (English) inclusive.....	Kilog. 1 25	Cwt. 2 10 10	Kilog. 0 70	Cwt. 1 10 9
102	No. 36 (English) and above	do 1 75	do 3 11 1	do 1 00	do 2 0 8
103	Twisted, of three or more threads, unbleached, bleached, or dyed.....	do 2 50	do 5 1 7	do 1 75	do 3 11 1
	Linen, hemp, and jute yarn—				
	Linen, or hemp yarn—				
119	Single.....	100 kilog 27 50	do 0 11 2	100 kilog. 27 20	do 0 11 0
121	Twisted, of two or more threads.....	do 122 50	do 2 9 10	do 111 80	do 2 5 5
120	Jute yarns, single.....	do 7 80	do 0 3 2	do 7 75	do 0 3 2
	Silk yarns—				
	Of waste silk—				
152	Single.....	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 1	Kilog. *0 10	do *0 4 1
153	Twisted.....	do 4 50	do 9 2 11	do 1 85	do 3 15 2
	Of pure silk—				
149	Single.....	do 0 25	do 0 10 2	do *0 25	do *0 10 2
150	Twisted.....	do 6 25	do 12 14 0	do 3 80	do 7 14 5

*Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Rates

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—*Continued.*

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Yarns—Concluded.</i>				
	Woollen and worsted yarns—				
137	Raw, or in the grease.....	do 1 00	do 2 0 8	do *1 00	do *2 0 8
138	Cleaned or bleached.....	do 2 60	do 5 5 8	do 1 65	do 3 7 2
139	Dyed.....	do 3 00	do 6 1 11	do 1 95	do 3 19 10
	<i>Woven Manufacturers.</i>				
	Cotton—				
	Close-woven tissues, plain, un- bleached, bleached, or dyed, in pieces or handkerchiefs—				
104	Counting up to 25 threads, inclusive, in the square of six millimetres.....	do 3 00	do 6 1 11	do 1 54	do 3 2 10
105	Of 26 threads and above....	do 2 70	do 5 9 9	do 1 74	do 3 10 11
	Close-woven tissues, printed, twilled, or figured in the loom—				
106	Up to 25 threads, inclusive.	do 4 00	do 8 2 7	do 2 40	do 4 17 8
107	Of 26 threads and above....	do 3 70	do 7 10 4	do 2 49	do 5 1 2
108	Open-woven tissues, as muslins, batiste, lawns, organdines, and gauzes, all kinds.....	do 3 00	do 6 1 11	do 2 24	do 4 11 0
109	Quiltings and piqués.....	do 4 50	do 9 2 11	do 2 10	do 4 5 4
110	Corduroys, velveteens, or other double textures for wearing apparel.....	do 3 50	do 7 2 3	do 2 49	do 5 0 7
111	Net or tulle.....	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 4 18	do 8 9 10
113	Lace, crochet of all kinds, in- cluding crochet edgings.....	do 3 00	do 6 1 11	do 2 35	do 4 15 6
112	Lace, other than crochet.....	do 6 25	do 12 14 0	do 5 40	do 10 19 6
114	Knitted wares, in pieces, shirts, or drawers.....	do 2 62	do 5 6 5	do 1 97	do 3 19 5
115	Knitted wares, stockings, gloves, &c.....	do 5 25	do 10 13 4	do 2 54	do 5 3 2
295	Fringes, galloons, &c.....	do 4 50	do 9 2 11	do 2 00	do 4 1 3
	Ready-made clothing.....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles.....	do	do	do	do
	Mixed tissues—				
	1. Tissues of cotton mixed with silk or wool.	See silk tissues, mixed, and wool- len tissues, mixed, respectively		See silk tissues, mixed, and wool- len tissues, mixed, respectively	
	2. Tissues of cotton mixed with linen.	As pure linen tissues.		As pure linen tissues.	
	3. Tulle of cotton foundation, although embroidered with silk or other mate- rial, will pay duty as cot- ton tulle. When there is a mixture in the founda- tion, duty will be payable on the predominating material.				

* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalent.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Woven Manufactures—Continued</i>				
	Linen, hemp, and jute—				
123	Tissues of linen or hemp, plain— Up to 10 warp threads, in- clusive, in the square of 6 millim.....	Kilog. 1 25	Cwt. 2 10 10	Kilog. 0 87	Cwt. 1 15 4
124	From 11 to 24 warp threads, inclusive.....	do 2 50	do 5 1 7	do 2 15	do 4 7 4
125	Of 25 warp threads and above	do 4 25	do 8 12 9	do 3 85	do 7 16 5
126	Tissues of linen or hemp, twill- ed or figured	do 2 00	do 4 1 3	do 1 83	do 3 14 5
129	Plain tissues of jute, with or without admixture of cotton.	do 0 45	do 0 18 0	do 0 45	do 0 18 3
130	Tissues of jute, twilled or figu- red, with or without admix- ture of cotton.....	do 0 90	do 1 16 0	do 0 90	do 1 16 0
127	Lace	Kilog. 12 50	Cwt. 25 8 0	Kilog. 12 50	Cwt. 25 8 0
128	Knitted wares.....	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 4 58	do 9 6 1
287	Oil-cloth and waxed cloth, for floors and for packing	100 kilog. 32 50	do 0 13 3	100 kilog. 21 66	do 0 8 9
288	Oil-cloth, other kinds.....	Kilog. 1 00	do 2 0 8	Kilog. 0 65	do 1 6 5
295	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.	do 4 50	do 9 2 11	do 2 00	do 4 1 3
	Ready-made clothing.....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles.....	do	do	do	do
	Mixed tissues—				
	1. Tissues of linen and cotton	As pure linen tissues		As pure linen tissues	
	2. Tissues of linen, mixed with silk or wool.....	See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respec- tively.		See silk tissues, mixed, and woollen tissues, mixed, respec- tively.	
	<i>Silk—</i>				
156	Tissues or ribbons, of floss silk, of waste silk, or of raw silk ; or of waste silk mixed with pure silk.....	Kilog. 9 00	Lb. 0 3 3½	Kilog. 5 00	Lb. 0 1 10
154	Other tissues or ribbons— Plain or twilled.....	do 17 50	do 0 6 4	do 10 00	do 0 3 7½
155	Velvets and plushes— Of pure silk.....	do 26 25	do 0 9 6	do 12 00	do 0 4 5
159	Of silk with warp or woof of cotton or linen.....	do 12 60	do 0 4 7	do 8 00	do 0 2 11
160	Tissues of silk, except velvet and plush, mixed with linen or with cotton, the warp or woof of which is one of these materials.....	do 6 70	do 0 2 5½	do 4 00	do 0 1 5½
161	Tissues of silk and wool, the warp or woof of which is of wool.....	do 7 50	do 0 2 8½	do 5 00	do 0 1 10
157	Tulle, lace, or edgings, of silk or waste silk.....	do 22 50	do 0 8 2	do 7 00	do 0 2 6½
158	Knitted wares, of silk or waste silk.....	do 15 00	do 0 5 5	do 10 00	do 0 3 7½
293	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.	do 12 50	do 0 4 6½	do 7 50	do 0 2 8½
	Ready-made clothing.....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles.....	do	do	do	do

RATES

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents:
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	Woven Manufactures—Continued				
	Linen, hemp, and jute—Continued				
	Woollen and worsted—				
140	Carpets	100kilog. 139 55	Cwt. 2 16 9	100 kilog. 99 70	Cwt. 2 0 6
141	Felts of all kinds.....	Kilog. 0 75	do 1 10 6	Kilog. 0 60	do 1 4 4
142	Blankets and horse-cloths.....	do 2 25	do 4 11 5	do 1 78	do 3 12 4
144	Cloths and similar tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair or mixture of these materials	do 8 00	do 16 5 2	do 4 30	do 8 14 9
145	Such tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre, and Astrak- hans and plushes of the same materials	do 8 00	do 16 5 2	do 2 60	do 5 5 7
143	Knitted wares of pure wool, or of wool mixed with cotton or other vegetable fibres.....	do 4 00	do 8 2 7	do 3 47	do 7 1 1
146	Other tissues of pure wool, waste wool, hair or mixture of these materials	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 3 50	do 7 2 3
147	Such tissues when the warp is wholly of cotton or other vegetable fibre.....	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 2 17	do 4 8 2
294	Tissues of wool and silk.....	<i>See silk tissues, mixed</i>		<i>See silk tissues, mixed</i>	
	Fringes, galloons, cordings, &c.....	Kilog. 4 50	Cwt. 9 2 11	Kilog. 2 50	Cwt. 5 1 7
	Ready-made clothing.....	As material of which made, with an addition of 50 per cent.		As material of which made, with an addition of 30 per cent.	
	Embroidered articles.....	do	do	do	do
	Metals, Unwrought and Wrought				
	Iron and steel—				
	Iron, cast—				
21	In pigs and old cast iron.....	100 kilog. 2 50	Cwt. 0 1 0½	100 kilog. 2 00	Cwt. 0 0 9½
22	Tubes.....	do 4 70	do 0 1 11	do 3 50	do 0 1 5
	Rough bars ("torchos").....	do 13 00	do 0 5 3	do 3 50	do 0 1 5
	Iron and steel, wrought—				
34	Old, broken.....	do 5 00	do 0 2 0½	do 2 50	do 0 1 0
25	Rails	do 8 00	do 0 3 3	do 4 55	do 0 1 10
27	Bars and hoops, of all kinds.	do 13 00	do 0 5 3	do 8 65	do 0 3 6
26	Plates of not less than 6 millim. in thickness, and rivets.....	do 9 00	do 0 3 8	do 6 70	do 0 2 8½
27	Plates of less than 6 millim. in thickness; also axle- trees, tires, plates, and springs for carriages.....	do 13 00	do 0 5 3	do 8 65	do 0 3 6
29	Wire.....	do 8 00	do 0 3 3	do 6 55	do 0 2 8
32	Wire gauze, not further man- ufactured.....	do 16 00	do 0 6 6	do 15 00	do 0 6 1
31	Tubes.....	do 13 00	do 0 5 3	do 8 50	do 0 3 5½
30	Nails and screws, with or without brass heads.....	100 kilog. 20 00	Cwt. 0 8 2	100 kilog. 14 85	Cwt. 0 6 0½
28	<i>Note.</i> —Large pieces of iron and steel used for building purposes, and consisting of bars and plates rivetted together, pay duty as bars, with an addition of 30 per cent.				

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
	<i>Metals, Unwrought and Wrought.</i>	Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	Iron wares—				
	Of cast iron—				
23	Common.....	do 7 50	do 0 3 0½	do 6 10	do 0 2 5½
24	Fine, polished, or japanned, or with ornaments of com- mon metal	do 17 50	do 0 7 1	do 11 80	do 0 4 9½
33	Of wrought iron, not otherwise specified, including japanned articles and wares in com- bination with other metals...	do 24 00	do 0 9 9	do 19 84	do 0 8 1
35	Tin plate	do 20 00	do 0 8 2	do 13 85	do 8 5 7½
36	do manufactures thereof, not otherwise specified.....	do 62 50	do 1 5 5	do 50 95	do 1 0 8
	Iron and steel wares—				
37	Needles, steel pens, watch works, and other similar ar- ticles of iron or steel.....	Kilog. 3 00	do 6 1 11	Kilog. 3 00	do 6 1 11
38	Table-knives, carving-knives, clasp-knives and pen-knives.	do 1 00	do 2 0 8	do 1 00	do 2 0 8
39	Scissors.....	do 2 25	do 4 11 5	do 2 25	do 4 11 5
33	Articles of steel, not otherwise specified	100 kilog. 24 00	do 0 9 9	100 kilog. 19 84	do 0 8 0½
	<i>Note.</i> —Instruments (mathemat- ical, physical, &c.) are charged according to the material which predominates in weight.				
	Machines and machinery—				
217	Agricultural machines.....	do 1 00	do 0 0 4½	do 0 95	do 0 0 4½
218	Locomotive engines and other motive machinery.....	do 2 50	do 0 1 0½	do 2 00	do 0 0 9½
220	Machinery for industrial pur- poses, and detached parts thereof.....	do 9 00	do 0 3 8	do 8 00	do 0 3 3
216	Weighing machines	do 27 50	do 0 11 2	do 22 95	do 0 9 4
219	Machinery of copper.....	do 27 00	do 0 11 0	do 24 00	do 0 9 9
	Arms and ammunition—				
40	Side-arms.....	Kilog. 2 05	do 4 3 4	Kilog. 2 05	do 4 3 4
41	Fire-arms, also barrels and other parts thereof.....	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 4 60	do 9 7 0
99	Gunpowder for mining pur- poses.....	do 0 47	do 0 19 1	do 0 47	do 0 19 1
	Cartridges—				
280	Ball	do 0 60	do 1 4 5	do 0 23	do 0 9 5
279	Other kinds.....	do 0 75	do 1 10 6	do 0 46	do 0 18 8
281	Percussion caps.....	do 1 75	do 3 11 1	do 1 47	do 2 19 9
	<i>Note.</i> —Arms and munitions of war, under which are included pistols, revolvers, guns, and car- bines, which have a calibre of over 7 millim., as also their am- munition, are prohibited to be imported except by special per- mission of the Government.				

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Metals, Unwrought and Wrought</i>				
	Brass and copper—				
42	Copper of first fusion, and old.	100 kilog. 12 50	do 0 5 1	100 kilog. 11 75	do 0 4 9
	Copper and brass—				
43	Bars or ingots, and old brass.	do 22 50	do 0 9 2	do 18 60	do 0 7 6 ³ / ₄
44	Plates and sheets.....	do 50 00	do 1 0 4	do 33 15	do 0 13 6
44	Nails	do 50 00	do 1 0 4	do 33 15	do 0 13 6
44	Copper wire.....	do 50 00	do 1 0 4	do 33 15	do 0 13 6
45	Copper and brass tubes, and large articles, partly wrought, as bottoms of "braseros," and boilers.....	do 70 00	do 1 8 5	do 46 20	do 0 18 9
46	Brass wire.....	do 30 00	do 0 12 2	do 20 60	do 0 8 4 ¹ / ₂
47	Wire gauze, not further manu- factured.....	do 60 00	do 1 4 5	do 41 25	do 0 16 9
48	Bronze, unmanufactured.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 ³ / ₄	do 9 30	do 0 3 9 ¹ / ₂
	Wares of copper, or of brass, bronze or other alloys—				
49	Plain or lacquered.....	do 125 00	do 2 10 10	do 86 68	do 1 15 3
50	Gilded, silvered or nickled.	do 250 00	do 5 1 7	do 216 70	do 4 8 1
	Lead—				
55	Pig, sheet, tubes, bullets and shot	do 1 60	do 0 0 7 ³ / ₄	do 1 60	do 0 0 7 ³ / ₄
	Lead wares—				
56	Plain or lacquered.....	do 37 50	do 0 15 3	do 16 60	do 0 6 9
57	Gilt, silvered or lacquered...	do 45 00	do 0 18 3	do 45 00	do 0 18 3
	Lead—				
70	White lead	100 kilog. 7 50	Cwt. 0 3 0 ¹ / ₂	100 kilog. 4 80	Cwt. 0 1 11 ¹ / ₂
88	Red lead and litharge	do 2 00	do 0 0 10	do *2 00	do *0 0 10
	Tin—				
51	In ingots or bars	do 12 50	do 0 5 0	do 10 55	do 0 4 3 ¹ / ₂
	Tin wares—				
54	Plain or lacquered	do 37 50	do 0 15 3	do 16 60	do 0 6 9
57	Gilded, silvered or nickled.	do 45 00	do 0 18 3	do 45 00	do 0 18 3
	Zinc—				
52	Bars, lumps, or cakes.....	do 6 00	do 0 2 5 ¹ / ₄	do 5 00	do 0 2 0 ¹ / ₄
53	Plates or sheets, wire and nails	do 15 00	do 0 6 1	do 13 65	do 0 5 6 ¹ / ₂
	Zinc wares—				
54	Plain or lacquered.....	do 26 00	do 0 10 7	do 23 69	do 0 9 7 ¹ / ₂
57	Gilt, silvered or nickeled	do 45 00	do 0 18 3	do 45 00	do 0 18 3
	Gold and silver wares—				
18	Gold jewellery, or gems set in gold, of whatever kind.....	Hectog. 25 00	Oz. troy 0 6 2 ⁶⁵ / ₁₀₀	Hectog. 25 00	Oz. troy 0 6 2 ⁶⁵ / ₁₀₀
19	Silver jewellery, or gems set in silver, of whatever kind.....	do 3 50	do 0 0 10 ⁷⁵ / ₁₀₀	do 3 50	do 0 0 10 ⁴⁵ / ₁₀₀
20	All other gold or silver wares.	do 2 60	do 0 0 7 ⁷⁶ / ₁₀₀	do 2 60	do 0 0 7 ⁷⁶ / ₁₀₀
	<i>Hides, Skins and Leather, Wrought and Unwrought.</i>				
	Hides and skins—				
194	Untanned.....	100 kilog. 6 00	Cwt. 0 2 5 ¹ / ₄	100 kilog. †6 00	Cwt. †0 2 5 ¹ / ₄
196	Tanned (except calf skins), and sole leather	Kilog. 2 00	do 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 85	do 3 15 2
195	Lacquered or varnished, and tanned calf skins.....	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 2 50	do 5 1 7

*Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

†Hides and skins untanned, when imported salted, pay, if fresh salted, 60 per cent. less than this duty; and if dry, 30 per cent. less. Also, they pay 3 pesetas less per 100 kilog. when imported directly from non-European foreign countries.

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RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
<i>Metals—Continued.</i>					
202	Leather wares— Saddlers' and trunkmakers' wares; bags, portmanteaus, hat boxes, &c	do 3 75	do 7 12 5	do 2 15	do 4 7 4
200	Gloves.....	do 32 00	do 65 0 6	do 18 33	do 37 5 2
201	Boots and shoes	do 8 75	do 17 15 7	do 5 65	do 11 9 8
203	Other articles	do 5 00	do 10 3 3	do 4 58	do 9 6 1
<i>India-rubber and Gutta-percha, Wrought and Unwrought.</i>					
284	India-rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured	100 kilog. 3 00	Cwt. 0 1 2½	100 kilog. *3 00	Cwt.*0 1 2½
<i>India-rubber wares—</i>					
285	Sheets, thread, and tubes.....	Kilog. 0 50	do 1 0 4	Kilog. *0 50	do *1 0 4
301	Tissues of India-rubber, mixed with other materials.....	do 3 00	do 6 1 11	do 2 75	do 5 11 8
286	All other manufactures.....	do 1 85	do 3 15 2	do 1 50	do 3 1 0
<i>Earthenware and Porcelain.</i>					
14	Roofing tiles and bricks for build- ing purposes	100 kilog. 0 06	Ton 0 0 5½	100 kilog. 0 06	Ton 0 0 5½
15	Tiles, for walls and floors, glazed tubes, drain-pipes, &c.....	do 1 50	Cwt. 0 0 7½	do 1 50	Cwt. 0 0 7½
16	Stoneware and fine earthenware.	do 37 50	do 0 15 3	do 26 58	do 0 10 9
17	Porcelain	do 52 50	do 1 1 4	do 37 50	do 0 15 3
<i>Glass and Glasswares.</i>					
10	Common hollow wares.....	100 kilog. 8 00	Cwt. 0 3 3	100 kilog. 6 50	Cwt. 0 2 7½
11	Glass and crystal wares	do 45 00	do 0 18 3	do 34 65	do 0 14 1
<i>Glass and crystal—</i>					
12	In plates and sheets.....	do 17 50	do 0 7 1	do 16 04	do 0 6 6
13	Silvered, also glasses for spec- tacles and watches	do 80 00	do 1 12 6	do 69 34	do 1 8 2
<i>Chemicals.</i>					
<i>Alkali—</i>					
80	Alkaline, carbonates, and caus- tic alkalis	100 kilog. 1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4½	100 kilog. *1 00	Cwt.*0 0 4½
77	Alum	do 1 50	do 0 0 7½	do 1 15	do 0 0 5½
92	Arsenic, white	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 0½	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 0½
<i>Barytes—</i>					
	Sulphate of baryta.....	100 kilog. 7 50	do 0 3 0½	100 kilog. 4 80	do 0 1 11½
<i>Bleaching materials—</i>					
81	Chloride of lime.....	100 kilog. 1 30	Cwt. 0 0 6½	100 kilog. *1 30	Cwt.*0 0 6½

*Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

RATES

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
<i>Chemicals—Continued.</i>					
92	Bleaching materials—				
	Chromate of potash.....	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
92	Hyposulphite of soda.....	do 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
92	Borax.....	do 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
78	Brimstone.....	100 kilog. 0 25	do 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 kilog. *0 25	do *0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Copperas—</i>					
89	Sulphate of iron (green cop- peras).....	do 1 50	do 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 1 50	do 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
92	Other kinds.....	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilog. 0 10	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
82	Epsom salts.....	100 kilog. 0 50	do 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 kilog. 0 50	do 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
80	Sal-ammoniac.....	do 1 00	do 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	do *1 00	do *0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Saltpetre—</i>					
86	Nitrate of potash.....	do 1 50	do 0 0 7	do *1 50	do *0 0 7
87	Nitrate of soda.....	do 0 25	do 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do *0 25	do *0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
83	Salt.....	do 3 25	do 0 1 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 0 54	do 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Perfumery—</i>					
98	Perfumery and essences.....	Kilog. 2 00	do 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 73	do 3 13 6
98	Scented soap.....	do 2 00	do 4 1 3	do 1 73	do 3 13 6
<i>Paper, &c., Stationery and Books.</i>					
<i>Paper—</i>					
170	Straw paper and common pack- ing paper.....	100 kilog. 12 50	Cwt. 0 5 1	100 kilog. 10 85	Cwt. 0 4 5
162	Endless, unsized, or half-sized, for printing.....	do 10 50	do 0 4 3	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
163	For writing or lithographing, or for prints.....	do 30 00	do 0 12 2	do 27 50	do 0 11 2
164	Cut paper, paper made by hand, ruled paper.....	do 56 25	do 1 2 10	do 48 75	do 0 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Paperhangings—</i>					
168	Ornamented with gold, silver, flock or glass.....	do 200 00	do 4 1 3	do 130 00	do 2 12 10
169	Other kinds.....	do 27 50	do 0 11 2	do 23 84	do 0 9 8
171	Other kinds of paper.....	do 40 00	do 0 16 3	do 35 00	do 0 14 2
172	Cardboard, in sheets and in box- es, lined with common paper; articles of papier-mâché or car- ton pierre, not finished.....	do 8 00	do 0 3 3	do 6 95	do 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
173	Articles of papier-mâché finished, and cardboard boxes adorned or lined with fine paper or other materials.....	Kilog. 1 50	do 3 1 0	Kilog. 1 35	do 2 14 9
167	Prints, maps, &c.....	do 1 25	do 2 10 10	do 1 25	do 2 10 10
71	Ink for writing or printing.....	100 kilog. 25 60	do 0 10 5	100 kilog. 24 00	do 0 9 9
180	Pencils.....	do 36 00	do 0 14 8	do 33 75	do 0 13 8
63	Sealing-wax.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Books or other printed paper, bound or unbound—</i>					
165	In Spanish.....	do 42 00	do 0 17 1	do 38 50	do 0 15 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
166	In foreign languages.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

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Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
	<i>Oils, Minerals, &c.</i>	Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
59	Seed oils.....	100 kilog. 23 00	Cwt. 0 9 5	100 kilog.*23 00	Cwt.*0 9 5
	Oil cakes.....	Not specified.	Not specified.		
206	Grease.....	100 kilog. 1 00	Cwt. 0 0 4½	100 kilog.*1 00	Cwt.*0 0 4½
	Candles—				
97	Wax, paraffine, stearine and sperm.....	do 50 00	do 1 0 4	do 33 90	do 0 12 8
206	Tallow.....	do 1 90	do 0 0 9½	do 1 70	do 0 0 8
	Soap—				
95	Common.....	do 18 75	do 0 7 8	do 15 80	do 0 6 5
98	Scented.....	Kilog. 2 00	do 4 1 3	Kilog. 1 73	do 3 11 0
	Petroleum and rock oils—				
	Raw—				
7	Import duty.....	100 kilog. 0 41	do 0 0 2	100 kilog. 0 41	do 0 0 2
7	Surcharge.....	do 8 34	do 0 3 4½	do 8 34	do 0 3 4½
7	Transitory duty.....	do 3 75	do 0 1 6½	do 3 75	do 0 1 6½
	Refined—				
8	Import duty.....	do 5 50	do 0 2 2½	do 3 80	do 0 1 6½
8	Surcharge.....	do 17 25	do 0 7 0	do 17 25	do 0 7 0
8	Transitory duty.....	do 3 75	do 0 1 6½	do 3 75	do 0 1 6½
	Turpentine—				
63	Oil and spirits of.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 0½	do 10 00	do 0 4 0½
	Rosin—				
6	Pine rosin.....	do 0 41	do 0 0 2	do 0 41	do 0 0 2
63	Other kinds.....	do 1 00	do 0 4 0½	do 10 00	do 0 4 0½
6	Pitch.....	do 0 41	do 0 0 2	do 0 41	do 0 0 2
5	Coal, cinders and patent fuel.....	1,000 kilog. 1 25	Ton 0 1 0	1,000 kilog.*1 25	Ton *0 1 0
4	Cement.....	100 kilog. 0 06	do 0 0 6	100 kilog. 0 06	do 0 0 6
4	Fireclay.....	do 0 06	do 0 0 6	do 0 06	do 0 0 6
4	Millstones and grindstones.....	do 0 06	do 0 0 6	do 0 06	do 0 0 6
4	Roofing slates.....	do 0 06	do 0 0 6	do 0 06	do 0 0 6
	<i>Articles of Food.</i>	Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
233	Bacon and hams.....	100 kilog. 15 00	Cwt. 0 6 1	100 kilog. 15 00	Cwt. 0 6 1
235	Butter.....	do 56 00	do 1 2 9	do 52 50	do 1 1 4
271	Cheese.....	Kilog. 0 36	do 0 14 8	Kilog. 0 35	do 0 14 2½
232	Beef, salted, or jerked.....	100 kilog. 2 80	do 0 1 1½	100 kilog. 2 80	do 0 1 1½
233	Pork, salted.....	do 15 00	do 0 6 1	do 15 00	do 0 6 1
	Cocoa, prepared, and chocolate—				
	Cocoa—†				
250	Caracas and the like.....	do 91 00	do 1 17 0	do 66 85	do 1 7 2
251	Guayaquil and the like.....	do 56 00	do 1 2 9	do 48 75	do 0 19 9½
250 and 250	Transitory duty in addi- tion to the above.....	do 16 00	do 0 6 6	do 16 00	do 0 6 6
267	Chocolate.....	Kilog. 1 00	do 2 0 8	Kilog. 0 65	do 1 6 5
268	Confectionery.....	do 1 00	do 2 0 8	do 0 85	do 1 14 6
	Fish—				
237	Fresh fish, or with such an amount of salt as is indis- pensable for their preserva- tion.....	100 kilog. 1 50	do 0 0 7½	100 kilog. 1 50	do 0 0 7½
	Dried cod fish and stock fish—				
236	Import duty.....	do 17 50	do 0 7 1	do 12 70	do 0 5 2

* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

† Cocoa directly imported from non-European foreign countries pays 3 pesetas per 100 kilog. less than these duties.

Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain)

RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c.—Continued.

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
<i>Articles of Food.</i>					
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Fish —</i>				
236	Transitory duty	do 3 00	do 0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	do 3 00	do 0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
238	{ Salted, smoked, or pickled (except sardines, salted).....	do 12 00	do 0 4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 5 00	do 0 2 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	{ Sardines, salted.....			do 2 00	do 0 0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
239	Shell-fish	do 3 00	do 0 1 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	do 1 00	do 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
63	Hops.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 10 00	do 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Sugar, of all kinds—</i>				
249	Import duty.....	do 32 25	do 0 13 1	do 30 00	do 0 12 6
249	Transitory duty.....	do 13 50	do 0 5 6	do 13 50	do 0 5 6
266	Pickles and sauces	Kilog. 1 00	do 2 0 8	Kilog. 0 90	do 1 16 7
	<i>Spirits—</i>				
259	Brandy, &c.....	Hectol. 20 00	Gall. 0 0 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	Hectol. 17 35	Gall. 0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
259	Transitory duty in addition to above	do 3 75	do 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 3 75	do 0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
260	Liqueurs	Litre 1 00	do 0 3 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Litre 0 76	do 0 2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
261	Beer and ale	Hectol. 12 50	do 0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hectol. 9 75	do 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
92	Vinegar.....	Kilog. 0 10	Cwt. 0 4 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kilog. 0 10	Cwt. 0 4 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
	<i>Carriages—</i>				
221	Coaches and berlins, new or old, of four seats, caleches with two "tableros," with or without hoods	Each 1,000 00	Ea. 40 0 0	Each 801 80	Ea. 32 1 5
222	Berlins, with two seats, with or without a folding seat; omnibusses, holding more than fifteen persons, and diligences, new or old.....	do 750 00	do 30 0 0	do 606 75	do 24 5 5
223	Carriages of two or four wheels, without "tableros," regardless of number of seats; omnibusses holding not more than fifteen persons, and carriages not otherwise specified	do 312 50	do 12 10 0	do 270 90	do 10 16 8
224	Passenger carriages for railways and tramways.....	100 kilog. 37 90	Cwt. 0 15 5	100 kilog. 37 90	Cwt. 7 15 5
225	Other railway carriages	do 10 85	do 0 4 5	do 10 85	do 0 4 5
226	Carts and hand-carts.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 0	do 8 65	do 0 3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
	<i>Clocks and watches—</i>				
212	Watches of gold.....	Each 7 50	Ea. 0 6 0	Each 7 50	Ea. 0 6 0
212	do of silver or other materials	do 2 00	do 0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 1 80	do 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
37	Watch works, detached parts ..	Kilog. 3 00	Lb. 0 1 1	Kilog. 3 00	Lb. 0 1 1
214	Clocks with weights, and alarm clocks	Each 1 20	Ea. 0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Each 1 10	Ea. 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
215	Complete works for wall and table clocks, with or without case; also chronometers.....	do 5 60	do 0 4 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	do 4 70	do 0 3 9

Note.—Unfinished works for wall or table clocks are charged 1 pes. 25 c. per kilog. (5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.); and cases according to the materials of which made.

*Treaty with Spain (Germany and Spain.)*RATES of Import Duty leviable in Spain, &c—*Concluded.*

No. in Spanish Tariff.	Tariff Classification.	Non-Conventional Tariff.		Conventional Tariff.	
		Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.	Rates of Duty.	English Equivalents.
		Pes. c.	£ s. d.	Pes. c.	£ s. d.
	<i>Miscellaneous Articles.</i>				
122	Clocks and watches—				
	Cordage and twine.....	100 kilog. 20 80	Cwt. 0 8 5	100 kilog. 18 90	Cwt. 0 7 8
	Hats—				
298	Beaver, silk and felt.....	Each 2 00	Ea. 0 1 7½	Each 1 83	Ea. 0 1 5½
	Horses—				
187	Geldings above the standard height.....	do 128 20	do 5 2 8	do 128 30	do 5 2 8
	Other kinds of horses, mares and foals.	do 31 50	do 1 5 2	do 31 50	do 1 5 2
	Household furniture—				
179	Of common wood, turned, painted, varnished or not.....	100 kilog. 20 00	Cwt. 0 8 2	100 kilog. 18 75	Cwt. 0 7 7½
180	Of finer woods, carved, polished or varnished, also of common wood veneered with finer woods; furniture, covered, except with silk or leather, and not gilt or inlaid with metal ornaments.....	do 36 00	do 0 14 8	do 33 75	do 0 13 8½
181	Gilt or inlaid with mother-of- pearl and other similar sub- stances; also furniture with metal ornaments, or covered with silk or leather.....	do 112 00	do 2 5 6	do 102 65	do 2 1 8½
66	Indigo.....	do 10 00	do 0 4 1	do *10 00	do *0 4 1
	Lucifer and wax matches—				
179	Wooden.....	do 20 00	do 0 8 2	do 18 75	do 0 17 7½
97	Other kinds.....	do 50 00	do 1 0 4	do 33 90	do 0 13 9
210	Pianos.....	Each 150 00	Ea. 10 0 0	Each 174 14	Ea. 6 19 4
296	Pictures, oil paintings.....	do 1 00	do 0 0 9½	do 0 90	do 0 0 8½
	Ships and boats—				
227	Wooden ships and boats, up to 50 tons register.....	Ton reg. 40 00	T.reg.1 12 0	Ton reg. 40 00	T.reg.1 12 0
228	Wooden ships, from 51 to 300 tons register.....	do 26 00	do 1 0 10	do 26 00	do 1 0 10
229	Wooden ships of 301 tons regis- ter and above.....	do 14 00	do 0 11 2	do 14 00	do 0 11 2
230	Iron ships of all kinds.....	do 12 50	do 0 10 0	do 12 50	do 0 10 0
93	Starch.....	100 kilog. 10 00	Cwt. 0 4 0¾	100 kilog. 9 15	Cwt. 0 3 8½
186	Straw plaitings for hats.....	do 30 24	do 0 12 3	do 30 24	do 0 12 3
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
289	Toys.....	Kilog. 1 50	Cwt. 3 1 0	Kilog. 1 30	Cwt. 2 12 9
	Umbrellas and parasols—				
291	Of silk.....	Each 2 50	Ea. 0 2 0	Each 1 25	Ea. 0 1 0
292	Of other materials.....	do 1 50	do 0 1 2½	do 0 75	do 0 0 7

* Pays this rate under the General Tariff, the duty under the Conventional Tariff being higher.

Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, applied to Equator.

(From *London Gazette*, 28th September, 1886.)

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
1886.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

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

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the dominions and possessions of the Republic of the Equator :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the power vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's Dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to the Republic of the Equator, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships.

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's Dominions, he may be detained till he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been carried into effect.

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

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 24TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
1886.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," it is provided, that whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are
or

Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, applied to Uruguay, &c.

or will be given for recovering or apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging, to such power, when within Her Majesty's Dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships, and may limit the operation of such Order, and may render the operation thereof, subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in Her by the said "Foreign Deserters Act, 1852," and by and with the advice of the Privy Council, is pleased to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that from and after the publication hereof in the *London Gazette*, seamen, not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within Her Majesty's Dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships.

Provided always, that if any such deserter has committed any crime in Her Majesty's Dominions, he may be detained until he has been tried by a competent court, and until his sentence, if any, has been fully carried into effect.

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

C. L. PEEL.

TREATY of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay.

Signed at Monte Video, 13th November, 1885.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Monte Video, 22nd May, 1886.*]

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, being desirous of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations, and of promoting commercial intercourse between the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty and the territories of the Republic, have resolved to conclude a Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say ;

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Wm. Gifford Palgrave, Esq., Minister Resident in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay ;

And

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And His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, His Excellency Dr. Manuel Herrera y Obes, his Minister and 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 and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favor, or immunity whatever which either Contracting Party has actually granted or may hereafter grant to the subjects or citizens of any other State shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE II.

The produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from, the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, which are imported into Uruguay, and the produce and manufactures of, as well as all goods coming from Uruguay, which are imported into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, whether intended for consumption, warehousing, re-exportation, or transit, shall be treated in the same manner as, and, in particular, shall be subjected to no higher or other duties, whether general, municipal, or local, than the produce, manufactures and goods of any third country the most favored in this respect. No other or higher duties shall be levied in Uruguay on the exportation of any goods to the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, or in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty on the exportation of any goods to Uruguay, than may be levied on the exportation of the like goods to any third country the most favored in this respect.

Neither of the Contracting Parties shall establish a prohibition of importation, exportation, or transit against the other which shall not, under like circumstances, be applicable to any third country the most favored in this respect.

In like manner, in all that relates to local dues, Customs formalities, brokerage, patterns or samples introduced by commercial travellers, and all other matters connected with trade, British subjects in Uruguay, and Uruguayan citizens in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, shall enjoy most favored nation treatment.

In the event of any changes being made in Uruguayan laws, Customs Tariff, or regulations, sufficient notice shall be given in order to enable British subjects to make the necessary arrangements for meeting them.

ARTICLE III.

British ships and their cargoes shall, in Uruguay, and Uruguayan vessels and their cargoes shall, in the dominions and possessions of Her
Britannic

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Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, and whatever may be the place of origin or destination of their cargoes, be treated in every respect as national ships and their cargoes.

The preceding stipulation applies to local treatment, dues and charges in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbors, and rivers of the two countries, pilotage, and generally to all matters connected with navigation.

Every favor or exemption in these respects, or any other privilege in matters of navigation which either of the Contracting Parties shall grant to a third Power, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the other Party.

All vessels which, according to the British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to the law of Uruguay, are to be deemed Uruguayan vessels, shall, for the purpose of this Treaty, be respectively deemed British or Uruguayan vessels.

The coasting trade is excepted from the stipulations of the present Treaty, and remains subject to the respective laws of the two countries.

ARTICLE IV.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to reside permanently or temporarily in the dominions or possessions of the other; and to occupy and hire houses and warehouses for purposes of commerce, whether wholesale or retail. They shall also be at full liberty to exercise civil rights, and therefore to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property, movable and immovable. They may acquire and transmit the same to others, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, and in any other manner, under the same conditions as natives of the country. Their heirs and legal representatives may succeed to and take possession of it, either in person or by procurators, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as natives of the country.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge than is payable by natives of the country. In every case the subjects or citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely, and without being subjected on such exportation to pay any duty different from that to which natives of the country are liable under similar circumstances.

ARTICLE V.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses and shops of the subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties, in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. Except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the laws for natives of the country, such dwellings and premises shall be exempt from search or domiciliary visit, and books, papers, or accounts shall be exempt from examination or inspection.

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The subjects or citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights, without other conditions, restrictions, or taxes beyond those imposed on natives of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions according to the laws of the country.

ARTICLE VI.

The subjects of citizens of each of the Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from billeting and from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy or national guard or militia. They shall likewise be exempted from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for billeting and for personal service, and finally from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions of any kind.

ARTICLE VII.

The subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall enjoy, in regard to their houses, persons, and properties, the protection of the Government in as full and ample a manner as native subjects or citizens.

In like manner, the subjects or citizens of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other full liberty of conscience, and shall not be molested on account of their religious belief; and such of those subjects or citizens as may die in the territories of the other Party, shall be buried in the public cemeteries, or in places appointed for the purpose, with suitable decorum and respect.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing within the territories of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay shall be at liberty to exercise in private and in their own dwellings, or within the dwellings or offices of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister, Consuls, or Vice-Consuls, or in any public edifice set apart for the purpose, their religious rites, services, and worship, and to assemble therein for that purpose without hindrance or molestation.

The same stipulations shall be observed in regard to the citizens of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay within the territories of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE VIII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as natives, or as subjects or citizens of the most favored nation, in regard to patents for inventions, trade-marks and designs, and the protection of industrial property, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

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ARTICLE IX.

Each of the Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents to reside respectively in towns or ports in the dominions and possessions of the other Power. Such Consular officers, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent. They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or may hereafter be, granted there to Consular officers of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE X.

In the event of any subject or citizen of either of the Contracting Parties dying without will or testament, in the dominions or possessions of the other Contracting Party, the Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul of the nation to which the deceased may belong, or, in his absence, the representative of such Consular officer, may, so far as the laws of each country will permit, take charge of the property which the deceased shall have left, for the benefit of his legal representatives, until an executor or administrator be named.

ARTICLE XI.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICLE XII.

Any ship of war or merchant vessel of either of the Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to continue their voyage, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a vessel of the most favored nation. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked within the territory of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast out of the ship, or the proceeds thereof if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Uruguayan Consul-General

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General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a vessel of the most favored nation.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a vessel of the most favored nation.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow countrymen.

ARTICLE XIII.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, it is agreed that if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse, or any rupture, should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the said Contracting Parties who may be residing in the dominions or territories of the other, or who may be established there, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining, and continuing such trade or employment, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, so long as they behave peacefully and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods, property and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody or intrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like goods, property and effects belonging to native subjects or citizens. Should they, however, prefer to leave the country; they shall be allowed to make arrangements for the safe-keeping of their goods, property and effects, or to dispose of them, and to liquidate their accounts; and a safe conduct shall be given them to embark at the ports which they shall themselves select.

ARTICLE XIV.

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

India.
The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.

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

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above named colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay to the Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs within two years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the present Treaty.

The Treaty shall apply in the case of such Colonies or foreign possessions from the date when this notice is given to the Uruguayan Minister for Foreign Affairs.

ARTICLE XV.

Any controversies which may arise respecting the interpretation or the execution of the present Treaty, or the consequences of any violation thereof, shall be submitted, when the means of settling them directly by amicable agreement are exhausted, to the decision of Commissions of Arbitration, and the result of such arbitration shall be binding upon both Governments.

The members of such Commissions shall be selected by the two Governments by common consent, failing which each of the Parties shall nominate an Arbitrator, or an equal number of Arbitrators, and the Arbitrators thus appointed shall select an Umpire.

The procedure of the arbitration shall in each case be determined by the Contracting Parties, failing which the Commission of Arbitration shall be itself entitled to determine it beforehand.

ARTICLE XVI.

The present Treaty shall continue in force during ten years, counted from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and in case neither of the two Contracting Parties shall have given notice, twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of their intention of terminating the present Treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

ARTICLE XVII.

The present Treaty shall be ratified by Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and by His Excellency the President of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Monte Video as soon as possible.

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

Done at Monte Video, this thirteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

(L.S.) WM. GIFFORD PALGRAVE.

(L.S.) MANL. HERRA. Y OBES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 26TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1886.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESY.

Lord President,
Earl of Rosslyn,
Viscount Cross,
Lord Stanley of Preston.

WHEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any Foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such Foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's Dominion 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 are suspected of being in the Dominion.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the 4th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of Guatemala, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, having

Extradition Treaty with Guatemala.

having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes or offences hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up, have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty (that is to say) :

“ Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, James Plaister Harriss-Gastrell, Esquire, Her Britannic Majesty’s Minister Resident and Consul-General to the Republic of Guatemala ;

“ And His Excellency the President of the Republic of Guatemala, His Excellency Senor Don Manuel J. Dardon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala ;

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

“ ARTICLE I.

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

“ ARTICLE II.

“ The extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences :—

“ 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.

“ 10. Assaulting a Magistrate, or peace or public officer.

“ 11. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

“ 12. Perjury or subornation of perjury.

“ 13. Arson.

“ 14. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

Extradition Treaty with Guatemala.

“ 15. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any Company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

“ 16. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences ; receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

“ 17. (a.) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money ;

“ (b.) Forgery, or counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited or altered ;

“ (c.) Knowingly making, without lawful authority, any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of coin of the realm or national coin.

“ 18. Crimes against Bankruptcy Law.

“ 19. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train.

“ 20. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

“ 21. 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.

“ 22. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute an offence against the laws of both countries.

“ 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.

“ ARTICLE III.

“ No Guatemalan shall be delivered up by the Government of Guatemala to the Government of the United Kingdom, and no subject of the United Kingdom shall be delivered up by the Government thereof to the Government of Guatemala.

“ ARTICLE IV.

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

“ If the person claimed on the part of the Government of the United Kingdom, or on the part of the Government of Guatemala, should be under examination for any other crime in the territory of Guatemala or in the

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Extradition Treaty with Guatemala.

the United Kingdom respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

“ARTICLE V.

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

“ARTICLE VI.

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

“ARTICLE VII.

“A person surrendered can in no case be kept in prison or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place. This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

“ARTICLE VIII.

“The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

“The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

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

“A requisition for extradition cannot be founded solely on sentences passed *in contumacium*, but persons convicted for contumacy shall be deemed to be accused persons.

“ARTICLE IX.

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

“The prisoner is then to be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him, and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the same country.

“ARTICLE

Extradition Treaty with Guatemala.

“ARTICLE X.

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

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

“ARTICLE XI.

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

“ARTICLE XII.

“In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as entirely valid evidence the sworn depositions or statements of witnesses taken in the other state, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, provided such documents purport to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or Officer of such State, and 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.

“ARTICLE XIII.

“If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective

Extradition Treaty with Guatemala.

respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date ; unless any other arrangement should have been made between the different Governments to determine the preference, either on account of the gravity of the crime or offence, or for any other reason.

“ ARTICLE XIV.

“ If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within three months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, he shall be set at liberty.

“ ARTICLE XV.

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

“ ARTICLE XVI.

“ 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 till placed on board ship ; they reciprocally agree to bear such expenses themselves.

“ ARTICLE XVII.

“ 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 of such Colonies or foreign possessions shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such colony or possession by the Chief Consular Officer of the Republic of Guatemala, 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 Guatemalan 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.

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

Extradition Treaty with Guatemala, &c.

“ARTICLE XVIII.

“The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties, but shall remain in force for six months after notice has been given for its termination.

“The Treaty, after receiving the approval of the Congress of Guatemala, shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

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

“Done at Guatemala, the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

“(L.S.) J. P. HARRISS-GASTRELL,

“(L.S.) M. J. DARDON.”

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Guatemala on the sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six,

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 thirteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of Guatemala, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of Guatemala.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered, that the operations of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada, so far as relates to the Republic of Guatemala 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.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, 1887.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by the “Foreign Deserters Act, 1852,” it is provided that, whenever it is made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities are or will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the territories of any foreign power, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council stating that such facilities are or will be given, declare that seamen, not being slaves, who desert from merchant ships belonging to a subject of such power, when within Her Majesty's Dominions, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective

Foreign Deserters Act, 1852, applied to Zanzibar, &c.

pective ships, and may limit the operation of such order, and may render the operation thereof subject to such conditions and qualifications, if any, as may be deemed expedient :

And whereas it has been made to appear to Her Majesty that due facilities will be given for recovering and apprehending seamen who desert from British merchant ships in the dominions of His Highness the Sultan of Zanzibar :

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

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

C. L. PEEL.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 7TH DAY OF MARCH, 1887.

Present:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord President,
Lord Chamberlain,
Lord John Manners.

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

Extradition Treaty with Russia.

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 are suspected of being in, the Dominion.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-fourth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eight-six, between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, 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, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, having judged it expedient with a view to the better administration of justice and to the prevention of crime within the two countries and their jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should, under certain circumstances, be reciprocally delivered up; their said Majesties have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honorable Stafford Henry Earl of Iddesleigh, Viscount St. Cyres, a Peer of the United Kingdom, and a Baronet of Great Britain, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.

"And His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, M. Georges de Staal, Privy Councillor, Grand Cross of several Russian and foreign Orders, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, &c., &c.

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

"ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who, being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE II.

"The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following:—

"1. Murder, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder.

"2.

Extradition Treaty with Russia.

- “ 2. Manslaughter.
- “ 3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.
- “ 4. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered.
- “ 5. Embezzlement or larceny.
- “ 6. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.
- “ 7. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.
- “ 8. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
- “ 9. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member, or public officer of any Company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force.
- “ 10. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
- “ 11. Rape.
- “ 12. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.
- “ 13. Indecent assault.
- “ 14. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.
- “ 15. Abduction.
- “ 16. Child stealing.
- “ 17. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
- “ 18. Burglary or housebreaking.
- “ 19. Arson.
- “ 20. Robbery with violence.
- “ 21. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
- “ 22. Threats by letter, or otherwise, with intent to extort.
- “ 23. Piracy by law of nations.
- “ 24. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.
- “ 25. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or to do grievous bodily harm.
- “ 26. Revolt, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master.
- “ 27. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.
- “ Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both the Contracting Parties.
- “ Extradition may also be granted, at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

“ ARTICLE III.

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

“ ARTICLE

Extradition Treaty with Russia.

“ ARTICLE IV.

“The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Russian Government has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial, within the Russian or British dominions respectively, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

“If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Russian Government should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the Russian or British dominions respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

“ ARTICLE V.

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

“ ARTICLE VI.

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

“ ARTICLE VII.

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

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

“ ARTICLE VIII.

“The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

“The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

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

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

“ ARTICLE IX.

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

“ ARTICLE X.

“ If the fugitive has been arrested in the British dominions, he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

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

“ 1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Russian State.

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

“ 3. A certificate of or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Russian State.

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

“ ARTICLE XI.

“ If the fugitive has been arrested in Russia his surrender shall be granted if upon examination by a competent authority it appears that the documents furnished by the British Government furnish sufficient *prima facie* evidence to justify the extradition.

“ The Russian authorities shall admit as valid evidence records drawn up by the British authorities of the depositions of witnesses, or copies thereof, and records of conviction or other judicial documents or copies thereof: Provided that the said documents be signed or authenticated by an authority whose competence shall be certified by the seal of a Minister of State of Her Britannic Majesty.

“ ARTICLE

Extradition Treaty with Russia.

“ARTICLE XII.

“The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime had been committed in the territory of the State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is the one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. And the fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

“ARTICLE XIII.

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

“ARTICLE XIV.

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

“ARTICLE XV.

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

“ARTICLE XVI.

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

“ARTICLE XVII.

“When, for the purposes of a criminal matter, not being of a political character, pending in any of its Courts or tribunals, either Government shall desire to obtain the evidence of witnesses residing in the other State, a ‘Commission Rogatoire’ to that end shall be sent through the diplomatic channel, and which shall be executed in conformity with the law of the State where the evidence is to be taken.

Extradition Treaty with Russia.

The Government which sends the 'commission Rogatoire' will, however, take all necessary steps and pay all expenses for finding and procuring the attendance before the Magistrate of the witnesses named for examination in such commission.

"ARTICLE XVIII.

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

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in any of such Colonies or foreign possessions may be made to the Governor or chief authority of such Colony or possessions by the Chief Consular Officer of the Russian Empire in such Colony or possession.

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

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

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

"ARTICLE XIX.

"The present Treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"The Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

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

"Done at London, the twenty-fourth day of November, 1886.

"[L.S.]	IDDESLEIGH.
[L.S.]	STAAL."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Now

Extradition Treaty with Russia, &c.

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 twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the said Act shall apply in the case of Russia, and of the said treaty with His Majesty the Emperor of Russia.

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 Russian Empire and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Acts aforesad continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. PEEL.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CONSULATES IN CANADA.

DOWNING STREET, 31st July, 1886.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you, for the information of the Colony under your Government, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office enclosing a list received from the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, showing the modifications introduced by his Government into the limits of jurisdiction of the Austro-Hungarian Consulates in the British Empire.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

GRANVILLE.

The Officer administering
The Government of Canada.

Count Karolyi to the Earl of Rosebery.

BELGRAVE SQUARE, 23rd June, 1886.

MY LORD,—I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Imperial and Royal Government has thought right to introduce some modifications in the limits of the Austro-Hungarian Consulates in the British Empire, and I have the pleasure to subjoin a table showing the new organization of this branch of our Consular service.

* * * * *

Awaiting Your Excellency's reply making known the views of Her Majesty's Government hereon, I take the opportunity, etc., etc.

KAROLYI.

Austro-Hungarian Consulates, &c.

TRANSLATION—EXTRACT.

Distribution of the Districts of the Imperial and Royal Consular Officers in the British Possessions in North America.
Consulate at Quebec.

District :—The counties of Maskinongé and St. Maurice, the town of Three Rivers, and the territory thereto belonging, the counties of Nicolet, Arthabaska (with the exception of the county of Drummond), Mégantic, and Beauce, with all the counties lying east of these.

Consulate in Montreal.

District :—All the counties situated to the west and south of the territory belonging to the Consular District of Quebec, including the county of Drummond.

Consulate at St. John.

District :—New Brunswick and Newfoundland.

Consulate in Halifax.

Main District :—The Province of Nova Scotia and the Island of Breton

Sub-District :—The Province of Nova Scotia, with the exception of the Port of Pictou and the county of Pictou; of the portion of Nova Scotia lying eastward of the Port and of the county of Pictou, and also with the exception of the Island of Breton.

Sub-Office.
Consular Agency in the Port of Pictou.

District :—The Port and county of Pictou and the division of Nova Scotia lying eastward of the county of Pictou, including the Island of Breton.

 TREASURY WARRANT.

British Chaplains abroad, empowered to attest Declarations subscribed by Pensioners, &c.

AFTER OUR HEARTY COMMENDATIONS.

WHEREAS by a Warrant the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, dated the 20th of September, 1878, it was directed that the Declarations, under the annual Appropriation Acts, of persons claiming any part of a grant for half-pay, or Army, Navy, or Civil Non-Effective Services, might be subscribed in Foreign Countries, before certain British Diplomatic and Consular Officers, and certain

(Vide Sect. 6 of
49 & 50 V., c.26.)

Declaration subscribed by Pensioners, &c.

certain Notaries Public or other persons described in Schedule C, annexed to the said Warrant; and whereas it is expedient to add certain Ministers of Religion to the persons specified in that Schedule;

Now, we, being two of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, do hereby order and direct that the above mentioned Declarations may be subscribed by the following additional persons, who are hereby added, for that purpose, to Schedule C of the said Warrant, viz :—

C.

In Foreign Countries.

3. British Ministers of Religion abroad, resident, for the time being, in the places or districts of attestation, and duly licensed by Ecclesiastical Authority in the United Kingdom to officiate as Chaplains in those places or districts.

Witness our hands this 24th day of August, 1886.

(Sd.) SIDNEY HERBERT.
(Sd.) HERBERT MAXWELL.

Treasury Chambers. Whitehall.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL,
PROCLAMATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

ISSUED

UNDER AUTHORITY OF LAW.



OTTAWA:
PRINTED BY BROWN CHAMBERLIN,
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY,
ANNO DOMINI, 1887.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

CANADA.

Governor General.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 13th day of January, 1887, His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, declared His Disallowance of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, on the 10th day of April, 1885, intituled "An Act respecting the Lieutenant Governor and his Deputies."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1352.

By an Order in Council of Tuesday, 22nd day of March, 1887, His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, declared His Disallowance of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, on the 2nd day of May, 1885, intituled "An Act to incorporate the Rock Lake, Souris Valley and Brandon Railway Company."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1751.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 11th day of April, 1887, His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, declared His Disallowance of an Act passed by the Legislature of the Province of Nova Scotia, on the 11th day of May, 1886, intituled "An Act concerning the collection of Freight and Wharfage and Warehouse Charges."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1924.

Agriculture.

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By a Proclamation, bearing date the 7th day of July, 1886, a Census was ordered to be taken in the Province of Manitoba with reference to Saturday the 31st day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, such Census to be so taken as to ascertain and show with the utmost possible accuracy, in the various territorial divisions and of every subdivision thereof, as defined by Proclamation of even date therewith, statistical information which could be conveniently obtained and stated in tabular form touching the several matters specified in the Act, to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the district of Keewatin, and other matters specified in the forms and instructions issued, as in the said Act provided, by the Minister of Agriculture and in accordance with the schedules annexed numbered from one to five, that is to say :

1. Nominal Return of the People.
2. Return of Public Institutions and Industrial Establishments.
3. Cultivated Lands and Field Products.
4. Live stock, Animal Products, Furs and Pelts.
5. Shipping, Fisheries, Products of the Forest, Minerals and Prairie Lands.

The procedure to be followed for obtaining the nominal return of the people shall be in accordance with the *de jure* system, or of the domiciled population.

The details of information and the forms to be used shall be as indicated by the Schedules hereinbefore referred to and hereto annexed numbered from one to five respectively, and by such instructions and blank forms as may be issued by the Minister of Agriculture for the working of the said Census.

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Page } Manitoba. District No. Sub-District.
 Census of 1886. } of Principal Meridian.
 Schedule No. 1.—Nominal Return of the People.

Column.		
1	Range.	
2	Township.	
3	Section.	
4	Numbered in the order of visitation. {	Vessels.
5		Shanties, wigwams and tents.
6		Houses in construction.
7		Houses uninhabited.
8		Houses inhabited.
9		Families.
10	Names.	
11	Sex.	
12	Age.	
13	Country or Province of Birth.	
14	Religion.	
15	Origin.	
16	Profession, occupation or trade.	
17	Married or widowed.	
18	Instruction. } Going to school.	
19	Infirmities. {	Deaf and dumb.
20		Blind.
21		Unsound mind.
22	Dates of operations and remarks.	

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Page { Manitoba. District No. Sub-District.
 Census of 1886. { Schedule No. 2.—Return of Public Institutions and Industrial Establishments.

Columns.	Reference to Schedule No. 1.			
1	Reference to Schedule No. 1.	} Page.		
2			} Line.	
3	Special or legal name of institutions, character and classification.			Public Institutions.
4	Number of inmates.			
5	Kind of industrial establishment. Name of proprietors or company and such other information.			Industrial establishments.
6	Capital invested in \$.			
7	Hands employed.	Over 16 years.	Male.	
8			Female.	
9		Under 16 years.	Male.	
10			Female.	
11	Working days in year.			
12	Wages paid.			
13	Mowing Power.	} Kind.		
14			} Nominal force.	
15	Raw Material.	} Kind.		
16			} Quantity.	
17				} Value in \$.
18	Products.	} Kind.		
19			} Quantity.	
20				} Value in \$.

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Page { Manitoba. District No. Sub-District.
 Census of 1886. { Schedule No. 3—Cultivated Lands and Field Products.

Columns.			
1	Reference to Schedule No. 1.	Page.	
2		Line.	
3	Owner, Tenant or Employé.		
4	Acres occupied.		Cultivated Lands.
5	Acres cultivated.		
6	Wheat.	Acres.	
7		Bushels.	
8	Barley.	Acres.	
9		Bushels.	
10	Oats.	Acres.	
11		Bushels.	
12	Rye.	Acres.	
13		Bushels.	
14	Peas.	Acres.	
15		Bushels.	
16	Beans.	Bushels.	
17	Flax Seed.	Bushels.	Field Products.
18	Potatoes	Acres.	
19		Bushels.	
20	Turnips	Acres.	
21		Bushels.	
22	Other Roots.	Acres.	
23		Bushels.	
24	Cultivated Hay.	Acres.	
25		Tons of 2,000 lbs.	
26	Prairie Hay.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	
27	Scutched Flax and Hemp, lbs.		

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Page } Manitoba. District No. Sub-District
 Census of 1886. } Schedule No. 4.—Live Stock, Animal Products, Furs and Pelts.

Columns.				
1	Ref- erence to Schedule No. 1.	(Page.		
2		(Line.		
3	Horses over 3 years.		Live Stock.	
4	Colts and fillies under 3.			
5	Mules.			
6	Working oxes.			
7	Milch cows.			
8	Other horned cattle.			
9	Sheep.			
10	Swine.			
11	Home- made.	Butter—lbs.		Animal Products.
12		Cheese—lbs.		
13	Beaver.		Fur bearing Animals.	
14	Bear.			
15	Buffalo.			
16	Fisher.			
17	Fox.			
18	Lynx.			
19	Marten.			
20	Mink.			
21	Musk rat.			
22	Ot'er.			
23	Skunk.			
24	Wild cat.			
25	Wolf.			
26	Wolverine.			
27	Cariboo.		Pelts.	
28	Deer, antelope, &c.			
29	Moose.			
30	Other furs and pelts.			

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Page	Manitoba.	District No.	Sub-District.
Census, 1886.	Schedule No. 5.—Shipping, Fisheries, Products of the Forest, Minerals and Prairie Lands.		

Columns.				
1	Reference to Schedule No. 1	Page.		
2		Line.		
3	Steam Vessels.	Number of shares.	Shipping.	
4		Tonnage owned.		
5	Sailing Vessels.	Number of Shares.		
6		Tonnage owned.		
7	Barges.	Number.		
8		Tonnage owned.		
9	Boats.			Fisheries.
10	Men.			
11	Nets, fathoms.			
12	Barrels of White Fish.			
13	Barrels of Trout.			
14	Barrels of Catfish.		Products of the Forest.	
15	Barrels of other Fish.			
16	Pine logs, Census Standard.			
17	Spruce logs, Census Standard.			
18	Other logs, Census Standard.		Minerals.	
19	Gold, ounces.			
20	Silver, ounces.			
21	Petroleum, gallons.			
22	Coal tons.		Prairie Lands.	
23	Acres broken, fall of 1885 and spring of 1886.			
24	Acres seeded, in 1886.			

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By a Proclamation, under the "Act to provide for the taking of a Census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin," and bearing date the 7th day of July, 1886, the Province of Manitoba was divided into the following census districts, that is to say:—

1. Selkirk, being the electoral district of Selkirk, to be the census district of Selkirk;
2. Marquette, being the electoral district of Marquette, to be the census district of Marquette;
3. Provencher, being the electoral district of Provencher, to be the census district of Provencher;
4. Lisgar, being the electoral district of Lisgar, to be the census district of Lisgar;
5. Winnipeg, being the electoral district of the city of Winnipeg, to be the census district of Winnipeg.

The said census districts to be further divided into census sub-districts, that is to say:—

Census district No. 1, Selkirk, to be divided into census sub-districts of, *a.* Rhineland, municipality; *b.* South Dufferin, municipality; *c.* Carleton, municipality; *d.* North Dufferin, municipality; *e.* Douglas, municipality (except township 1, range 1, east of principal meridian); *f.* Louise, municipality; *g.* Derby, municipality; *h.* Argyle, municipality; *i.* Lorne, municipality; *j.* Oakland, municipality; *k.* Glenwood, municipality; *l.* Whitehead, municipality; *m.* Cornwallis, municipality; *n.* Elton, municipality; *o.* Daly, municipality; *p.* Turtle Mountain, municipality; *q.* Deloraine, municipality; *r.* Whitewater, municipality; *s.* Riverside, municipality; *t.* Medora, municipality; *u.* Arthur, municipality; *v.* Inchiquin, municipality; *w.* Branda, municipality; *x.* Sifton, municipality; *y.* Pipestone, municipality; *z.* Wallace, municipality; *aa.* Woodworth, municipality; *bb.* Brandon, city; *cc.* Nelson, town; *dd.* Pilot Mound, town.

Census district No. 2, Marquette, to be divided into the census sub-districts of, *a.* Elm River, municipality; *b.* Portage la Prairie, municipality; *c.* South Norfolk, municipality; *d.* North Norfolk, municipality; *e.* South Cypress, municipality; *f.* North Cypress, municipality; *g.* Westbourne, municipality; *h.* Osprey, municipality; *i.* Glendale, municipality; *j.* Lansdowne, municipality; *k.* Rosedale, municipality; *l.* Riding Mountain, municipality; *m.* Odanah, municipality; *n.* Saskatchewan, municipality; *o.* Blanchard, municipality; *p.* Clanwilliam, municipality; *q.* Harrison, municipality; *r.* Strathclair, municipality; *s.* Oak River, municipality; *t.* Miniota, municipality; *u.* Archie, municipality; *v.* Shoal Lake, municipality; *w.* Birtle, municipality; *x.* Ellice, municipality; *y.* Rossburn, municipality; *z.* Silver Creek, municipality; *aa.* Russell, municipality; *bb.* Shell River, municipality; *cc.* Boulton, municipality; *dd.* Portage la Prairie, town; *ee.* Gladstone, town; *ff.* Neepawa, town; *gg.* Minnedosa, town; *hh.* Rapid City, town; *ii.* Birtle, town.

Census district No. 3, Provencher, to be divided into census sub-districts of, *a.* Franklin, municipality; *b.* Montcalm, municipality (and township 1, range 1, east of principal meridian); *c.* La Broquerie, municipality; *d.* Hanover, municipality; *e.* De Salaberry, municipality;

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f. Morris, municipality; *g.* Youville, municipality; *h.* Taché, municipality; *i.* Ste. Anne, municipality; *j.* Hespeler, municipality; *k.* Cartier, municipality; *l.* St. Norbert, municipality; *m.* St. Boniface, municipality; *n.* Emerson, town; *o.* Morris, town; *p.* St. Boniface, town.

Census district No. 4, Lisgar, to be divided into census sub-districts of, *a.* St. Andrews, municipality; *b.* St. Clement, municipality; *c.* Plessis, municipality; *d.* Rockwood, municipality; *e.* Gimli, municipality; *f.* Varennes, municipality; *g.* Macdonald, municipality; *h.* Springfield, municipality; *i.* Assiniboia, municipality; *j.* Kildonan, municipality; *k.* St. Paul, municipality; *l.* Belcourt, municipality; *m.* St. François Xavier, municipality; *n.* Woodlands, municipality; *o.* St. Laurent, municipality; *p.* Posen, municipality; *q.* Fairford, municipality; *r.* Selkirk, town; *s.* East Selkirk, town.

Census district No. 5, Winnipeg, to be divided into the census sub-districts of, *a.* Ward No. 1; *b.* Ward No. 2; *c.* Ward No. 3; *d.* Ward No. 4; *e.* Ward No. 5; *f.* Ward No. 6.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX., p. 34.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 3rd day of August, 1886, Port Hawkesbury, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Harbour of Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, were constituted Quarantine Stations, and the following Regulations for the governance of the said Quarantine Stations were embodied in such Proclamation, viz:—

1. All boats, ships and vessels coming into the Port of Hawkesbury, in the Province of Nova Scotia, or into the Harbor of Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick, 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 disease, 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 on board such vessels or at such place on shore and in such manner as 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 board of any

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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 Port of Hawkesbury, in the Province of Nova Scotia, shall anchor in that part of the Strait of Canso, between the points known as Point Tupper, and Port Hastings, opposite Grant's Cove, for a distance of about one-third of the strait from the Cape Breton shore, as near as may be, or in six to twelve fathoms of water, 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 Miramichi shall anchor as near as possible to the lower or east end of Middle Island, there to be inspected by the Inspecting Physician and ordered according to circumstances as aforesaid.

3. The Inspecting Physicians of the Port of Hawkesbury and the Harbor of Miramichi 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 Port of Hawkesbury and the Harbor of Miramichi 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 judge 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 Port of Hawkesbury and the Harbor of Miramichi, 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. These regulations 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.

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7. No boat, ship or vessel shall be entered and cleared at either of the Ports of Hawkesbury or the Harbor of Miramichi, aforesaid, until all the requirements of the 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. XX., p. 234.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the third day of August, 1886, issued under the authority of the "Act relating to Quarantine," in view of the existence of the disease of Asiatic cholera in parts of the Continent of Europe, and the disease of small-pox in parts of the United Kingdom, 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 :—

For steamships and sailing vessels by the St. Lawrence.

1. Every steamship and sailing vessel from any port outside of Canada coming to Canada by way of the St. Lawrence, shall be inspected by a duly appointed Quarantine Medical Officer or Officers before passing Grosse Isle, and shall not proceed or be allowed to proceed on her voyage until she receives a clean bill of health.

2. Each of the weekly steamships conveying Her Majesty's mails, shall be met and inspected by a Quarantine Medical Officer of the Point of Rimouski, and a clean bill of health from such officer shall be equivalent to a clean bill of health granted by the Quarantine Officer at Grosse Isle, such mail vessels being amenable in all other respects, to the Quarantine Regulations.

3. No passenger nor any other person shall be allowed to land from any mail steamship at Rimouski until declared free from contagious disease by the Quarantine Medical Officer.

4. Any person or persons ill with cholera, small-pox or other contagious disease as defined in the Quarantine Regulations under the Proclamation

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of May 23rd, 1868, shall be landed at Grosse Isle for treatment, and the vessel disinfected and allowed to proceed or be detained in such manner as may be deemed expedient by the Medical Superintendent for the protection of the public health, under the provisions of the said Quarantine Regulations.

5. No person shall be allowed to land from any steamship or sailing vessel without furnishing evidence to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Medical Officer of having been vaccinated within the seven previous years, nor any person not vaccinated to the satisfaction of the Quarantine Medical Officer.

6. Any unvaccinated person arriving at Rimouski or Grosse Isle shall be vaccinated by such Quarantine Medical Officer, or in the event of refusal shall be landed at Grosse Isle, subject to a quarantine of observation.

7. The Quarantine Medical Officer at Grosse Isle or Rimouski shall examine any officer or surgeon or medical man of any steamship or sailing vessel, under oath, touching the state of health of such ship or vessel and of every person on board, in such form as shall be prescribed by the Minister of Agriculture.

8. Every steamship or sailing vessel arriving with infectious disease shall be liable to be detained at the Quarantine Station for disinfection, together with its cargo and passengers and crew, but every steamship or vessel provided with one isolated hospital for men, and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above and not by the door only, may, in the discretion of the Quarantine Medical Officer, if he is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such hospitals have been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to proceed after the landing of the sick and the disinfection of such hospitals; any vessel, however, arriving with infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospitals shall be liable to be detained for disinfection at the Quarantine Station.

9. The master of every steamship or sailing vessel, liable to quarantine, shall produce a certificate of such inspection and a clean bill of health, before being allowed to make a Customs entry at the ports of Quebec or Montreal.

10. The Inspecting Physician at Quebec shall visit every steamship and sailing vessel from any port outside of Canada, arriving at that port, and he shall send back to Grosse Isle any steamship or sailing vessel having on board contagious disease in contravention of the foregoing regulations.

For all other organized Quarantine Ports of the Dominion.

11. Every steam and sailing vessel from any port outside of Canada, arriving at any regularly organized quarantine ports (having quarantine stations), that is to say:—

At Halifax, Pictou, or Hawkesbury, or Sydney (Cape Breton), in the Province of Nova Scotia; or St. John, or the Harbor of Miramichi, in the Province of New Brunswick; or Charlottetown, in the Province of Prince Edward Island; or Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, shall be subject, in so far as they can be made to apply, to the foregoing regulations

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relating to Grosse Isle, as respects inspection, by the Quarantine Medical Officers of the said several ports or harbors, before being allowed to make a Customs entry; and any vessel which it shall be considered necessary to detain shall be dealt with in accordance with the Quarantine Regulations of 1868, aforesaid.

For all ports under Quarantine directions of Collectors of Customs.

12. At every other port in Canada at which there is not a regularly organized Quarantine Station and at which the collector of Customs is authorized by the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 27, intituled "An Act relating to Quarantine," and the Proclamation made in pursuance thereof, dated January 21st, 1873, to act as Quarantine Officer for putting into effect such regulations, the Collector of Customs shall, in the case of any steamer or sailing vessel arriving from the Continent of Europe or the United Kingdom cause a medical inspection to be made of any such vessel, and shall not grant a Customs entry, except upon the production of a clean bill of health after such inspection.

13. In the event of any contagious disease being found on any steam or sailing vessel arriving at any port which is under quarantine direction of a collector of Customs, such cases shall, in all respects, be dealt with in the manner prescribed in the Quarantine Regulations of January 21st, 1873, aforesaid, applying to such ports, supplemented by the foregoing regulations in so far as they can be made to apply.

Signals for sickness to be displayed at all ports.

14. 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, or requiring quarantine inspection at Grosse Isle.

How Rags are to be Dealt With.

15. Rags shall not be allowed to land at any port in Canada, except at a port which is one of the regularly organized quarantine stations hereinbefore specified in section 11.

Rags shall not be allowed to enter or pass beyond the limits of the quarantine grounds until disinfected by such process or processes as shall be ordered by the Minister of Agriculture; or unless specially directed by the Quarantine Medical Officer.

The definitions in the Proclamations of 1883 and 1884, respecting rags, continued in force by the Order in Council of October the 18th, 1884, are withdrawn.

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Hours of Inspection.

16. The hours during which quarantine inspection, the mail steamships excepted, shall take place at any Quarantine Station or any port in Canada, shall be between sunrise and sunset.

Penalties for Pilots and all Officers and Masters of Vessels.

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. 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. XX., p. 235.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 18th day of August, 1886, under the provisions of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," swine were prohibited from entering into the Province of Manitoba, on its southern frontier, from the States of Dakota and Minnesota, except at Emerson, subject to a quarantine of twenty-one days, no animal being allowed to leave the quarantine unless certified to be healthy by a Veterinary Inspector authorized by the Minister of Agriculture.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 455.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 25th day of August, 1886, under the provisions of the "Animal Contagious Diseases Act," any neat cattle coming from any of the following counties in Scotland, viz.: Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Kirkcubright, Linlithgow, Nairn, Roxburgh, or from any county in the United Kingdom in which pleuro-pneumonia is officially reported to exist, the name or names of which were thereafter published in the *Canada Gazette*, were prohibited from entering at any port of Canada.

2. All importers were obliged to certify under oath, before making Customs entry, the locality in the United Kingdom from which any neat cattle have come.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 455.

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By an Order in Council of Saturday, 28th day of August, 1886, under the provisions of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act" the following scale of fees, to be charged for the inspection of sheep entering the Provinces of Manitoba or British Columbia, or the Territories of Alberta or Assiniboia, are to be collected by the Customs officer, or other person duly authorized to act as such, for the purpose of defraying the expense of the inspection, that is to say:—

For one animal, 25 cents.

For five animals, 10 cents each, but fee for inspecting more than one and under five, not less than 50 cents.

For ten animals, 6 cents each, but fee for the inspection of over five and under ten, not to be less than 60 cents.

For twenty animals, 4 cents each, but fee for inspection of any animals over ten and under twenty, not less than 80 cents.

For fifty animals, 2½ cents each, but for inspecting over twenty and under fifty, not less than \$1.25.

For over fifty animals, 2 cents each, but fee not to be less than \$1.25.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 496.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 16th day of September, 1886, the following counties in England, viz.: Cumberland, Dorset, Essex, Kent, Lancaster, Leicester, Middlesex, Salop, Surrey, Worcester and York (North Riding), and London, were added to those named in the Order in Council of 25th August last, respecting the prohibition of the importation of any neat cattle from any of the said places from entering at any port in Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 584.

By an Order in Council of Friday, 15th day of October, 1886, in virtue of the provisions of "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act," the following scale of fees are to be charged for the inspection of horses entering into the Province of Manitoba or the Provisional District of Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the North West Territories, such fees to be collected by the Collector of Customs or other person duly authorized to act as such, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of inspection, that is to say: -

For one horse and up to five, each.....	\$ 1 00
For over five and up to ten.....	7 50
For over ten and up to twenty.....	12 50
For over twenty and up to thirty.....	15 00
For over thirty and up to fifty.....	20 00
For any number over fifty, 25 cents each, but fee not to be less than.....	20 00

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 882.

Customs.

Customs.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 1st day of July, 1886, all books printed in any of the languages or dialects of any of the Indian Tribes of the Dominion of Canada are admitted free of Customs duty.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 75.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 1st day of July, '886, in computing the duties payable upon sugars for refining purposes subject to polariscopic test, all fractions of degrees as shown by the instrument are not considered, and all entries passed inconsistent herewith are to be re-adjusted.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 75.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 5th day of July, 1886, hatters' bands, bindings, tips and sides, and linings, both tips and sides, when imported by hat manufacturers only, for use in their factories in the manufacture of hats, were placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 75.

By an Order in Council of the 5th July, 1886, the following was added to the Regulations respecting the transporting, manifesting and reporting dutiable goods by railway in or through Canada, established and brought into force by the Governor General in Council, on the 19th March, 1883:—

“That transfers of merchandise in course of transportation *in transitu* through Canada may be allowed as follows:—

“When cars partially loaded arrive under United States Customs seal, at any railway station at which there are both Canadian and United States Officers of Customs in attendance, such car may be unsealed by a United States officer in the presence of a Canadian officer, and the contents transferred to another car under the joint supervision of the said officers, and all such changes and transfers shall be duly recorded on the back of the manifest accompanying the car in the same manner as is permitted in case of accidents, and be signed by both of said officers.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 75.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, the 15th day of July, 1886, “Hickory Billets” not further manufactured than sawn to shape to be used in the manufacture of axe, hatchet, hammer, and other tool handles, were entitled to enter free of Customs duty when imported into the Dominion for such use.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 123.

Customs.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 17th day of July, 1886, a special form of oath is to be required by all Collectors of Customs to be made and subscribed before them by the importer concerned in each case, whenever any free entry is tendered at Customs for wire rope on the ground that it is intended for use in rigging for ships and vessels,—such oath to be in the following terms:—

“I, _____ the undersigned importer of the wire rope mentioned in this entry as being free of duty under the present tariff, do hereby solemnly _____ that such wire rope was imported by me and is intended for use in rigging for ships and vessels, and that no portion of the same will be sold, used or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ for any other purpose than for use in such wire rigging for ships and vessels.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 123.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 17th day of July, 1886, steel strip, when imported into the Dominion by manufacturers of buckthorns and plain strip fencing, is to be admitted to entry free of Customs duty until otherwise ordered, upon the importer in each case making oath in terms as follows:—

“I, _____ the undersigned importer of the steel strip mentioned in this entry do hereby solemnly _____ that such steel strip was imported by me and is of a kind used in the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing. I further _____ that such steel strip was specially imported by me for use in my factory for the manufacture of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ, for any other purpose than as aforesaid.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 123.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 17th day of July, 1886, a special form of oath is to be required by all Collectors of Customs to be made and subscribed to before them by the importer concerned in each case, whenever any free entry is tendered at Customs for fish hooks, nets, and seines and lines and twines, such form of oath to be in the following terms:—

“I, _____ the undersigned importer of the _____ mentioned in this entry, do solemnly _____ that such _____ were specially imported by me and are of a kind used for the fisheries, and entitled to free entry as being for the use of the fisheries. I further _____ that such _____ were specially imported by me for use in the fisheries, and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by me, or by any person in my employ for any other purpose than for use in the fisheries as provided by the tariff now in force.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 123.

Customs.

By an Order in Council of Tuesday, the 20th day of July, 1886, the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees may be admitted to entry free of Customs duties, when imported in blocks for the manufacture of shuttles, on the importer making oath at the time of entry in the following terms:—

“I, _____, the undersigned, _____, importer of the _____ mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly _____ that the said wood was imported by _____ for use in the manufacture of shuttles. I further _____ that the said wood will be so used by _____ and that no portion of the same will be used, sold or disposed of by _____ or by any person in _____ employ for any other purpose or use than as aforesaid.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 171.

By an Order in Council of Tuesday, the 20th day of July, 1886, twisted brass and copper wire, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes for use in their factories may be admitted free of Customs duty on the importer making oath at the time of entry in terms as follows;—

“I, _____, the undersigned, _____, the importer of the twisted _____ wire mentioned in this entry, do hereby solemnly _____ that the said wire was imported by _____ for use in _____ factory in the manufacture of boots and shoes. I further _____ that the said wire will be used by _____ for such purposes, and that no portion of the said wire will be used, sold or disposed of by _____ or any other person in _____ employ for any other purpose than as aforesaid.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 171.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 18th day of August, 1886, ultramarine blue was placed upon the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 455.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 23rd September, 1886, brass cups, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells or cartridges, for use in their own factories, were placed upon the list of articles which may be admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of Customs duties until otherwise ordered,

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

By an Order in Council of Monday, 28th day of June, 1886, Algoma Mills, in the District of Algoma and Province of Ontario, was erected into an out-port of Customs and a warehousing port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the port of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 856.

Customs.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 10th day of November, 1886, all foreign vessels trading on the coast and entering the harbors of Canada from sea or inland waters, are governed by the following rules:—

1. Foreign vessels may transport cargo and passengers from a foreign port and land the same at two or more Canadian ports, clearing from each in succession until all of said cargo and passengers are landed.

2. Foreign vessels may take cargo and passengers from two or more Canadian ports and transport the same to a foreign port, clearing from each in succession but taking final clearance for such foreign port at the last Canadian port which they enter on such voyage.

3. Foreign vessels shall not take freight or passengers at one Canadian port and land the same at another Canadian port, and the master or owner of any vessel found to have violated this rule shall be subject to a penalty of \$400 for each such offence, and the vessel may be detained until the same is paid.

4. Foreign vessels bringing cargo or passengers from a foreign port may, after landing the same be permitted to clear light to another Canadian port for the purpose of loading cargo for a foreign port, and may clear from port to port to complete such cargo, taking final clearance as above.

5. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a foreign port to a Canadian port; but if they drop or part from any such vessel or thing in Canadian waters, they shall not again take such vessel or thing in tow for the purpose of moving the same further in Canadian waters.

6. Foreign vessels may tow other vessels or things from a Canadian port to a foreign port, but having parted from such vessels or things, or any of them, in Canadian waters, they cannot again take such vessels or things in tow to move them further in Canadian waters; but this and the preceding rule are not to apply to an accidental parting of such vessel by breaking hawser or other temporary damages.

7. Foreign vessels shall be entitled to the foregoing privileges only on condition of strict compliance with the provisions of the "Customs Act, 1883," respecting reporting inwards and outwards on entering and leaving Canadian ports by the masters of such vessels.

8. Where vessels bring cargo or passengers from a foreign port consigned to more than one Canadian port, the masters of such vessels must make a full report of the whole contents at the first port of entry, and distinguish therein the items to be there landed and the ports at which all other items are to be landed. Such report must be made in duplicate, with an additional copy for each succeeding port at which there are goods to be landed; and the Collector or proper officer of Customs shall mark each item in such report with the entry number, if entered, and in case of any item landed and placed in sufferance warehouse without entry, it shall be marked with the letter "L" in said report; duplicate copies to be filed at said first port of entry, and the others to be carried with the vessel, and one to be filed at each succeeding port of entry.

9. As required by Section 234 of the Act 46 Vict., chap. 12, before cited, the fee of 50 cents for each vessel not over 50 tons, and \$1.00 if over 50 tons, shall be paid by each such vessel on reporting inwards, and the same on obtaining clearance outwards, at each port she enters above the port of Montreal.

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10. For any violation of the requirements of these regulations the master or owner of any such vessel shall be subject to a fine of \$400, or such other fine or penalty provided by the Act 46 Vict., chap. 12, before cited, as may be applicable to the case, and the vessel may be detained until such fine or penalty is paid.

11. Vessels fitted for and engaged in the deep sea fisheries are not included in these regulations.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 949.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 10th day of September, 1886, Almonte, then an outpost under the Collector of Customs at the port of Brockville, was detached therefrom and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the port of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 949.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 10th day of November, 1886, Carleton Place and Perth, in the County of Lanark, and Province of Ontario, were erected into outposts of Customs and warehousing ports, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the port of Ottawa.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 950.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 18th day of November, 1886, yarn spun from the hair of the alpaca or angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braid for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, was, under such regulations as may be adopted by the Minister of Customs, placed on the list of articles that may be admitted into Canada free of Customs duties.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1015.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 13th day of November, 1886, the following allowances were fixed for tare and draft upon the packages containing imported sugars, the said allowances to be deducted from the actual gross weight of the sugars as ascertained by weighing on their arrival at their ports of destination in Canada, the weighing to be performed by Customs officers and the labor required in handling and weighing to be furnished by the importer:—

On hogsheads or tierces weighing 1,300 lbs. gross or over, 12 p.c. On hogsheads or tierces weighing less than 1,300 lbs. gross, 14 p.c. On barrels weighing 250 lbs. gross or over, 25 lbs. each. On barrels weighing less than 250 lbs. gross, 10 p.c. On bags or mats containing beet root, centrifugal or refined sugars, 1½ p.c. On double bags or mats containing beet root, centrifugal or refined sugars, 2½ p.c. On bags or mats containing

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East India, China, Brazil, Muscovado or other similar raw sugars, 2 p.c. On double bags or mats containing East India, China, Brazil, Muscovado or other similar raw sugars, $3\frac{1}{4}$ p.c. On baskets, $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. On any packages other than those provided for above, the allowance shall be such as the weighing officer may find to be just and equitable, but in no case to exceed the original weight of such packages before the sugar was placed therein.

The Order in Council bearing date 25th day of March, 1869, fixing allowance for tare on sugar, was repealed.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1078.

By an Order in Council of Friday, 3rd day of December, 1886, Tilsonburg, in the Province of Ontario, was erected into an outport of Customs and a warehousing port, and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at Port Dover, Ontario.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1150.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 13th day of December, 1886, fish skins and fish offal, when imported by manufacturers of glue for use in their own factories, were placed upon the list of articles which may be admitted into the Dominion of Canada free of Customs duties.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1180.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 13th day of December, 1886, the port of Campobello, N.B., was reduced to an outport of Customs, and together with the outport of Grand Manan, theretofore attached thereto, placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the port of St. Andrews, N.B., from and after the 1st January, 1887.

By an Order in Council of Monday, the 13th day of December, 1886, the port of St. George, theretofore an independent port, was reduced to an outport of Customs and placed under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the port of St. John, N.B., from and after the 1st January, 1887.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1180.

By an Order in Council of Tuesday, 12th April, 1887, the following articles were included in the provisions of Item No. 86 of the Schedule "A," of the Act respecting the Duties of Customs, chap. 33, Revised Statutes of Canada, viz: Moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tinfoil or not, but not finished or further manufactured; and the duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* is to be assessed and collected thereon.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1876.

Customs, &c.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of May, 1887, the outport of Lingan, under the port of Sydney, Nova Scotia, was abolished.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2199.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 23rd day of May, 1887, Fort McLeod, in the District of Alberta, North-West Territories, was erected into a Customs port of entry and a warehousing port, from and after the 1st day of July, 1887.

Vide Canada Gazette. Vol. XX, p. 2199.

Fisheries.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 10th day of June, 1886, the use of seines for the purpose of catching herrings was prohibited in any of the bays, creeks, inlets or harbors, of the County of Charlotte, in the Province of New Brunswick, or within three miles of the shores of said county.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 35.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 10th day of July, 1886, a Pilotage District was established for the Port of Economy, in the County of Colchester, Province of Nova Scotia, the limits of such district to extend from Harrington's River to Bass River.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 75.

By an Order in Council of Friday, 17th day of September, 1886, the Fishery Regulations for the Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, established by Order in Council of the 20th of May, 1886, were rescinded, and the following adopted in lieu thereof:—

1. Whitefish shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 5th day of October and the 10th of November in each year, both days inclusive.

2. Whitefish shall not be taken for making oil or feeding domestic animals.

3. Pickerel (*doré*) shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 15th day of April and the 15th day of May in each year, both days inclusive.

4. Speckled trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 1st day of October and the 1st day of January in each year, both days inclusive.

Fisheries, &c.

5. Sturgeon shall not be fished for, caught or killed between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of June in each year, both days inclusive.

6. Provided always, that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries shall have power to set apart and license without fee, for the exclusive use of Indians, such waters as he may deem necessary, and that the Indians shall, during the close seasons, have liberty to fish under license to themselves or to their bands for the purpose of providing food for themselves, but not for sale, barter or traffic.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 552.

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By Order in Council of Thursday, the 22nd day of July, 1886, under the provisions of the 48th and 49th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 42nd year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 16, and intituled: "An Act to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Weights and Measures," the following consolidation of the Regulations for the governance of the Inspection of Weights and Measures was approved and adopted.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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.
- DDD. Perfection Scales.

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 bearing is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.

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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.
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.

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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 instrument 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, 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 $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, &c., of the load indicated by them.

10. 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.

11. 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 the 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.

Note.—Nothing in the above 4th section shall apply to weighing machines constructed on the *Howe* principle, nor to dormant scales, constructed on the principle of the "Wilson Improved Weigh Bridge."

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 affected, 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, DD, or DDD, are to be verified or stamped O. C. 14th August, 1879.

DD. 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 coals as delivered from vessels and barges, provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load.

DDD. Weighing machines known as "Perfection Scales," when manufactured in accordance with specifications deposited in Patent Office at Ottawa, may be admitted to verification when found to weigh correctly. 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 must take place before the articles are packed for removal, and at that state of completion at which they are finally adjusted by the manufacturer.

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.

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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 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 held 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 it 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 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

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deposited in the Standard Department at Ottawa, of which a sketch drawing with figured 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.

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

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SCHEDULES A. AND B.

OF WEIGHTS to be admitted to Verification.

SCHEDULE A—DENOMINATIONS.				SCHEDULE B—FORMS.	
DOMINION WEIGHTS.					
Avoirdupois Weights.			Troy or Bul- lion Weights		
In Bronze or White Metal of equal hardness.	In Iron	In Soft Metal Cased.	In Bronze only.		
61 lbs.	61 lbs.	60 lbs.	590 ozs.	<p><i>Avoirdupois Weights.</i></p> <p>From 50 lbs down to one pound, cylindrical, with knob The same with ring Rectangular block, with ring or handle cast solid. Truncated square pyramid From 5 lbs down to one-half dram. Any of the above forms; also flat discs in nests. 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.</p>	
50 do	50 do	50 do	300 do		
30 do	30 do	30 do	200 do		
20 do	20 do	20 do	100 do		
10 do	10 do	10 do	50 do		
7 do	7 do	7 do	30 do		
5 do	5 do	5 do	20 do		
4 do	4 do	4 do	10 do		
3 do	3 do	3 do	5 do		
2 do	2 do	2 do	3 do		
1 do	1 do	1 do	2 do	<p><i>Grain Weights.</i></p> <p>From 1,000 grains down to ten grains cylindrical, with a small rising stem and knob Six grains and under Bent platinum or aluminum wire so bent as to represent the number of grains or decimal parts of a grain.</p> <p>In every case the denomination of the weights, when of sufficient size, must be cast, engraved, or stamped on them in bold, legible numerals, of a size duly proportioned to the size of the weight.</p>	
8 ozs.			1 do		
4 do			.5 do		
2 do			.3 do		
1 do			.2 do		
8 drs.			.1 do		
4 do			.05 do		
2 do			.03 do		
1 do			.02 do		
1 do			.01 do		
1000 grs.			.005 do	<p><i>Troy Weights.</i></p> <p>From 500 ounces down to one ounce, truncated cone, with knob. From 5 ounces down to .001 ounce, flat, square plates. The denomination to be engraved or stamped on the top of the knob of each weight, in as large numerals as the size of the weight will admit; and, also, on face of the smaller weights.</p>	
600 do			.003 do		
300 do			.002 do		
200 do			.001 do		
100 do					
60 do					
30 do					
20 do					
10 do					
6 do					
3 do					
2 do					
1 do					
.6 do					
.3 do					
.2 do					
.1 do					
.06 do					
.03 do					
.02 do					
.01 do					

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE C.

OF Fees to be Collected for Verification of Weights.

DOMINION WEIGHTS.

Avoirdupois Weights.				Troy Weights.	
Denomination.	Verification Fees.			Denomination.	Verifi- cation.
	Bronze.	Iron	Cass			Bronze only.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.
60 lbs	25	25	30	500 ozs	5)
50 do	20	20	25	300 do	40
30 do	20	20	25	200 do	35
20 do	20	20	25	100 do	3)
10 do	10	10	15	50 do	20
7 do	10	10	15	30 do	2)
5 do	5	5	10	20 do	20
4 do	5	5	10	10 do	20
3 do	5	5	10	5 do	15
2 do	5	5	10	3 do	10
1 do	5	5	10	2 do	10
8 ozs	5	5		1 do	10
4 do	5	5		.5	10
2 do	5	5		.3	10
1 do	5	5		.2	10
8 drams	5			.1	10
4 do	5			.05	10
2 do	5			.03	10
1 do	5			.02	10
1/2 do	5			.01	10
Set as above from 50 lbs down to 1 lb.....	75	\$1 00	\$1 20	.005	10
Set as above from 8 oz to 1/2 dram.	30			.003	10
Set of grain weights from 1,000 grains down to .01 of a grain, in authorized series	90			.002	10
				.001	10
				Set as above from 500 ozs. to 1 oz.....	\$2 00
				Set as above from 5 ozs. down to .001	\$1 50

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE D.

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

Denomination.	Materials
<p>A.—BUSHEL.</p> <p> HALF-BUSHEL.</p> <p> PECK.</p> <p> GALLON.</p>	<p>May be made of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 bottoms. 4 Wood of any suitable quality— —with iron or hardwood rim. When of wood, the edge to be sufficiently thick to receive the brand.
<p>B.—GALLON.</p> <p> HALF-GALLON.</p> <p> QUART.</p> <p> PINT.</p> <p> HALF-PINT.</p> <p> GILL.</p> <p> HALF-GILL.</p>	<p>May be made of—</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Bronze or Brass, cast. 2 Hammered Sheet Brass or Copper, with suitable rim of similar metal. 3 Hard Pewter. 4 Stout tin plate as per Order in Council of 27th September, 1882.

The following descriptions of tin are the lightest that will be admitted to verification when manufactured into measures of capacity, viz., for the gallon and half gallon without top or bottom rims or bands, DXXX ; for

Inland Revenue.

quart and smaller measures without rims or bands, DXX, and for the gallon and half-gallon with top and bottom rims or bands, IXX, for quart and smaller measures with top and bottom rims or bands, IX.

No measure of capacity, of which the sides or bottoms 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 maker's name and the capacity are not legibly and conspicuously marked.

The FORM of all MEASURES OF CAPACITY must be CYLINDRICAL.

SCHEDULE E.

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.
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Bushel	30	30	20	.....	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	.....
Victor molasses gate .....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....

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.

Multiples of the gallon, for liquid measures, may in future be admitted to verification. The fee for verifying such measures shall be the same as above for the first gallon, and 5 cents for each additional gallon.

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE F.

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.....	\$ 0 20
“ from 5 lbs. to 50 lbs “	0 30
“ “ 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. “	0 50
“ over 100 lbs.....	1 00

OF FEES to be charged for the Verification of Weigh-bridges, &c.

STEELYARDS WITH DIVIDED ARM.

To weigh not more than 500 lbs	\$0 50
“ “ 1,000 “	0 75
“ “ 2,000 “	1 00
“ over 2,000 lbs.....	1 50

To be verified at the Inspector's Office. If verified elsewhere cost of carriage of weights used for verification to be charged extra

BALANCES WITH UNEQUAL ARMS, NOT DIVIDED.

To weigh not more than 1,000 lbs.....	\$0 75
“ “ 2,000 “	1 00
“ “ 4,000 “	1 50

Same as above as to cartage.

WEIGH BRIDGES OR PLATFORM SCALES.

To weigh not more than 250 lbs.....	\$0 50
“ “ 500 “	0 75
“ “ 2,000 “	1 00
“ “ 4,000 “	1 50
“ “ 6,000 “	2 00
And for each additional ton.....	0 50

And in addition to these rates the cost of carting the weights used for verification.

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 G.

Of Lineal Measures that may be admitted to Verification.

DENOMINATION.	MATERIAL.	
10 feet measures, 6 " " 5 " " 3 " " or yard Half yard " 2 feet " 1 foot " Half foot "	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.	
Chain or Riband, 100 feet " " 50 " Divided into feet.		The chains of iron or steel with solid joints.
" or Riband, 66 " " " 33 " Divided into links.			The Ribands may be of steel, or of metal wire, woven with other fibre.
Common tape lines are not to be verified.		

SCHEDULE H.

OF FEES to be charged for Verification of Lineal Measures.

	Of Metal.	Of Wood
10 feet.....	25 cts.	20 cts.
6 "	25	20
5 "	25	20
3 " or yard.....	8	5
Half yard.....	8	5
2 feet.....	2	2
1 foot.....	2	2
Half foot.....	2	2
Chain or Riband, 100 feet..	\$1 50	The fees charged for the verification of any Lineal Measure shall include the charge for the verification of its sub-divisions.
" " 50 " ..	1 00	
" " 66 " ..	1 00	
" " 33 " ..	75	

Inland Revenue.

SCHEDULE I.
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
0	"	"	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
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	"

BULLION 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.
Troy oz.	Grains.	Grains.	Troy oz.	Grains.	Grains.
500	1·0	0·5	500	1·0	0·5
300	"	"	3 0	"	"
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.

DECIMAL GRAIN WEIGHTS.

Grain.s.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
4000	0·05	0·025	4000	0·05	0·025
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	"	"	0·02	"	"
0·01	"	"	0·01	"	"

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

STANDARDS.			TRADE MEASURES.		
Denomination of Measures.	Actual Allowance in excess.	Actual Allowance in deficiency.	Denomination of Measures.	Actual Allowance in excess.	Actual Allowance in deficiency.
	Inch.	Inch.		Inch.	Inch.
10 feet	0·05	0 05	10 feet	0·10	0 05
6 "	"	"	6 "	"	"
3 "	"	"	3 "	0·05	"
2 "	"	"	2 "	"	"
1 "	0 005	0 005	1 "	"	"
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.....	

Inland Revenue.

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.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 172.

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LIST OF W. AND M. DISTRICTS.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Belleville.

To comprise the City of Belleville, and Counties of Durham, Hastings, Northumberland, Peterborough, Prince Edward and Victoria, and the provisional County of Haliburton.

Hamilton.

To comprise the City of Hamilton, and Counties of Haldimand, Halton, Lincoln, Waterloo, Welland, Wellington and Wentworth.

Kingston.

To comprise the Towns of Brockville and Cornwall, City of Kingston, and Counties of Dundas, Frontenac, Glengarry, Leeds and Grenville, Lennox and Addington, and Stormont.

London.

To comprise the City of London, and Counties of Brant, Elgin, Middlesex, Norfolk and Oxford.

Orillia.

To comprise the Counties of Grey and Simcoe, and Districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Parry Sound and Muskoka.

Ottawa.

To comprise the City of Ottawa, and Counties of Carleton, Lanark, Prescott, Renfrew and Russell, and District of Nipissing, in the Province of Ontario, and the Counties of Ottawa and Pontiac, including City of Hull, in the Province of Quebec.

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Toronto.

To comprise the City of Toronto, and Counties of Dufferin, Ontario, Peel and York.

Windsor.

To comprise the Counties of Bruce, Essex, Huron, Kent, Lambton and Perth.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Montreal.

To comprise the City of Montreal and the Counties of Argenteuil, Bagot, Beauharnois, Chambly, Chateauguay, Hochelaga, Huntingdon, Jacques Cartier, Laprairie, Laval, Napierville, Rouville, Soulanges, St. Hyacinthe, St. Johns, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Vaudreuil and Verchères.

Quebec.

To comprise the City of Quebec and Counties of Beauce, Bellechasse, Bonaventure, Charlevoix, Chicoutimi, Dorchester, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Labrador and Magdalen Islands, Lévis, L'Islet, Lotbinière, Mégantic, Montmagny, Montmorency, Portneuf, Quebec, Rimouski, Saguenay and Temiscouata.

Sherbrooke.

To comprise the Town of Sherbrooke, and Counties of Arthabaska, Brome, Compton, Drummond, Iberville, Missisquoi, Richmond, Shefford, Stanstead and Wolfe.

Three Rivers.

To comprise the City of Three Rivers, and Counties of Berthier, Champlain, Joliette, L'Assomption, Maskinongé, Montcalm, Nicolet, Richelieu, St. Maurice and Yamaska.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John.

To comprise the City of St. John, and Counties of Charlotte, Queen's and St. John.

Fredericton.

To comprise the City of Fredericton, and Counties of Carleton, Madawaska, Sunbury, Victoria and York.‡

King's.

To comprise the Counties of Albert, Gloucester, Kent, King's, Northumberland, Restigouche and Westmoreland.

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PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.

To comprise the City of Halifax, and Counties of Guysborough, Halifax, Hants, King's and Lunenburg.

Pictou.

To comprise the Counties of Antigonish, Colchester, Cumberland and Pictou.

Yarmouth.

To comprise the Town of Yarmouth, and Counties of Annapolis, Digby, Queen's and Yarmouth.

Cape Breton.

To comprise the whole Island of Cape Breton.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

To comprise the whole Island of Prince Edward.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Winnipeg.

To comprise the whole Province.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria.

To comprise the whole Province.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 183.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 16th day of October, 1886, the duty exigible upon foreign spirits, when taken into any duly licensed bonded manufactory, was determined at and from the 2nd October, 1886, at the rate of thirty cents (30) per proof gallon.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 882.

By an Order in Council of Tuesday, 26th day of October, 1886, that portion of the Inland Revenue and Weights and Measures Division of Algoma, lying between Pic River and the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, was detached from the Inspection District of Toronto,

Inland Revenue.

and, for the purposes of the collection of inland revenue and inspection of weights and measures, added to the Inspection District of Manitoba.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 856.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 28th day of October, 1886, the following description of ventilator to be used in connection with copper tanks for the maturing of spirits in distilleries was approved, viz.:—

The ventilating pipe to be 4 inches in diameter with a cap for same $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter and 2 inches deep. The said 4-inch pipe to be projected not less than 2 inches above the top of the man-hole of the receiver. The cap to project below the top of the inner pipe 1 inch and the space between the top of inner pipe and inside of cap to be not less than 1 inch. Cap to be secured to inner pipe by three lugs which are to be not more than $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch broad and to be rivetted to both parts. The flange on the bottom of the inner pipe to be turned over not less than $\frac{7}{8}$ ths of an inch and to be fastened to the under side of the cover of the man-hole. A disc 8 inches in diameter, concaved one inch, is to be secured with three lugs, each $\frac{5}{8}$ ths of an inch wide, securely suspended not less than one inch clear of under side of the man-hole covers and directly under the 4-inch pipe. The whole to be in accordance with a model deposited in the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 891.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 24th day of November, 1886, paragraph one of the Order in Council of the 13th January, 1886, establishing districts under the Adulteration of Food Act, and re-appointing the several Analysts for the said districts was cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, viz.:—

1. The districts for the purposes of this Act shall be coterminous with the Inspection Districts of Inland Revenue.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1116.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, 3rd February, 1887, that portion of the Inland Revenue and Weights and Measures Division of Algoma, lying between Pic River and the eastern boundary of the Province of Manitoba, which had been detached from the Inspection District of Toronto and attached to that of Manitoba, was named, for Excise purposes, the Division of Port Arthur, and the same territory made to form part of the Weights and Measures Division of Winnipeg for weights and measures purposes:

The remainder of the Algoma Division, namely, that portion lying east of Pic River, for Excise purposes, to form part of the Toronto Division, and for weight and measures purposes, to form part of the Orillia Division.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1483.

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By Order in Council, 28th March, 1887, for the then forthcoming season of navigation and no longer, the rate of toll to be paid for the passage through the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals only, of the undermentioned food products, when shipped for Montreal or any other Canadian port east of Montreal, was fixed at two (2) cents per ton, namely: Wheat, Indian corn, peas, barley and rye.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1798.

By an Order in Council of Friday, 6th May, 1887, the following tariff for the governance of the ferry between Pembroke, in the Province of Ontario, and Allumette Island, in the Province of Quebec, was approved, that is to say:

Two horses with conveyance and driver and load of grain, hay, or potatoes, one way and return.....	\$1 50
For a two-horse cart or conveyance, and driver each way, including horses.....	0 40
For one horse with conveyance and driver and load of grain, hay or potatoes, one way and return.....	\$1 00
For one-horse cart or conveyance and driver, including horse, each way.....	0 30
For one horse, each way.....	0 25
For each additional horse, the property of the same party	0 15
For each head of horned cattle, each way.....	0 25
For each additional head of horned cattle, the property of the same party, each way.....	0 10
For each head of swine or sheep.....	0 10
For each additional head of swine or sheep, the property of the same party.....	0 05
For each passenger and baggage not exceeding 50 pounds, each way.....	0 12½
For each package of merchandise or goods (other than the above), under 100 lbs.....	0 05
For oats, peas, rye, barley, potatoes and buckwheat, per 100 lbs.....	0 03
For pressed hay in bales, per 100 lbs.....	0 04
For lime in barrels, per 100 lbs.....	0 10

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2063.

By an Order in Council of 16th May, 1887, the then existing passenger tolls chargeable for passage through the Lachine Canal and Ste. Ann's Lock, were reduced by one-half in cases (and in such cases only) where a steamer is specially chartered for the conveyance of an excursion party going, and returning in the same boat the same day, and provided that the said steamer is on such occasion used solely for the purpose of conveying such party and not for the conveyance of other passengers nor of

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freight, it being the basis of calculation for such reduction of tolls that all persons not above the age of eight years shall pay one-half of the full toll for grown up persons, and the reduction to be for this year only.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2153.

By an Order in Council of 13th June, 1887, wheat, Indian corn, pease, barley or rye, which has paid full tolls for passage through the Welland Canal, is made free from any further toll on the St. Lawrence Canals even if it does not traverse the whole of the distance to Montreal.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2323.

Interior.

By Order in Council of Monday, the 2nd day of November, 1886, made under the provisions of the Act 47 Vict., chapter 6, 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," clause 5 of the Regulations governing the cutting of timber on Dominion Lands within the Railway Belt in British Columbia lying South of 49° 34' north latitude and west of the 121° of longitude west of Greenwich, approved by Order in Council of 20th April, 1885, as amended by Order in Council of 16th July, 1885, was further amended so as to read as follows:—

5. "No timber license shall be granted for a larger area than 2,000 acres of land for each 25,000 feet, board measure, of lumber that the mill operated in connection therewith is capable of cutting in 12 hours, nor shall the license be granted for a longer period than four years. The license shall not be transferable and may be surrendered at any 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 \$10 for every 1,000 acres covered thereby, the first payment to be made upon the granting of the license and thereafter annually. In default of payment the license shall be void."

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 890.

By Order in Council of Wednesday, 5th day of January, 1887, made under the provisions of the 4th sub-section of the 11th section of the Act 47 Victoria, chapter 6, all lands belonging to the Dominion Government, lying within the undermentioned boundaries, excepting any parts thereof to which squatters may establish claims under sub-clause 1 of the agreement contained in the Settlement Act of 1883, were reserved from sale and settlement, that is to say:—

Interior.

Commencing on the shore of the North Arm of Burrard Inlet at the north-west angle of Section thirty, in Township No. thirty-nine, New Westminster District; thence south along the section lines to the south-west corner of the north-west quarter of Section nineteen; thence east along the quarter section lines to the north-east corner of the south-west quarter of Section twenty-two: thence at right angles South to the northern boundary line of Lot 385, Group 1; thence west on the said line to the north-west corner of said Lot No. 385; thence south along the lot lines to the north-east corner of Lot 238, Group 1; thence west along the lot lines to the south-west corner of Lot 191, Group 1; thence northerly along the shore of Port Moody Harbor to the North-West corner of said Lot 191; thence following the sinuosities of the shore line of Port Moody Harbor, Burrard Inlet, and the North Arm, including Bedwell Bay, to the point of commencement.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p 1352.

By Order in Council of Saturday, 15th day of January, 1887, made under the provisions of the 133rd section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 26, and intituled "An Act respecting Real Properties in the Territories," the following "Tariff of Fees" was fixed and settled as the fee which shall be demanded by, paid to, and received by the several registrars of land registration districts in the North-West Territories, under and by virtue of the said Act:—

Each certificate of title to be issued under section 414 of the said Act, shall be issued and delivered or mailed to the person entitled thereto free of charge.

When the applicant to bring real property under the operation of the said Act is the original grantee, and has received his patent, and no transaction affecting such property has been registered	\$ 1 00
When the title is of any other description,—one-fifth of one per cent. on the value of the real property, if such value amounts to or is less than \$5,000, and one-tenth of one per cent. on the additional value, when such value exceeds \$5,000. The value is to be fixed as provided by sub-section 2 of section 106 of the said Act. For each certificate of title, other than those to be issued under said section 44.	3 00
For registering a transfer, or a lease, or a mortgage, encumbrance or charge or transfer thereof, or a discharge wholly or partially thereof, or a satisfaction of an annuity, or a surrender....	2 00
When any instrument purports to deal with or affects land included in more than one grant or certificate, for each memorial of the first...	0 50

Interior.

For registering proprietor or any freehold estate on a transmission.....	2 00
For each registration abstract	2 00
For each caveat	2 00
For withdrawal of caveat.....	1 00
For entry of foreclosure.....	2 00
For each search.....	0 50
For each map deposited.....	1 00
For registering recovery of possession by legal proceedings, or registering a lessor or surrendee.	2 00
For vesting of lease in mortgagee on refusal of assignee to accept the same.....	2 00
For entering notice of marriage or death.....	0 50
For entering notice of writ of <i>fi. fa.</i> or of any order, certificate or decree of Court.....	1 00
For entering satisfaction of any such writ.....	0 50
For order dispensing with production of any duplicate grant, certificate, or instrument.....	1 00
For returning the documents of title deposited in support of application or withdrawal or rejection of such application.....	1 00
For order for, and inspection of each document permanently retained.....	0 25
For copy of, or extract from any document deposited in support of an application or of or from a caveat, per folio of seventy-two words.....	0 10
For copy of every map thereon.....	0 50
For each certificate signed under his official seal by registrar, that such copy or extract is correct	0 25
For taking each affidavit, or statutory declaration.	0 20
For each special Commission	3 00
For each summons.....	0 50
For examination thereunder per hour.....	1 00
For entering executor, administrator or curator or the assignee of an insolvent as transferee or proprietor.....	1 00
For entering husband as joint proprietor.....	1 00
For entering survivor or other person as proprietor, in the case of a joint proprietorship.....	1 00
For each certificate to court.....	2 00
For filing and entering adverse claim with the statement and affidavit.....	2 00

Vile Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1392.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 18th day of February, 1887, made under the provisions of an Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered twenty-five, and intituled "An Act further to amend the law respecting

Interior.

the North-West Territories," and of an Order of the Governor in Council, made on the eighteenth day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, the said Territories were divided into five Judicial Districts, named and bounded as follows:—

1. The Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboia, comprising that part of Assiniboia eastward of the eleventh range of townships west of the second meridian.

2. The Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, comprising that part of Assiniboia west of the Judicial District of Eastern Assiniboia and east of the west line of the twenty-third range of townships west of the third meridian.

3. The Judicial District of Southern Alberta, comprising the remainder of Assiniboia, with that portion of Alberta south of township seventeen.

4. The Judicial District of Northern Alberta, comprising that part of Alberta north of township sixteen, including the country lying north of Alberta.

5. The Judicial District of Saskatchewan, comprising Saskatchewan, including the country to its north.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1593.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 2nd March, 1887, made under the provisions of "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883," sections seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, in Township number four, Range three, west of the third meridian were reserved from sale and settlement, or from the operation of any grazing lease, as those sections are required for the purposes of the North-West Mounted Police.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1628.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, the 19th day of March, 1887, made under the provisions of the 26th section of the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 17, "The Dominion Lands Act, 1883," the reserves created by Order in Council of the 6th February, 1883, viz.:—The two westerly tiers of sections of Township No. 9, Range 25, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, and the four easterly tiers of sections of Township No. 9, Range 26, west of the 4th Principal Meridian; of which the following being set apart for Mounted Police purposes, namely: Sections 9, 10 and 11, of Township No. 9, Range 26, west of the 4th Principal Meridian; and Section No. 12 and the south half of Section No. 13, Township 9, Range 26, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, set apart as the town site of Fort McLeod, were opened, and the following lands were reserved in lieu thereof, namely:—

The north halves of legal sub-divisions 9, 10, 11 and 12, and all of legal subdivisions 13, 14, 15 and 16, of Section 1, all of Section 12, that portion of Section 13, lying south of Old Man's River which forms the town site of Fort McLeod, also all of Section 11 lying south of Old Man's River, the north-west quarter of Section 2, all of Section 3, legal sub-divisions 1, 2, 3 and 4 of Section 10, all in Township 9, Range 26, west of the 4th Principal Meridian, which latter tract includes all the land required for Mounted Police purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1751.

Interior.

By an Order in Council of Saturday, 19th day of March, 1887, all patents issued by the Government of Canada for lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories will hereafter contain the following reservation which has been approved of by the Minister of Justice:—

“Reserving thereout and therefrom to Her Majesty, Her successors and assigns, all rights to fishery and fishing and occupation in connection therewith upon, around and adjacent to said lands, and also the privilege of landing from and mooring boats and vessels upon any part of the said lands and using the said lands in connection with the rights of fishery and fishing hereby reserved, so far as may be reasonably necessary to the exercise of such rights.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1751.

By an Order in Council of the 7th April, 1887, the Regulations, approved by Order in Council of the 23rd December, 1881, governing the leasing for grazing purposes of public lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, were amended to the effect that such leases shall henceforth only be issued after public competition, except in case of actual settlers.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1996.

By an Order in Council of Wednesday, 8th day of June, 1887, made under the provisions of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, “The Dominion Lands Act,” the following lands, then vacant and unsold, were reserved from sale and settlement, and set apart as breeding grounds for wild fowl, that is to say:—

In Township 26, Range 24, west of the 2nd Meridian, the fractional south-east quarter of Section 2, the fractional north-east quarter of Section 2, fractional Section 35, fractional legal sub-divisions 5, 12, 13 and 14 of Section 36, in all in this township about 170 acres;

In Township 27, Range 24, west of the 2nd Meridian, fractional sections 12 and 13 containing 94 acres; in Township 27, Range 23, west of the 2nd Meridian, the fractional north-west quarter of Section 7, the fractional west half of Section 18; the fractional south-west quarter of Section 19, fractional legal sub-divisions 2, 7 and 10 of Section 19; fractional west half of Section 30; fractional legal sub-divisions 12 and 13, and west half of legal sub-division 14 of Section 30, and all fractional Section 31, containing in all in this township 890 acres;

In Township 28, Range 23, west of the 2nd Meridian, fractional sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 20; fractional legal sub-divisions 5, 12, west half of legal sub-divisions 11, 13 and 14 in Section 20, containing in all about 800 acres;

In Township 28, Range 24, west of the 2nd Meridian, fractional east half of Section 1, fractional north-east quarter of Section 12, and all of Section 13, containing in all about 580 acres;

The whole area so reserved containing about 2,500 acres.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2380.

Justice.

By a Proclamation bearing date the 21st January, 1887, the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the forty-ninth year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered twenty-five and intituled "An Act further to amend the law respecting the North-West Territories," was directed and declared to come into force on the eighteenth day of February in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1352.

LANSDOWNE.

[LS]

VICTORIA, *By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, QUEEN, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.*

To all to whom these presents shall come, and to whom the same may in any wise concern—GREETING :

A PROCLAMATION.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,)
 Deputy of the Minister of)
 Justice, Canada)

WHEREAS certain misguided persons did, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, in that part of Our Dominion known as the North-West Territories of Our Dominion of Canada, oppose Our authority, and, contrary to their allegiance did levy war against Us, and commit divers other acts whereby they became guilty of high treason and treason-felony against Our Crown and dignity ;

AND WHEREAS being well assured of the loyalty of the inhabitants of the said North-West Territories, and of the firm establishment of peace, order and good government therein, We are willing to exercise Our Royal prerogative of mercy in respect of the said crimes and offences as hereinafter mentioned :

NOW KNOW YE that We do, of Our royal will and pleasure, ordain, direct, declare and proclaim that (save and except such of the said persons as are now undergoing sentence in respect of any such crimes and offences), all persons whatsoever are and shall be acquitted, pardoned, released and discharged from all and all manner of treasons, treasonable acts, felonies, seditious, misdemeanors, crimes or offences of a political nature against Us, Our Crown, authority and dignity committed by them in the North-West Territories of Our Dominion of Canada, during the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and that all proceedings in respect thereof shall (save and except as aforesaid) cease and determine ; Provided, however, that the amnesty hereby proclaimed shall not extend to persons who may have committed homicide otherwise than in actual warlike conflict.

And We do hereby further (save and except as aforesaid) remit all forfeitures of lands, goods and chattels which have been incurred by reason of any such crimes and offences.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Justice.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin the Most Honorable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this Tenth day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the fiftieth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

By an Order in Council of Monday, 15th day of November, 1836, under the provisions of the Act 49 Victoria chapter 48, intituled: "An Act respecting the application of certain Fines and Forfeitures," all fines, penalties or forfeitures recovered or enforced under "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," and amendments thereto, within any city or county or any incorporated town, separated, for municipal purposes, from the county, which would otherwise belong to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, were directed to be paid to the treasurer of the city, incorporated town or county, as the case may be, for the purposes of the said Act.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1116.

By an Order in Council of Friday, 18th day of February, 1887, the Order in Council, dated 17th June, 1885, prescribing the fees and remuneration to be paid for services in connection with criminal and civil trials in the North-West Territories was cancelled, and the Minister of Justice was given authority from time to time to make such arrangements as he deems most convenient for the payment of fees and expenses to Crown prosecutors, sheriffs, clerks of court, coroners, justices of the peace, witnesses, jurors, interpreters and stenographers, in the North-West Territories, according to the tariff prescribed in the annexed schedule.

Justice.

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 in a summary manner:

If undefended.....	\$ 5 00
If defended.....	10 00
In special cases the presiding judge may increase the latter fee to a sum not exceeding.....	20 00

In other cases:

If undefended.....	10 00
If defended.....	20 00
In special cases the presiding judge 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^c for the services rendered.

SHERIFFS.

Sheriffs may be allowed the following fees:—

In Criminal Cases.

For summoning jury—each juror served.....	\$ 0 50
For conveying prisoners convicted and sentenced to penitentiary (exclusive of disbursements) per day absent.....	4 00
Actual and necessary disbursements in taking care of guarding and conveying such prisoners.	
For superintending execution in capital cases, each Actual and necessary disbursements and expenses connected with the carrying out of such capital sentences.	20 00
For executing every warrant.....	2 00
For levying fines or other moneys by distress war- rants, 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 15

If in any case the latter fee does not cover the actual and necessary expenditure, a judge may allow such a sum as will cover such expenditure.

Justice.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

In full for all services rendered for the Crown in criminal cases—

For each day's attendance, in person or by deputy, at a court while actually engaged in trying criminal cases..... \$5 00

CORONERS.

Coroners may be allowed the following fees :—

Precept to summon jury..... 0 50
 Empannelling 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 15
 Taking inquisition and making return..... 5 00
 Every warrant for arrest if necessary..... 1 00
 For post-mortem examination if actually necessary and actually made..... 10 00

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

For sitting with a judge 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 judge 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

Justice, &c.

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 judge, and by the Crown prosecutor if a Crown prosecutor is employed.

Marine.

By a Proclamation, bearing date 21st July, 1886, "An Act to provide for the appointment of harbor masters for certain ports in the Province of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick" and the Acts amending the same, were applied to the port of Main-à-Dieu, in the County of Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 176.

By an Order in Council of the 6th July, 1886, the following Rules and Regulations for the conduct of Steamboat Inspectors and for the Inspection of Steamboats were approved and brought into force:

Boilers.

1. When cylindrical boilers or the cylindrical parts of boilers composed of iron plates are made of the best material with all the rivet holes drilled in place and all the seams fitted with double butt straps, each of at least $\frac{3}{8}$ ths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams at least double riveted with rivets having an allowance of not more than 75 per cent. over the single shear, and provided that the boilers have been open to inspection during the whole period of construction, then 4 may be used as the factor of safety. The tensile strength of the material is to be taken as equal to 48,000 lbs. per square inch with the grain, and 42,000 lbs. across the grain. When the above conditions are not complied with, the addition, in the following scale, must be added to the factor, according to the circumstances of each case:

- A·15—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
- B·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but drilled out of place before bending.
- C·3—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched after bending instead of drilled.
- D·5—To be added when all the holes are fair and good in the longitudinal seams, but punched before bending.

Marine

- D·75*—To be added when all the holes are not fair and good in the longitudinal seams.
- F·1—To be added if the holes are all fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled out of place after bending.
- G·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but drilled before bending.
- H·15—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched after bending.
- I·2—To be added if the holes are fair and good in the circumferential seams, but punched before bending.
- J·2*—To be added if the holes are not fair and good in the circumferential seams.
- K·2—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and double riveted.
- L·1—To be added if double butt straps are not fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are lap and treble riveted.
- M·3—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are double riveted.
- N·15—To be added if only single butt straps are fitted to the longitudinal seams, and the said seams are treble riveted.
- O·1—To be added when any description of joint in the longitudinal seams is single riveted.
- P·1‡—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are double riveted.
- Q·2‡—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with single butt straps and are single riveted.
- R·1‡—To be added if the circumferential seams are fitted with double butt straps and are single riveted.
- S·1‡—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are double riveted.
- T·2—To be added if the circumferential seams are lap joints and are single riveted.
- U·25—To be added when the circumferential seams are lap, and the strakes of plates are not entirely under or over.
- V·3—To be added when the boiler is of such a length as to fire from both ends, or is of unusual length, such as flue boilers; and the circumferential seams are fitted as described opposite P., R. and S., but of course when the circumferential seams are as described opposite Q. and T., V·3 will become V·4.
- W·4*—To be added if the seams are not properly crossed.
- X·4*—To be added when the iron is in any way doubtful, and the Inspector is not satisfied that it is of the best quality.
- Y·1††—To be added if the boiler is not open to inspection during the whole period of its construction.

The strength of the joints is found by the following method:—

$$\frac{(\text{Pitch} - \text{Diameter of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch}} = \text{Percentage of strength of plate at joint as compared with the solid plate.}$$

$$\frac{(\text{Area of rivets} \times \text{No. of row of rivets}) \times 100}{\text{Pitch by thickness of plate.}} = \text{Percentage of strength of rivets as compared with the solid plate †}$$

Marine.

Where marked * the allowance may be increased still further if the workmanship is doubtful or unsatisfactory.

† If the rivets are exposed to double shear multiply the percentage as found by 1.75.

†† When surveying boilers that have not been open to inspection during construction the case should be submitted to the Chairman as to the factors to be used.

‡ P.1, Q.2, R.1, S.1, shall not apply to the end or circumferential seams, if such seams are sufficiently stayed by through bolts; nor to the seams between the square and round part of shell, in cylindrical boilers with square furnaces, when such seams are double riveted.

Then take iron as equal in tensile strength to 48,000 per square inch and use the smallest of the two percentages as the strength of the joint, and adopt the factor of safety as found from the preceding scale :

$$\frac{48,000 \times \text{percentage of strength of joints} \times \text{twice the thickness of the plate in inches.}}{\text{Inside diameter of boiler in inches} \times \text{factor of safety.}} = \text{Pres-}$$

sure to be allowed per square inch on the safety-valves.

For steel plate of the best quality the tensile strength may be taken as equal to 60,000 per square inch, using the same factor of safety.

Plates that are drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and the holes slightly countersunk from the outside.

Butt straps must be cut from plates and not from bars, and must be of as good quality as the shell plates, and for the longitudinal seams must be cut across the fibre.

The rivet holes may be punched or drilled when the plates are punched or drilled out of place, but when drilled in place must be taken apart and the burr taken off and slightly countersunk from the outside.

When single butt straps are used and the rivet holes in them punched they must be one-eighth thicker than the plates they cover.

The diameter of rivets must not be less than the thickness of the plates of which the shell is made, but it will be found when the plates are thin, or when lap joints or single butt straps are adopted that the diameter of the rivets should be in excess of the plates.

The distance of the rivet holes from the ends or edge of the plates shall not be less than the diameter of the rivet.

Dished ends that are not truly hemispherical must be stayed; if they are not theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed they must be stayed as flat surfaces, but if they are theoretically equal in strength to the pressure needed the stays may have a strain of 10,000 lbs. per effective square inch of sectional area.

Inspectors will remember that the strength of a sphere to resist internal pressure is double that of a cylinder of the same diameter and thickness.

2. The neutral parts of boiler shells under steam domes must be sufficiently stiffened and stayed.

The sides of boilers having square furnaces and half round tops must be stayed from side to side of the shell, over the furnace, one or more rows of these stays to be placed well above the centre of the cylindrical part.

Marine.

Screw stays are not to be used when supporting flat surfaces at any angle but a right angle to the surface supported, their diameter to be measured inside the thread.

The longitudinal seams in the cylindrical shell of boilers should be as far as possible from the bottom.

The inside diameter of the outside strake or course in the cylindrical shell of a boiler is to be taken as the measure of its diameter.

3. In cylindrical superheaters the strength of the joints and the factor of safety is found in a similar manner as for cylindrical boilers and steam receivers, but instead of using 48,000 pounds as the tensile strength of iron 24,000 pounds it adopted unless where the heat of flame impinges at or nearly at right angles to the plate, then 18,000 is substituted.

In all cases the internal steam pipes should be so fitted that the steam in flowing to them will pass over all the plates exposed to the impact of heat or flame.

Superheaters or water jackets should, as regards inspection, be deemed to be the most important part of the boilers and must be inspected inside and outside; those that cannot be entered (on account of their size) must have a sufficient number of doors through which a thorough inspection of the whole of the interior can be made.

Special attention should be paid to the inspection of superheaters, as with high pressure the plates may become dangerously weak and not give any sound to indicate their state when tested with the hammer; the plate should therefore be occasionally drilled. Drain pipes must be in all cases fitted to superheaters in which a collection of water in the bottom is possible.

Superheaters that can be shut off from the main boilers must be fitted with a Government lock-up safety valve of sufficient size, but the least size passed shall not be less than 3 inches diameter.

4. The areas of diagonal stays are found in the following way:

Find the area of a direct stay needed to support the surface, multiply this area by the length of the diagonal stay and divide the product by the length of a line drawn at right angles to the surface supported to the end of the diagonal stay, the quotient will be the area of the diagonal stay required.

5. When the tops of combustion boxes or other parts of a boiler are supported by solid rectangular girders, the following formula, which is used by the Board of Trade, will be useful for finding the working pressure to be allowed on the girders, assuming that they are not subjected to a greater temperature than the ordinary heat of steam, and are further sustained by hanging stays as provided by section 12 of the Act, and in case of combustion chambers, that the ends are fitted to the edges of the tube plate and the back plate of the combustion box:

$$\frac{C \times d^2 \times T}{(W-P) D \times L} = \text{Working Pressure.}$$

W=Width of combustion box in inches.

P=Pitch of supporting bolts in inches.

D=Distance between the girders from centre to centre in inches.

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L=Length of girder in feet.

d=Depth of girder in inches.

T=Thickness of girders in inches.

C=500 when the girder is fitted with one supporting bolt.

C=750 when the girder is fitted with two or three supporting bolts.

C=850 when the girder is fitted with four supporting bolts.

The working pressure for the supporting bolts, and for the plate between them, shall be determined by the rule for ordinary stays.

6. The flat ends of all boilers, as far as the steam space extends, and the ends of superheaters should be fitted with shield, or baffle plates, where exposed to the hot gases of the uptake, as all the plates subjected to the direct impact of heat or flame or liable to get injured unless covered with water.

7. Donkey boilers that are in any way attached to, or connected with the main boilers, or with the machinery used for propelling the ship, must be inspected and fitted the same way as the main boilers, and have a water and steam gauge, and all other fittings complete, and as regards safety-valves must comply with the same regulations as the main boilers, and no safety-valve shall be passed less than two inches diameter.

8. No boiler or steam chamber is to be constructed, fitted or arranged so that the escape of steam from it through the safety valve can be wholly or partially intercepted by the action of any other valve.

A stop valve must always be fitted between the boiler and the steam pipe, and when two or more boilers are connected with a steam receiver or superheater, between each boiler and superheater or steam receiver. The object of this is obvious, viz., to avoid the failure of all the boilers through the failure of one. The necks of stop valves should be as short as practicable.

9. Each boiler must be fitted with glass water gauge, at least two test cocks, and steam gauge, that is to say, each boiler must be fitted with all the fittings as complete as if there were only one boiler.

Boilers that fire at both ends, and those of unusual width, must have water gauges and test cocks at each end or side, as the case may be. When a steamer has more than one boiler, and those boilers are fitted with stop valves, each boiler must be treated as a separate one, and have all the requisite fittings.

10. Inspectors are to be most careful not to give any official sanction to any new arrangement or construction of marine steam boilers, without first obtaining the permission of the chairman in writing, nor are they allowed to give any written approval of any invention or arrangement unless by direction of the Board, and whenever they know that any invention or new arrangement is to be fitted to a vessel that is intended to have a passenger certificate, they should as soon as possible obtain plans and submit the same to the chairman.

11. When the longitudinal seams in cylindrical furnaces are not welded or made with a butt strap as provided in sub-section 7, section 17 of the Act, the following constants will be substituted for 90,000 :

Marine.

Furnaces with butt joints and drilled rivet holes.	{	90,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 80,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 90,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with butt joints and punched rivet holes.	{	85,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with single butt straps; 85,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and fitted with double butt straps.
Furnaces with lap joints and drilled rivet holes.	{	80,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled; 75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled; 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled; 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.
Furnaces with lapped joints and punched rivet holes.	{	75,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and bevelled. 70,000 where the longitudinal seams are double riveted and not bevelled. 65,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and bevelled 60,000 where the longitudinal seams are single riveted and not bevelled.

Steel Furnaces and Flues.

12. The external working pressure to be allowed on plane circular steel furnaces and flues when subjected to such pressure, when the longitudinal joints are welded or made with a butt strap, shall be determined by the following formulæ:—

The product of 90,000 multiplied by the square of the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the length of the flue, or furnace, in feet, plus 1 multiplied by the diameter in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds; provided it does not exceed that found by the following formula:—

The product of 10,000 multiplied by the thickness of the plate in inches, divided by the diameter (outside) of the flue or furnace, in inches, will be the allowable working pressure per square inch in pounds.

Corrugated Steel Furnaces and Flues

For steel flue furnaces when new, corrugated, and machine made, and practically true circles, the working pressure is found by the following formula, provided that the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length, and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ ths inch thick.

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

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When the furnaces are riveted in two or more lengths the case should be submitted to the chairman for consideration, as it may be necessary to make a reduction.

Corrugated Iron Furnaces.

14. The working pressure for corrugated iron furnaces practically circular, and machine made, provided the plane parts at the ends do not exceed six inches in length and the plates are not less than $\frac{5}{16}$ ths inch thick, should not be greater than that found by the following formula :—

$$\frac{10,000 \times \text{thickness in in. hes.}}{\text{Mean diameter in inches.}} = \text{Working pressure per square inch.}$$

Inspection of Boilers.

15. Inspectors are to fix the working pressure of boilers by a series of calculations of the strength of the various parts, and according to the workmanship and material.

16. Before testing a boiler the inspector should examine it, take the necessary measurements and calculate what the working pressure should be, in accordance with the provisions of the Steamboat Inspection Act, and only test to one and one-half the working pressure. If the test is not satisfactory the defects must be made good and the boiler re-tested. This instruction applies to superheaters, steam chests, and water jackets as well as boilers.

17. If the boiler is too hot for the inspector to examine it efficiently with safety and convenience he should decline to examine it and absolutely refuse to grant a certificate until he can make an efficient examination.

18. Inspectors should see all new boilers and boilers that have been taken out of a ship for a thorough repair, tested by hydraulic pressure up to at least one and one-half the working pressure that will be allowed previous to the boilers being placed in the vessel to test the workmanship &c., but the working pressure is to be determined by the stay power, thickness of plates and strength of riveting, &c., and not by the hydraulic test.

The hydraulic test should in no case exceed one and one-half the calculated working pressure of the boiler, and it is never to be applied until the boiler has been opened up for examination and until the strength has been calculated from the necessary measurements taken from the boiler itself.

19. When a boiler is partially inspected by one inspector and the inspection is completed and the certificate granted by another, if the inspector who witnesses the test of the boilers by the hydraulic pressure has an opportunity of examining them inside and outside after the test, such inspector shall determine the pressure to be allowed on the boilers in question, taking care to inform the owners, makers or agents, and the inspector who is ultimately to grant a certificate, what pressure should in his opinion be allowed on them.

20. Cast iron must not be used for stays, and inspectors should also discourage the use of cast iron for chocks and saddles for boilers. Particu-

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lar attention should be paid to chocking and fastening boilers to the vessel.

21. A pressure once allowed on a boiler of a passenger steamer is not, under any circumstances whatever, to be increased, unless the inspector has previously written for and obtained the sanction of the chairman. In cases where an inspector is of opinion that an increased pressure may with safety be allowed he should communicate with the inspector who last inspected the boiler, and if, on learning the reason why the existing pressure was formerly allowed, the inspector is still of opinion that it may be increased, he should communicate all the facts of the case to the chairman, but as above stated the pressure should not in any case be increased until the question has been decided by the chairman.

22. In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, inspectors are to assume one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch as the limit allowable for a new steel boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made in the best manner, of the best quality of steel plates, at least one quarter of an inch thick, with all the rivet holes drilled in place, the plates being then taken apart and the burrs removed, the longitudinal seams in the shell being fitted with double butt steel straps cut across the grain of the plate and each of at least five-eighths the thickness of the plates they cover, and all the seams being at least double riveted and having at least seventy per cent. of the strength of the solid plate, and all the plate surfaces stayed in the best manner and all the seams double riveted, and they shall rate the working pressure of all steel boilers so made, whether of greater or less diameter according to their strength compared with the standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed for such boilers in the ratio of one hundred and ninety pounds to one hundred and twenty-five pounds, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety for inferior workmanship or material are to be deducted from that pressure.

In fixing the maximum working pressure on steamboat boilers, inspectors are to assume one hundred pounds to the square inch, as the limit allowable for a new boiler forty-two inches in diameter, made of the best refined iron, at least one quarter of an inch thick, in the best manner and of the quality herein required, and shall rate the working pressure of all iron boilers whether of greater or less diameter, according to their strength compared with this standard, and in all such cases the test applied shall exceed the working pressure allowed, in the ratio of one hundred and fifty pounds to one hundred, using the water in such tests at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees Fahrenheit, and all percentages added to the factor of safety, for inferior workmanship or material, are to be deducted from that pressure.

23. In the case of zigzag riveting the strength through the plate diagonally between the rivets is equal to that horizontally between the rivets when diagonal = $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ horizontal pitch + diameter of rivet.

Safety-Valves.

24. Section 19 of the Act provides that the boiler of every steamboat shall be fitted with one or more locked-up safety-valves. Subsequent

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section further provides that the area of any locked safety-valve, or the joint areas of any locked safety-valves, to any boiler made or placed on board after the passing of this Act, shall not be less than half a square inch for each square foot of grate surface in or under the boiler. In all cases the safety-valves should be upon the boiler or as near as possible to it.

(1) Inspectors are instructed that in all new boilers and whenever alterations can be easily made the valve chest should be placed directly on the boiler, and the neck or part between the chest and the flange which bolts on to the boiler should be as short as possible, and be cast in one with the chest.

In any case in which an inspector is of opinion that it is positively dangerous to have a length of pipe between the boilers and the safety-valve chest, it is his duty at once to insist on the requisite alterations being made before granting a certificate.

(2.) Inspectors are to fix the limit of the weight to be placed on the safety-valves, and are to satisfy themselves that the boilers are in their judgment sufficient with the weight so placed.

In new vessels no safety-valves should be passed less than two and one half inches in diameter, and for donkey boilers and boilers having less than ten square feet of grate surface, not less than two inches in diameter.

(3.) Care should be taken that the safety-valves have a lift equal to at least one-fourth their diameter, that the area of the inlet and outlet openings for the passage of steam be not less than the area of the valve; where lever valves are used the distance between the centre of the valve and the centre of the fulcrum should not be less than the diameter of the valve.

(4.) The size of the steel of which the spring is made in spring safety-valves is found from the following formula taken from the Board of Trade Rules :—

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{S \times D = d}{c}}$$

S = the load on the spring in pounds.

D = the diameter of the spring (from centre to centre of wire in inches).

d = the diameter of side of square of the wire in inches.

c = 8,000 for round steel.

c = 10,000 for square steel.

The spring should be protected from the steam and impurities issuing from the boiler, and in case of the spring breaking means provided to keep it in position on the valve.

(5.) A standard spring if made of the best square cast steel contains .25 of a square inch, the inside diameter is two inches, and the outside diameter three inches, it has thirteen complete coils with the ends, and is 11½ inches long. The working load is assumed at 600 pounds, one-sixth of its breaking load when hardened to a temper, just sufficient to break it, at which load it should deflect just one inch.

To find the sectional area for any other spring the pressure of the valve being given:

600 : 700 : : .25 : .29 sectional area of spring at 700 lbs. load.

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Suppose the pressure on the valve be 1,344 lbs. then 600 : 1,344 : : 25 : 56 equal to a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch square bar; the other dimensions of the spring would be in like proportion.

(6.) The following conditions should apply to all safety-valves :—

a. Under no consideration whatever should the pressure rise in the boiler above the load placed on the safety-valve.

b. The relieving power of the safety-valve or safety-valves should be twice the generating power of the boiler under full fires.

c. No disc or “pop safety-valve” liable to open the full area of the valve suddenly, should be passed over four inches in diameter. When a larger area of safety-valve is required, two or more valves may be used; but in all cases lifting gear must be provided for raising them singly or together.

(7.) Safety-valves must be placed in convenient and accessible places, that their adjustment and examination may be readily and efficiently made.

25. DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF ENGINEERS.

Rule I.—Engineers are required in all cases upon stopping of the engine to open the safety-valves, so as to keep the steam in the boiler below the limit allowed by the inspector's certificate as prescribed by law, to open the doors or close the dampers, and when from accident or other cause the water in the boiler has fallen below the point of safety, to put out the fires immediately.

Rule II.—Engineers shall keep the fire pumps and hose and their connections in perfect condition ready for immediate use, and when found unfit for use from age or other cause, shall report their condition to the inspector of hulls by whom the steamer was last inspected.

Rule III.—Engineers when laying up a steamer in the fall, or when finally leaving her, are required to report to the owner, and also to the inspector of the nearest district, any defects of, or injury to, the boilers and machinery by which the safety of the same may be endangered. They shall also report to the inspector of the district at which the steamer next arrives, any accident happening to the boilers or machinery during the trip, and in case of omission to make such report, the license of the engineer so omitting shall be revoked.

Rule IV.—The chief engineer of a steamer is held accountable by the Board for the proper care and management of the boilers and machinery under his charge. He is, therefore, in no case to absent himself from the vessel while on her regular trips, unless a competent substitute be provided to fill his place during his absence.

Rule V.—Engineers on first taking charge of a steamer, and at least once a year thereafter, shall satisfy themselves by close examination that the braces, stays and pins of the boiler are in good order, and sufficient for the strain to which they may be subjected; they shall also satisfy themselves that the safety-valves are in good working order and sufficient for the requirements of Rule I, thereof.

Rule VI.—Engineers are to exhibit their certificates in the engine room along with a copy of these rules.

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Rule VII.—Management of boilers :—

1. Getting up steam.—Warm the boiler gradually. Steam should not be raised from cold water in less than four hours. If practicable light the fires over night. By getting up steam too quickly the boiler will soon be destroyed.
2. Firing.—Fire regularly, Keep the sides up, and use the slice gently and as seldom as possible.
3. Feed water.—Let the feed be regular and constant.
4. Glass gauge and try cocks.—Keep the glass free and try the gauge cocks every fifteen minutes.
- 5.—Safety-valves.—Lift each safety-valve at least once a day, and always before getting up steam.
6. Low water.—Put out the fires by drawing them or throwing ashes on them. Never use water. Low water should never occur.
7. Blowing off the boiler.—Do not blow off the steam pressure ; let the water run off if possible. See that the fires are all out.
8. Boiler purgers.—Never use any compositions to keep down incrustation, or oil or other impurities to remove it.
9. General rules.—Keep the boiler clean inside and outside and free from leak. Never throw water in the furnace. Under high pressure raise the safety-valve gently. Lower the fires, or, if necessary, stop the engine when foaming, to find the water level.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO THE INSPECTION OF THE HULL AND EQUIPMENT OF STEAMBOATS CARRYING PASSENGERS.

Inspection.

1. Inspector of hulls, before granting a passenger certificate, must be satisfied that the following particulars have been complied with, in accordance with the requirements of the Steamboat Inspection Act of 1852, as amended.
 - (1.) That the hull of the vessel is sufficient for the service intended, and is in good condition.
 - (2.) That the boats, life-preservers, buoys, lights, signals and compasses are in good condition, and the certificates of the master and mate, or mates, engineer or engineers, are such as required by the Act.
 - (3.) The time (if less than 12 months) for which the said hull will be deemed sufficient.
 - (4.) The limit (if any) beyond which, as regards the hull and equipments, the vessel is, in the inspector's judgment, not fit to ply.
 - (5.) The number of passengers, besides the crew, the vessel is allowed to carry, distinguishing, if necessary, between the respective numbers to be carried on the main and upper deck.
2. Inspectors should make their inspections when the owner, or master, and engineer of the vessel are present, if possible. Repairs can then be required, and defects can be pointed out to the proper persons,

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without incurring delay. If these persons are not present, the inspectors will make their inspection without them.

3. In order to prevent any mistakes as to the nature and extent of repairs required by the inspectors, wherever they cannot give a certificate until repairs are effected or alterations made, a written statement of the defects to be remedied or alterations required, should, in all cases, be handed to the owner or master of the vessel, whether such statement is applied for by him or not, a copy of which should be always taken and transferred to the office press letter book.

If any difference of opinion arises between the inspector and the owner or master, the facts should at once be submitted to the Chairman for consideration, and for reference to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, when necessary.

4. If a vessel usually plying in one district, is taken to another district to be inspected, the inspector in the latter district is not to give a certificate without first communicating with the inspector for the former district; nor, if there is any difference of opinion, without referring the question to the Chairman for decision.

5. It is the duty of the inspector of hulls to satisfy himself personally upon every detail of the inspection of a vessel, and not to trust to any certificate, or other document given by any person, not responsible to his department, who will hold him responsible to the fullest extent for the performance of the duty entrusted to him, and will support him in any reasonable step he may think necessary, in order to the fullest performance of his duty.

6. In case the inspector has reason to believe that the hull or equipment is not fit for so long a time as twelve months, he is to grant his certificate for such shorter period, as he may deem proper, informing the owners of his reasons for so doing.

7. It is most desirable that an inspector should complete the inspection of a vessel in every detail when he has commenced it; and, if possible, arrangement should always be made with the owners to secure this. Delays and inconveniences may be prevented, if notice is given by owners when the vessel is ready for inspection, and her equipment in place on board. An inspector should not sign a certificate for any detail which he has not inspected, and for which he is not prepared to hold himself personally responsible.

8. Every person who knowingly and wilfully, makes or assists in making or procures to be made a false or fraudulent certificate with respect to any steamboat or who forges or assists in forging, or procures to be forged, fraudulently alters, or assists in fraudulently altering any certificate required by the Steamboat Inspection Act, or any words, figures in any such certificate or any signatures thereto, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

9. A certificate for twelve months should not be granted, whenever the inspector has any doubts whatever, as to the efficiency of any part of the vessel or equipment, for such period.

10. Inspectors are to determine whether hulls of passenger steamers are in good condition and fit for the service for which they are intended;

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and they are to examine the hulls outside and inside, once a year, if possible or oftener, and at such time as is most convenient to the owner.

11. New steamboats should be inspected before painting or completion, but any such inspection is not to interfere with the complete inspection of hull and equipment, after completion, the object being to form an opinion of the workmanship, material and construction.

12. When a steamboat which has been inspected for a passenger certificate, is not in every respect in good condition, although the defects may not be sufficient to warrant the withholding the certificate, and although the vessel may be practically fit for the service intended, the inspector should, when he grants the certificate, forward to the chairman, a report showing the nature of the defects in question.

For 13, see O. in C. of 7th April, 1887, infra.

14. The date of the last inspection to be entered in an office inspection book with particulars of the condition of the hull at that time, with approximate sketches of the midship section, showing the form, build, and dimensions of the vessel, and parts, sufficiently, to judge of her shape and strength. Any question as to doubt as to the strength of the vessel for the route on which she is placed, should be referred to the chairman.

15. The height of the combings round all openings in main deck, and the means provided for securely protecting or fastening down all sky-lights, bunker openings, &c, are important items to be noticed by the inspector, in steamboats subject to heavy seas. All gangways and openings, on, or below weather deck, should be fitted with covers in such manner that they can be quickly and efficiently secured. Hatch covers should be provided with means for effectually securing them down. Grating and hatch covers must be kept and secured in a suitable place, at all times accessible, and near to the openings for which they are intended.

For 16, see O. in C. of 7th April, 1887, infra.

17. Life-buoys with lines attached should be secured by a toggle or becket, or any other similar method, so that they may be quickly released. They must not be lashed or seized to the rail or any other part of the vessel, but must be kept so as to be ready for use at a moment's notice in case of emergency. Life-buoys and jackets should be carefully examined when inspecting the vessel to see that the materials of which they are composed have not become sodden and that the lines attached to them are of sufficient length, serviceable and in good order.

For 18, see O. in C. of 7th April, 1887, infra.

Inspectors of hulls when inspecting passenger steamboats employed on the sea coast or on the great lakes of the Dominion, are to see that they are fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to steer in the event of their machinery becoming disabled. All such sails must be examined by the inspector, who must be assured of their efficiency, as also with that of the standing and running gear at every inspection.

The question of sail power will be found difficult to deal with. Inspectors will, therefore, be careful in any case of doubt to apply to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for instructions, giving full particulars as to the rig of the steamboat and the amount of canvas carried. Inspectors will be held responsible for any action they may take without first consulting the Minister.

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Inspectors should see that suitable and safe gangboards are provided with means for securing them safely at both ends

In the first inspection of a steamer employed on the sea coast or on the great lakes of the Dominion, whether built of iron or wood, the inspector should require the compasses to be properly adjusted or verified by a competent person, selected by the owner, who is to grant a certificate to the owner to the effect that the compasses of the ship (if an iron ship) are properly adjusted, and a table of errors furnished, which should be handed by the owner to the inspector before the inspector gives the certificate.

19. Inspectors of hulls are to see that the deck pumps, whether worked by hand or steam, are properly placed, sufficient in number, and that provision is made to get at the end of the suction pipes in case of fouling. No deck pump should be passed which requires charging by hand before taking suction. When such is found to be the case, the inspector is to insist upon proper provision being made to make the pump efficient at all times. Fire hose should be stretched to their length and thoroughly examined and tried under pressure from the pumps at least once a year, and at any other time the inspector may deem necessary. The hose should be connected with the pumps for immediate use.

20. A spare tiller should be provided, with relieving tackles, to be kept near the after-steering gear, ready for immediate use on all sea-going steamers and steamers on the great lakes. The steering gear should be inspected and thoroughly examined at least once a year.

21. Inspectors of hulls must be careful to see that every sea-going steamer, and every steamer employed on the great lakes, is provided with suitable chain cables, anchors and ground tackle, sufficient for the service in which the vessel is employed, and in good condition; that the cable be removed from the lockers at least once in twelve months, cleaned, if necessary, and the pins knocked out of the shackles.

For 22, see O. in C. of 7th April, 1887, infra.

23. Each inspector of hulls will also keep an office docking book, in which he is to enter the date of last docking of each steamer inspected by him, with particulars of repairs made upon her; also memoranda of her last inspection, as made by him; the condition in which he then found the hull and equipment; with copy of any correspondence between the owner and master, relating to any repairs, fittings, equipment, or other things which may require proof, in the event of their not having been complied with.

Inspectors of hulls are not to consider their duty as finished, in respect to a steamboat for which they have granted a certificate for twelve months or any shorter period, but are expected by the Department to have supervision over all steamboats, within, or coming within their district, in as far as should any infractions of the law on the part of an owner or master of steamboats come to their knowledge, whereby the safety of life or property is endangered, it is the duty of the inspector, at once, to cause steps to prevent such occurrence by reporting the case to the Department and the grounds of the complaint.

24. The number of passengers allowed on passenger steamers may be found by multiplying the length by the breadth of the vessel at the water

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line, and dividing the product by a factor of safety, according to the class of vessel, thus:—

For ocean steamers the factor shall be.....	10
For ocean coasting steamers.....	10
For steamers navigating the great lakes.....	9
For lake coasting, harbor, river, ferry and excursion steamers	6

No deviation to be made from this rule unless with the consent of the chairman and with the approval of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

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.

These factors may be increased to a further limit, if from age or unfitness, the vessel is not considered safe for the carriage of so many passengers.

25. The carrying capacity in number of persons of yawl boats shall be determined as follows, viz.:—

By multiplying the length of the keel by the breadth and by the depth from top of keel to gunwale in feet, and then dividing the product by 10, the quotient will be the number of persons allowed to each boat.

LIFE BOATS AND THEIR EQUIPMENTS.

Life boats should be built whale-boat fashion; they should have a sheer of about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch to a foot, rising equally from amidship to the stem and stern, and to have sufficient strong serviceable air-tight compartments so constructed, fitted and arranged that water cannot find its way into them.

The life-boat must be substantially constructed of galvanized iron, of not less than No. 18 wire gauge in thickness.

Zinc is not to be used in the construction of a life-boat or in her air-casings.

The air-tight compartments must be so distributed as to give the boat good buoyancy and stability. Whether a part of the air-case should be under thwarts, or whether they should be in the ends and along the sides, will be, so long as an efficient life-boat is obtained, left to the option of the owner.

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

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

Life-lines should be suitably attached to the gunwale of the life-boat.

The life-boat must be provided with the full complement of oars properly secured; two plugs for each plug-hole, attached with lanyards or chains, a bailer, rudder and tiller, also attached to the boat by lanyards; a hatchet, attached with a lanyard, should be kept in each end of the boat, and a painter and boat hook.

Means for detaching speedily the life-boat from the lower blocks of the davit tackles must be provided. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block should not be allowed. The boat's davits must be strong enough

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and so spaced that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labor, that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides in lowering when the ship has no list; and that the whole of the tackling davits, falls, blocks, eye-bolts, and rings, &c., are of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full complement on board.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p.

At a meeting of the Pilotage Authority of Sydney, held on the 22nd May, 1886, the following changes in the by-laws were agreed upon; and they were approved by Order in Council of the 3rd day of August, 1886.

Resolved.—That By-law No. 19 relating to pilotage of steamers be dispensed, and that steamers be subject to the same charges as sailing vessels, as provided in By-law No. 4.

Resolved.—That when a Sydney pilot is required to take charge of a vessel lying at an outport, for the purpose of piloting her to Sydney, the captain of said vessel shall make application to a commissioner who will appoint the pilot required, which pilot only shall be entitled to receive the pilotage for the service performed.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 250.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 5th day of August, 1886, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbor Masters for certain Ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick," and the Acts amending the same, were applied to the port of Apple River, in the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 302.

The following amendments to Sections 18, 19 and 22 of the rules and regulations for governing the examination of candidates for certificates of competency or service as masters and mates of inland and coasting vessels in regard to the minor inland waters of the Dominion, under the provisions of the Act 46 Victoria, chapter 28, approved by Order in Council of 7th July, 1883, were approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 14th August, 1886, that is to say:—

Section 18, to be cancelled and the following passed in lieu thereof: "Section 18. In navigation. He must be able to keep the run of the vessel"

In Section 19, after the words "if examined for a steamboat," insert "he will not require to understand how to fit and rig a fore and after but"—and expunge from the same section the words "and life rafts."

And in Section 22, the words "protests, invoices, charter party and" to be left out.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 391.

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By a Proclamation, bearing date the 14th day of August, 1886, "An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbor Masters for certain ports in the Provinces or Nova Scotia and New Brunswick" and the Acts amending the same, were applied to the port of Hantsport, in the County of Hants, in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the limits of the said port were declared to embrace that portion of the Avon River extending from a line drawn between Horton Bluff and Indian Point to the upper waters of the Avon and St. Croix Rivers, such waters also to be included in the limits.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 495.

By an Order in Council, dated 22nd September, 1866, the rules and regulations for the government of certain ports in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island to which the Acts 36 Victoria, chapter 9, 37 Victoria, chapter 34, and 38 Victoria, chapter 30, apply, and approved by Order in Council of 15th June, 1880, are amended so as to make it compulsory for all vessels arriving at the port of Cow Bay, Cape Breton County, Province of Nova Scotia, in ballast, to discharge any surplus ballast at such places on the Government breakwater at Cow Bay, as the Harbor Master for the port may direct.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 773.

By an Order in Council of 7th April, 1837, Nos. 13, 16, 18 and 22 of "Instructions as to the Inspection of the Hull and Equipment of Steamboats carrying Passengers" of the "Rules and Regulations for the conduct of Steamboat Inspectors and for the Inspection of Steamboats" approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the 6th July, 1856, were amended so as to read as follow :—

No. 13. For examining the internal parts of a passenger steamboat, the inspector should, if he considers it necessary, have parts of the ceiling removed, in order that he may ascertain the condition of the hull, frames, floors, &c., particularly in the engine room and boiler space, and also in the coal bunkers, they being empty.

No. 16. All boats should be hung on davits and kept ready for service at any moment. Inspectors should see that in all boats the full complement of oars are provided, that each boat has two plugs to each plug-hole, attached with lanyards or chains, and one set and a half of thole pins or crutches attached to the boat by sound lanyards, a bailer, a rudder and tiller or yoke and yoke lines; a painter of sufficient length and a boat hook. The rudder and painter to be attached to the boats by sufficient long lanyards and ready for use; means for speedily detaching the boats from the lower blocks of the davit tackles should be insisted upon. An ordinary fixed hook in the lower block shipping into fixed eye in the boat should not be allowed.

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Inspectors should see that the davits are strong enough, that they are so shaped that the boat can be swung out without unnecessary labor ; that the boat chocks can be expeditiously removed, and that the boat will not foul the ship's sides, when lowering, when the ship has no list. The whole of the tackling, including davits, falls, blocks, eye bolts and rings, &c., to be of sufficient strength to lower the boat with its full equipment and crew on board. The davit tackle falls must be long enough to lower the boat into the water, when the vessel is light. Life lines should be fitted to the davits long enough to reach the water when the vessel is light, and allowance made for the extreme roll of the vessel.

Inspectors are to refuse a certificate in cases in which these instructions are not carried out, but it is to be left to the owners of passenger steamboats to furnish such methods as they please for lowering boats so long as the intention of the Act is complied with. Any unusual or doubtful method of lowering boats must be submitted to the Board for its consideration and approval before it is passed. All boats should be lowered into the water at every inspection.

No. 18.—*Masts and Sails and Gangboards.*—Section 58 of the Act empowers the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to require steamships above sixty registered tonnage on the sea coasts of the Dominion or on any, or on all the waters of the Dominion, with certain exceptions, to be provided with a mast or masts and sail or sails, suitable for such steamboat ; and to prescribe the dimensions of such mast or masts and sail or sails respectively.

Inspectors of hulls when inspecting passenger steamboats employed on the sea coast, or on the great lakes of the Dominion, are to see that they are fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to steer in the event of their machinery becoming disabled. All such sails must be examined by the inspector, who must be assured of their efficiency, as also with that of the standing and running gear at every inspection, and in any case of doubt to apply to the chairman of the Board for instructions.

Inspectors should see that suitable and safe gangboards are provided, with means for securing them safely.

In the first inspection of a steamboat employed on the sea coast, or on the great lakes of the Dominion, whether built of iron or wood, the inspector should require the compasses to be properly adjusted or verified by a competent person, selected by the owner, who is to grant a certificate to the owner to the effect that the compasses of the ship (if an iron ship) are properly adjusted, and a table of errors furnished, which should be handed by the owners to the inspector before the inspector gives the certificate.

No. 22. Inspectors of hulls are to keep an office register book for new vessels, in which they are to enter particulars of their registration, official number, name, port of registry, dimensions, tonnage, ownership, names of master and engineers ; also a general description of build, showing a sketch of the midship section, giving sizes of frames, planking, deck beams, clamps, knees, covering boards and fastenings, as the case may be, sufficient to judge of the vessel and the fitness for the route on which to be

Marine.

placed. A description of the upper works on passenger steamers should also be given ; how secured to the hull and what provision is made against rolling in a heavy sea.

The trim of the vessel, light and loaded, should be shown on the sketch of midship section.

The fitness of the boats and other equipments for saving life, whether sufficient for the number of passengers the steamer is allowed to carry, together with the crew on the route she is to be placed. A copy of these particulars in full is to be sent to the chairman made out neatly on foolscap paper to be filed for reference in the office for the information of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

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

Amendment to the By-laws, Rules and Regulations, approved by Order in Council of the 5th March, 1880, for the government of pilots for the District of Wallace, in the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia, said amendment approved by Order in Council of 27th April, 1887.

“That the following addition be made to Rule 8, viz. :—

“Any licensed pilot for the district who shall first offer his services (outside of an imaginary line drawn from Malaquash Point to McIvor’s Point to any inward bound vessel liable to pay pilotage, on being refused employment, shall be entitled to demand and receive one-half legal pilotage rates, and the payment thereof is made compulsory.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1996.

Resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Yale and New Westminster Pilotage Authority, held on the 17th February, 1887, and approved by Order in Council of 4th May, 1887 :—

“That Section 9 of the By-laws regulating pilotage for the district shall be amended to read as follows :—

Vessels under sail.....	\$4 00 per foot.
do in tow of a steamer.....	3 00 do
do under steam.....	1 50 do”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2063.

RULE of the Pilot Commissioners, of the Port of Pictou, N.S., in connection with the regulations now in force at said port approved by Order in Council of 21st May, 1887 :—

“Any pilot piloting a vessel inwards from sea shall be entitled to pilot her up and down rivers, and to sea when she next leaves port, unless on complaint of the master or owner of the said vessel the Pilotage Authorities shall direct otherwise.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2199.

Marine, &c.

By Order in Council of 20th June, 1887, the following regulation made, by the Pilotage Authority for the District of Sydney, in the County of Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia, amending the rates of pilotage for the district referred to, was approved.

“ At a full meeting of the above Pilotage Authority held on the 5th ultimo, it was—

“ *Resolved*, That from and after the present date (5th March) the rates of pilotage for this district shall be as follows :—

	To Sydney.	To North Sydney.
For vessels under 100 tons.....	\$ 6 00	\$ 5 00
do from 100 to 150 tons...	7 00	6 00
do do 150 to 200 do ...	8 00	7 00
do do 200 to 250 do ...	9 00	8 00
do do 250 to 300 do ...	10 00	9 00
do do 300 to 350 do ...	11 00	10 00
do do 350 to 400 do	12 00	11 00
do do 400 to 450 do	13 00	12 00
do do 450 to 500 do	14 00	13 00
do do 500 to 550 do ...	15 00	14 00
do do 550 to 600 do ...	16 00	15 00
do do 600 to 650 do	17 00	16 00
do do 650 to 700 do	18 00	17 00
do do 700 to 750 do ...	19 00	18 00
do do 750 to 800 do	20 00	19 00

And every additional 100 tons or fractional part thereof one dollar (\$1.00), previous rates being hereby cancelled.”

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2380.

Post Office.

By an Order in Council of 18th November, 1886, His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to sanction the following amendment of the Regulations for the Post Office Savings Banks, approved by Order in Council of the 2nd March, 1868, viz. :—

That that portion of the 5th clause of the said Regulations which reads :

“ If the depositor does not receive the said acknowledgment within ten days from the day on which he made the deposit, he must apply for the same to the Postmaster General by letter, and if necessary renew his application to the Postmaster General until he receives the said acknowledgment ; ” be so amended as to read as follows :—

Post Office, &c.

“If the depositor does not receive the said acknowledgment within eighteen days for a deposit made in British Columbia or the North-West Territories, or within ten days for a deposit made in any other part of Canada, he must apply for the same to the Postmaster General, by letter addressed to him at Ottawa, and if necessary renew his application to the Postmaster General until he receives the said acknowledgment;” such amendment being made in accordance with the following portion of Act 49 Victoria, chapter 21, section 2:—

“In order to allow a reasonable time for the receipt of the acknowledgment the entry by the proper officer in the depositor’s book shall also be conclusive evidence of the title as respects a deposit made in any part of Canada other than the Provinces of British Columbia or the North-West Territories, for ten days from the making of the deposit and as respects a deposit made in the Province of British Columbia or the North-West Territories, for eighteen days from the making of the deposit; and if such acknowledgment has not been received by the depositor through the post within such ten or such eighteen days respectively, and before or upon the expiry thereof he demands such acknowledgment from the Postmaster General by letter addressed to him at Ottawa, then the entry in his book shall be conclusive evidence of title during another term of ten or eighteen days respectively, and *toties quoties*.”

Public Works.

UPPER OTTAWA IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

The following rates of toll were approved by Order in Council of 22nd March, 1887:—

Through Des Joachims’ Boom.

	Per Piece.
Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1/10 cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	2/5 “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1/8 “
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	4/5 “
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	2/5 “
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flattened	3/5 “

Through Fort William Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1/10 cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	2/5 “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1/6 “
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length	4/5 “
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	2/5 “
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	3/5 “

Public Works.

Through Melons Chenail Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{2}{5}$ "
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ "
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	$\frac{4}{5}$ "
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	$\frac{2}{5}$ "
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	$\frac{3}{5}$ "

Passing Lapasse Boom.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	$\frac{1}{10}$ cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{2}{5}$ "
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{1}{6}$ "
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	$\frac{4}{5}$ "
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	$\frac{2}{5}$ "
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	$\frac{3}{5}$ "

*Through Improvements in Mississippi Chenail, Chats Rapids
and Quio Boom or any of them.*

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	$\frac{1}{5}$ cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{4}{5}$ "
do do 25 to 35 feet long.....	$\frac{1}{3}$ "
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	$\frac{8}{5}$ "
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock square.....	$\frac{4}{5}$ "
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	$1\frac{1}{5}$ "

*Through Improvements from Deschenes to Head of Hull Slide,
North Side.*

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	$\frac{2}{3}$ "
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$\frac{5}{6}$ "
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	$1\frac{1}{3}$ "
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	2 "
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	3 "

Through Improvements in Thompson's Bay and Lime Kiln Eddy.

	Per Piece.
Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1 "
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2 "
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	3 "
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "

Public Works.

Through Boom below the outlet of Hull Slide.

Saw logs, 17 feet and under.....	1	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1 ⁴ / ₅	“
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1 ¹ / ₃	“
do do 32 ft. and upwards in length.....	1 ⁸ / ₅	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	1 ⁴ / ₅	“
Oak, elm, and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	1 ¹ / ₅	“

Through Chaudière Assorting Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1 ¹ / ₃	“
do do 25 ft. to 35 ft. long.....	1 ⁵ / ₂	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	1 ³ / ₃	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	1	“
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	1 ¹ / ₂	“

THE DIRECTORS PROPOSE COLLECTING FOR THE YEAR 1887, THE FOLLOWING
BOOM WORKING EXPENSE RATES.

Through Des Joachims Boom.

	Per Piece.	
Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1	cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1 ¹ / ₃	“
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1 ² / ₃	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2 ² / ₃	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	4	“
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	6	“

Through Fort William Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1	cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flatted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1 ¹ / ₃	“
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1 ² / ₃	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2 ² / ₃	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	4	“
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	6	“

Through Allumette Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1	cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flat- ted, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1 ¹ / ₃	“
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1 ² / ₃	“
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2 ² / ₃	“
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce, and hemlock, square.....	4	“
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	6	“

Public Works.

Through Melons Chenail Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1 cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flattened, over 17 feet and under 25 ft. long.....	1½ “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1¾ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2¾ “
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	4 “
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	6 “

Through Improvements in Mississippi Chenail, Chats Rapids and Quio Boom, or any of them.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1½ cents
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round and flattened, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long..	2 “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	2½ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	4 “
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	6 “
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	9 “

Through Improvements in Thomson's Bay.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1 cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flattened, over 17 ft. and under 25 ft. long.....	1½ “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1¾ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2¾ “
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	4 “
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flatted.....	6 “

Through Chaudière Assorting Boom.

Saw logs, 17 ft. and under.....	1 cent.
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, round or flattened, over 17 feet and under 25 ft. long.....	1½ “
do do 25 to 35 ft. long.....	1¾ “
do do 35 ft. and upwards in length.....	2¾ “
Red and white pine, tamarac, spruce and hemlock, square.....	4 “
Oak, elm and other hardwood, square or flattened.....	6 “

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1752.

TARIFF of Tolls to be charged by the Rouge Boom Company in 1887; approved by Order in Council of 7th April, 1887.

Pine logs.....	3 cents each.
Spruce logs.....	2 do do
Long round or flat timber.....	5 cts. per piece.
Square timber.....	10 do do
Railway ties.....	1 do each.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1876.

Public Works.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 17th day of May, 1887, "An Act respecting the preservation of Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," excepting sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, was declared to be 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 the located line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Algoma Mills (commencing at the point up to which, under the Proclamation of the thirty-first day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, similar provisions were already in force) and a point half a mile east of Sault Ste. Marie, including the line itself; also in the village of Sudbury, together with the district within a radius of ten miles surrounding it.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2149.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1887, it was proclaimed and declared that "An Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," and "An Act to amend an Act for the better preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," should be no longer in force, (1) along the line or in the district adjacent to the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, between Sudbury Junction and a point one mile east of Port Arthur; or (2) the districts adjacent to the Michipicoten Supply Road, including the main road itself, together with two branches therefrom striking the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the docks and their surroundings at the mouth of the River Michipicoten.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2150.

By a Proclamation, bearing date the 16th day of May, 1887, "An Act respecting the preservation of Peace in the vicinity of Public Works, except sections three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven and twelve, was proclaimed and declared to be in force in the following localities, that is to say :—

All those portions of the Province of Quebec lying within ten miles on each side of the located line of the Témiscouata Railway, including the line itself, between the River St. Francis, a point about sixteen miles south of Rivière du Loup, and the boundary line of the Province of Quebec.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 2150.

Railways and Canals.

The following local passenger tariff of the New Brunswick Railway in effect 1st January, 1884, was approved by Order in Council of 3rd August, 1883.

A discount of 10 cents to be made from the rates named in the tariff when tickets are purchased at the regular offices of the company, and to those taking the cars at stations where no tickets are sold.

Return tickets, good for 10 days only, will be sold at all ticket stations at one full fare and one-half

Half tickets to be sold only to children between the ages of 5 and 12, and to those holding half-fare permits.

Children under 5 years of age will be carried free, and all over 12 must pay full fare. *When the regular fare is forty-five cents, or less, the half-fare will be twenty-five cents.*

In all cases add to make the rates terminate in 0 or 5.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—ST. JOHN TO GASPEREAUX.

Miles from St. John.	STATIONS.	St. John.	Carleton.	Fairville.		South Bay.		Sutton.	Grand Bay.	Westfield.		Nerepis.	Welsford.		Clarendon.	Gaspereaux.
				Fairville.	South Bay.	Westfield.	Welsford.									
0	St. John.....															
5	Carleton.....															
4	Fairville.....	25	20													
6	South Bay.....	35	30	20												
8	Sutton.....	40	35	25	20											
11	Grand Bay.....	45	40	35	25	20										
15	Westfield.....	60	55	45	40	35										
19	Nerepis.....	75	70	60	55	50			25							
25	Welsford.....	90	85	75	70	65			55	45		30				
29	Clarendon.....	1 05	1 00	90	85	80			70	55	45					
33	Gaspereaux.....	1 15	1 10	1 00	95	90			80	65	55			25		
35	Enniskillen.....	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 05	1 00			90	75	65			30		
38	Hoyt.....	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 15	1 10			1 00	85	70			55	40	30
41	South Branch.....	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 15			1 05	95	80			65	50	40
46	Fredericton Junction.....	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 25	1 20			1 15	1 05	95			75	65	55
49	Tracy.....	1 60	1 55	1 45	1 40	1 30			1 25	1 15	1 05			85	75	65
56	Burtis.....	1 85	1 80	1 70	1 65	1 60			1 45	1 35	1 25			1 05	95	90
61	Cork.....	2 05	2 00	1 90	1 80	1 75			1 65	1 50	1 40			1 20	1 05	95
66	Harvey.....	2 25	2 20	2 10	2 00	1 95			1 75	1 65	1 50			1 35	1 20	1 10
72	Prince William.....	2 40	2 35	2 25	2 15	2 10			2 00	1 90	1 80			1 60	1 45	1 35
76	Magaguadavic.....	2 60	2 55	2 45	2 40	2 30			2 20	2 10	1 95			1 75	1 65	1 50
85	McAdam.....	2 95	2 90	2 80	2 70	2 60			2 50	2 40	2 25			2 05	1 95	1 85
91	Vanceboro.....	3 15	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 80			2 70	2 55	2 40			2 25	2 10	2 00
49	Three Tree Creek.....	1 60	1 55	1 45	1 40	1 35			1 30	1 20	1 10			90	80	70
54	Rusiagonis.....	1 75	1 70	1 60	1 55	1 50			1 45	1 35	1 25			1 05	95	85
58	Waasis.....	1 90	1 85	1 80	1 75	1 70			1 65	1 55	1 45			1 25	1 15	1 05
62	Glazier.....	2 10	2 05	1 95	1 90	1 85			1 80	1 70	1 60			1 40	1 30	1 20
64	Doak.....	2 15	2 10	2 00	1 95	1 90			1 85	1 75	1 65			1 45	1 35	1 25
66	Morrison.....	2 15	2 10	2 00	1 95	1 90			1 85	1 75	1 65			1 45	1 35	1 25
68	Fredericton.....	2 15	2 10	2 00	1 95	1 90			1 85	1 75	1 65			1 45	1 35	1 25

St. John Division.

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—ST. JOHN TO GASPERBAUX—*Conclude.*

Miles from St John.	STATIONS.	NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—ST. JOHN TO GASPERBAUX— <i>Conclude.</i>											
		St. John.	Carleton.	Fairville.	South Bay.	Sutton.	Grand Bay.	Westfield.	Nerepis.	Welsford.	Clarendon.	Gasperaux.	
136.5	Woodstock.....	4 60	4 55	4 45	4 35	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 90	3 70	3 60	3 50	
149	Hartland.....	5 00	4 95	4 85	4 75	4 65	4 55	4 45	4 30	4 10	4 00	3 90	
153	Peel.....	5 15	5 10	5 00	4 90	4 80	4 70	4 60	4 45	4 25	4 15	4 05	
159	Florenceville.....	5 35	5 30	5 20	5 10	5 00	4 90	4 80	4 65	4 45	4 35	4 25	
163	Kent.....	5 45	5 40	5 30	5 20	5 10	5 00	4 90	4 75	4 55	4 45	4 35	
166	Bath.....	5 55	5 50	5 40	5 30	5 20	5 10	5 00	4 85	4 65	4 55	4 45	
169	Bumfrau.....	5 70	5 65	5 55	5 45	5 35	5 25	5 15	5 00	4 80	4 70	4 60	
170.5	Kearney's.....	5 75	5 70	5 60	5 50	5 40	5 30	5 20	5 05	4 85	4 75	4 65	
174	Upper Kent.....	5 80	5 75	5 65	5 55	5 45	5 35	5 25	5 10	4 90	4 80	4 70	
177	Kilburn.....	5 90	5 85	5 75	5 65	5 55	5 45	5 35	5 20	5 00	4 90	4 80	
185	Perth.....	6 15	6 10	6 00	5 90	5 80	5 70	5 60	5 45	5 25	5 15	5 05	
185.5	Andover.....	6 20	6 15	6 05	5 95	5 85	5 75	5 65	5 50	5 30	5 20	5 10	
191	Aroostook Junction...	6 25	6 20	6 10	6 00	5 90	5 80	5 70	5 55	5 35	5 25	5 15	
195	Aroostook Falls.....	6 50	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 15	6 05	5 95	5 80	5 60	5 50	5 40	
198	Fort Fairfield.....	6 60	6 55	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 15	6 05	5 90	5 70	5 60	5 50	
205	East Lyndon.....	6 70	6 65	6 55	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 15	6 00	5 80	5 70	5 60	
210	Caribou.....	6 80	6 75	6 65	6 55	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 10	5 90	5 80	5 70	
225	Presque Isle.....	6 80	6 75	6 65	6 55	6 45	6 35	6 25	6 10	5 90	5 80	5 70	
200	Limestone.....	6 65	6 60	6 50	6 40	6 30	6 20	6 10	5 95	5 75	5 65	5 55	
2 0	Grand Falls.....	6 95	6 90	6 80	6 70	6 60	6 50	6 40	6 25	6 05	5 95	5 85	
222.5	St. Leonards.....	7 35	7 30	7 20	7 10	7 00	6 90	6 80	6 65	6 45	6 35	6 25	
239	Green River.....	7 50	7 45	7 35	7 25	7 15	7 05	6 95	6 80	6 60	6 50	6 40	
243	St. Basil.....	7 90	7 85	7 75	7 65	7 55	7 45	7 35	7 20	7 00	6 90	6 80	
249	Edmundston.....	8 10	8 05	7 95	7 85	7 75	7 65	7 55	7 40	7 20	7 10	7 00	
128	Barker House.....	4 40	4 35	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 85	3 70	3 50	3 40	3 30	
126	Debec Junction.....	4 30	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 85	3 75	3 60	3 40	3 30	3 20	
129	Greenville.....	4 45	4 40	4 30	4 20	4 10	4 00	3 90	3 75	3 55	3 45	3 35	
133	Houlton.....	4 60	4 55	4 45	4 35	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 90	3 70	3 60	3 50	
119	Benton.....	4 05	4 00	3 90	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 50	3 35	3 15	3 05	2 95	
109	Canterbury.....	3 70	3 65	3 55	3 45	3 35	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 80	2 70	2 60	
102	Deer Lake.....	3 50	3 45	3 35	3 25	3 15	3 05	2 95	2 80	2 60	2 50	2 40	
106	Hall's Siding.....	3 35	3 30	3 20	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 80	2 65	2 45	2 35	2 25	
90.5	Toby Guzzle.....	3 15	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 80	2 70	2 60	2 45	2 25	2 15	2 05	
95	Barber Dam.....	3 30	3 25	3 15	3 05	2 95	2 85	2 75	2 60	2 40	2 30	2 20	
100	Lawrence, O. O.....	3 50	3 45	3 35	3 25	3 15	3 05	2 95	2 80	2 60	2 50	2 40	
102	Watt Junction.....	3 55	3 50	3 40	3 30	3 20	3 10	3 00	2 85	2 65	2 55	2 45	
106	Meadows.....	3 75	3 70	3 60	3 50	3 40	3 30	3 20	3 05	2 85	2 75	2 65	
113	Moore's Mills.....	4 00	3 95	3 85	3 75	3 65	3 55	3 45	3 30	3 10	3 00	2 90	
116	Maxwell.....	4 15	4 10	4 00	3 90	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 45	3 25	3 15	3 05	
121	St. Stephen.....	4 35	4 30	4 20	4 10	4 00	3 90	3 80	3 65	3 45	3 35	3 25	
105	Dumbarton.....	3 65	3 60	3 50	3 40	3 30	3 20	3 10	2 95	2 75	2 65	2 55	
109	Rolling Dam.....	3 80	3 75	3 65	3 55	3 45	3 35	3 25	3 10	2 90	2 80	2 70	
110	Hewitt's.....	3 85	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 50	3 40	3 30	3 15	2 95	2 85	2 75	
114	Roix Road.....	3 95	3 90	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 50	3 40	3 25	3 05	2 9	2 85	
116	Waweig.....	4 05	4 00	3 90	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 50	3 35	3 15	3 05	2 95	
118	Barlett's.....	4 10	4 05	3 95	3 85	3 75	3 65	3 55	3 40	3 20	3 10	3 00	
124	Chamcook.....	4 30	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 85	3 75	3 60	3 40	3 30	3 20	
129	St. Andrews.....	4 50	4 45	4 35	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 80	3 60	3 50	3 40	

Northern and Southern Division.

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—ENNISKILLEN TO VANCEBORO

	STATIONS.											
	Enniskillen.	Hoyt	South Branch.	Fredericton Junction.	Tracy.	Burtis.	Cork.	Harvey.	Prince William.	Magaguadavic.	McAdam.	Vanceboro.
Enniskillen.....	20											
Hoyt.....	30	25										
South Branch.....	45	35	25									
Fredericton Junction.....	55	45	35	25								
Tracy.....	80	70	60	45	35							
Burtis.....	85	80	70	55	45	30						
Cork.....	1 05	95	85	75	65	40						
Harvey.....	1 25	1 15	1 05	95	90	65	30					
Prince William.....	1 45	1 35	1 25	1 10	1 00	75	60	45	30			
Magaguadavic.....	1 75	1 65	1 55	1 40	1 30	1 10	90	70	55	45		
McAdam.....	1 90	1 80	1 70	1 55	1 45	1 25	1 10	90	75	60	35	
Vanceboro.....	60	50	40	25	40	60	70	90	1 10	1 25	1 55	1 70
Three Tree Creek.....	75	65	55	40	55	75	85	1 05	1 25	1 40	1 70	1 85
Rusiagonis.....	95	85	75	60	75	95	1 05	1 25	1 45	1 60	1 90	2 05
Wasias.....	1 10	1 00	90	75	90	1 10	1 20	1 40	1 60	1 75	2 05	2 20
Glazier.....	1 15	1 05	95	80	95	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 6	1 80	2 10	2 25
Doak.....	1 15	1 05	95	80	95	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 65	1 80	2 10	2 25
Morrison.....	1 15	1 05	95	80	95	1 15	1 25	1 45	1 65	1 80	2 10	2 25
Fredericton.....	3 40	3 30	3 20	3 05	2 95	2 75	2 55	2 35	2 20	2 10	1 75	2 00
Woodstock.....	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 45	3 35	3 15	2 95	2 75	2 60	2 50	2 15	2 40
Hartland.....	3 95	3 85	3 75	3 60	3 50	3 30	3 10	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 30	2 55
Peel.....	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 80	3 70	3 50	3 30	3 10	2 95	2 85	2 50	2 75
Florenceville.....	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 90	3 80	3 60	3 40	3 20	3 05	2 95	2 60	2 85
Kent.....	4 35	4 25	4 15	4 00	3 90	3 70	3 50	3 30	3 15	3 05	2 70	2 95
Bath.....	4 50	4 40	4 30	4 15	4 05	3 85	3 65	3 45	3 30	3 20	2 85	3 10
Bumfran.....	4 55	4 45	4 35	4 20	4 10	3 90	3 70	3 50	3 35	3 25	2 90	3 15
Kearney's.....	4 60	4 50	4 40	4 25	4 15	3 95	3 75	3 55	3 40	3 30	2 95	3 20
Upper Kent.....	4 70	4 60	4 50	4 35	4 25	4 05	3 85	3 65	3 50	3 40	3 05	3 30
Kilburn.....	4 95	4 85	4 75	4 60	4 50	4 30	4 10	3 90	3 75	3 65	3 30	3 55
Perth.....	5 00	4 90	4 80	4 65	4 55	4 35	4 15	3 95	3 80	3 70	3 35	3 60
Andover.....	5 05	4 95	4 85	4 70	4 60	4 40	4 20	4 00	3 85	3 75	3 40	3 65
Aroostook Junction.....	5 30	5 20	5 10	4 95	4 85	4 65	4 45	4 25	4 10	4 00	3 65	3 90
Aroostook Falls.....	5 40	5 30	5 20	5 05	4 95	4 75	4 55	4 35	4 20	4 10	3 75	4 00
Fort Fairfield.....	5 50	5 40	5 35	5 15	5 05	4 85	4 65	4 45	4 30	4 20	3 85	4 10
East Lyndon.....	5 60	5 50	5 40	5 25	5 15	4 95	4 75	4 55	4 40	4 30	3 95	4 20
Caribou.....	5 60	5 50	5 40	5 25	5 15	4 95	4 75	4 55	4 40	4 30	3 95	4 20
Presque Isle.....	5 45	5 35	5 25	5 10	5 00	4 80	4 60	4 40	4 25	4 15	3 80	4 05
Limestone.....	5 75	5 65	5 55	5 40	5 30	5 10	4 90	4 70	4 55	4 45	4 10	4 35
Grand Falls.....	6 15	6 05	5 95	5 80	5 70	5 50	5 30	5 10	4 95	4 85	4 50	4 75
St. Leonard's.....	6 60	6 50	6 40	6 25	6 15	5 95	5 75	5 55	5 40	5 30	4 95	5 20
Green River.....	6 70	6 60	6 50	6 35	6 25	6 05	5 85	5 65	5 50	5 40	5 05	5 30
St. Bazil.....	6 90	6 80	6 70	6 55	6 45	6 25	6 05	5 85	5 70	5 60	5 25	5 50
Edmundston.....	3 20	3 10	3 00	2 85	2 75	2 55	2 35	2 15	2 00	1 90	1 55	1 80
Barker House.....	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 45	2 25	2 05	1 90	1 80	1 45	1 70
Debec Junction.....	3 25	3 15	3 05	2 90	2 80	2 60	2 40	2 20	2 05	1 9	1 60	1 85
Greenville.....	3 40	3 30	3 20	3 05	2 95	2 75	2 55	2 35	2 20	2 10	1 75	2 00
Houlton.....	2 85	2 75	2 65	2 50	2 40	2 20	2 00	1 80	1 65	1 55	1 20	1 45
Benton.....	2 60	2 40	2 30	2 15	2 05	1 85	1 65	1 45	1 30	1 20	85	1 10
Canterbury.....	2 30	2 20	2 10	1 95	1 85	1 65	1 45	1 25	1 10	1 00	65	90
Deer Lake.....	2 15	2 05	1 95	1 80	1 70	1 50	1 30	1 10	95	85	50	75
Hall's Siding.....	1 95	1 85	1 75	1 60	1 50	1 30	1 10	90	75	65	30	55
Toby Guzzle.....	2 10	2 00	1 90	1 75	1 65	1 45	1 25	1 05	90	80	45	70
Barber Dam.....	2 30	2 20	2 10	1 95	1 85	1 65	1 45	1 25	1 10	1 00	65	90
Lawrence, C.C.....	2 35	2 25	2 15	2 00	1 90	1 70	1 50	1 30	1 15	1 05	70	95
Wait Junction.....	2 55	2 45	2 35	2 20	2 10	1 90	1 70	1 50	1 35	1 25	90	1 15
Meadows.....	2 80	2 70	2 60	2 45	2 35	2 15	1 95	1 75	1 60	1 50	1 15	1 40
McCore's Mills.....	2 95	2 85	2 75	2 60	2 50	2 30	2 10	1 90	1 75	1 65	1 30	1 55
Maxwell.....	3 15	3 05	2 95	2 80	2 70	2 50	2 30	2 10	1 95	1 85	1 50	1 75
St. Stephen.....	2 45	2 35	2 25	2 10	2 00	1 80	1 60	1 40	1 25	1 15	80	1 05
Dumbarton.....	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 25	2 15	1 95	1 75	1 55	1 40	1 30	95	1 20
Rolling Dam.....	2 65	2 55	2 45	2 30	2 20	2 00	1 80	1 60	1 45	1 35	1 00	1 25
Hewitt's.....	2 75	2 65	2 55	2 40	2 30	2 10	1 90	1 70	1 55	1 45	1 10	1 35
Rox Road.....	2 85	2 75	2 65	2 50	2 40	2 20	2 00	1 80	1 65	1 55	1 20	1 45
Wawwig.....	2 90	2 80	2 70	2 55	2 45	2 25	2 05	1 85	1 70	1 60	1 25	1 50
Bartlett's.....	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 45	2 25	2 05	1 90	1 80	1 45	1 70
Chamcook.....	3 30	3 20	3 10	2 95	2 85	2 65	2 45	2 25	2 10	2 00	1 65	1 90
St. Andrew's.....												

St. John Division.

Northern and Southern Division.

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—THREE TREE CREEK TO FREDERICTON

STATIONS.	Three Tree Creek.	Ruslingonis.	Waasis.	Glazier.	Doak.	Morrison.	Fredericton.
Three Tree Creek.....	40						
Ruslingonis.....	55	25					
Waasis.....	75	40	25				
Glazier.....	80	65	50	25			
Doak.....	80	65	50	35	25		
Morrison.....	80	65	50	35	30	20	
Fredericton.....	80	65	50	35	30		
Woodstock.....	3 20	3 35	3 55	3 70	3 75	3 75	3 75
Hartland.....	3 60	3 75	3 95	4 10	4 15	4 15	4 15
Peel.....	3 75	3 90	4 10	4 25	4 30	4 30	4 30
Florenceville.....	3 95	4 10	4 30	4 45	4 50	4 50	4 50
Kent.....	4 05	4 20	4 40	4 55	4 60	4 60	4 60
Bath.....	4 15	4 30	4 50	4 65	4 70	4 70	4 70
Bumfrau.....	4 30	4 45	4 65	4 80	4 85	4 85	4 85
Kearney's.....	4 35	4 50	4 70	4 85	4 90	4 90	4 90
Upper Kent.....	4 40	4 55	4 75	4 90	4 95	4 95	4 95
Kilburn.....	4 50	4 65	4 85	5 00	5 05	5 05	5 05
Perth.....	4 75	4 90	5 10	5 25	5 30	5 30	5 30
Andover.....	4 80	4 95	5 15	5 30	5 35	5 35	5 35
Aroostook Junction.....	4 85	5 00	5 20	5 35	5 40	5 40	5 40
Aroostook Falls.....	5 10	5 25	5 45	5 60	5 65	5 65	5 65
Fort Fairfield.....	5 20	5 35	5 55	5 70	5 75	5 75	5 75
East Lyndon.....	5 30	5 45	5 65	5 80	5 85	5 85	5 85
Caribou.....	5 40	5 55	5 75	5 90	5 95	5 95	5 95
Presque Isle.....	5 40	5 55	5 75	5 90	5 95	5 95	5 95
Limestone.....	5 25	5 40	5 60	5 75	5 80	5 80	5 80
Grand Falls.....	5 55	5 70	5 90	6 05	6 10	6 10	6 10
St. Leonards.....	5 95	6 10	6 30	6 45	6 50	6 50	6 50
Green River.....	6 40	6 55	6 75	6 90	6 95	6 95	6 95
St. Basil.....	6 50	6 65	6 85	7 00	7 05	7 05	7 05
Edmundston.....	6 70	6 85	7 05	7 20	7 25	7 25	7 25
Barker House.....	3 00	3 15	3 35	3 50	3 55	3 55	3 55
Debec Junction.....	2 90	3 05	3 25	3 40	3 45	3 45	3 45
Greenville.....	3 05	3 20	3 40	3 55	3 60	3 60	3 60
Houlton.....	3 20	3 35	3 55	3 70	3 75	3 75	3 75
Benton.....	2 65	2 80	3 00	3 15	3 20	3 20	3 20
Canterbury.....	2 30	2 45	2 65	2 80	2 85	2 85	2 85
Deer Lake.....	2 10	2 25	2 45	2 60	2 65	2 65	2 65
Hall's Siding.....	1 95	2 10	2 30	2 45	2 50	2 50	2 50
Toby Guzzle.....	1 75	1 90	2 10	2 25	2 30	2 30	2 30
Barker Dam.....	1 90	2 05	2 25	2 40	2 45	2 45	2 45
Lawrence, C. O.....	2 10	2 25	2 45	2 60	2 65	2 65	2 65
Watt Junction.....	2 15	2 30	2 50	2 65	2 70	2 70	2 70
Meadows.....	2 35	2 50	2 70	2 85	2 90	2 90	2 90
Moore's Mills.....	2 60	2 75	2 95	3 10	3 15	3 15	3 15
Maxwell.....	2 75	2 90	3 10	3 25	3 30	3 30	3 30
St. Stephen.....	2 95	3 10	3 30	3 45	3 50	3 50	3 50
Dumbarton.....	2 25	2 40	2 60	2 75	2 80	2 80	2 80
Solling Dam.....	2 40	2 55	2 75	2 90	2 95	2 95	2 95
Hewitt's.....	2 45	2 60	2 80	2 95	3 00	3 00	3 00
Rox Road.....	2 55	2 70	2 90	3 05	3 10	3 10	3 10
Waveig.....	2 65	2 80	3 00	3 15	3 20	3 20	3 20
Bartlett's.....	2 70	2 85	3 05	3 20	3 25	3 25	3 25
Chamcook.....	2 90	3 05	3 25	3 40	3 45	3 45	3 45
St. Andrews.....	3 10	3 25	3 45	3 60	3 65	3 65	3 65

Northern and Southern Division

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—GIBSON TO UPPER KEWICK.

STATIONS.	Northern and Southern Division.									
	Gibson.	St. Mary's	Douglas.	Springhill.	Rockland.	Keawick	Cardigan.	Lawrence.	Zealand.	Stoneridge.
Gibson.....	15									
St. Mary's.....	20	20								
Douglas.....	30	30	20							
Springhill.....	45	45	35	30						
Rockland.....	50	50	40	36	20					
Keawick.....	65	65	55	46	30	26				
Cardigan.....	70	70	60	50	35	30	20			
Lawrence.....	75	75	65	55	45	35	25			
Zealand.....	85	85	75	65	50	45	30	30		
Stoneridge.....	90	90	80	75	60	55	40	35	30	
Burnside.....	1 00	1 00	90	85	70	65	50	45	40	20
Upper Keswick.....	1 15	1 15	1 05	95	80	75	60	55	50	40
Burt Lake.....	1 30	1 30	1 20	1 10	95	90	75	70	65	55
Hainsville.....	1 35	1 35	1 25	1 15	1 00	95	80	75	70	60
Millville.....	1 45	1 45	1 35	1 25	1 10	1 05	90	85	80	70
Woodstock Road.....	1 50	1 50	1 40	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 00	95	85	80
Nackawick.....	1 65	1 65	1 55	1 50	1 35	1 30	1 15	1 10	1 05	95
Falls Brook.....	1 80	1 80	1 70	1 60	1 45	1 40	1 25	1 20	1 15	1 05
Woodstock Junction.....	1 95	1 95	1 85	1 75	1 65	1 55	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 20
Newburg.....	2 05	2 05	1 95	1 85	1 75	1 65	1 55	1 50	1 40	1 30
Riverside.....	2 10	2 10	2 00	1 90	1 80	1 70	1 60	1 55	1 45	1 35
Upper Woodstock.....	2 15	2 15	2 05	1 95	1 85	1 75	1 65	1 60	1 50	1 40
Woodstock.....	2 20	2 20	2 10	2 00	1 90	1 80	1 70	1 60	1 50	1 40
Hartland.....	2 25	2 25	2 15	2 05	1 95	1 85	1 75	1 70	1 60	1 50
Peel.....	2 45	2 45	2 35	2 25	2 15	2 10	2 00	1 95	1 85	1 75
Florenceville.....	2 60	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 25	2 20	2 05	2 00	1 95	1 85
Kent.....	2 70	2 70	2 60	2 50	2 35	2 30	2 15	2 10	2 05	1 95
Bath.....	2 85	2 85	2 75	2 65	2 50	2 45	2 30	2 25	2 20	2 10
Bumfrau.....	2 90	2 90	2 80	2 70	2 55	2 50	2 35	2 30	2 25	2 15
Kearney's.....	3 00	3 00	2 90	2 80	2 65	2 60	2 45	2 40	2 35	2 25
Upper Kent.....	3 10	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 75	2 70	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 30
Kilburn.....	3 35	3 35	3 25	3 15	3 00	2 95	2 85	2 80	2 70	2 60
Perth.....	3 40	3 40	3 30	3 20	3 05	3 00	2 90	2 85	2 75	2 65
Andover.....	3 50	3 50	3 40	3 30	3 15	3 10	3 00	2 90	2 80	2 70
Aroostook Junction.....	3 70	3 70	3 60	3 50	3 35	3 30	3 15	3 10	3 05	2 95
Aroostook Falls.....	3 80	3 80	3 70	3 60	3 45	3 40	3 25	3 20	3 15	3 05
Fort Fairfield.....	4 00	4 00	3 90	3 80	3 65	3 60	3 45	3 40	3 35	3 25
East Lyndon.....	4 15	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 80	3 75	3 60	3 55	3 50	3 40
Caribou.....	4 45	4 45	4 35	4 25	4 15	4 05	3 95	3 90	3 80	3 70
Presque Isle.....	4 80	4 80	4 70	4 60	4 45	4 40	4 25	4 20	4 15	4 05
Limestone.....	4 10	4 10	4 00	3 90	3 75	3 70	3 55	3 50	3 45	3 35
Grand Falls.....	4 50	4 50	4 40	4 30	4 15	4 10	3 95	3 90	3 85	3 75
St. Leonard's.....	5 00	5 00	4 90	4 80	4 65	4 60	4 45	4 40	4 35	4 25
Green River.....	5 15	5 15	5 05	4 95	4 80	4 75	4 60	4 55	4 50	4 40
St. Basil.....	5 30	5 30	5 20	5 10	4 95	4 90	4 75	4 70	4 65	4 55
Edmundston.....	2 35	2 35	2 30	2 20	2 10	1 95	1 85	1 85	1 75	1 65
Barker House.....	2 45	2 45	2 35	2 25	2 20	2 05	1 95	1 95	1 85	1 75
Debec Junction.....	2 60	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 35	2 20	2 10	2 10	2 00	1 90
Greenville.....	2 60	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 35	2 20	2 10	2 10	2 00	1 90
Houlton.....	2 70	2 70	2 60	2 50	2 45	2 30	2 20	2 10	2 00	1 90
Benton.....	3 05	3 05	2 95	2 85	2 80	2 65	2 55	2 55	2 45	2 35
Canterbury.....	3 25	3 25	3 15	3 05	3 00	2 85	2 75	2 75	2 65	2 55
Deer Lake.....	3 35	3 35	3 25	3 15	3 10	2 95	2 85	2 85	2 75	2 65
Hall's Siding.....	3 75	3 75	3 65	3 55	3 50	3 35	3 25	3 25	3 15	3 05
McAdam.....	4 00	4 00	3 90	3 80	3 75	3 60	3 50	3 50	3 40	3 30
Vanceboro.....	3 95	3 95	3 85	3 75	3 70	3 55	3 45	3 45	3 35	3 25
Toby Guzzle.....	4 05	4 05	3 95	3 85	3 80	3 65	3 55	3 55	3 45	3 35
Barber Dam.....	4 20	4 20	4 10	4 00	3 95	3 80	3 70	3 70	3 60	3 50
Lawrence, C. O.....	4 30	4 30	4 20	4 10	4 05	3 90	3 80	3 80	3 70	3 60
Watt Junction.....	4 45	4 45	4 35	4 25	4 20	4 05	3 95	3 95	3 85	3 75
Meadows.....	4 70	4 70	4 60	4 50	4 45	4 30	4 20	4 20	4 10	4 00
Moore's Mills.....	4 80	4 80	4 70	4 60	4 55	4 40	4 30	4 30	4 20	4 10
Maxwell.....	4 90	4 90	4 80	4 70	4 65	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 20
St. Stephen.....	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 20	4 15	4 00	3 90	3 90	3 80	3 70
Dumbarton.....	4 55	4 55	4 45	4 35	4 30	4 15	4 05	4 05	3 95	3 85
Rolling Dam.....	4 60	4 60	4 50	4 40	4 35	4 20	4 10	4 10	4 00	3 90
Hewitt's.....	4 75	4 75	4 65	4 55	4 45	4 30	4 20	4 20	4 10	4 00
Roix Road.....	4 80	4 80	4 70	4 60	4 55	4 40	4 30	4 30	4 20	4 10
Waweig.....	4 90	4 90	4 80	4 70	4 65	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 20
Bartlett's.....	4 90	4 90	4 80	4 70	4 65	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 20
Chamcook.....	4 90	4 90	4 80	4 70	4 65	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 20
St. Andrews.....	4 90	4 90	4 80	4 70	4 65	4 50	4 40	4 40	4 30	4 20

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—BURT LAKE TO WOODSTOCK.

	STATIONS.											
	Burt Lake	Haineville.	Millville.	Woodstock Road.	Nackawick.	Falls Brook.	Woodstock Junction.	Newburg.	Riverside.	Upper Woodstock.	Woodstock.	
N & S Division. Gibson Branch.	Burt Lake to Haineville	25										
	Millville	35	20									
	Woodstock Road	45	30	20								
	Nackawick	50	35	30	20							
	Falls Brook	65	50	45	35	30						
	Woodstock Junction	75	60	55	45	40	25					
	Newburg	90	75	70	60	55	40	30				
	Riverside	1 00	85	80	70	65	50	40	20			
	Upper Woodstock	1 05	90	85	75	70	55	45	25	20		
	Woodstock	1 10	95	90	80	75	60	50	30	25	15	
Northern and Southern Division.	Hartland	1 10	95	90	80	75	60	50	30	40	45	50
	Peel	1 25	1 15	1 05	95	90	75	65	45	55	60	65
	Florenceville	1 45	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 15	1 00	90	65	75	80	85
	Kent	1 55	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 05	95	75	85	90	95
	Bath	1 65	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30	1 15	1 00	85	95	1 00	1 05
	Bumfrau	1 80	1 65	1 60	1 50	1 45	1 30	1 15	1 00	1 10	1 15	1 20
	Kearney's	1 85	1 70	1 65	1 55	1 50	1 35	1 20	1 05	1 15	1 20	1 25
	Upper Kent	1 95	1 80	1 75	1 65	1 60	1 45	1 30	1 15	1 20	1 25	1 30
	Kilburn	2 05	1 90	1 85	1 75	1 70	1 55	1 40	1 25	1 30	1 35	1 40
	Perth	2 30	2 15	2 10	2 00	1 95	1 80	1 65	1 45	1 55	1 60	1 65
	Andover	2 35	2 20	2 15	2 05	2 00	1 85	1 70	1 50	1 60	1 65	1 70
	Aroostook Junction	2 50	2 35	2 30	2 20	2 15	2 00	1 85	1 70	1 75	1 80	1 85
	Aroostook Falls	2 65	2 50	2 45	2 35	2 30	2 15	2 00	1 80	1 90	1 95	2 00
	Fort Fairfield	2 75	2 60	2 55	2 45	2 40	2 25	2 10	1 90	2 00	2 05	2 10
	East Lyndon	2 95	2 80	2 75	2 65	2 60	2 45	2 35	2 15	2 20	2 25	2 30
	Caribou	3 10	2 95	2 90	2 80	2 75	2 60	2 50	2 30	2 35	2 40	2 45
	Presque Isle	3 40	3 25	3 20	3 10	3 05	2 90	2 80	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 60
	Limestone	2 75	2 60	2 55	2 45	2 40	2 30	2 15	1 95	2 05	2 10	2 15
	Grand Falls	3 05	2 90	2 85	2 75	2 70	2 55	2 45	2 25	2 35	2 40	2 45
	St. Leonards	3 45	3 30	3 25	3 15	3 10	2 95	2 85	2 65	2 75	2 80	2 85
	Green River	3 95	3 80	3 75	3 65	3 60	3 45	3 35	3 15	3 25	3 30	3 35
	St. Basil	4 10	3 95	3 90	3 80	3 75	3 60	3 50	3 30	3 40	3 45	3 50
	Edmundston	4 25	4 10	4 05	3 95	3 90	3 75	3 65	3 45	3 55	3 60	3 65
	Bark-r House	1 35	1 20	1 15	1 05	1 00	95	75	55	60	65	70
	Debec Junction	1 45	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 10	85	65	45	50	55	60
	Greenville	1 60	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 25	1 10	1 00	80	75	80	85
	Houlton	1 60	1 45	1 40	1 30	1 25	1 10	1 00	80	75	80	85
	Benton	1 70	1 55	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 20	1 10	90	85	90	95
	Canterbury	2 05	1 90	1 85	1 75	1 70	1 55	1 45	1 25	1 30	1 35	1 40
	Deer Lake	2 25	2 10	2 05	1 95	1 90	1 75	1 65	1 45	1 50	1 55	1 60
	Hall's Siding	2 35	2 20	2 15	2 05	2 00	1 85	1 75	1 55	1 60	1 65	1 70
	McAdam	2 75	2 60	2 55	2 45	2 40	2 25	2 15	1 95	2 00	2 05	2 10
	Vanceboro	3 00	2 85	2 80	2 70	2 65	2 50	2 40	2 20	2 25	2 30	2 35
	Toby Guzzle	2 95	2 80	2 75	2 65	2 60	2 45	2 35	2 15	2 20	2 25	2 30
	Barber Dam	3 05	2 90	2 85	2 75	2 70	2 55	2 45	2 25	2 30	2 35	2 40
	Lawrence, C. C.	3 20	3 05	3 00	2 90	2 85	2 70	2 60	2 40	2 45	2 50	2 55
	Watt Junction	3 30	3 15	3 10	3 00	2 95	2 80	2 70	2 50	2 55	2 60	2 65
	Meadows	3 45	3 30	3 25	3 15	3 10	2 95	2 85	2 65	2 70	2 75	2 80
	Moore's Mills	3 70	3 55	3 50	3 40	3 35	3 20	3 10	2 90	2 95	3 00	3 05
	Maxwell	3 80	3 65	3 60	3 50	3 45	3 30	3 20	3 00	3 05	3 10	3 15
St. Stephen	3 90	3 75	3 70	3 60	3 55	3 40	3 30	3 10	3 15	3 20	3 25	
Dumbarton	3 40	3 25	3 20	3 10	3 05	2 90	2 80	2 60	2 65	2 70	2 75	
Rolling Dam	3 55	3 40	3 35	3 25	3 20	3 05	2 95	2 75	2 80	2 85	2 90	
Hewitt's	3 60	3 45	3 40	3 30	3 25	3 10	3 00	2 80	2 85	2 90	2 95	
Roix Road	3 70	3 55	3 50	3 40	3 35	3 20	3 10	2 95	2 95	3 00	3 05	
Waweig	3 80	3 65	3 60	3 50	3 45	3 30	3 20	3 00	3 05	3 10	3 15	
Sartlett's	3 90	3 75	3 70	3 60	3 55	3 40	3 30	3 10	3 15	3 20	3 25	
Chamcook	3 90	3 75	3 70	3 60	3 55	3 40	3 30	3 10	3 15	3 20	3 25	
St. Andrews	3 90	3 75	3 70	3 60	3 55	3 40	3 30	3 10	3 15	3 20	3 25	

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—WOODSTOCK TO AROOSTOOK.

Northern and Southern Division.

STATIONS.	Woodstock.	Hartland.	Peel.	Florenceville.	Kent.	Bath.	Bumfrau.	Kearney's.	Upper Kent.	Muniac.	Perth.	Andover.	Aroostook.
Woodstock.....													
Hartland.....	50												
Peel.....	65	25											
Florenceville.....	85	45	35										
Kent.....	95	55	45	25									
Bath.....	1 05	65	55	35	25								
Bumfrau.....	1 20	75	65	45	35	25							
Kearney's.....	1 25	80	70	50	40	30	20						
Upper Kent.....	1 30	90	80	60	50	40	30	20					
Kilburn.....	1 40	1 00	90	70	60	50	40	35	25				
Perth.....	1 65	1 25	1 15	95	80	70	60	55	45	35			
Andover.....	1 70	1 30	1 20	1 00	85	75	65	60	50	40	15		
Aroostook Junction.....	1 85	1 45	1 35	1 15	1 00	90	80	75	65	55		30	
Aroostook Falls.....	2 00	1 60	1 50	1 30	1 15	1 05	95	90	80	70	45	40	25
Fort Fairfield.....	2 10	1 70	1 60	1 40	1 25	1 15	1 05	1 00	90	80	55	50	35
East Lyndon.....	2 30	1 90	1 80	1 60	1 45	1 35	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 00	75	70	55
Caribou.....	2 45	2 05	1 95	1 75	1 60	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 15	90	85	70
Presque Isle.....	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 20	2 05	1 95	1 85	1 80	1 70	1 60	1 35	1 30	1 15
Lim-stone.....	2 15	1 75	1 65	1 45	1 30	1 20	1 10	1 05	95	85	60	55	40
Grand Falls.....	2 45	2 05	1 95	1 75	1 60	1 50	1 40	1 35	1 25	1 15	90	85	70
St Leonards.....	2 85	2 45	2 35	2 15	2 00	1 90	1 80	1 75	1 65	1 55	1 30	1 25	1 10
Green River.....	3 35	2 95	2 85	2 65	2 50	2 40	2 30	2 25	2 15	2 05	1 80	1 75	1 60
St. Basil.....	3 50	3 10	3 00	2 80	2 70	2 55	2 45	2 40	2 30	2 20	1 95	1 90	1 75
Edmundston.....	3 65	3 25	3 15	2 95	2 80	2 70	2 60	2 50	2 45	2 35	2 10	2 05	1 90
Barker House.....	35	75	90	1 10	1 20	1 30	1 45	1 50	1 55	1 65	1 90	1 95	2 10
Debec Junction.....	45	85	1 00	1 20	1 30	1 40	1 55	1 60	1 65	1 75	2 00	2 05	2 20
Greenville.....	60	1 00	1 15	1 35	1 45	1 55	1 70	1 75	1 80	1 90	2 15	2 20	2 35
Houlton.....	60	1 00	1 15	1 35	1 45	1 55	1 70	1 75	1 80	1 90	2 15	2 20	2 35
Benton.....	70	1 10	1 25	1 45	1 55	1 65	1 80	1 85	1 90	2 00	2 25	2 30	2 45
Canterbury.....	1 05	1 45	1 60	1 80	1 90	2 00	2 15	2 20	2 25	2 35	2 60	2 65	2 80
Deer Lake.....	1 25	1 65	1 80	2 00	2 10	2 20	2 35	2 40	2 45	2 55	2 80	2 85	3 00
Hall's Siding.....	1 35	1 75	1 90	2 15	2 25	2 35	2 50	2 55	2 60	2 70	2 95	3 00	3 15
McAdam Junction.....	1 75	2 15	2 30	2 50	2 60	2 70	2 85	2 90	2 95	3 05	3 30	3 35	3 40
Vanceboro'.....	2 00	2 40	2 55	2 75	2 85	2 95	3 10	3 15	3 20	3 30	3 55	3 60	3 75
Toby Guzzle.....	1 95	2 35	2 50	2 70	2 80	2 90	3 05	3 10	3 15	3 25	3 50	3 55	3 70
Barber Dam.....	2 05	2 45	2 60	2 80	2 90	3 00	3 15	3 20	3 25	3 35	3 60	3 65	3 80
Lawrence, O C.....	2 20	2 60	2 75	2 95	3 05	3 15	3 30	3 35	3 40	3 50	3 75	3 80	3 95
Watt Junction.....	2 30	2 70	2 85	3 05	3 15	3 25	3 40	3 45	3 50	3 60	3 85	3 90	4 05
Meadows.....	2 45	2 85	3 00	3 20	3 30	3 40	3 55	3 60	3 65	3 75	4 00	4 05	4 20
Moore's Mills.....	2 70	3 10	3 25	3 45	3 55	3 65	3 80	3 85	3 90	4 00	4 25	4 30	4 45
Waxwell.....	2 80	3 20	3 35	3 55	3 65	3 75	3 90	3 95	4 00	4 10	4 35	4 40	4 55
St. Stephen.....	2 90	3 30	3 45	3 65	3 75	3 85	4 00	4 05	4 10	4 20	4 45	4 50	4 65
Dumbarton.....	2 40	2 80	2 95	3 15	3 25	3 35	3 50	3 55	3 60	3 70	3 95	4 00	4 15
Rolling Dam.....	2 55	2 95	3 10	3 30	3 40	3 50	3 65	3 70	3 75	3 85	4 10	4 15	4 30
Hewitt's.....	2 60	3 00	3 15	3 35	3 45	3 55	3 70	3 75	3 80	3 90	4 15	4 20	4 35
Rox Road.....	2 75	3 15	3 30	3 50	3 60	3 70	3 85	3 90	3 95	4 05	4 30	4 35	4 50
Waweg.....	2 85	3 25	3 40	3 60	3 70	3 80	3 95	4 00	4 05	4 15	4 40	4 45	4 60
Bartlett's.....	2 90	3 30	3 45	3 65	3 75	3 85	4 00	4 05	4 10	4 20	4 45	4 50	4 65
Chamcook.....	2 95	3 35	3 50	3 70	3 80	3 90	4 05	4 10	4 15	4 25	4 50	4 55	4 70
St. Andrew's.....	2 90	3 30	3 45	3 65	3 75	3 85	4 00	4 05	4 10	4 20	4 45	4 50	4 65

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—ARROOSTOOK TO EDMUNDSTON.

STATIONS.	Northern and Southern Division.											
	Aroostook.	Aroostook Falls.	Fort Fairfield.	East Lyndon.	Caribou.	Presque Isle.	Limestone.	Grand Falls.	St. Leonard's.	Green River.	St. Basil.	Edmundston.
Aroostook Junction.....												
Aroostook Falls.....	25											
Fort Fairfield.....	35	20										
East Lyndon.....	55	45	35									
Caribou.....	70	60	50	30								
Presque Isle.....	1 15	1 05	95	75	50							
Limestone.....	40	55	65	85	1 00	1 45						
Grand Falls.....	70	85	95	1 15	1 30	1 75	45					
St. Leonard's.....	1 10	1 25	1 35	1 55	1 70	2 15	85	55				
Green River.....	1 60	1 75	1 85	2 05	2 20	2 65	1 35	1 05	65			
St. Basil.....	1 75	1 90	2 00	2 20	2 35	2 80	1 50	1 20	80	25		
Edmundston.....	1 90	2 10	2 20	2 40	2 55	3 00	1 65	1 35	95	40	30	
Barker House.....	2 10	2 25	2 35	2 55	2 60	2 60	2 20	2 70	3 10	3 65	3 75	3 90
Debec Junction.....	2 20	2 35	2 45	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 50	2 80	3 20	3 80	4 00
Greenville.....	2 35	2 50	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 65	2 95	3 35	3 80	3 90	4 10
Houlton.....	2 35	2 50	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 60	2 65	2 95	3 35	3 80	3 90	4 10
Benton.....	2 45	2 60	2 70	2 80	2 85	2 85	2 75	3 05	3 45	3 90	4 00	4 20
Canterbury.....	2 80	2 95	3 05	3 20	3 20	3 20	3 10	3 40	3 80	4 25	4 35	4 55
Deer Lake.....	3 00	3 15	3 25	3 40	3 40	3 40	3 30	3 60	4 00	4 45	4 55	4 75
Hall's Siding.....	3 15	3 30	3 40	3 50	3 55	3 55	3 45	3 75	4 15	4 60	4 70	4 90
McAdam.....	3 40	3 65	3 75	3 85	3 95	3 95	3 80	4 10	4 50	4 95	5 05	5 25
Vanceboro.....	3 75	3 90	4 00	4 10	4 20	4 20	4 05	4 35	4 75	5 20	5 30	5 50
Toby Guzzle.....	3 70	3 85	4 95	4 05	4 15	4 15	4 00	4 20	4 60	5 15	5 25	5 45
Barber Dam.....	3 80	3 95	4 05	4 15	4 25	4 25	4 10	4 25	4 65	5 20	5 30	5 50
Lawrence, C.O.....	3 95	4 10	4 20	4 30	4 40	4 40	4 25	4 45	4 85	5 40	5 50	5 75
Watt Junction.....	4 05	4 20	4 30	4 40	4 50	4 50	4 35	4 50	4 90	5 45	5 55	5 85
Meadows.....	4 20	4 35	4 45	4 55	4 65	4 65	4 50	4 65	5 05	5 60	5 70	5 90
Moore's Mills.....	4 45	4 60	4 70	4 80	4 90	4 90	4 75	4 90	5 30	5 85	5 95	6 15
Maxwell.....	4 55	4 70	4 80	4 90	5 00	5 00	4 85	5 00	5 40	5 95	6 05	6 25
St. Stephen.....	4 65	4 80	4 90	5 00	5 10	5 10	4 95	5 10	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 30
Dumbarton.....	4 15	4 30	4 40	4 50	4 60	4 60	4 45	4 60	5 00	5 55	5 65	5 80
Rolling Dam.....	4 30	4 45	4 55	4 65	4 75	4 75	4 60	4 75	5 15	5 70	5 80	6 00
Hewitt's.....	4 35	4 50	4 60	4 70	4 80	4 80	4 65	4 80	5 20	5 75	5 85	6 05
Roix Road.....	4 50	4 65	4 75	4 85	4 95	4 95	4 80	4 95	5 30	5 85	5 95	6 15
Waweig.....	4 60	4 75	4 85	4 95	5 05	5 05	4 90	5 05	5 40	5 95	6 00	6 20
Bartlett's.....	4 65	4 80	4 90	5 00	5 10	5 10	4 95	5 10	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 30
Chamcook.....	4 65	4 80	4 90	5 00	5 10	5 10	4 95	5 10	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 30
St. Andrews.....	4 65	4 80	4 90	5 00	5 10	5 10	4 95	5 10	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 30

WOODSTOCK TO VANCEBORO.

STATIONS.	Northern and Southern Division.										
	Woodstock.	Barker House.	Debec Junction.	Greenville.	Houlton.	Benton.	Canterbury.	Deer Lake.	Hall's Siding.	McAdam Junction.	Vanceboro'.
Woodstock.....											
Barker House.....	35										
Debec Junction.....	45	20									
Greenville.....	60	35	25								
Houlton.....	60	50	40								
Benton.....	70	45	35	25							
Canterbury.....	1 05	80	70	85	1 00	45					
Deer Lake.....	1 25	1 00	90	1 05	1 20	65	30				
Hall's Siding.....	1 35	1 15	1 05	1 20	1 35	80	45	25			
McAdam.....	1 75	1 55	1 45	1 60	1 75	1 20	85	65	50		
Vanceboro.....	2 00	1 80	1 70	1 85	2 00	1 45	1 10	90	75	35	
Toby Guzzle.....	1 95	1 75	1 65	1 80	1 95	1 40	1 05	85	70	30	55
Barber Dam.....	2 05	1 80	1 80	1 90	2 05	1 50	1 15	95	80	45	65
Lawrence, C.O.....	2 20	2 05	1 95	2 05	2 20	1 65	1 30	1 10	95	65	85
Watt Junction.....	2 30	2 15	2 05	2 15	2 30	1 75	1 40	1 20	1 05	70	95
Meadows.....	2 45	2 30	2 20	2 30	2 45	1 90	1 55	1 20	90	1 15	1 40
Moore's Mills.....	2 70	2 55	2 45	2 55	2 70	2 15	1 80	1 60	1 45	1 15	1 40
Maxwell.....	2 80	2 65	2 55	2 65	2 80	2 25	1 90	1 70	1 55	1 30	1 55
St. Stephen.....	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 75	2 90	2 35	2 10	1 90	1 75	1 50	1 75
Dumbarton.....	2 40	2 30	2 20	2 30	2 45	1 90	1 55	1 35	1 20	80	1 00
Rolling Dam.....	2 55	2 45	2 35	2 45	2 60	2 05	1 70	1 50	1 35	95	1 20
Hewitt's.....	2 60	2 50	2 40	2 50	2 65	2 10	1 75	1 55	1 40	1 00	1 25
Roix Road.....	2 75	2 60	2 50	2 60	2 75	2 20	1 85	1 65	1 50	1 10	1 35
Waweig.....	2 85	2 70	2 60	2 70	2 85	2 30	1 95	1 75	1 60	1 20	1 45
Bartlett's.....	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 75	2 90	2 35	2 00	1 80	1 65	1 25	1 50
Chamcook.....	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 75	2 90	2 35	2 00	1 80	1 65	1 25	1 50
St. Andrews.....	2 90	2 75	2 65	2 75	2 90	2 35	2 00	1 80	1 65	1 25	1 50

Railways and Canals.

NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY—McADAM AND VANCEBORO TO ST. STEPHEN.

N. and S. Division.	STATIONS.		McAdam Junc.	Vanceboro.	Toby Guzzle.	Barber Dam.	Lawrence, C. C.	Watt Junction.	Meadows.	Moore's Mills.	Maxwell.	St. Stephen.
	McAdam Junc.	Vanceboro.	Toby Guzzle.	Barber Dam.	Lawrence, C. C.	Watt Junction.	Meadows.	Moore's Mills.	Maxwell.	St. Stephen.		
	McAdam Junction		35									
	Vanceboro		30	55								
	Toby Guzzle		45	65	25							
	Barber Dam		65	85	45	30						
	Lawrence, C. C.		70	95	50	40	20					
	Watt Junction		90	1 15	70	60	40	30				
	Meadows		1 15	1 40	95	85	65	55	35			
	Moore's Mills		1 30	1 55	1 10	95	75	70	60	30		
	Maxwell		1 50	1 75	1 30	1 15	95	90	70	45	30	
	St. Stephen		80	1 00	60	50	30	25	40	60	70	1 00
	Dumbarton		95	1 20	75	65	45	40	50	75	85	1 10
	Rolling Dam		1 00	1 25	80	70	50	45	55	80	90	1 15
	Hewitt's		1 10	1 35	90	80	65	55	75	1 00	1 10	1 20
	Roix Road		1 20	1 45	1 00	90	75	65	80	1 05	1 10	1 25
	Waveig		1 25	1 50	1 05	95	80	70	90	1 10	1 10	1 30
	Bartlett's		1 45	1 70	1 25	1 15	1 00	90	1 10	1 10	1 20	1 35
	Chamcook		1 65	1 90	1 45	1 35	1 15	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 20	1 35
	St. Andrews											

McADAM AND VANCEBORO TO ST. ANDREWS.

N. and S. Division.	STATIONS.		McAdam Junc.	Vanceboro.	Toby Guzzle.	Barber Dam.	Lawrence, C. C.	Watt Junction.	Dumbarton.	Rolling Dam.	Hewitt's.	Roix Road.	Waveig.	Bartlett's.	Chamcook.	St. Andrews.
	McAdam Junc.	Vanceboro.	Toby Guzzle.	Barber Dam.	Lawrence, C. C.	Watt Junction.	Dumbarton.	Rolling Dam.	Hewitt's.	Roix Road.	Waveig.	Bartlett's.	Chamcook.	St. Andrews.		
	McAdam		25													
	Vanceboro		30	55												
	Toby Guzzle		45	65	25											
	Barber Dam		65	85	45	30										
	Lawrence, C. C.		70	95	50	40	20									
	Watt Junction		80	1 00	60	50	30	25								
	Dumbarton		95	1 20	75	65	45	40	25							
	Rolling Dam		1 00	1 25	80	70	50	45	30	15						
	Hewitt's		1 10	1 35	90	80	65	55	40	30	25					
	Roix Road		1 20	1 45	1 00	90	75	65	50	35	30	20				
	Waveig		1 25	1 50	1 05	95	80	70	55	45	40	30	20			
	Bartlett's		1 45	1 70	1 25	1 15	1 00	90	75	65	60	50	40	30		
	Chamcook		1 65	1 90	1 45	1 35	1 15	1 10	95	85	80	70	60	50	30	
	St. Andrews's														30	
																30

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 242.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Tuesday, 20th day of July, 1886.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 10 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Session held in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to authorize the granting of certain subsidies for and in aid of the construction of the lines therein mentioned,"—

Railways and Canals.

His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to grant and does hereby grant a charter in the form set forth in the schedule hereto annexed, prepared under authority of the Order in Council of the 20th of July, 1886, to certain persons named in the said charter, incorporating them under the name of "The Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company," for the construction of wharves and landing stages on the line of the railway from Long Sault to the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, in the Province of Quebec.

And His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said charter with the present Order in Council and the Order in Council of the 20th day of July instant, relating thereto, be published in the *Canada Gazette* to the end that the said charter may have the same force and effect as if it were an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk Privy Council.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Deputy Governor.

 CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING :

WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Session held in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered 10, it is in effect enacted, that for the purpose of incorporating the persons undertaking the construction of the railway from Long Sault to the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, and of the wharves and landing stages on the line of the said railway mentioned in the next preceding section, the Governor in Council 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 as the Governor in Council shall deem most useful or appropriate to the said undertaking; and that 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.

Now KNOW YE that, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, and under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited Act, and of any other power and authority whatsoever in Us vested in this behalf, We do, by these Our Letters Patent grant a charter unto the persons hereinafter mentioned by name and to those who may be associated

Railways and Canals.

with them for the purposes hereof, conferring upon them the franchises, privileges and powers hereinafter set forth, that is to say :—

1. His Grace The Most Reverend Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Archbishop of Ottawa, one of the Directors of "La Société de Colonisation du Lac Témiscamingue," the Reverend Pierre Edouard Gendreau, President of "La Société de Colonisation du Lac Témiscamingue;" Charles Desjardins, alderman of the city of Ottawa, Louis Adolphe Olivier, barrister, of Ottawa, and Emmanuel Tassé, journalist, of Montreal; together with such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company to be hereby incorporated, are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company" hereinafter called "the Company;" and the said railway and the works hereby authorized are declared to be for the general advantage of Canada; and "The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879," and the Act amending the same, shall as hereby modified, apply to the said railway, as if this charter were an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

2. The Company may lay out, construct and operate a railway from a point on the Ottawa River from or near Mattawa, at the lower extremity of the Rapids known as Long Sault, to a point at or near the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, on the said Ottawa River, with a branch line not exceeding six miles in length, to reach Lake _____; also construct and operate a line of steamboats between the said points on the Ottawa River, subject to all the Acts governing the navigation of rivers within the Dominion of Canada.

3. The said Joseph Thomas Duhamel, Pierre Edouard Gendreau, Charles Desjardins, Louis Adolphe Olivier, and Emmanuel Tassé shall be provisional directors of the Company (of whom five shall be a quorum), and shall hold office as such until the first election of directors under this charter, and shall have power forthwith to open stock books, procure subscriptions for stock for the undertaking, make calls on stock subscribed, receive payments thereon, make, or cause to be made, plans, and surveys of the works herein contemplated, and to deposit in any chartered bank in Canada, all moneys received by them on account of stock subscribed, or otherwise received on account of the Company, and to withdraw the same for the purposes only of the undertaking, and to receive, on behalf of the Company, any grant, loan, bonus or gift made to it in aid of the undertaking, or any portion of it

4. The capital stock of the Company shall be one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and shall be applied in the first place for the payment of all expenses of organizing the Company, and for making the surveys, plans and estimates connected with the works hereby authorized.

5. When twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock has been subscribed and ten per cent. thereof has been paid in to some chartered bank of Canada to the credit of the Company, the provisional directors shall call a general meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock, to be held at Ottawa, for the purpose of electing five directors, giving at least two weeks previous notice of such meeting in the *Canada Gazette*, and in some

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daily newspaper published in the said city of Ottawa, and also by circular addressed by mail to each subscriber stating the time, place and purpose of the said meeting; and at such general meeting the shareholders may choose nine persons, qualified as hereinafter mentioned, to be directors of the Company, who, together with the *ex-officio* directors (if any) appointed under the provisions of this charter, shall constitute a board of directors, and shall hold office until the first Tuesday in March in the year following their appointment.

6. Thereafter the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Company, for the election of directors and other general purposes, shall be held in said Ottawa on the first Tuesday in March in each year, when nine directors shall be chosen to hold office for one year; and two weeks' previous notice of such meeting shall be given by advertisement published as provided for in the next preceding section.

7. No person shall be a director of the Company unless he is the holder, in his own right, of at least ten shares in the stock of the Company, and has paid up all calls thereon.

8. Special general meetings of the shareholders of the Company may be called in the method prescribed by the by-laws of the Company, and upon notice to be given by advertisement published as provided in section five.

9. At all meetings of the board of directors five shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and the said board of directors may employ one of their board as a paid director.

10. The number of directors may be increased to not more than twelve, by by-law passed by the shareholders at any general meeting or special meeting called for that purpose.

11. The Company may receive as aid in the construction of the said railway, any lands in the vicinity thereof, or any other real property, required for the purposes of the railway, either as gifts or in payment of stock, and may legally dispose of the same, and may alienate the lands or other real property for the purposes of the Company; and the Company may receive in aid of the construction of the said railway any bonus in money or debentures, either with or without condition, and may enter into agreements for the carrying out of any such conditions, or with respect thereto.

12. The mayor or warden, or other head of any municipal corporation lawfully giving a bonus, to the amount of ten thousand dollars or upwards, in aid of the construction of such railway, shall be *ex-officio* one of the directors of the Company, in addition to the number of directors hereby authorized.

13. The Company may become party to promissory notes and bills of exchange for sums not less than one hundred dollars; and any such promissory note made, drawn, accepted or indorsed by the president or vice-president of the Company, and countersigned by the secretary and treasurer of the Company, shall be binding on the Company; and every such promissory note or bill of exchange so made, drawn, accepted and indorsed shall be taken to have been made, drawn, accepted or indorsed with proper authority, and in no case shall it be necessary to have the seal of

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the Company affixed to such promissory note or bill of exchange, nor shall the said president or vice-president, or the secretary or treasurer, be individually responsible for the same, unless the said promissory note or bill of exchange has been issued without proper authority: Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the Company to issue any note or bill of exchange payable to bearer, or intended to be circulated as money, or as the note or bill of a bank.

14. The directors of the Company, after the sanction of the shareholders has been first obtained at any special general meeting, called from time to time for such purpose,—at which meeting shareholders representing at least one-half in value of the stock are present,—may issue bonds, made and signed by the president or vice-president of the Company, and countersigned by the secretary and treasurer, and under the seal of the company, for the purpose of raising money for prosecuting the said undertaking; and such bonds shall be taken to be and shall be the first preferential claim and charge upon the undertaking, and the franchises, tolls and property of the Company, real and personal, then existing and at any time thereafter acquired: Provided however, that the whole amount of such issue of bonds shall not exceed in all the sum of twenty thousand dollars per mile of the said railway, to be issued in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed; and provided also, that in the event at any time, of the interest upon the said bonds remaining unpaid and owing, then at the next ensuing annual general meeting of the Company and at all other general or special meetings, as long as the said default continues, all holders of bonds shall have and possess the same rights and privileges and qualifications for being elected directors and for voting as they would have if the bonds they held had been shares: Provided that the bonds and any transfers thereof, have been first registered in the same manner as is provided for the registration of shares; and it shall be the duty of the secretary of the Company, on production thereof, to register the same in the manner required by the bearer thereof, on being required so to do by such bearer

15. The Company may secure such bonds by a deed or deeds of mortgage, executed by the Company with the authority of its shareholders, expressed by a resolution passed at such special general meeting; and any such deed may contain such description of the property mortgaged by such deed and such conditions respecting the payment of the bonds secured thereby and of the interest thereon, and the remedies to be enjoyed by the holders of such bonds, or by any trustee or trustees for them, in default of such payment, and the enforcement of such remedies, and may provide for such forfeitures and penalties, in default of such payment, as are approved by such meeting:

2. Such deed may also contain, with the approval aforesaid, authority to the trustee or trustees, upon such default, as one of such remedies, to take possession of the railway and property mortgaged, and to hold and run the same for the benefit of bondholders thereof, for a time to be limited by such deed, or to sell the said railway and property, after such delay and upon such notice, terms and conditions as are stated in such deed; and with like approval any such deed may contain provisions to the effect

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that upon such default, and upon such other conditions as are described in such deed, the right of voting possessed by the shareholders of the Company shall cease and determine, and shall thereafter appertain to the bondholders; and such deed may also provide for the conditional or absolute cancellation, after such sale, of any or all of the shares so deprived of voting power, and may also, either directly by its terms, or indirectly by reference to the by-laws of the Company, provide for the mode of enforcing and exercising the powers and authority to be conferred and defined by such deed, under the provisions thereof; and such deed and such provisions thereof as purport, with like approval, to grant such further and other powers and privileges to such trustee or trustees, and to such bondholders, as are not contrary to law or the provisions of this charter, shall be valid and binding; but if any change in the ownership and possession of the said railway and property at any time takes place under the provisions hereof, or of any such deed, or in any other manner, the said railway and property shall continue to be held and operated under the provisions hereof, and of "*The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879*," and of any Act amending the same as hereby modified.

16. The bonds authorized by this charter to be issued by the Company shall be made payable to bearer, and shall be transferable by delivery until the same shall have been registered as hereinbefore provided, and shall be personal property; they may be issued in whole or in part, in the denomination of dollars or pounds sterling, or in either or both of them, and the coupons may be payable in denominations similar to those of the bonds to which they are attached; and the whole or any of such bonds may be pledged, negotiated or sold upon such conditions and at such price as the board of directors, from time to time, determine.

17. The Company may, from time to time, for advances of money made thereon, mortgage or pledge any bonds which they, under the provisions of this charter, issue for the construction of the railway or otherwise.

18. It shall not be necessary in order to preserve the lien, priority, charge or privilege purporting to appertain to or be created by any bond issued or mortgage deed executed under the provisions of this charter, that such bond or deed should be registered in any manner or in any place whatever; but every such mortgage deed shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada,—of which deposit notice shall be given in the *Canada Gazette*; and in like manner any agreement entered into by the Company under the next following section of this charter shall also be deposited in the said office; and a copy of such mortgage deed or agreement, certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State or his deputy, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the original, in all courts, without proof of the signature or seal upon such original.

19. The Company may enter into an agreement with any other railway company whose line of railway is crossed by the line of the Company hereby incorporated, or with which it connects, for conveying or leasing to such company the railway of the Company hereby incorporated, in whole or in part, or any branch thereof, or any rights or powers acquired under this charter, as also the surveys, plans, works, plant, material,

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machinery and other property to them belonging, on such terms and conditions, and for such period as may be agreed upon, and subject to such restrictions as to the directors seem fit: Provided, that the said conveyances, leases, agreements and arrangements have been first sanctioned by a majority of the votes, at a special general meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose of considering the same, on due notice given, and also by the Governor in Council: Provided, that before such sanction by the Governor in Council shall be given, notice of the application therefor shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in one newspaper in each of the counties through which the said railway runs, for at least two months prior to the time therein named for the making of such application; and such notice shall state a time and place where and when the application will be made, and that all parties may then and there appear and be heard on such application.

20. The Company may construct, work and operate such line or lines of telegraph and telephone, in connection with and along the line of their railway and branches, as are necessary or useful for the purposes of their undertaking.

21. The railway shall be commenced within two years, and completed within five years from the date of this charter.

Form of conveyance of land to Company.

Deeds and conveyances of lands to the Company (not being letters patent from the Crown) may, in so far as circumstances will admit, be in the form following, that is to say:

“ Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., in consideration of _____, paid to me by the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Railway Company, their successors and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land (*describe the land*), to have and to hold the said land and premises unto the said Company, their successors and assigns for ever.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____
one thousand eight hundred and _____

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in the presence of } A. B. [L.S.]

C. D.
E. F.

or in any other form to the like effect; and every deed made in accordance herewith shall be held and construed to impose upon the vendor executing the same, the obligation of guaranteeing the Company and its assigns against all dower and claim for dower, and against all hypothecs and mortgages, and against all liens and charges whatsoever, not accepted in the grant, and also that he has a good, valid and transferable title thereto.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN JOSEPH MCGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin, the Most Honorable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw, and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this 20th day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. POWELL,

Under Secretary of State.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 894.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd July, 1886.

On a memorandum dated 17th July, 1886, from the Minister of Finance for the Minister of the Interior, representing that by the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 11, section 2, it is provided:

"2. The Governor in Council may grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or to such other company as may undertake the construction of the railway or a railway from a point on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway *via* Rapid City, westward, of Dominion lands to the extent of 6,400 acres for each mile of the Company's railway for the whole distance from Brandon Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or from such point on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, as aforesaid, to Battleford in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, about 450 miles."

The Minister recommends that under the authority of the above mentioned Act a grant of Dominion lands be made to the Company who have undertaken the construction of the said railway under the title of "The Great North-West Central Railway Company" to the extent of 6,400 acres per mile for the whole distance from Brandon Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to Battleford, estimated at 450 miles, equal to 2,880,000 acres.

2. That the grant to the Company shall consist of the unoccupied and unclaimed odd-numbered sections within ten miles of the line of railway on either side thereof at the disposal of the Government in so far as practicable without interfering with any previous grants or reserves.

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3. That any deficiency in the area shall be made up out of any available odd-numbered sections of land in the North-West Territories in the discretion of the Governor in Council.

4. That the company reimburse to the Government the cost of survey of the land and incidental expenses, the same to be fixed at ten cents per acre.

5. That each *bonâ fide* settler found on land granted to the Company at the time such grant is earned, the Minister of the Interior being the judge in the event of any dispute as to his *bona fides*, shall have the right to retain the land occupied by him to an extent not exceeding 320 acres on paying the Company therefor at a rate not exceeding in any case \$2.50 per acre, payable $\frac{1}{4}$ in cash and $\frac{3}{4}$ in each of the three succeeding years with interest on the unpaid balances at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum.

6. That upon the certificate of the chief engineer of Government railways that the first 50 miles of the road have been constructed in all respects in accordance with the contract to be made between the Company and the Government as represented by the Minister of Railways and Canals, the Company to be granted the proportion of land so earned, and thereafter upon the completion of each succeeding ten miles, to be certified in like manner, a proportionate grant of the lands reserved for them.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,
Thursday, the 22nd day of July, 1886.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and in accordance with the provisions of chapter 11 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Session held in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "An Act to authorize the granting of certain subsidies for and in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned."

His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to grant and does hereby grant a charter in the form set forth in the Schedule hereto annexed prepared under the authority of the Order in Council of 22nd July, 1886, to certain persons named in the said charter, incorporating them under the name of "The Great North-West Central Railway Company," for the construction and working of a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, to the Rocky Mountains *viâ* Battleford, in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan.

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His Excellency the Governor General, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council, has been pleased to order and it is hereby ordered, that the said charter with the present Order in Council and the Order in Council of the 22nd day of July, 1886, relating thereto, may be published in the *Canada Gazette* to the end that the said charter may have the same force and effect as if it were an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk, Privy Council.

Schedule.

JOHN J. MCGEE,
Deputy Governor.

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in any wise concern,—GREETING :

WHIEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in the Session held in the 49th year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered 11, it is in effect enacted, that the Governor in Council may grant to the North-West Central Railway Company, or to such other company as may undertake the construction of the railway or a railway from a point on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, *viâ* Rapid City, westward, Dominion lands to the extent of six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the company's railway, for the whole distance from Brandon Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or from such point on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, as aforesaid to Battleford, in the Provisional District of Saskatchewan, about four hundred and fifty miles.

And whereas it is in and by the said Act further enacted, that inasmuch as it may become necessary for the construction of the railway in respect of which the granting of a subsidy is authorized by the second section of the said Act, that a Company should be incorporated with the powers requisite for such construction, and for making financial arrangements for the purposes thereof; therefore that for the purpose of incorporating the persons undertaking the construction of the said railway, or a railway from a point on the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, *viâ* Rapid City, westward, and for the incorporation of those who shall be associated with them in the undertaking, the Governor in Council 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, who 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

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Order or Orders in Council relating to it, shall have force and effect as if it were an Act of the Parliament of Canada: Provided always, that in the event of a Company being so incorporated, it shall be provided in the charter that such Company shall be subject to all the present legal obligations of the North-West Central Railway Company, in relation to the said railway;

Now KNOW YE that, by and with the advice of our Privy Council for Canada, and under the authority of the hereinbefore in part recited Act, and of any other power and authority whatsoever in Us vested in this behalf, We do, by these Our Letters Patent, grant a charter unto the persons hereinafter mentioned by name and to those who may be associated with them for the purposes hereof, conferring upon them the franchises, privileges and powers hereinafter set forth, that is to say:—

1. Honorable Francis Clemow, of the city of Ottawa, Senator, Charles Thornton Bate, of the same place, Esquire, William Anderson Allan, of the same place, contractor, James Murray, of St. Catharines, contractor, and Alphonse Charlebois, of the city of Quebec, contractor, together with such other persons as may become shareholders in the Company to be hereby incorporated, are hereby declared to be a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Great North-West Central Railway Company," hereinafter called "the Company;" and the said railway and the works hereby authorized are hereby declared to be for the general advantage of Canada; and "*The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879*," and the Acts amending the same, shall as hereby modified, apply to the said railway as if this charter were an Act of the Parliament of Canada.

2. The Company may lay out, construct and operate a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway at or near Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, to the Rocky Mountains *via* Battleford; and also build and operate branch lines of railway from the first above described line, all such lines to be approved by the Governor in Council.

3. The said Francis Clemow, Charles Thornton Bate, William Anderson Allan, James Murray and Alphonse Charlebois, shall be provisional directors of the Company (of whom four shall be a quorum) and shall hold office as such until the first election of directors under this charter, and shall have power forthwith to open stock books, procure subscriptions for stock for the undertaking, make calls on stock subscribed, receive payments thereon, make or cause to be made plans and surveys, of the works herein contemplated, and to deposit in any chartered bank of Canada all moneys received by them on account of stock subscribed, or otherwise received on account of the Company, and to withdraw the same for the purposes only of the undertaking, and to receive on behalf of the Company, any grant, loan, bonus or gift made to it in aid of the undertaking or any portion of it.

4. The capital stock of the Company shall be two millions of dollars (with power to increase the same in the manner provided by "*The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879*," and the Acts amending the same) to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; and the money so raised shall be applied in the first place to the payment of all expenses and disbursements connected with the organization of the Company, and other

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preliminary expenses, and making the surveys, plans and estimates connected with the works hereby authorized, and all the remainder of such money shall be applied to the making, completing and equipping and maintaining of the said railway and other purposes of this charter, and no other purpose whatsoever.

5. When twenty-five per cent. of the stock has been subscribed and ten per cent. thereof has been paid in to some chartered bank to the credit of the Company or to the credit of the Receiver General, the provisional directors shall call a general meeting of the subscribers to the capital stock to be held at Ottawa, Province of Ontario, for the purpose of electing five directors,—giving at least two weeks' previous notice of such meeting in the *Canada Gazette* and in some daily newspaper published in the said city of Ottawa and also by circular addressed by mail to each subscriber stating the time, place and purpose of the said meeting; and at such general meeting the shareholders may choose five persons qualified as hereinafter mentioned to be directors of the Company who shall constitute a board of directors and shall hold office until the first Tuesday in June in the year following their appointment.

6. Thereafter the annual general meeting of the shareholders for the elections of directors and other general purposes shall be held at such place as may be appointed by by-law of the Company on the first Tuesday in the month of June in each year, and two weeks' previous notice shall be given by publication in the *Canada Gazette* and in one newspaper published in the Province of Manitoba and in one newspaper published in the City of Ottawa.

7. No person shall be elected a director of the Company unless he shall be the holder and owner of at least fifty shares in the stock of the Company and shall have paid up all calls thereon: Provided always, that the directors so elected may by by-law or resolution passed by them close the stock book after shares to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed, and may, from time to time, re-open said stock books and receive subscriptions for additional shares of stock up to the limit authorized by this charter, when and as the same shall be required for the purposes of the Company.

8. No call to be made at any time upon the capital stock shall exceed ten per centum on the subscribed capital, and not less than thirty days shall intervene between any one call and a succeeding call.

9. The provisional directors or elected directors may make or issue stock as paid up stock and may pay or agree to pay in such paid up stock or in the bonds of the Company such sums as they may deem expedient to engineers or contractors or for right of way or material, plant or rolling stock, and for the services of such persons as have been or may be employed by the said directors in the furtherance of the undertaking or purchase of right of way, material, plant or rolling stock.

10. It shall be lawful for the provisional or elected directors, when authorized by the shareholders at any general meeting or special meeting called for that purpose, to accept payment in full for stock, from any subscriber therefor at the time of subscription thereof, or at any time before the making of a final call thereon, and to allow such percentage or discount

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as they may deem expedient and reasonable ; and thereupon to issue to such subscriber scrip to the full amount of such stock subscribed.

11. The said Company may, for the purposes of the railway, receive from the Government of Canada, from any Government, person or body corporate, in aid of the construction, equipment and maintenance of the said railway, grants of land, bonuses, loans or gifts of money or securities for money, and may from time to time purchase from the Government of Canada land in the North-West Territories, and may sell, convey and mortgage the same for the purpose of raising money for the prosecution of the undertaking.

12. The Company shall have power and authority to lay out and construct, complete, maintain, work, manage and use a railway bridge over any navigable stream or streams on the line of the said railway ; and the sections of "*The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879,*" and of the Acts amending the same under the head of "powers," "plans and surveys," and "lands and their valuation," shall, so far as necessary, apply to the power hereby given.

13. The Company shall not commence any such bridge or any work thereunto appertaining, until the Company shall have submitted to the Governor in Council plans of such bridge and of all the intended works thereunto appertaining, nor until the plan and site of such bridge shall have been approved by the Governor in Council, and such conditions as he shall have thought fit for the public good to impose touching any such bridge and works shall have been complied with ; nor shall any such plan be altered, nor any deviation therefrom allowed except upon the permission of the Governor in Council and upon such conditions as he shall impose : Provided always, that if any such bridge be placed over any such river or stream at a place where the same is navigable, and if the Governor in Council shall determine that such bridge shall be a drawbridge, the same shall be constructed so as to have one draw in the main channel of such river or stream, which draw shall be of such width as the Governor in Council may determine, and shall otherwise give free and unobstructed passage to vessels of every description navigating the said river or stream ; and the said draw shall at all times during the season of the navigation be kept open, except when actually required to be closed for the passage of railway trains, and shall be otherwise tended and moved, at the expense of the Company, so as not to hinder unnecessarily the passage of any vessel from sundown until sunrise ; during the season of navigation suitable lights shall be maintained on any such bridge, to guide vessels approaching the said draw.

14. The directors of the Company under the authority of the shareholders to them given by a resolution of a special general meeting called for that purpose are hereby authorized to issue bonds under the seal of the said Company, signed by its president or other presiding officer and countersigned by its secretary and treasurer, and such bonds shall be made payable at such times and in such manner and at such place or places in Canada or elsewhere, and bearing such rate of interest as the directors shall think proper ; and the directors shall have power to issue and sell or pledge all or any of the said bonds at the best price and upon the best

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terms and conditions, which at the time they may be able to obtain, for the purpose of raising money for prosecuting the said undertaking: Provided that the amount of bonds so issued, sold or pledged shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars per mile to be issued in proportion to the length of railway constructed or under contract to be constructed; provided also, that no such bonds shall be issued until at least five hundred thousand dollars shall have been subscribed to the capital stock and ten per centum of the same *bond fide* paid thereon; but notwithstanding anything in this charter contained, the Company may secure the bonds to be issued by them by a mortgage deed, creating such mortgages, charges and incumbrances upon the whole of such property, assets, rents and revenues of the Company, present or future or both, as shall be described in said deed; but such rents and revenues shall be subject in the first instance to the payment of working expenses of the railway, and by the said deed the Company may grant to the holder of such bonds or to the trustee or trustees named in such deed all and every the powers and remedies granted by this charter in respect of said bonds, and all other powers and remedies not inconsistent with this charter, or may restrict the bondholders in the exercise of any power, privilege or remedy granted by this charter, as the case may be; and all such powers, rights and remedies as shall be so contained in such mortgage deed shall be valid, binding and available to the bondholders in the manner and form as herein provided. [But see Order in Council of 3rd August, 1886, *infra*.]

15. The bonds hereby authorized to be issued shall, without registration or formal conveyance, be the first preferential claims and charges upon the said Company and the undertaking, tolls and income and real and personal property thereof now or at any time hereafter acquired, save and except as is provided for in the last preceding clause; and each holder of the said bonds shall be deemed to be a mortgagee or incumbrancer upon the said securities, and shall have priority as such.

16. If the Company shall make default in paying the principal of, or interest on any of the bonds hereby authorized, at any time when the same shall by the terms of the bond become due and payable, then at the next ensuing annual general meeting of the said Company and all subsequent meetings, all the holders of bonds so being and remaining in default shall, in respect thereof, have and possess the same rights, privileges and qualifications for directors and for voting at general meetings as would be attached to them as shareholders if they had held fully paid up shares of the Company to a corresponding amount: Provided, nevertheless, that the right given by this section shall not be exercised by any bondholder, unless the bonds in respect of which he shall claim to exercise such rights shall have been first registered in his name in the same manner as is provided by law for the registration of the shares of the said Company; and for that purpose the Company shall be bound on demand to register any of the said bonds and to register any transfer thereof in the same manner as a transfer of shares: Provided also, that the exercise of the rights given by this section shall not take away, limit or restrain any other of the rights or remedies to which the holders of the said bonds shall be entitled.

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17. All bonds, debentures and other securities hereby authorized and the coupons and interest warrants thereon respectively may be made payable to bearer and shall, in that case, be transferable by delivery, unless and until registry thereof in the manner provided in the next preceding clause, and while so registered they shall be transferable by written transfer registered in the same manner as in the case of shares; but they shall again become transferable by the delivery, upon the registration of a transfer to bearer, which the company shall be bound to register on the demand of the registered holder for the time being.

18. It shall not be necessary, in order to preserve the priority, lien, charge, mortgage or privilege purporting to appertain to or be created by any bond issued or mortgage deed executed under the provisions of this charter, that such bond or mortgage deed should be enregistered in any manner or in any place whatever, but every such mortgage deed shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State,—of which deposit notice shall be given in the *Canada Gazette*; a copy of such mortgage deed certified to be a true copy by the Secretary of State or his deputy shall be received as *primâ facie* evidence of the original in all courts of justice without proof of his signatures or seal upon such original.

19. The lands to be acquired by the Company or granted by the Government and held for sale for the purposes thereof may be conveyed to trustees to be held and conveyed by them upon the trusts and for the purposes herein declared in reference to such lands; and all moneys arising from the sale of such lands shall be held and applied in trust for the purposes following, that is to say: first, in payment of the expenses connected with the acquisition, survey, management and sale of the lands; secondly, in payment of dividends and interest on the bonds from time to time payable in cash to the Company; thirdly, in payment and redemption of the said bonds when and as they become due respectively; fourthly, for the general purposes of the Company.

20. All lands sold and conveyed by the said Company or by the said trustees after a conveyance thereof to them upon the trusts aforesaid and which have been paid for in cash, shall be for ever released and discharged from all mortgages, liens, and charges of any kind or nature by this charter or by the said Company created, and the purchase money arising from the sale of such lands by the Company or trustees shall be applied in the first place in the satisfaction of any mortgage thereon created by the Company, and after payment of any such mortgage or lien created by the Company thereon shall be applied in accordance with the trusts in the next preceding clause declared.

21. The Company shall have power and authority to become parties to promissory notes and bills of exchange for sums of not less than one hundred dollars, and any such note or bill made, accepted or endorsed by the president or vice-president thereof as president or vice-president thereof, and countersigned by the secretary and under the authority of a majority or quorum of the directors, shall be binding on the said Company; and any such promissory note or bill of exchange so made as aforesaid shall be presumed to have been made with proper authority until the contrary be shown; and in no case shall it be necessary to have the seal

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of the said Company affixed to such promissory note or bill of exchange, nor shall the president or vice-president or secretary be individually responsible or liable for the same unless the said promissory notes or bills of exchange have been issued other than as aforesaid: Provided, however, that nothing in this clause shall be construed to authorize the Company to issue any note or bill payable to bearer, or intended to be circulated as money or as the bills or notes of a bank.

22. It shall be lawful for the Company to enter into any agreement with any other company for the use or partial use of the railway of the Company, or for the leasing or hiring from such other company any other railway or part thereof or the use thereof and for any period or term, or for the leasing or hiring any locomotives, cars or movable property.

23. Any lands acquired by the Company before or after the passing of this charter, which are not required for the right of way or actual working of the said railway, may be sold, mortgaged or disposed of as the directors of the said Company think necessary and advantageous for the purposes of the Company; and the said lands shall not be subject to any lien or charge for the bonds issued by the said Company, unless so made by a mortgage executed thereon by the Company.

24. The Company shall have the right to acquire and take in the manner provided by "*The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879*," and the Acts amending the same, such additional width of land along the line of the railway and its branches as may be needed for snow fences and barriers, and the Company may erect such fences and barriers wherever the same may be requisite in the opinion of the Company on any lands near to the line of the said railway on such terms and subject to the payment of such compensation to the owners of the said lands as may be agreed on or as may be determined by arbitration in the manner provided by the sections of the said "*The Consolidated Railway Act, 1879*," relating to lands and their valuation.

25. The Company shall have full power and authority to construct, work and operate such line or lines of telegraph or telephone in connection with and along their line of railway and branches as may be necessary or useful for the purposes of their undertaking.

26. The Governor in Council shall have for and on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway running powers over the said road subject to such terms as shall be agreed upon with the Company, or on failure to agree, as shall be fixed and determined by arbitrators to be appointed by such Company and the Governor in Council respectively, and such third person as shall be appointed by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada at the request of the said Company or of the Minister of Railways and Canals.

27. Provided always that the Company hereby incorporated shall be and remain liable for, and shall pay and discharge all debts which were due on or before the second day of June last past by the North-West Central Railway Company, and the Souris and Rocky Mountain Railway Company or either of them for railway construction, and which have not since been paid and discharged, and the said Company hereby incorporated in accepting this charter, do for themselves and their successors covenant, promise and agree to and with Her Majesty The Queen, Her heirs

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and successors, that they will fully pay and discharge all such debts, and will cause all just claims for labor, board of laborers employed in or about such construction and building materials in respect of such construction due by contractors to be paid by such contractors.

Form of conveyance of land to Company.

28. Deeds of conveyance of lands to the Company (not being letters patent, from the Crown), may, in so far as circumstances will admit, be in the form following, that is to say :

“ Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B., in consideration of _____, paid to me by the Great North-West Central Railway Company, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Great North-West Central Railway Company, their successors and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land (*describe the land*), to have and to hold the said land and premises unto the said Company, their successors and assigns for ever.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of
one thousand eight hundred and _____

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }

A. B. [L.S.]

C. D.
E. F.

or in any other form to the like effect ; and every deed made in accordance herewith shall be held and construed to impose upon the vendor executing the same, the obligation of guaranteeing the Company and its assigns against all dower and claim for dower, and against all hypothees and mortgages, and against all liens and charges whatsoever, not excepted in the grant, and also that he has a good, valid and transferable title thereto.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, JOHN JOSEPH MCGEE, Esquire, Deputy of Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin, the Most Honorable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, Viscount Calne and Calnstone in the County of Wilts, and Lord Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain ; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland ; Knight Grand Cross of our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George ; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

Railways and Canals.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, this twenty-second day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and in the Fiftieth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

G. POWELL,

Under-Secretary of State.

GEO. W. BURBIDGE,
Deputy of the Minister of Justice,
Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 897.

REPORT of a Committee of the Honorable the Privy Council, approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council, on the 3rd August, 1886.

ON a report dated 30th July, 1886, from the Minister of Public Works, for the Minister of Railways and Canals, representing that the Honorable Mr. Clemow on behalf of the corporators to whom a charter was granted by Order in Council dated 22nd July, 1886, under the name of "The Great North-West Central Railway Company," has declined to accept the charter on the ground that the bond issue by the Company is therein restricted to \$20,000 per mile, and that it appears that the arrangements made by the Company have been predicated on an issue of \$25,000 per mile, which limit has been sanctioned in the case of several other companies to whom charters were granted at the last Session of Parliament.

The Minister further represents that inasmuch as the Act of last session, 49 Vict., chap. 11, under which the charter of the Great North-West Central Railway Company is granted, authorizes the conferring on the corporators of the franchises, privileges and powers necessary for the undertaking and such as were granted to railway companies during that session, and as he sees no objection under the circumstances to increase the limit of the bond issue as asked for by the corporators, he recommends that the 14th clause of the charter be so amended as to permit the issue by the Company of bonds to the amount of \$25,000 per mile.

The Committee concurring in the above advise that the requisite authority be granted to amend the charter accordingly.

JOHN J. MCGEE,

Clerk, Privy Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 897.

Railways and Canals.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY.

RATES charged per 100 pounds, for goods per general classification, and per car-load, for special articles, approved by Order in Council of 21st May, 1887.

Miles.	CLASSES.				Ma. kerel, per barr. l.	Herring and Oys'e s, per barrel.	Empty Fish Barrels.	IN CAR LOADS.									
	1	2	3	4				Mussel Mud and Limestone	Brick.	Lumber, and articles enumerated in Clause No. 26.	Stone, Sand, Guano, Grindstones, Lime.	Herring, Codfish, or Hake, in bulk.	Live Stock, and articles enumerated in Clause No. 26.	100 barrels. Flour and Meal.	Potatoes, Vegetables, and Roots of all kinds.		
	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs	Per 100 lbs.												10-ton car.	10-ton car.
5	7	6	5	4	10	10	3	\$ 3 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 6 50	\$ 6 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 6 75		
10	9	7	6	5	13	10	3	3 00	4 00	4 00	5 00	6 50	6 50	9 50	8 50		
15	11	9	7	6	15	10	3	3 00	4 00	4 50	5 00	6 50	7 00	10 50	10 25		
20	12	11	8	6	16	12	4	3 00	4 00	5 00	5 50	7 75	8 00	11 50	11 75		
25	14	12	9	7	16	12	4	3 50	4 75	5 75	6 50	7 75	9 00	12 50	12 75		
30	16	13	10	8	16	12	4	4 00	5 50	6 50	7 25	7 75	10 00	13 50	13 50		
35	17	14	10	8	16	13	4	4 50	6 00	7 25	8 00	8 25	11 00	14 50	14 50		
40	18	15	11	9	17	14	5	5 00	6 50	8 00	8 50	9 00	12 00	15 50	15 25		
45	19	16	12	9	18	14	5	5 50	7 00	8 50	9 25	9 00	13 00	16 50	16 00		
50	20	17	13	10	19	14	5	6 00	7 50	9 00	9 75	9 00	14 00	17 00	17 00		
55	20	17	13	10	20	16	5	6 50	8 00	9 50	10 50	10 25	15 00	17 00	17 75		
60	21	17	14	10	22	18	6	6 75	8 50	10 00	11 00	11 75	16 00	18 00	18 75		
65	22	18	14	10	23	18	6	7 00	9 00	10 50	11 50	11 75	17 00	18 50	19 50		
70	23	19	14	11	25	19	6	7 25	9 50	11 00	12 25	12 50	18 00	18 50	20 50		
75	24	20	15	11	25	19	6	7 50	10 00	11 50	12 75	12 50	18 50	19 00	21 25		
80	25	21	15	11	25	20	6	8 00	10 50	12 00	13 50	13 00	19 00	19 00	22 00		
85	26	22	16	11	27	20	6	8 00	10 75	12 50	14 00	13 00	19 50	19 50	22 50		
90	27	23	16	11	30	22	7	8 25	11 25	13 00	14 50	14 00	20 00	19 50	23 50		
95	28	24	16	12	30	24	7	8 25	11 50	13 50	15 25	15 00	20 50	20 50	23 00		
100	29	24	17	12	32	26	7	8 50	12 00	14 00	15 75	16 00	21 00	21 50	24 00		
105	30	24	17	12	32	26	7	8 50	12 25	14 50	16 50	17 00	21 50	21 50	24 00		
110	30	25	17	12	34	28	7	8 75	12 25	15 00	16 75	17 00	22 00	22 00	24 00		
115	30	26	18	12	34	28	7	8 75	12 75	15 50	17 25	17 00	22 50	22 50	24 00		
120	31	26	18	12	35	27	7	9 25	12 75	16 00	17 50	17 75	23 00	22 50	24 00		
125	31	26	18	13	35	27	8	9 25	13 00	16 50	18 00	17 75	23 50	22 50	25 00		
130	31	26	18	13	35	27	8	9 50	13 00	17 00	18 50	17 75	24 00	22 50	25 00		
135	32	27	19	13	35	30	8	9 50	13 50	17 50	18 75	18 50	24 50	22 50	25 00		
140	32	27	19	13	35	30	8	9 75	13 50	18 00	19 25	19 00	25 00	23 00	25 50		
145	33	27	19	13	35	30	8	9 75	13 75	18 50	19 50	19 75	25 50	23 00	25 50		
150	33	27	19	13	37	32	8	10 00	13 75	19 00	20 00	20 75	26 00	23 00	25 50		
155	34	28	20	14	37	32	10	10 00	14 25	19 50	20 50	20 75	26 50	24 00	27 00		
160	34	28	20	14	37	32	10	10 50	14 25	20 00	20 75	20 75	2 00	24 00	27 00		
165	35	29	20	14	40	35	10	10 50	14 50	20 50	21 25	23 00	27 50	25 00	28 00		
170	35	29	20	14	40	35	10	10 50	14 50	21 00	21 50	23 00	28 00	25 00	28 00		

Secretary of State.

Secretary of State.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1886, it was declared that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the city of Portland, Province of New Brunswick, 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 would expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date of said Order, 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 Portland that then the said second part of the said 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. XX, p. 35.

By an Order in Council of Thursday, the 1st day of July, 1886, it was declared, that the second part of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," should be in force and take effect in the County of the City and County of St. John, New Brunswick, 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 would expire, provided such day were not less than ninety days from the day of the date of such order, 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 the City and County of St. John, 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. XX, p. 35.

By an Order in Council of the 30th October, 1886, in accordance with the 1st section of the Act 49 Victoria, chapter 5, intituled "An Act respecting Commissions to Public Officers of Canada," His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased to make regulations declaring and determining that the following persons, then or thereafter to be appointed, should receive commissions under the Great Seal or under the Privy Seal respectively.

List referred to in Clause 1 of Order in Council of the 10th July, 1886, amended by Order in Council of the 30th October, 1886.

A.

Adjutant General of Militia.
 Aides-de-camp (Dominion).
 Aide-de-camp to general officer commanding the Militia.
 Analyst, chief and assistant chief.
 Analysts, public.
 Arbitrators, official, and secretary to board.
 Auditor General.

Secretary of State.

B.

- Banks, Dominion Government savings, agents and superintendents
 Board of examiners, civil service.
 do militia pensions.
 do masters and mates, chairman of.
 do customs, chairman of.
 do steamboat inspectors, chairman of.

C.

- Canals, superintendents and overseers of.
 do chief engineer of
 Chancellor and vice chancellor of Ontario.
 Chaplain of Senate.
 Clerk of the Senate.
 do House of Commons.
 do Privy Council.
 do Crown in Chancery.
 do North-West Council.
 do Election Court.
 Clerks, chief, of departments.
 do do of Parliament.
 Collectors of Inland Revenue.
 do canal tolls.
 Commandant of and officers of Royal Military College.
 Commanders of Government vessels.
 Commissioners of police.
 do census.
 do Dominion lands.
 do escheats.
 do the peace.
 do pilots.
 do railways.
 do standards.
 Commissioners appointed by Supreme Court.
 Crown timber agents.
 Cullers.
 Cullers, deputy supervisors of.
 do inspectors of.
 do supervisors of.
 Customs, collectors, assistant and sub-collectors of.
 do outport collectors of.
 do surveyors of and assistant surveyors of.
 do landing waiters and searchers of.
 do preventive officers and clerks of.
 do gaugers.
 do appraisers.

Secretary of State.

D.

Deputy Registrar General of Canada.
do do of maritime courts.

E.

Emigration agents.

F.

Financial inspector and assistant.
Fish hatcheries, officers in charge of.
Fish culture, superintendents of.
Fishery officers and inspectors.

G.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.
Geological and Natural History Survey, director and assistant
directors of.
Governor, deputy.
Governors, lieutenant.

H

Harbor masters.
Harbour commissioners.
High Commissioner for Canada in London.
Humane establishments, superintendents of.

I.

Immigration agents.
Indian agencies, inspectors of.
Indian commissioners, assistants and superintendents.
Inland revenue, accountants of.
do do book-keepers of.
do do chief inspector of.
do do excise officers of.
do do inspectors of.
Inspectors " of asylums and other public institutions.
do " beef and pork.
do " boilers and engines.
do " bridges.
do " colonization societies.
do " distilleries.
do " flour and meal.
do " gas.
do " hospitals.
do " hulls and equipments.
do " leather and raw hides.

Secretary of State.

Inspectors of mines.

- do " penitentiaries.
- do " pickled fish and oil.
- do " pot and pearl ashes.
- do " ports.
- do " standards (chief).
- do " tobacco factories.
- do " weights and measures.
- do " wheat and other grain.

Insurance, superintendent of.

J.

Judges of all courts, assistant judges, junior judges and deputy judges.

L.

Lands, agents of Dominion.

- do surveyor general of Dominion.
- do registrar of Dominion.
- do agents of Indian.

Librarian of Parliament, joint.

Lights, superintendents of.

M.

Major general commanding the militia.

Marine mail clerks.

Marshals and deputy marshals of the Maritime and Vice-Admiralty Courts.

Masters in chancery.

Medical examiners, civil service.

Medical superintendents at quarantine stations.

Measuring surveyors and clerks.

Militia staff, officers of, paid.

Ministers and deputy Ministers of the Crown.

Marine and Fisheries, agents of.

Meteorological service, chief officer of.

Mortuary statistical officers.

Mounted Police, comptroller of.

- do commissioners of.
- do assistant commissioners of.
- do superintendents of.
- do surgeons of, and veterinary surgeons.
- do inspectors of, and sub-inspectors of.
- do quartermasters of, and paymasters of.

O.

Officers representing Canada abroad and in other colonies.

Secretary of State.

P.

Pilotage commissioners.
 Pilots, superintendents of.
 Police, superintendent of Dominion.
 Police, chief of river.
 Port physicians and visiting physicians.
 Port wardens.
 Postmasters of cities and towns.
 Post office inspectors and assistants.
 Preventive officers.

Q.

Queen's counsel.
 Queen's printer and controller of stationery.

R.

Railways, mechanical superintendent of.
 do superintendent of Government.
 do chief engineer of Government.
 Receiver General, assistants.
 Registrar and officers of N.W.T. Supreme Court
 do of deeds.
 do Supreme Court.
 do Maritime Court.
 Reporter to Supreme Court.
 Revising officers.

S.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons.
 do of the Senate.
 Sheriffs.
 Shipping masters
 Shipping, surveyors of.
 Stipendiary magistrates.

T.

Telegraph and signal service, manager of.
 do do do superintendent of
 Tide surveyors and tide waiters.

V.

Veterinary surgeons.

W.

Wardens and chief officers of penitentiaries.
 Wharfingers.

Secretary of State.

By an Order in Council of the 15th January, 1887, the list referred to in clause 1 of the Order in Council of the 10th July, 1886, making regulations delaring and determining the officers and others who shall receive commissions under the Great Seal or under the Privy Seal respectively, as amended by Order in Council of the 30th October. 1886, was further amended by adding the following thereto :—

1. Officers who have special professional or technical qualifications.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. XX, p. 1594.

LANSDOWNE.

[L.S.]

CANADA.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may in anywise concern,—Greeting :

A PROCLAMATION.

JNO. S. D. THOMPSON, }
 Attorney General, }
 Canada. } **W**HEREAS, in and by an Act of the Parliament of Canada, passed in the Session thereof held in the forty-ninth year of Our reign, chaptered four, and intituled “An Act respecting the Revised Statutes of Canada,” after reciting that it has been found expedient to revise, classify and consolidate the Public General Statutes passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and also certain public general Statutes which were passed by the several Legislatures of the Provinces of Canada before they respectively became a part thereof, and which are still in force, and relate to matters within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada; and that such revision, classification and consolidation have been made accordingly; and that it is expedient to provide for the incorporation therewith of the Public General Statutes passed during the said Session, and for giving the force of law to the body of the Revised Statutes to result from such incorporation,—it is, amongst other things, in effect enacted :

That the printed Roll marked A of the Public General Statutes passed by the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and also certain Public General Statutes which were passed by the several Legislatures of the Provinces of Canada before they respectively became a part thereof, and which are still in force, and relate to matters within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, attested under the signature of Our Governor General of Canada and that of the Clerk of the Parliaments as that of the said Statutes so revised, classified and consolidated as aforesaid, and which is deposited in the office of such Clerk, shall be held to be the original thereof, and to embody the several Acts and parts of Acts mentioned as to be repealed in the Schedule A annexed to the said Roll ;

Secretary of State.

but that the marginal notes thereon, and the references to former enactments at the foot of the several sections thereof, and the explanatory notes and tables inserted by the revisors, form no part of the statutes, and shall be held to have been inserted for convenience of reference only, and may be omitted or corrected; and that any misprint or error, whether of commission or omission, or any contradiction or ambiguity in the said roll may also be corrected, but without changing the legal effect; and that such alterations in the language of the said Statutes as are requisite in order to preserve a uniform mode of expression and do not alter the legal effect, may be made in the correct printed Roll hereinafter mentioned;

That Our said Governor General may select such Acts and parts of Acts passed during the said Session of the said Parliament of Canada as he deems it advisable to incorporate with the said Statutes contained in the said Roll marked A, and may cause them to be so incorporated therewith, adapting their form and language to those of the said Statutes, but without changing their effect, inserting them in their proper places in the said Statutes, striking out of the latter any enactments repealed by or inconsistent with those so incorporated, altering the numbering of the chapters and sections, if need be, and adding to the said Schedule A a list of the Acts and parts of Acts of the said Session so incorporated as aforesaid, and also amending the said Statutes in the particulars and to the extent in the schedule to the said Act now in recital set forth;

That as soon as the said incorporation of such Acts and parts of Acts with the said Statutes, and the said addition to the said Schedule A and amendments have been completed, Our said Governor General may cause a correct printed Roll thereof, attested under his signature and countersigned by the Secretary of State, to be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, which Roll shall be held to be the original thereof, and to embody the several Acts and parts of Acts mentioned as repealed in the amended Schedule A thereto annexed; but any marginal notes and references to former enactments which appear thereon shall be held to form no part of the said Statutes, but to be inserted for convenience or reference only;

That Our said Governor in Council, after such deposit of the said last mentioned Roll, may, by proclamation, declare the day on, from and after which the same shall come into force and have effect as law, by the designation of "The Revised Statutes of Canada;"

That on, from and after such day, the same shall accordingly come into force and effect as and by the designation of "The Revised Statutes of Canada," to all intents, as if the same were expressly embodied in and enacted by the said Act, to come into force and have effect on, from and after such day;

And that on, from and after such day, all the enactments in the several Acts and parts of Acts in such amended Schedule A mentioned shall, so far as the same are within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada, stand and be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said Schedule A;

And whereas, Our said Governor General of Canada has, by two certain Orders in Council, bearing date respectively the fifth day of October,

Secretary of State.

in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the twenty-fourth day of December in the same year, selected from the Acts passed during the Session of the said Parliament of Canada held in the forty-ninth year of Our reign the Acts and parts of Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed as those which he deems it advisable to incorporate with the Statutes contained in the said Roll marked A, and has caused them to be so incorporated therewith adapting their form and language to those of the said statutes, but without changing their effect, and inserting them in their proper places in the said statutes, striking out of the latter any enactments repealed by or inconsistent with those so incorporated, altering the numbering of the chapters and Sections, so far as was necessary, and adding to the said Schedule A a list of the Acts and parts of Acts so incorporated as aforesaid, and amending the said statutes in the particulars and to the extent set forth in the schedule to the said Act hereinbefore in part recited; and the said incorporation of the said Acts and parts of Acts with the said Statutes, and the said additions to the said Schedule A, and the said amendments having been so completed as aforesaid, has caused a correct printed Roll thereof, attested under his signature and countersigned by the Secretary of State, to be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments;

And whereas the provisions contained in the first three sections of the said Act hereinbefore in part recited have been thus duly carried into effect;

And whereas Our said Governor General, since such deposit of the said last mentioned Roll, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, has declared the first day of March next as the day on, from and after which the same shall come into force and have effect as law by the designation of "The Revised Statutes of Canada":

Now KNOW YE that, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada, We do, by this Our Royal Proclamation, declare, that on, from and after the first day of March next, the said last mentioned Roll, attested under the signature of Our said Governor General of Canada, countersigned by the Secretary of State and deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments, shall come into force and have effect as law by the designation of "The Revised Statutes of Canada" to all intents as though the same were expressly embodied in and enacted by the said Act hereinbefore in part recited, to come into force and have effect on, from and after the said first day of March next.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great Seal of Canada to be hereunto affixed. WITNESS, Our Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Cousin the Most Honourable Sir HENRY CHARLES KEITH PETTY-FITZMAURICE, Marquis of Lansdowne, in the County of Somerset, Earl of Wycombe, of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks; Viscount Calne and Calnstone in the County of Wilts, and Lord

Secretary of State.

Wycombe, Baron of Chipping Wycombe, in the County of Bucks, in the Peerage of Great Britain; Earl of Kerry and Earl of Shelburne, Viscount Clanmaurice and Fitzmaurice, Baron of Kerry, Lixnaw and Dunkerron, in the Peerage of Ireland; Knight Grand Cross of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George; Governor General of Canada, and Vice Admiral of the same.

At Our Government House, in Our City of Ottawa, the Twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and in the Fiftieth year of Our Reign.

By Command,

J. A. CHAPLEAU,

Secretary of State.

Letters Patent have been issued, dated as below, incorporating the following Companies, and notice thereof published respectively in Volume XX of the *Canada Gazette* at the pages stated, viz:—

	PAGE.
The British and Canadian Mica and Mining Co., capital \$33,000; 24th May, 1886	3
The Edmonton Cemetery Co.; capital \$5,000; 9th June, 1886	36
The Canadian Sulphite Pulp Co.; capital \$150,000; 14th June, 1886	2
The Brown Ranche Co.; capital \$100,000; 1st July, 1886	80
The Dominion Wire Rope Co.; capital \$50,000; 3rd August, 1886	332
The Georgian Bay Transit Co.; capital \$20,000; 3rd August, 1886	332
The Protective Police and Fire Patrol Co.; capital \$50,000; 5th August, 1886	333
The Northern Contracting Co.; capital \$60,000; 14th August, 1886.	458
The Toronto and Hamilton Navigation Co.; capital \$60,000; 14th August, 1886	458
The Manhattan Oil Refining Co.; capital \$99,990; 7th Sept., 1886.	705
The Maritime Chemical Pulp Co.; capital \$125,000; 15th Oct., 1886	857
The North-West Buffalo Breeding Co.; capital \$75,000; 26th Oct., 1886	904
The Canadian Anthracite Coal Co.; capital \$500,000; 28th Oct., 1886	857
The Brantford Cordage Co.; capital \$100,000; 13th November, 1886	1153
The Rosebud River Ranche Co.; capital \$450,000; 9th December, 1886	1187
The Patent Elbow Co.; capital \$50,000; 24th December, 1886	1438
The Cyclone Pulverizing Co.; capital \$150,000; 5th January, 1887	1437
The Valleyfield Electric Co.; capital \$20,000; 27th January, 1887	1437
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Omitted under Heading of "Justice."

By a Proclamation bearing date the thirteenth day of January, 1887, the Act passed by the Parliament of Canada in the 49th year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act respecting the Representation of the North-West Territories in the Parliament of Canada," was directed and declared to come into force upon, from and after the fourteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol XX, p. 1352.

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ERRATUM.

On page clxxii, after "For 18, see O. in C. of 7th April, 1887, *infra*," strike out 4 paragraphs down to section 19.

ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
FIFTIETH AND FIFTY-FIRST YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE SIXTH PARLIAMENT,

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the thirteenth day of April, and closed by
Prorogation on the twenty-third day of June, 1887.*



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, 1887.



50-51 VICTORIA.

CHAP. I.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the public service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1887, and the 30th June, 1888, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

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-seven, and the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, 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:—

Preamble.

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 three million, two hundred and twelve thousand, nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and thirteen 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-six, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule A to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

Sum granted
for financial
year 1886-87,
\$3,212,934.15c

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-three million, five hundred and twelve thousand five hundred and sixty-one dollars and ninety-six cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses

Sum granted
for financial
year 1887-88,
\$23,512,561.96c

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-seven, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule B to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

Account to be rendered in detail.

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

Declaratory as to certain loans authorized but not raised.

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

For Intercoastal 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.....	2,875,000	00
For the Quebec Graving Dock	750,000	00
For the Harbor of Three Rivers.....	82,000	00
For the Pacific Railway and Canadian Canals.	3,893,333	32
For general purposes, balance 30th June, 1886.....	\$13,362,917	18
For Savings Bank withdrawals to 31st December, 1886	5,425,254	36
For four per cent. funded debt redeemed to 31st December, 1886.....	724,439	42
For Dominion stock redeemed to 31st December, 1886...	117,131	78
For sterling debentures redeemed to 31st December, 1886	243,333	33
Deduct : — Savings Bank deposits to 31st December, 1886	\$6,399,323	22
Currency bonds issued to 31st December, 1886	75,000	00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	6,474,323	22
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13,398,752	85
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,572,419	50

Therefore

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 Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act"; and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, out of which like sums shall be applicable to the several purposes aforesaid, under the Acts and provisions thereunto relating respectively.

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

Application of sums so raised.

SCHEDULE A.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1887, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Governor General's Secretary's Office :—To pay C. L. Lawrence part of the difference for five months between his salary and that of P. L. McDermott, after the resignation of the latter and before the appointment of Mr. Walker.....	110 00	
Department of the Secretary of State :—To pay L. H. Taché, salary from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887. \$1,100 00	\$ 1,100 00	
To provide for an increase of salary of L. C. Labelle..... 100 00	100 00	
To pay Mr. Catellier, Deputy Registrar of Canada, for acting as Registrar of Indian Land Patents from 7th July to 20th October..... 150 00	150 00	
	1,350 00	
Department of Justice :—To provide the amount, \$300, necessary to bring Mr. D. Stewart's salary, on his transfer, up to \$1,400, the amount paid to him in the Department of Railways and Canals, and difference between Mr. Côté's salary as a Third and Second Class Clerk, from 1st October, 1886, \$206.25	506 25	
Department of the Interior, Geological Survey Branch :—To pay an allowance to Dr. G. M. Dawson for services while acting Director, from 1st February to 31st December, 1886, 11 months	1,000 00	
Office of the Auditor General :—To provide for the salary of one Third Class Clerk, Mr. W. Kearns, 7 months, from 1st December, 1886, to 30th June, 1887, at \$700 per annum..... \$ 408 33	\$ 408 33	
Further amount required for contingencies..... 500 00	500 00	
	908 33	
Department of Inland Revenue—Salaries :—To pay the salary of R. Quain, transferred from the Outside to the Inside Service, the salary having been formerly paid from Minor Revenues	\$ 800 00	
To pay W. J. Gerald, difference between his salary as Inspector of Tobacco Factories and that of Assistant Commissioner and Inspector, from the date of appointment to last named office, to 30th June, 1887, such difference being at the rate of \$400 per annum	159 50	
Contingencies :—To pay W. L. Heron, for preparing an index to Inland Revenue Act, and to Orders in Council and circulars relating to the same	150 00	
	1,109 50	
Department of Agriculture :—For allowance for the Secretary of Department for performing the duties of the Deputy Head absent through illness, from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.....	700 00	
Carried forward.....	5,064 08	

SCHEDULE A—Continued

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,684 08	
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
Department of Indian Affairs:—To provide one year's salary, to 30th June, 1887, for L. A. Dorval, who was appointed for technical services, a Clerk of the Third Class, by Order in Council of 10th January, 1887, to date from 1st July, 1886, but for whom no provision had been made in the estimates.....	\$ 600 00	
For allowance to J. A. McKenna, as Private Secretary, for six months.....	100 00	
	700 00	
Customs Department:—To pay John Courtney, from the first of the month succeeding the examination in which he passed one optional subject, viz., from the 1st June, 1884, the amount granted under the provisions of the Orders in Council respecting optional subjects.....	154 16	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
To pay His Honor James P. Wood, for services as Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Perth, from the 1st November, 1886, to the 13th January, 1887.....		6,538 24
		397 84
LEGISLATION.		
House of Commons:—To provide for the promotion of J. R. E. Chapleau from the rank of First Class Clerk to that of Chief Clerk, from 1st January, 1887, at \$2,200 per annum.....	\$ 200 00	
To provide for the promotion of A. G. D. Taylor, from the rank of First Class Clerk to that of Chief Clerk, from 1st January, 1887, at \$2,200 per annum.....	200 00	
To provide for the payment of eight additional Sessional Messengers, at \$250 each	2,000 00	
To provide for the payment of three additional Pages, at \$1.50 per diem	450 00	
To provide for the payment of three additional Sessional Charwomen.....	150 00	
To provide for the payment to the widow of the late W. B. Ross, in his lifetime Clerk of English Journals, the difference between his salary, \$1,950, and the maximum of his class, for the year ended 30th June, 1886...	450 00	
To provide for the payment to F. McGillivray, first class Clerk, of the difference between his salary, \$1,650, and the maximum of his class, for the year ended 30th June, 1886	150 00	
Elections—To pay for extra services by members of the Civil Service, employed in the Office of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and in the Department of the Secretary of State, amounts as under:—		
T. C. Larose, Militia Department.....	\$13 00	
F. T. Lambert do	5 00	
J. W. Storr, Department of the Secretary of State	17 00	
A. M. P. Drouin do	45 00	
P. T. Kirwan do	17 00	
W. S. Gliddon, Department of the Interior	15 00	
Geo. Catellier, Post Office Department.....	15 00	
	127 00	
Library of Parliament—To pay Alphonse Desjardins for 30 copies for Library exchanges, and 10 copies for Departmental use, of "Débats de la Législature de Québec," for 1886, at \$8 per copy.....	\$ 320 00	
	3,727 00	
Carried forward.....	\$ 320 00	6,936 08

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$320 00	\$ cts. 3,727 00
		\$ cts. 6,936 08
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
To pay for 50 copies of Mr. Barthe's work, "Souvenirs d'un demi-siècle," at \$1.50, and 100 copies of the second volume of "Jugements et délibérations du conseil supérieur de la Nouvelle France," at \$3 per volume	375 00	
To pay Messrs. Rowsell & Hutchison for 12 copies of volumes 10 and 11 of Ontario Law Reports, at \$10.....	120 00	
Sessional allowance as Messengers—		
Norman S. Mitchell.....	\$250 00	
Joseph Lafontaine.....	250 00	
	500 00	
	1,315 00	
Franchise Act—Amount required to meet expenditure.....	150,000 00	155,042 00
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
To pay C. C. Chipman for special services in connection with the Colonial and Indian Exhibition		
Further amount required for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.....	1,000 00	
Further amount required for the Experimental Farm	125,000 00	
	25,000 00	151,000 00
QUARANTINE.		
To pay owners of cattle for animals killed to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia		39,256 41
SUPERANNUATION.		
Gratuity to C. S. Neville, late a Messenger in the Department of Railways and Canals, on his leaving the service.....		383 33
MILITIA.		
To pay C. Campbell, second class Clerk, Department of Militia and Defence, for services—compilation of correspondence and précis on the defences of Canada (prior to 1st July, 1886)	1,000 00	
A gratuity of two years' pay to Lt.-Col. W. T. Baird, on retirement from office as Militia District Paymaster and Superintendent of Stores for Military District No. 8	1,400 00	2,400 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
(Chargeable to Capital.)		
RAILWAYS.		
Canadian Pacific Railway—British Columbia Section.....		40,000 00
Intercolonial Railway—Increased accommodation at St. John	\$10,000 00	
Halifax Extension.....	8,000 00	
Halifax Cotton Siding—W. and W. J. Woodhill's claim for damages and legal expenses	3,517 00	
Construction.....	2,000 00	
Dartmouth Branch	7,000 00	
Dalhousie Branch	2,600 00	
Rivière du Loup Town Branch.....	3,000 00	
Picton Town Branch	220,000 00	
Indiantown Branch.....	17,000 00	
St. Charles Branch	222,091 46	
Machinery	10,000 00	
Rolling Stock.....	100,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$605,208 46	40,000 00
		355,017 83

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ 605,208 46	\$ cts. 40,000 00
		\$ cts. 355,017 82
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS—Concluded.		
To pay judgment of Supreme Court and legal expenses in the case of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway vs. the Queen, and the Western Counties Railway re dispossession of Windsor Branch	126,687 00	
		731,895 46
Prince Edward Island Railway—Extension of Charlottetown station yard and coal shed		5,800 00
Carleton Branch Railway—To complete purchase of stock		3,000 00
Short Line Railway—To pay claims for labor and work done on the line of railway, Oxford to New Glasgow.....		397 35
CANALS.		
Tay Canal—To pay R. W. Cooper for extra services in connection with the construction of the Tay Canal, from 1st July, 1882, to 30th June, 1885, deduction being made of an allowance of \$150 already paid		450 00
Carillon Canal—To pay claims and services of valuers.....		419 00
		781,961 81
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
Royal Commission on Railways		20,000 00
Railway Statistics.....		800 00
CANALS.		
Lachine—Royal Commission on Canal leases.....		4,000 00
Construction of bridges for foot passenger traffic, St. Gabriel Bridge.....		2,000 00
Beauharnois—Rebuilding and widening main feeder for water supply to mills.....		15,000 00
Ste. Anne's—To provide for a residence and an office for the Collector.....		2,500 00
Chambly—Raising banks, lowering bottom of canal, rebuilding lock walls, &c.....		7,300 00
St. Peter's—To pay H. F. Perley, C.E., three years' services to 31st December, 1886, in superintending St. Peter's Canal		750 00
Sundries—To pay the claim of the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding Co., re sinking of the barge "Williams"		2,638 79
Reconstruction of steam dredge No. 1.....		5,000 00
		59,988 79
Carried forward.....		1,196,968 42

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		1,196,968 42
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Truro Custom House, Post Office and Savings Bank.....	\$4,000 00	
Windsor Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	3,700 00	
Halifax Examining Warehouse.....	6,000 00	
Halifax Dominion Buildings—Improvements and repairs...	815 51	
Sydney Marine Hospital.....	712 40	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Moncton Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	1,200 00	
Fredericton Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	600 00	
Kingston Marine Hospital.....	600 00	
St. John Post Office.....	1,850 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Montreal Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	2,600 00	
Three Rivers Dominion Buildings—Improvements and repairs, &c.....	3,000 00	
Quebec Custom House.....	900 00	
Quebec Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	2,000 00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	16,525 00	
Quebec Examining Warehouse.....	3,450 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Amount required to purchase the Victoria Hall, O'Connor Street, Ottawa.....	10,000 00	
Trenton Public Building—Additional amount required for site.....	875 00	
Toronto Post Office—Addition to accommodate dutiable package service.....	3,000 00	
Orangeville Post Office.....	1,500 00	
Belleville Post Office.....	850 00	
St. Thomas Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	400 00	
Brockville Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	350 00	
London Infantry School.....	24,000 00	
Toronto Examining Warehouse.....	11,200 00	
Parliament Building, Ottawa—Extension of electric lighting and improvement of ventilation and water-closets	4,000 00	
Barrie Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	955 65	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	2,500 00	
Dundas Post Office, Custom House, &c.—Alterations, repairs, fittings, &c.....	2,200 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Winnipeg Custom House.....	1,000 00	
Winnipeg Post Office.....	4,500 00	
Winnipeg Powder Magazine—To pay Rourke & Cass, contractors, for making good, in 1883, damages to works by weather, &c., owing to delays.....	975 50	
Carried forward.....	\$116,259 00	1,196,968 42

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 116,259 06	1,196,968 42
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
North-West Mounted Police Barracks.....	25,460 00	
North-West Council Building.....	1,110 00	
<i>Repairs, Furniture, Heating, &c.</i>		
Grounds, Public Buildings, Ottawa, including Major's Hill Park	10,300 00	
Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	3,200 00	
Quarantine and Immigration Buildings—Repairs and furniture.....	942 00	
<i>Public Buildings Generally.</i>		
Public Buildings generally.....	2,000 00	
	159,271 06	
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Parrsboro' Pier—To complete.....	\$ 925 24	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
River St. John above Grand Falls—To render a sheer dam safe against destruction by spring freshets.....	800 00	
St. John Harbor—Breakwater at Negro Point.....	18,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Lévis Immigrant Shed—Wharfing.....	751 50	
Experimental breaking up of ice on St. Lawrence ship channel between Sorel and Three Rivers, &c., recommended by Montreal Flood Commission; the Montreal City Council having granted an equal amount.....	2,000 00	
Barachois de Malbaie and mouth of Newport River.....	500 00	
River Yamaska	7,000 00	
Laprairie—Ice piers.....	6,660 00	
General repairs and improvements, Harbors and Rivers, Quebec	4 340 00	
Lake Megantic, Rivière Ouelle and Trois Pistoles Piers....	1,113 02	
Lanoraie Pier—To complete.....	3,400 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Chantry Island, Lake Huron—Protection of island and lighthouse	2,038 60	
Little Current, Lake Huron.....	5,000 00	
Cobourg, Lake Ontario.....	891 73	
Summerstown.....	6,000 00	
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Ontario.....	500 00	
Toronto Harbor.....	1,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$ 60,920 09	1,196,968 42

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$60,920 09	\$ 159,271 06 cts. 1,196,968 42
PUBLIC WORKS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
(<i>Chargeable to Income.</i>)		
HARBORS AND RIVERS— <i>Concluded.</i>		
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Manitoba.....	\$ 1,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Cowichan River.....	760 00	
Nicomeckel River—Removal of snags.....	875 00	
<i>Harbors and Rivers Generally.</i>		
Harbors and Rivers generally.....	1,000 00	64,555 09
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges—Ottawa City, over the River Ottawa, the Slides, the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto.....	\$6,500 00	
Portage du Fort Bridge—To complete.....	1,300 00	7,800 00
TELEGRAPHS.		
Land and cable telegraph lines for the sea coasts and islands of the lower rivers and Gulf of St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces :— balance due Dominion Telegraph Company, on account of their contract, for constructing a land line from Halifax to Canso, in 1880		1,000 00
MISCELLANEOUS		
Examination in connection with spring floods at Montreal and vicinity		5,000 00
Examination in connection with the flooding of lands by the River Assiniboine.....		4,200 00
Hydrographic Survey—River St. Lawrence.....		3,000 00
Examination at Father Point, in connection with proposed deep water pier.....		2,500 00
Surveys and inspections.....		13,300 00
To pay Messrs. Call, Sadler & Co., in full settlement of their claim for the loss of the tug "Sultan," 11th November, 1879, while in the service of the Government.....		8,000 00
Annual allowance to S. McLaughlin, for supervision of photographic work required by Department of Public Works.....		400 00
		269,026 15
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
To pay François Mercier, Montreal, for a collection of Indian curios, &c., from the Yukon District.....		1,500 00
To pay Messrs. C. E. McKiel and John Ackers, Customs Department, for preparing copies of "The Exports of the Products of the Mine," from 1872 to 1885.....		50 00
		1,550 00
Carried forward.....		1,467,544 57

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,467,544 57
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
Additional amount required for steam communication between St. John and ports in the Basin of Minas, Parrsboro', Maitland, &c..	2,000 00	
Balance of subsidy to steamer between Campbellton and Gaspé, and intermediate ports.....	2,016 13	4,016 13
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
To refund to W. M. McPherson, agent of the Mississippi and Dominion SS. Co., one-half of the amount paid by him to the Government for the use of the "Napoleon III., in connection with the wrecked steamer "Brooklyn".....	950 00	
To pay Messrs. Fradet & Co., for removing sunken barge and cargo at Cap à la Roche.....	1,000 00	
Further amount required for Dominion steamers.....	14,000 00	
Winter service between P. E. Island and the mainland.....	1,000 00	16,950 00
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
To pay a gratuity to Eliza Mary Guinane, whose husband (in his lifetime a member of the Sable Island Humane Establishment Staff) was drowned on the 18th April, 1886, whilst in discharge of his duty.....	100 00	
Dues to pay British Government, Canada's share for maintaining Cape Race Light, previous to 1st July, 1886.....	1,745 12	1,845 12
FISHERIES.		
To meet cost of deep-sea exploration around the coast of British Columbia, in connection with black cod fishing, during the season of 1886-87		5,000 00
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
To pay ex-Assistant Commissioner L. N. F. Crozier a gratuity equal to 13 months' pay	1,733 33	
To pay L. J. Burpee for extra work in connection with accounts.....	104 50	
To pay John Lowe for extra work in connection with accounts.....	40 00	
To pay Messrs. Boyd & Crowe, Winnipeg, the amount of an account paid to F. M. Crosby, in September, 1884, the cheque for which has fallen, without endorsement, into their hands, and has been returned by them to the Finance Department, F. M. Crosby being said to be an absconding debtor, and his endorsement to be unobtainable..	102 60	1,980 43
INDIANS.		
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		
To enable the Department to meet necessary, but unprovided for, expenditure to 30th June, 1887, in connection with surveys of Indian Reserves in Ontario and Quebec	2,920 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.		
To enable the Department to purchase twenty acres near the town of Yarmouth, being the Willett property, on Star's Road, as a reserve for the Indians of Yarmouth County.....	\$ 200 00	
To cover the additional cost of building a wharf on Chapel Island, for the use of the Indians, in connection with the road built between the Island and the mainland...	£30 00	
	730 00	
Carried forward.....	3,650 00	1,497,336 25

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ cts. 3,650 00	\$ cts. 1,497,336 25
INDIANS—Concluded.		
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
To cover unforeseen expenditure to relieve distress among the Indians and to provide them with necessary medical attendance and medicine.....	954 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
To cover unforeseen expenditure for relief of distress, due to a partial failure in the fishery, and to provide for the expense attending the vaccination of the Indians to prevent the spread of varioloid.....	390 00	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
To supplement the appropriation for the current year, under the authority of an Order in Council, dated the 23rd March, 1887, recommending the issue of a Special Warrant for that and other purposes	10,000 00	
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.		
To remunerate Dr. Wm. Rolph, of the North-West Mounted Police, for medical services rendered to Indians at Battleford, during a time when sickness was prevalent and the services of no other medical practitioner were available	\$ 124 50	
To pay the Department of Militia and Defence—for credit of rebellion expenditure—for stores taken over from the expeditionary force for Indian purposes after the disturbances were quelled in 1885, the stores in question having, it is understood, been paid for by the Department of Militia and Defence, and the sum asked for to be passed to the credit of that Department.....	70,386 13	
To supplement the appropriation for the current year under the authority of an Order in Council, dated 23rd March, 1887, recommending the issue of a special warrant of His Excellency the Governor General for that and other purposes.....	179,113 25	249,623 88
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Towards assisting the Board of Trade, Montreal, in publishing the report of the Home and Foreign trade of Canada, 1883-85.....	350 00	
To indemnify Mr. T. A. McLean, Registrar of Calgary, for expenses in connection with the construction of office at Calgary	1,070 28	
To indemnify the St. Catharines Milling and Lumbering Company for the costs of the suit of the Queen vs. that Company.....	4,000 00	
To pay for the survey, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Springs reservation near Banff Station in the North-West Territories.....	52,000 00	
To pay Mr. J. A. Gemmill for the purchase of 500 copies of a new edition of "The Canadian Parliamentary Companion," at \$2 per volume	1 000 00	
Further amount required for the Hudson's Bay expedition	4,500 00	
To make good the amount of Savings Bank Funds stolen from the post office at Newboro', County of Leeds, on the night of the 17th November, 1886, the said funds being property in the custody of the Postmaster at the time.....	150 00	
To pay for 25 copies of "Les Fleurs Boreales," by Mr. Louis Frechette, at \$1.25 per copy.....	31 25	
Further amount required to provide for expenditure in connection with the Consolidation of the Statutes	24,772 30	
Carried forward.....	87,873 83	1,761,954 13

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ cts. 87,873 83	\$ cts. 1,761,954 13
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
Relief to sufferers by flood in the Town of Cornwall	10,000 00	
To make good to persons in P. E. Island, amount of duties paid to the United States Customs on fish and fish oil (including amount paid by H. M. Churchill).....	10,264 04	
To pay John Kerr, surviving executor of the late George Wilson, amount of deposit in Savings Bank, Bathurst, N.B., and not credited by the Agent	483 03	
To pay B. Chamberlin, for proof reading, comparing, and other extra work in connection with the Revised Statutes, Collection of Criminal Laws, and Collection of Unrevised Statutes	300 00	
		108,920 90
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
CUSTOMS.		
To provide for the purchase of two steam launches for use of Customs officers in boarding vessels, &c., at the ports of Halifax and Quebec	\$ 6,000 00	
Amount to cover expenses of telegraphing to the various Customs Ports the Customs Tariff Resolutions.....	6,710 95	
	12,710 95	
EXCISE.		
To pay Jos. Baby arrears of salary as an Exciseman, the confirmation of his appointment having been made to date from 1st July, 1883, instead of 1st July, 1882.....	\$ 200 00	
To pay D. Quinn, exciseman, part compensation for damage to household effects by the flood in Montreal in 1886, as Mr. Quinn, being absent from Montreal on official duty at the time, was therefore unable to protect his property.....	200 00	
To pay J. N. Moore the difference between his salary and that of T. Hanford, while performing the duties of District Inspector, from the date of Mr. Hanford's superannuation to the date of the appointment of his successor.....	134 40	
To pay G. Travis for similar reasons the difference between his salary and that of the late Collector D. C. Perkins..	60 48	
To increase the salary of Wm. Moore, Exciseman, from \$850 to \$900 for the fiscal year 1885-86	50 00	
Preventive Service	8,000 00	
	8,644 88	
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Repairs and Working Expenses.</i>		
Intercolonial Railway.....	\$300,000 00	
Eastern Extension Railway.....	25,000 00	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	5,000 00	
Windsor Branch Railway.....	5,000 00	
	335,000 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>		
Williamsburg	\$ 275 00	
Chambly	7,360 00	
Welland	26,000 00	
Rideau.....	2,000 00	
	35,635 00	
Carried forward.....	391,990 83	1,870,875 03

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ cts. 391,990 83	\$ cts. 1,870,875 03
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
To increase the salary of the undermentioned officers of the Crown Timber Office, Québec, from 1st January, 1887—		
H. J. Chaloner	\$ 100 00	
H. J. Miller	100 00	
	200 00	
MINOR REVENUES.		
Further amount required for Ordnance Lands	600 00	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
To provide for payment to Mr. John J. O'Farrell, Railway Mail Clerk in the Manitoba Postal Division, as com- pensation for the loss of his clothing, &c., on the 3rd October, 1886, he being at the time in charge of the postal car on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was destroyed by fire near Gilbert Station	\$ 52 25	
To provide, as per Order in Council of the 10th January, 1887, payment to Mr. Ludger Renois, caretaker and porter in the Montreal Post Office, as compensation for loss of lodging, \$150, and \$50 a year in lieu of fuel and light heretofore allowed him, while using the base- ment of the Post Office as lodgings for himself and family	200 00	
To provide for payment to Mr. E. B. Bates, Senior Clerk of the second class, in the Ottawa Post Office, for per- forming the duties of Assistant Postmaster during the absence, in Newfoundland, of Mr. Frank Hawken, the Assistant Postmaster, from 16th April, to 20th July, 1886, both days inclusive, being the difference between his salary, \$1,200 a year, and the salary of the Assistant Postmaster, \$1,800, during the period above named, in accordance with sub-section two, section fifty-one of the Civil Service Act.....	157 26	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Postmaster at Kingston, under the scale authorized by the Civil Service Act	200 00	
To provide for payment to Mr. John O. McLeod, acting as Railway Mail Clerk, as compensation for loss and injuries received, on 8th July, 1886, he being at the time in charge of the postal car on the Canadian Pacific Railway, which was destroyed by fire near Donald, B.C.....	250 00	
To provide for the salary of Mr. H. G. Hopkirk, Inspector of the Stratford Postal Division, at the rate of \$2,200 a year, from the 1st February to 30th June, 1887.....	916 67	
To pay J. D. Thomson, for performing the duties of Chief Railway Mail Clerk, Ottawa Division, from the 10th January to the 30th June, 1887	142 74	
To compensate, in part, James H. Kerr, Postmaster at Hull, Que., for loss of furniture, &c., caused by the burning of the Post Office building, (in the upper part of which he resided), on the 9th May, 1886, he being at the time engaged in the basement saving Govern- ment property	500 00	
	2,418 92	
Carried forward	395,209 75	1,870,875 03

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	395,209 75	1,870,875 03
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Concluded.		
DOMINION LANDS.		
Further amount required to complete this service.....	\$26,000 00	
To pay Mr. Joseph Whitehead \$9,263.11, and Messrs. Sifton, Ward & Co. \$388 46, a refund of dues paid by them to the Department of the Interior for timber cut on Dominion lands and used in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.....	9,651 57	
To pay a gratuity to Mr. Donald Codd of one month's salary for every year of service, from 11th May, 1872, to 31st December, 1881, when he ceased to be employed in the Department of the Interior.....	1,607 31	
To provide for the payment of the following amounts due to members of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, for services at meetings and examinations:—		
Edward Deville, Surveyor General	\$ 95 00	
W. F. King	65 00	
William Pearce.....	45 00	
A. H. Whitcher.....	20 00	
P. B. Symes	65 00	
	290 00	
	37,548 88	432,758 63
LIQUOR LICENSE ACT.		
Amount required to refund fees.....	25,000 00	
To pay P. M. Robins, Chief Clerk and Accountant, for extraordinary duties thrown upon him in respect of the administration of the Liquor License Act of 1883, not appertaining to or embraced within his official duties as Chief of Statistical Branch, during the years 1885-86-87, including the duties yet remaining to be done in connection therewith	1,000 00	26,000 00
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital).</i>		
To provide for further amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.....		75,000 00
TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS.		
To meet expenditure in connection with the North-West Territories rebellion as under: these amounts (as well as those included in the Supply Act of 1886, under the heading of "Miscellaneous," which are to be transferred to this heading) are to be charged to Capital:—		
To provide for the payment of claims for losses arising out of the rebellion in the North-West Territories.....	67,595 67	
To provide for the payment of salaries, travelling expenses, living expenses and clerical assistance in connection with the investigation of claims for losses sustained by persons in the North-West Territories by reason of the half-breed and Indian insurrection.....	32,100 00	
To pay E. B. Holt, Second Class Clerk, for services as Secretary to the commission of war claims, rebellion, North-West Territories of 1885, from 25th August, 1885, to 17th June, 1886, 297 days, at \$5 per day.....	\$1,485 00	
Less—Salary as Clerk.....	929 45	
	555 55	
Carried forward.....	100,251 22	2,404,633 68

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	100,251 22	2,404,633 66
TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS—<i>Concluded.</i>		
Revote of amount unexpended of the sums voted in 1885-86 for payment of expenses and losses in connection with the rebellion	163,938 83	
To purchase and supply seed grain, as a loan, for settlers in the North West Territories.....	129,713 22	
For relief of distressed settlers at Prince Albert and Batoche.....	6,966 25	400,869 52
UNPROVIDED ITEMS.		
To cover unprovided items of the year 1885-86, as shown by the report of the Auditor-General, part I, pages 95 to 102.....		407,430 95
Total.....		3,212,934 13

SCHEDULE B.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act, for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1888, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
Financial Inspector	2,600 00	
Assistant Financial Inspector.....	1,700 00	
Office of Assistant Receiver-General, Toronto.....	7,600 00	
do do Montreal.....	5,600 00	
do do Halifax	10,200 00	
do do St. John	8,050 00	
Auditor and do Winnipeg	6,000 00	
do do Victoria.....	7,600 00	
do do Charlotte-town.....	4,900 00	
Country Savings Banks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia	16,000 00	
Commission on \$6,836,218.57, for payment of interest on Public Debt.	34,181 09	
Brokerage on \$292,965.80, Intercolonial Railway Loan Sinking Fund..	732 41	
Brokerage on \$30,299.94, Rupert's Land Loan Sinking Fund.....	75 75	
Brokerage on \$15,840.68, British Columbia Loan Sinking Fund.....	39 60	
Brokerage and commission on \$677,093.65, Sinking Funds on Loans of 1874, 1875, 1876, 1878 and 1879	4,020 51	
Brokerage and commission on \$135,108.02, Sinking Fund on Loan of 1883	1,013 31	
Brokerage and commission on \$500,740.65, reduced 4 per cent. Loan....	3,823 05	
Carried forward.....	114,135 72	

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	114,135 72	.....
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT—Concluded.		
Estimated sum payable to Financial Commissioner in England.....	1,500 00	
English bill stamps, postages, telegrams, &c.....	2,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion Notes.....	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.....	30,000 00	
		176,635 72
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
The Governor General's Secretary's Office.....	9,550 00	
The Office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.....	25,552 50	
The Department of Justice (to include \$360 to R. J. Robertson, Messenger).....	18,672 50	
do do Penitentiaries Branch.....	5,400 00	
do do Militia.....	42,100 00	
do do Secretary of State.....	29,915 00	
do do Public Printing and Stationery.....	17,255 00	
do do Interior.....	121,115 00	
North-West Mounted Police.....	8,350 00	
The Department of Indian Affairs.....	39,142 50	
The Office of the Auditor General.....	23,400 00	
The Department of Finance and Treasury Board.....	52,825 00	
do do Inland Revenue.....	41,890 00	
do do Customs.....	33,400 00	
do do Postmaster-General.....	185,230 00	
do do Agriculture (to include \$1,000 to J. C. Poper, Third Class Clerk).....	48,225 00	
do do Marine.....	24,462 50	
do do Fisheries.....	13,775 00	
do do Public Works.....	42,730 00	
do do Railways and Canals.....	47,675 00	
Departmental contingencies.....	187,250 00	
Stationery Office, for stationery.....	10,000 00	
Amount required to provide for the contingent expenses of the High Commissioner for Canada in London.....	2,000 00	
Amount estimated to be required for taxes and insurance for High Commissioner's residence, including income tax.....	1,200 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 the balancing of, and computing interest on depositors' accounts, to 30th June, 1887:		
Post Office Department.....	\$1,650 00	
Finance do.....	1,250 00	
		2,900 00
Amount required for salaries of Board of Examiners and other expenses in connection with the Civil Service Act.....	7,000 00	
Office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada—To pay difference of salary to M. Naughten, office-keeper, from 1st October, 1885, to 30th June, 1886.....		75 00
Department of the Interior:—To provide for the increase of salary of K. J. Henry, from \$1,650 to \$1,800, and of P. B. Douglas, from \$1,600 to \$1,800.....	\$ 350 00	
Geological Survey Branch:—To provide for the salary of a mining engineer.....	1,800 00	
		2,150 00
Finance Department:—For one statutory increase omitted in main estimate.....	50 00	
Carried forward.....	1,043,290 00	176,635 72

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,043,290 00	176,635 72
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
Customs Department:—To provide for an increase of salary to T. J. Watters, Accountant.....	\$ 200 00	
To provide for an increase of salary of \$50 per annum to A. Morin, the same to date from 1st July, 1886.....	100 00	
	300 00	
Department of the Secretary of State :—To provide for one Second Class Clerkship.....	1,100 00	
Department of Indian Affairs :—To increase the salary of J. D. McLean, stenographer, from \$1,350 to \$1,400.....	\$ 50 00	
To increase the salary of S. Bray, D.L.S., Assistant Chief Surveyor, from \$1,000 to \$1,100, the minimum salary of a Second Class Clerk.....	100 00	
To increase the salary of W. A. Orr, Indian Lands Branch, from \$750 to \$1,100, the minimum salary of a Second Class Clerk.....	350 00	
To increase the salary of C. Reiffenstein, Correspondence Branch, from \$600 to \$700.....	100 00	
To increase the salary of J. A. Wilson, Registry Branch, from \$450 to \$500.....	50 00	
	650 00	
Department of Justice :—Salary of one Third Class Clerk (Accountant) to receive the maximum salary of the class notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act to the contrary.....	1,000 00	
Fisheries Department :—To provide for one Second Class Clerkship.....	1,100 00	
Department of Marine :—To pay V. H. Steele difference between \$750 and \$800, appointment having been made to date from 1st July, 1884, instead of 1st July, 1883, as recommended.....	50 00	
Department of Inland Revenue :—To provide for annual increment for R. Quain, omitted from main estimates. \$ 50 00		
To pay J. F. Shaw for extra services during absence of other clerks.....	100 00	
	150 00	
Department of Agriculture :—To pay E. H. St. Denis for extra services in connection with the Census.....	355 98	
		1,047,995 98
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
Miscellaneous Justice, including North-West Territories.....	20,000 00	
Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-West Territories.....	4,000 00	
Circuit allowances, British Columbia.....	6,000 00	
Travelling allowances, Supreme and County Court Judges, Manitoba.....	2,500 00	
Reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court... Assistant Reporter of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court. Second Class Clerk.....	1,150 00	
Clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....	1,000 00	
Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....	800 00	
Senior Messenger of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....	500 00	
Second Messenger of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....	500 00	
Third Messenger of the Supreme Court of Canada and the Exchequer Court.....	400 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	
Carried forward.....	46,866 66	1,224,631 70

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	46,866 66	1,224,631 70
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Concluded.		
Salary of Marshal of Vice-Admiralty Court, Quebec.....	333 34	
To provide Vice-Admiralty Court Rooms, St. John, N. B.....	150 00	
To provide Vice-Admiralty Court Rooms, Halifax.....	150 00	
For the purchase of law reports and text books for the Supreme Court Library.....	1,500 00	
Regina Gaol :—For salaries and other expenses for the maintenance of prisoners and lunatics.....	10,000 00	
Prince Albert Gaol : For maintenance, &c.....	5,000 00	
		64,000 00
POLICE.		
Dominion Police.....		16,500 00
PENITENTIARIES.		
Kingston.....	111,185 38	
St. Vincent de Paul.....	82,369 51	
Dorchester.....	45,750 50	
Manitoba.....	48,021 33	
British Columbia.....	45,771 25	
Kingston Penitentiary—To provide for an increase to the store-keeper's salary.....	100 00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—To provide for the salary of an additional guard.....	500 00	
Manitoba Penitentiary— To provide for an increase of salary of the Warden from 1st July, 1887.....	400 00	
		334,097 97
LEGISLATION.		
SENATE.		
Salaries and contingent expenses of the Senate.....	58,288 00	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Law Clerk, at the rate of \$300 per annum, from 1st January, 1887.....	150 00	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Law Clerk.....	300 00	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Sergeant-at-Arms and Clerk of French Journals.....	400 00	
Appointment of an Assistant Clerk of French Journals.....	800 00	
To provide for the salary of one Messenger, from 13th April to 30th June, at \$600 per annum.....	129 85	
Appointment of a permanent Messenger.....	000 00	
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
Salary of the Deputy Speaker.....	2,000 00	
Salaries, per Clerk's estimate.....	63,750 00	
Expenses of committees, Extra Sessional Clerks, &c.....	13,200 00	
Contingencies.....	24,000 00	
Publishing Debates, House of Commons. (The authority required by section 51 of "The Civil Service Act," is hereby given for paying out of this vote such sums as may be required to pay such employees of the Civil Service as it is necessary to employ to do duty as amanuenses to the Debates Staff of the House of Commons, for the present Session, as well as for the Session of 1888).....	40,000 00	
Salaries and contingencies, per Sergeant-at-Arms' estimate.....	30,862 50	
To provide for the payment of eight additional Sessional Messengers, at \$250 each.....	2,000 00	
To provide for the payment of three additional Pages, at \$1.50 per diem.....	450 00	
Carried forward.....	236,930 35	1,639,229 67

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts
Brought forward	236,930 35	1,639,329 67
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
HOUSE OF COMMONS—Concluded.		
To provide for the payment of three additional Sessional Charwomen.	150 00	
To provide for the promotion of J. R. E. Chapleau from the rank of First Class Clerk to that of Chief Clerk, for year ending 30th June, 1888	400 00	
To provide for the promotion of A. G. D. Taylor from the rank of First Class Clerk to that of Chief Clerk, for year ending 30th June, 1888	400 00	
Sessional indemnity to J. W. Bell, M.P., absent on account of ill-health.	1,000 00	
Balance of indemnity and mileage of Messrs. J. Campbell, \$1,049.60, and R. Moffatt, \$1,022.60, payable to their heirs	2,072 20	
Sessional indemnity and mileage for the late Robert Campbell, payable to his heirs	1,021 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Salaries of officers of the Library	16,900 00	
Grant to Parliamentary Library	10,000 00	
Purchase of works on America	1,000 00	
Contingencies of the Library	2,500 00	
Binding newspapers, &c.	2,000 00	
Printing, binding and distributing of the Laws	12,000 00	
Printing, printing-paper and book-binding	80,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing	2,000 00	
To pay for 30 copies of Bourinot's work on Local Government, for exchanges	15 00	
To pay Capt. J. Wilson, Collector of Customs at Sault Ste. Marie, for services as Returning Officer, for Algoma, at the general election of 1887 (notwithstanding section 51, of Civil Service Act)	150 00	
To pay Richard Jones, Inspector of Weights, Measures and Gas, Victoria, B.C., for services as Clerk to the Revising Officer, Edwin Johnson, Q.C. (notwithstanding section 51 of the Civil Service Act)	233 00	
		368,771 55
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
For care of Archives	6,000 00	
For expenses in connection with Patent Record	9,500 00	
For expenses in connection with preparation of Criminal Statistics	4,000 00	
For expenses in connection with Dominion Exhibition	10,000 00	
For expenses in connection with Health Statistics	10,000 00	
Outlay towards the establishment and maintenance of Experimental Farms	90,000 00	
Contribution of Canada towards the Memorial of the Jubilee of the Queen's reign, viz.: the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India—£20,000 stg.	97,333 33	
For completing Census compilation and printing, and general statistics under Census Act	7,500 00	
Aid to Agricultural Societies in the North-West Territories	10,000 00	
To purchase 75,000 copies of Lynch's "Scientific Dairy Practice," in French and English, at 6 cents per copy; also the copyright, the electrotypes of engravings and stereotype plates of the work ..	4,500 00	
		248,833 33
IMMIGRATION.		
Salaries of Immigration Agents and Employees, viz. :—		
Agent, Quebec	1,700 00	
Assistant Agent, Quebec	1,100 00	
Clerk Quebec	1,000 00	
Norwegian Interpreter, Quebec	660 00	
Carried forward	4,460 00	2,256,834 55

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	4,460 00	2,256,834 55
<i>IMMIGRATION—Concluded.</i>		
Messenger, Quebec	365 00	
Agent, Montreal	1,300 00	
do Ottawa	1,300 00	
do Kingston	1,300 00	
do Toronto	1,650 00	
do Hamilton	1,250 00	
do London, Ont.....	1,000 00	
do Halifax.....	1,000 00	
do St. John.....	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 Calgary.....	1,200 00	
do Port Arthur	1,000 00	
do Victoria, B.C.....	1,000 00	
Interpreter, Winnipeg.....	800 00	
do Qu'Appelle	800 00	
do Brandon.....	800 00	
do North-West Territories	800 00	
Salaries in London Office (England)	7,100 00	
do of Agents in Europe	6,700 00	
Travelling expenses of Agents in Europe.....	7,300 00	
Contingencies of Canadian and other Agencies (not European)....	30,000 00	
Aid to Montreal Women's Protection Immigration Society.....	1,000 00	
Towards Immigration and Immigration expenses.....	150 000 00	
		229,525 00
<i>QUARANTINE.</i>		
Medical inspection, Quebec	1,600 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	15,000 00	
To meet expenses for Cattle Quarantines :—		
Province of Quebec	5,000 00	
do Ontario.....	3,000 00	
Maritime Provinces.....	3,000 00	
Province of Manitoba	2,000 00	
To meet possible expenses for sheep scab and cattle diseases.....	10,000 00	
For payment for immigrant patients in Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals	14,000 00	
		77,966 00
<i>PENSIONS.</i>		
John Bright, Messenger, House of Assembly	80 00	
Lady Cartier.....	1,200 00	
Mrs. Delaney wife of Indian Agent killed at Frog Lake.....	400 00	
Pensions payable on account of Fenian Raid	3,701 00	
To meet probable amount required for Veterans of War of 1812.....	6,630 00	
Compensation to Pensioners in lieu of land.....	2,400 00	
Pensions payable on account of Rebellion of 1885, to Militiamen.....	20,000 00	
do do do Mounted Police.....	10,000 00	
do do do Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts.....	10,000 00	
		44,411 00
Carried forward.....		2,608,736 55

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		2,608,736 55
MILITIA.		
Salaries, Military Branch and District Staff.....	17,500 00	
Brigade Majors' salaries, transport expenses, &c.....	12,700 00	
Ammunition, including artillery ammunition, and the manufacture of small arms ammunition at the Cart- ridge Factory at Quebec.....	\$55,000 00	
Clothing and great coats.....	90,000 00	
Military stores.....	60,000 00	
	205,000 00	
Public armories and care of arms, including pay of Storekeepers, Care- takers, Storemen and Armorsers.....	60,000 00	
Drill instruction.....	\$ 40,000 00	
Drill pay and other incidental expenses connect'd with the drill and training of the Militia.....	250,000 00	
	290,000 00	
Contingencies and general services not otherwise provided for, in- cluding 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	
Dominion Artillery Association—Government grant towards Artillery competition to be held in Canada, or for sending a team of Dominion Militia Artillerymen to compete at Shoeburyness, Eng- land.....	2,000 00	
Royal Military College of Canada at Kingston.....	59,000 00	
Permanent Corps—Pay and maintenance of "A," "B" and "C" Batteries, Schools of Artillery, at Quebec, Kingston and Vic- toria, B. C.....	482,700 00	
Cavalry and Infantry Schools, at Quebec, Fredericton, Toronto, St. John's P. Q., Winnipeg and London.....	3,000 00	
Improved rifled ordnance.....	10,000 00	
Drill sheds and rifle ranges.....	12,000 00	
Care and maintenance of military properties transferred from the Ordnance and Imperial Government.....	75,000 00	
Construction and repairs of military properties.....	10,000 00	
Barracks in British Columbia.....	416 66	
Gratuity of two months' salary to the widow of the late H. A. Bayne, Professor of Physics, Chemistry and Geology in the Royal Military College.....		1,287,316 66
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Canadian Pacific Railway.</i>		
Expenditure in British Columbia.....	180,000 00	
To pay L. K. Jones, for services as Private Secretary to the Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway, from 1st July, 1887, to 30th June, 1888.....	100 00	
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>		
Halifax Extension.....	12,000 00	
Increased accommodation at Moncton.....	50,000 00	
Pictou Town Branch.....	318,000 00	
Rolling stock.....	12,500 00	
Servis' tie plates.....	500 00	
Coal shed at Amherst, N.S.....	1,500 00	
Pile approach and track to the wharf at Sackville, being built by the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Co.....		
	585,600 00	3,896,053 21
Carried forward.....		

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	585,600 00	3,896,053 21
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
<i>RAILWAYS—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Intercolonial Railway—Concluded.</i>		
Applying and providing two sets of the Quebec and Halifax express trains with appliances for lighting the cars with electricity, and heating them with steam direct from the locomotive.....	24,400 00	
To provide increased accommodation at Halifax, N.S.	150,000 00	
To provide a road crossing under the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst Station.....	5,000 00	
<i>Cape Breton Railway.</i>		
Construction.....	800,000 00	
<i>Carleton Branch Railway.</i>		
Further amount required for payment of taxes, and legal expenses in connection with the purchase of the bonds	300 00	
CANALS.		
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,000,000 00	
Lachine.....	98,000 00	
Cornwall.....	73,000 00	
do	200,000 00	
Williamsburg—For the construction of an entrance and lock at head of Rapide Plat Canal.....	60,000 00	
Williamsburg—Towards the improvement of the works at the head of the Galops Canal	100,000 00	
St. Lawrence River and Canals.....	40,000 00	
Murray—Towards completing the present works.....	116,000 00	
Welland.....	120,000 00	
do towards deepening to 14 feet throughout.....	450,000 00	
do land and damages, Grand River.....	15,000 00	
Trent River Navigation—For construction of locks and the improvement of navigation between Lakefield and Balsam Lake.....	90,000 00	
Ste. Anne.....	35,000 00	
Grenville.....	45,000 00	
Tay—For construction of works.....	55,000 00	
Culbute—To remove a shoal above the locks, land damages and works connected with the retaining dams.....	25,000 00	
		4,087,300 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS.		
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
Building a new swing bridge, Lock No 5, and purchase of telephone line	6,600 00	
To complete the road from Lachine to Côte St. Paul.....	700 00	
Carried forward.....	7,300 00	7,983,353 21

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward	7,300 00	7,983,353 21
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
<i>CANALS—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Beauharnois Canal.</i>		
Deepening of bottom of Canal and buil ling telephone line.....	11,650 00	
<i>Williamsburg Canal.</i>		
To pay to the owners of the titles of certain lands taken for the construction of the Rapide Plat Canal.....	1,613 67	
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Weirs and dam at Dunnville	25,000 00	
Towards filling a pond at St. Catharines	5,000 00	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
Raising banks, lowering bottom of canal, rebuilding lock walls, &c....	30,150 00	
To repair locks and other structures.....	30,000 00	
<i>St. Ours Lock.</i>		
Towards overhauling foundation of lock	5,000 00	
<i>Ste. Anne's Lock.</i>		
Renewal of dam at head of old lock.....	1,400 00	
<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
For changing the location of the swing bridge over the canal at Smith's Falls	10,000 00	
Wharf accommodation near Maria street bridge.....	2,500 00	
For works necessary to increase the supply to the canal and the Gananoque River.....	12,000 00	
Construction of a bridge at Brass Point.....	2,500 00	
Renewal of bridge at Manotick.....	6,000 00	
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Miscellaneous works not otherwise provided for.....	15,000 00	
Arbitrations and awards.....	5,000 00	
Surveys and inspections	10,000 00	
Repairs to road dyke along Lake St. Francis.....	4,000 00	
RAILWAYS.		
Surveys and inspections.....	10,000 00	
Railway statistics	1,200 00	
	195,313 67	
Carried forward.....		8,178,666 88

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		8,178,666 88
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Ottawa.</i>		
Additional Public Building, Wellington Street.....	200,000 00	
Ottawa—Library of Parliament—To provide for the settlement of the claim of W. Farquhar & Co., the contractors for this building	3,046 06	
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Amount required for construction of Port Arthur Harbor and for Kaministiquia River.....	90,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Cape Tormentine Harbor.....	100,000 00	393,046 06
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Amherst Public Building.....	\$ 700 00	
Baddeck Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	500 00	
North Sydney Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete.....	6,500 00	
Sydney (South) Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	6,000 00	
Yarmouth Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete..	6,000 00	
Annapolis Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
Sydney Quarantine Station—Renewals, protection from fire, &c.....	300 00	
Halifax Quarantine Station, Lawlor's Island—Renewals and repairs.....	1,050 00	
Pictou Custom House—Heating apparatus.....	2,350 00	
Pictou Marine Hospital—Heating apparatus.....	1,850 00	
Halifax Immigration Office—Repairs, furniture, &c.....	260 00	
Halifax Dominion Building—Repairs, &c.....	1,500 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Charlottetown—New Dominion Building—To complete ...	13,000 00	
Montague Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	2,000 00	
Summerside Public Building.....	200 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Bathurst Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	3,000 00	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	9,000 00	
Fredericton Post Office, Custom House, &c.—Repairs.....	600 00	
Kingston Marine Hospital—Repairs and improvements... ..	500 00	
St. John Dominion Buildings—Improvements.....	1,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$60,810 00	8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$60,810 00	8,571,712 94
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded</i>		
St. John Custom House—Renewals, &c.....	1,600 00	
Woodstock Post Office—To complete.....	1,950 00	
Chatham Quarantine Buildings—Repairs and alterations.	500 00	
Fredericton Post Office—Repairs.....	1,500 00	
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	10,000 00	
Portland (St. John) Post Office, &c.—Repairs, furniture and fittings.....	1,800 00	
Dalhousie Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Coaticook Post Office and Inland Revenue Office	10,000 00	
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.....	4,000 00	
Hull Post Office and Inland Revenue Office—To complete	6,500 00	
Montreal Armories	19,500 00	
do Dominion Buildings—Improvements and repairs	1,500 00	
do Post Office.....	5,000 00	
do do Electric lighting.....	2,000 00	
Quebec Custom House.....	4,500 00	
do Drill Hall.....	1,750 00	
do Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.	1,500 00	
do Immigration Building	25,000 00	
Rivière du Loup (Fraserville) Post Office, Custom House &c.....	10,000 00	
Sherbrooke Post Office, Custom House, &c.—Grading, furniture, &c	175 00	
Sorel Public Building—To complete	1,900 00	
Ste. Anne de Restigouche—Repair to buildings on Indian Reserve	350 00	
St. Jérôme Public Building.....	10,000 00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—Materials and tools for use of convicts in construction, &c.....	19,500 00	
Three Rivers Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c....	2,000 00	
Sorel Public Buildings.....	2,000 00	
Three Rivers Custom House—New heating apparatus.....	2,000 00	
Quebec Marine and Immigrant Buildings on Queen's Wharf	3,000 00	
Quebec Examining Warehouse.....	5,000 00	
Montreal Custom House—Alterations and repairs.....	7,500 00	
Aylmer Post Office.....	4,000 00	
Joliette Post Office, &c.....	5,000 00	
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—Additional amount required.....	7,000 00	
Aid towards the construction of a chapel on the Indian Reserve at Maria.....	500 00	
Lévis Cattle Quarantine Buildings, including appurten- ances.....	10,000 00	
Cliff under Citadel, &c.—Removing loose rock and making good damages to property by falling rocks, including survey and superintendence	4,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Barrie Post Office, &c.....	4,500 00	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	17,000 00	
Lindsay Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	10,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$288,835 00	8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$288,835 00	8,571,712 94
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>O. tario—Concluded.</i>		
London Custom House.....	22,000 00	
London Infantry School.....	50,000 00	
Napanee Post Office and Custom House.....	10,000 00	
Orangeville Post Office, &c.....	500 00	
Ottawa Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	1,000 00	
Pembroke Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	10,000 00	
Peterborough Post Office, Custom House, &c.—To complete	17,000 00	
Port Hope Post Office—To complete.....	1,300 00	
Prescott Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	6,000 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Pump House repairs.....	500 00	
St. Thomas Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	600 00	
Toronto Dominion Buildings—Improvements, &c.....	1,500 00	
Toronto Post Office.....	1,100 00	
Trenton Public Building.....	10,000 00	
Barrie Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
Port Hope Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	3,062 92	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Parliament Buildings—Recovering, &c., of lean-to roofs, &c.....	6,000 00	
Guelph Post Office—Improvements, &c.....	500 00	
Hamilton Immigrant Station—Repairs, &c.....	350 00	
Kingston Examining Warehouse.....	10,000 00	
Brockville—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	12,000 00	
Cornwall—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	5,500 00	
Goderich Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
Departmental Buildings, Ottawa—Recovering Main Tower, Western Block, with copper.....	3,000 00	
Gananoque—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	5,000 00	
Port Arthur—Post Office, Custom House, &c., on proper site being given.....	10,000 00	
Toronto Examining Warehouse.....	8,500 00	
Cayuga Post Office.....	4,000 00	
Kingston Penitentiary—Additional amount required.....	9,900 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Additional fire protection—Aid to the corporation of the City of Ottawa towards the erection and maintenance of a fire station in the central part of the city.....	15,000 00	
Government Printing Bureau.....	75,000 00	
Strathroy—Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	1,000 00	
London Custom House.....	1,800 00	
Cobourg Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	3,000 00	
Almonte Post Office, Custom House, &c.....	4,000 00	
Brampton Public Building.....	4,000 00	
Toronto Immigrant Station—Repairs.....	500 00	
London Immigrant Station—Repairs.....	100 00	
Toronto Drill Hall—For the construction of, on condition that the City of Toronto provide a plot of land, as agreed upon.....	30,000 00	
Hamilton Drill Hall.....	45,000 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	65,000 00	
Winnipeg Post Office.....	12,850 00	
Winnipeg—New Indian Affairs and Dominion Lands Offices.....	20,000 00	
Winnipeg Custom House—Alterations, fittings, &c.....	2,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$787,997 92	8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$787,987 92	8,571,712 94
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
<i>Manitoba—Concluded.</i>		
Emerson and Brandon Immigrant Stations—Repairs.....	705 00	
Winnipeg Immigrant Buildings, including site.....	15,000 00	
Brandon Post Office.....	4,000 00	
Winnipeg Post Office—Fitting up third floor for Dominion Land Offices.....	1,900 00	
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
North-West Council Building.....	600 00	
Public Buildings, North-West Territories generally.....	5,000 00	
Prince Albert Court House and Gaol.....	10,000 00	
McLeod General Hospital, the locality having subscribed an equal amount.....	1,500 00	
Lieutenant Governor's residence, Regina—Repairs.....	3,000 00	
Regina Court House—Repairs, alterations and furniture...	2,500 00	
McLeod Custom House.....	3,000 00	
North-West Mounted Police Buildings.....	100,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	60,000 00	
New Westminster Public Building—Lighting with gas...	350 00	
British Columbia Penitentiary—Introduction of gas.....	4,500 00	
General repairs and improvements, Public Buildings—British Columbia.....	3,000 00	
Nanaimo Post Office, &c.—Lighting with gas.....	350 00	
Increased safe accommodation in connection with Assistant Receiver-General's Office, Victoria.....	3,500 00	
<i>Public Buildings Generally.</i>		
Public Buildings generally.....	15,000 00	
		1,021,502 92
REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, &c.		
Repairs, furniture, heating, &c.....	\$175,000 00	
Grounds, Public Buildings, Ottawa, including Major's Hill Park.....	9,500 00	
Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	2,000 00	
Heating, do do.....	53,000 00	
Gas and electric light do do.....	23,000 00	
Water do do.....	14,000 00	
Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall.....	8,000 00	
Telephonic service, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	3,000 00	
Salaries of Engineers, Firemen, Caretakers, &c., of Dominion Public Buildings.....	44,000 00	
Heating Dominion Public Buildings—Fuel, &c.....	50,000 00	
Lighting do do.....	25,000 00	
Water for do do.....	8,500 00	
Major's Hill Park, Ottawa.....	8,500 00	
Materials for repairs, &c., in connection with ventilation and lighting Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	5,000 00	
Repairs, furniture, heating, &c.....	15,000 00	
Sundry supplies for Caretakers, Engineers, Firemen, &c., Dominion Buildings.....	5,000 00	
		448,500 00
Carried forward.....	1,470,002 92	8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,470,002 92	8,571,712 94
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Bay St. Lawrence.....	\$2,000 00	
Blue Rock—To complete.....	3,500 00	
Broad Cove.....	6,000 00	
Cow Bay.....	11,500 00	
Digby.....	40,000 00	
Fox Island or Lawrencetown.....	1,200 00	
Repairs on Piers—Arisaig, Bayfield and McNair's Cove (Cape George).....	12,750 00	
Refund to the Government of Nova Scotia of expenditure incurred by them since 1st July, 1867, in connection with piers, breakwaters, public wharves, &c., con- sidered to be of federal importance.....	71,512 98	
Bayfield Wharf—Repairs, renewals, dredging, &c.....	8,500 00	
Little Narrows.....	1 500 00	
Willow Cove and Port Mutton.....	5,000 00	
Western Head.....	5,000 00	
Comeauville, repairs.....	5,000 00	
Tatamagouche—Wharf on east side of river, the residents providing the right of way thereto.....	600 00	
Pictou Island.....	2,500 00	
Moydart Cove.....	300 00	
West Bay Port.....	5,000 00	
Big Pond.....	2,000 00	
Salmon River—Repairs.....	1,500 00	
Clifton (Old Barns).....	1,500 00	
Meteghan.....	3,000 00	
Spencer's Island Wharf.....	5,000 00	
Eatonville Wharf.....	2,000 00	
Lower Horton—Repairs.....	3,000 00	
Mabou.....	2,000 00	
Trout Cove.....	2,000 00	
Big Bras d'Or Wharf.....	3,300 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
Cascumpec—Removal of rock.....	2,000 00	
Repairs to breakwaters, piers, &c., acquired from Local Government, Prince Edward Island.....	2,000 00	
Souris—Breakwater at Knight's Point, repairs, &c.....	4,000 00	
Vernon River Pier—Repairs.....	800 00	
Pinette.....	275 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
St. John Harbor—Negro Point Breakwater.....	10,000 00	
River St. John—Bear River to Fredericton.....	} 4,000 00	
River St. John, above Grand Falls and River Tobique..		
River St. John—River des Chutes to Bear Island.....		
Upper Salmon River—To complete.....	2,200 00	
Grande Anse—To complete.....	1,500 00	
Dalhousie—Ballast Wharf.....	3,500 00	
Partridge Island—St. John Harbor.....	3,000 00	
Cocagne—Wharf.....	1,000 00	
Richibucto Harbor.....	3,000 00	
Clifton—Repairs to breakwater.....	750 00	
Carried forward.....	\$245,187 98	1,470,002 92 8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$245,187 98	1,470,002 92 8,571,712 94
<i>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</i>		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
<i>HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.</i>		
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded.</i>		
Rocher Bay, Anderson's Hollow.....	3,000 00	
River St. John—Dredging, Oromocto Shoals	2,000 00	
River St. John—Improvement of channel between Fred- erickton and Woodstock.....	1,000 00	
Baie Verte—Ballast pier	6,000 00	
Belliveau Village.....	2,500 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, Maritime Provinces. ...	12,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Barachois de Malbaie, and mouth of Newport River.....	500 00	
Beauport.....	1,000 00	
Chicoutimi, St. Alphonse and Anse St. Jean.....	1,500 00	
Etang du Nord—To complete.....	7,000 00	
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Quebec	10,000 00	
Isle Perrot.....	4,000 00	
Longueuil.....	5,000 00	
Percé—To complete	4,000 00	
Port Daniel—To complete.....	14,000 00	
Rivière du Lièvre	20,000 00	
River Nicolet—Balance of contract.....	12,500 00	
River St. Lawrence—Removal of chains, anchors, boul- ders, &c.....	2,500 00	
Vaudreuil—Aid towards the construction of a wharf.....	2,400 00	
Chenal du Moine—Ice piers at Ste. Anne de Sorel	1,500 00	
River St. Louis—To complete deepening, &c., of feeder... Ste. Adélaïde de Pabos (Little Pabos).....	2,000 00 5,000 00	
Trois Pistoles—To complete	750 00	
River Madawaska	1,000 00	
Isle Verte—Pier.....	3,500 00	
Kamouraska—Repairs.....	500 00	
St. Jean Port Joli.....	1,000 00	
Quebec Custom House—Wharf.....	500 00	
Cap de la Magdeleine, the Municipality contributing \$2,000	3,000 00	
River St. Lawrence—Ice pier at Windmill Point, Three Rivers.....	1,500 00	
River St. Francis.....	3,000 00	
Laprairie—Works in connection with ice piers.....	5,000 00	
Coteau du Lac	3,000 00	
Piers at Mattawan, Long Sault, Upper Ottawa, and Lake Témiscamingue.....	6,000 00	
Richelieu River at Sorel, ice piers.....	10,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Belleville Harbor—Local authorities contributing an equal amount.....	7,000 00	
Cobourg Harbor—Lake Ontario.....	6,000 00	
Collingwood Harbor.....	10,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$426,337 98	1,470,002 92 8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$ 426,337 98	1,470,002 92 8,571,712 94
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Ontario.....	10,000 00	
Hilton, Lake Huron—To complete.....	6,000 00	
Kincardine—Repairs	5,000 00	
Kingston Harbor, Lake Ontario.....	6,000 00	
Kingsville, Lake Erie	5,500 00	
Little Current, Lake Huron—To complete.....	8,500 00	
Port Elgin do do	10,000 00	
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,000 00	
Little Nation River—Removal of obstructions.....	2,000 00	
Portsmouth—Repairs to pier.....	4,000 00	
Saugeen River—Pier, to complete.....	1,000 00	
Toronto Harbor.....	20,000 00	
Rondeau, Lake Erie—Repairs.....	1,200 00	
McGregor's and Little Bear's Creek, including \$2,300 for settlement of claims for damages to property.....	5,800 00	
Port Albert.....	3,200 00	
Goderich	13,000 00	
Southampton—Repairs to landing pier and breakwater....	1,500 00	
Midland Harbor—To complete.....	2,600 00	
Sheguiandah—Grand Manitoulin Island.....	7,000 00	
Tolsma Bay—Cockburn Island, Lake Huron	7,000 00	
Lake of the Woods—Aid towards the construction of dams across the outlets of the lake.....	7,000 00	
Owen Sound—Dredging.....	1,000 00	
Port Hope—Repairs	2,500 00	
Port Arthur—Dredging	3,000 00	
River Ottawa—Improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows of Petawawa, above Pembroke.....	3,000 00	
Thornbury—Dredging.....	2,500 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, Manitoba	2,000 00	
<i>North-West Territories.</i>		
North Saskatchewan River	6,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
General repairs and improvements, harbors and rivers, British Columbia.....	2,000 00	
Frazer River—To complete	10,000 00	
Victoria Harbor—Removal of Dredger Rock.....	3,500 00	
Nanaimo—Removal of Nicol Rock.....	10,000 00	
Nicomeckle and Serpentine Rivers	2,000 00	
River Somass	500 00	
Cowichan River.....	1,500 00	
Columbia River, Death Rapids—Removal of boulders.....	10,000 00	
Carried forward....	\$ 616,137 98	1,470,002 92 8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$616,137 98	1,470,002 92
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i>		
HARBORS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
<i>Harbors and Rivers Generally.</i>		
Harbors and rivers generally.....	6,000 00	
DREDGING.		
New dredging plant.....	\$ 20,700 00	
Dredging vessels—Repairs.....	32,000 00	
do Nova Scotia.....	} 30,000 00	
do Prince Edward Island.....		
do New Brunswick.....		
do Quebec.....		15,000 00
do Ontario.....	15,000 00	
do Manitoba.....	10,000 00	
do British Columbia.....	15,000 00	
do General service.....	5,000 00	
Additional amount required for new tug for British Columbia...	3,000 00	
		622,137 98
SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
Slides and Booms.....	\$ 15,000 00	
River Coulonge and Black River, Ottawa District.....	2,800 00	
River Ottawa.....	4,500 00	
River Madawaska—Ottawa District.....	5,000 00	
Rivière du Loup (<i>en haut</i>)—Improvements at Grande Chute.....	4,000 00	
Rapide des Quinze—Upper Ottawa.....	2,000 00	
To pay Mr. W. Palen, for work done on the Gatineau booms in 1874, in addition to amount already paid....	400 00	
		33,700 00
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges, Ottawa City, over the River Ottawa, the slides, the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto.....	\$ 8,300 00	
Aid towards the construction of a bridge across the Elbow River, near Calgary.....	1,000 00	
Portage du Fort Bridge—To complete.....	2,000 00	
Bridge across the Bow River, near Calgary.....	12,000 00	
Aid towards the construction of a free bridge over the Old Man's River, at Fort McLeod, local authorities furnishing \$2,500.....	10,000 00	
Bridge across the Battle River, at Battleford.....	10,000 00	
Aid towards the construction of a bridge over the Moose Jaw Creek, on the new direct trail from Regina to Wood Mountain.....	350 00	
		43,650 00
TELEGRAPHS.		
Land 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—Extension towards Pointe aux Esquimaux.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Carried forward.....	\$5,000 00	2,315,190 90
		8,571,712 94

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.		Total.
	\$	cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$5,000 00	2,315,190 90	8,571,712 94 ⁴
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.			
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i>			
TELEGRAPHS—Concluded.			
Land line between North Sydney and Meat Cove— Repoling.....	3,000 00		
Telegraph lines, North-West Territories:— Reconstruction of line between Battleford and Edmon- ton <i>via</i> Fort Pitt.....	15,000 00		
Reconstruction of military line between Swift Current and Saskatchewan Landing.....	2,400 00		
Line between Battleford and Humboldt—Repoling....	11,500 00		
Line between Humboldt and Qu'Appelle—Repoling...	6,500 00		
Telegraph Lines, Ontario:— Land line from Warton to Tobermory.....	5,600 00		
		49,000 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.....	1,000 00		
Fort Dufferin, N.B., retaining wall at Negro Point—Re- pairs.....	3,000 00		
Annual allowance to S. McLaughlin for supervision of photographic work required by Department of Public Works.....	400 00		
New boiler for steamer "Hygeia" employed in connection with the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle.....	1,200 00		
To assist in the erection of a monument to Col. Williams River St. Lawrence—Water levels, &c.....	1,000 00		
To pay E. V. Bodwell, at the rate of \$400 per annum, from 1st May, 1881, to 1st November, 1886, for services rendered by him to the Department of Public Works as Accountant at Victoria, B.C.....	2,500 00		
	2,200 00		
		46,300 00	
EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.			
Experimental Farm, buildings, fencing, &c.....		80,000 00	
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.			
Steam communication on Lakes Huron and Superior.....	12,000 00		
Steam communication with the Magdalen Islands.....	7,800 00		
Steam communication between Grand Manan, N.B., and mainland.....	4,000 00		
Steam communication between Halifax and St. John, <i>via</i> Yarmouth....	10,000 00		
For subsidy to a line of steamers to run between France and Quebec..	50,000 00		
For subsidy to a line of steamers to run between Liverpool or London, or both, and St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., a port in the Do- minion 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 Halifax and St. Pierre.....	2,000 00		
For steam communication from Halifax to Murray Harbor and Char- lottetown, alternately.....	3,000 00		
For steam communication between Canada and Antwerp or 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		
			2,490,490 90
Carried forward.....	158,300 00		11,062,203 84

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	158,300 00	11,062,203 84
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS—Concluded.		
To provide for steam communication between Prince Edward Island and the main land.....	10,000 00	
For steam communication between St. John and ports in Basin of Minas, Parrsboro', Maitland, Summerville, Hantsport, Avondale, Windsor, Kingsport, Wolfville, &c	4,000 00	
For steam communication between Canada and Germany.....	24,000 00	
Steam service between the United States and Victoria, B C.....	17,640 00	
For steam communication between Canso, Arichat, Guysboro', Port Hood and Mabou, and such other places between above limits as may be agreed upon, touching daily at Port Mulgrave, and also to provide for continuance of service during winter, on the Port Mulgrave and Canso Section.....	5,000 00	
Steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, <i>via</i> Cape Breton, at \$200 per trip, not to exceed \$2,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	
		220,940 00
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
Maintenance and repairs of Government steamers.....	149,750 00	
To provide for the examination of Masters and Mates.....	6,000 00	
Rewards for saving life and life-boat service	8,000 00	
To provide for investigations into wrecks and casualties, and collection of information relating to disasters to shipping	1,500 00	
Expenses in connection with Canadian registration of shipping, including printing triennial list of shipping.....	2,300 00	
Montreal and Quebec Water and River Police.....	40,000 00	
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers, including removal of wreck of SS. "Ottawa" in River St. Lawrence.....	14,000 00	
Winter service, Prince Edward Island	5,000 00	
For repairs to hull and engines of steamer "Northern Light," and a new boiler	20,000 00	
		246,550 00
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
Salaries and allowances, &c., of Lighthouse-keepers, including Cape Race light and fog-whistles.....	180,000 00	
Agencies, rents and contingencies.....	20,160 00	
Maintenance and repairs to lights, fog-whistles, buoys and beacons, and humane establishments	323 000 00	
Completion and construction of lighthouses and fog-alarms	40,000 00	
Signal service.....	6,000 00	
To provide for the payment to the Harbor Commissioners of the annual cost of maintaining the buoys and beacons in the St. Lawrence River below Montreal	7,000 00	
		576,160 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.....	55,000 00	
		61,250 00
MARINE HOSPITALS AND SICK AND DISTRESSED SEAMEN.		
Marine and Immigrant Hospital, Quebec.....	\$ 20,000 00	
St. Catharines Hospital, Ontario.....	500 00	
Kingston Hospital, Ontario.....	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	
Expenses of shipwrecked and distressed seamen.....	6,000 00	
		62,000 00
Carried forward.....		12,229,103 84

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		12,229,103 84
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
To provide for expenses of Steamboat Inspection.....		25,000 00
FISHERIES.		
SALARIES AND DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
Ontario.....	16,000 00	
Quebec.....	15,000 00	
Nova Scotia.....	17,500 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 of fishways and clearing of rivers.....	35,000 00	
To provide for legal and incidental expenses.....	2,000 00	
To provide for the cost, maintenance and repairs of fishery protection steamers and vessels.....	125,000 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 distribution of the fishing bounty and collection of statistics.....	6,000 00	
To build fishways in LaHave River.....	500 00	
To remove obstructions at Grand River Falls, to enable fish to ascend to breeding grounds.....	1,500 00	
For the encouragement of the production of cod liver oil and fish guano, the appropriation to be expended under regulations to be established by the Governor General in Council.....	4,000 00	
To provide for the expenses of a Commission to inquire into and report upon the lobster and oyster fisheries.....	2,000 00	
To meet cost of fitting up the lower storey of Victoria Hall as a fish hatchery.....	1,500 00	
		251,000 00
SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSURANCE.		
To meet expenses in connection with Superintendence of Insurance Companies.....		5,500 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
Geological Survey.....		55,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES.		
Province of Quebec, relief of distress.....	\$ 4,200 00	
Purchase of blankets for Indians of Ontario and Quebec.....	1,600 00	
For Indian schools in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.....	14,287 50	
For payment of annuities under the Robinson Treaty.....	15,588 00	
To provide a salary for Chief Angus Cooke.....	50 00	
Revote of amount voted last Session, but not expended, for the removal of the residue of the Lake of Two Mountain Indians to Township of Gibson.....	5,000 00	
For repairs and addition to barns and stables at the Mount Elgin Institution.....	1,000 00	
To aid in the erection of an hospital which shall be open to Indians at Lake Temiscamingue.....	500 00	
To provide for the survey of Indian Reserves as follow :—		
At Nepigon and Long Lake.....	\$ 767 00	
At Betsiamits.....	700 00	
And for other surveys.....	1,500 00	
	2,967 00	
	45,192 50	
Carried forward.....	45,192 50	12,565,603 84

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	45,192 50	12,565,603 84
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Continued.		
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Salaries.....	\$ 900 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	3,045 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	1,012 00	
Miscellaneous	75 00	
	5,032 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Salaries.....	\$ 1,935 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	2,700 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	470 00	
Miscellaneous	50 00	
To provide salary for the Rev. Wm. O'Leary, Indian Missionary at King's Clear.....	100 00	
	5,255 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Salaries.....	\$ 500 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	1,125 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	300 00	
Miscellaneous	75 00	
	2,000 00	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
For Indians of British Columbia generally	\$ 52,520 00	
For Surveys.....	16,405 00	
For Reserve Commission.....	9,500 00	
To provide for the erection of a dwelling house for the Indian Agent of the Kwakwewlth District.....	1,200 00	
	79,625 00	
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Annuities.....	\$148,865 00	
Agricultural implements.....	26,511 00	
Seed and grain.....	3,570 00	
Cattle and pigs.....	6,251 00	
Supplies for destitute, including provisions given at annuity payments and ammunition given to enable Indians to hunt.....	354,319 00	
Clothing—Triennial.....	2,645 00	
Schools—Day.....	40,240 00	
do Industrial.....	53,929 00	
Surveys.....	6,500 00	
Farming Instructors' wages.....	33,122 00	
Maintenance.....	16,443 00	
Sioux.....	3,772 00	
General expenses.....	125,953 00	
Agency buildings.....	21,075 00	
To provide for the erection of two Indian Industrial Schools, one for the St. Peter's Agency, and one for the Lake Manitoba and Portage la Prairie Agencies combined, each \$2,500	5,000 00	
And for the education and maintenance of eighty pupils at each, in all 160, at \$50 each.....	8,000 00	
To enable the Department to veneer the Qu' Appelle Indus- trial School with brick	2,000 00	
To aid in the maintenance of an Indian Presbyterian Industrial School, at Round Lake, Assiniboia, under the care of the Rev. Hugh McKay, at the rate of \$50 each for thirty pupils.....	1,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$859,695 00	12,565,603 84

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.	
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	
Brought forward.....	\$859,695 00	137,104 50	12,565,603 84
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded.			
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Concluded.			
To aid in the establishment of a school building and mill at Shaftesbury, in the Peace River District, the whole estimated cost to be \$4,500, of which \$2,500 will be collected by the Rev. Mr. Brick, the resident missionary.....	2,000 00		
	861,695 00		
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.			998,799 50
Pay of Force.....	332,176 00		
Subsistence.....	91,250 00		
Forage.....	82,000 00		
Fuel and light.....	30,000 00		
Clothing.....	70,000 00		
Repairs, renewals, replacement of horses, arms and ammunition.....	80,000 00		
Medicines and medical comforts, and hospital expenses.....	5,000 00		
Books and stationery.....	5,000 00		
Scouts, guides, billeting charges, travelling allowances, transport of men and stores.....	60,000 00		
Contingencies.....	8,000 00		
			763,426 00
MISCELLANEOUS.			
"Canada Gazette".....	4,750 00		
Miscellaneous printing.....	15,000 00		
Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next Session.....	25,000 00		
Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the army and navy.....	2,000 00		
For the expenses of Government in the North-West Territories, including printing, roads, bridges, ferries, aid to schools, &c.....	96,707 29		
For the expenses of Government in the District of Keewatin.....	1,500 00		
To meet expenditure required to put in force "The Canada Temperance Act,".....	5,000 00		
To compensate members of the North-West Mounted Police for injuries received in the discharge of duty.....	2,000 00		
On account of expenditure in connection with surveys of Lakes Superior and Huron.....	18,000 00		
To provide for the payment of Mr. Fabre's salary and contingencies of his office.....	3,500 00		
To meet costs of litigated matters.....	5,000 00		
To cover expenses of taking evidence concerning the Public Accounts, and reporting the same to the Auditor-General of Canada, under authority of section fifty-seven of "The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act"; and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor-General, and assistance to him in estimating the value of printing for Returning Officers and others.....	500 00		
Academy of Arts.....	2,000 00		
To meet payments to Extra Clerks for services rendered in preparation of Returns ordered by Parliament.....	5,000 00		
Commercial Agencies.....	10 000 00		
Supplement to Revised Statutes, Unrevised Acts.....	5,000 00		
Collection of Orders in Council, &c.....	4,000 00		
Cost of organizing Printing Bureau.....	2,500 00		
Plant required for Government Printing Office.....	107,500 00		
Plant required for Government Bindery.....	21,000 00		
Additional amount required for supplement to Revised Statutes, Unrevised Acts.....	1,500 00		
Additional amount required for collection of Orders in Council, &c.....	2,000 00		
Carried forward.....	339,457 29		14,327,829 34

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 339,457 29	\$ cts. 14,327,829 34
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
Contribution to the sufferers by the explosion in the coal mines at Nanaimo	5,000 00	
Further amount required to pay for the survey, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Springs Reservation near Banff Station, North-West Territories...	15,000 00	
To provide for expenses in connection with translating and printing Ordinances of the North-West Territories in the French language	3,000 00	
To provide for the clothing and maintenance of patients from the North-West Territories in the Manitoba Asylum for the Insane ...	2,786 00	
To provide for the clothing and maintenance of patients from the District of Keewatin in the Manitoba Asylum for the Insane	6,600 00	
To provide for the purchase of 400 copies of the "Dominion Annual Register and Review for 1886," at \$3 per copy	1,200 00	
To provide for the purchase of 500 copies of the "Canadian Parliamentary Companion"	1,000 00	
To provide for the printing of Dr. Rand's Micmac Dictionary	1,000 00	
Towards aiding in the publication of "Histoire Généalogique des Familles Françaises"	1,000 00	
To assist in the publication of the proceedings of the Royal Society...	5,000 00	
To purchase 1,500 copies of Bartlett's work on the coal and iron productions of the Dominion	1,000 00	
To pay Mr. Dunscomb, Quebec, for interest on moneys disbursed and services rendered in connection with the search and seizure of the "Atalaya"	490 00	
To pay Andrew Boyd, Trustee of the estate and effects of A. Mor timer, the amount of the award of the Exchequer Court of Canada, \$15,263.05, and costs, \$1,775.39, with interest on the same.	17,208 82	
		399,742 17
COLLECTION OF REVENUES.		
CUSTOMS.		
<i>Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the several Ports.</i>		
In the Province of Ontario	\$266,045 00	
do Quebec	215,025 00	
do New Brunswick	87,245 00	
do Nova Scotia	107,865 00	
do Manitoba	35,350 00	
do North-West Territories	4,000 00	
do British Columbia	33,700 00	
do Prince Edward Island	21,435 00	
Provinces generally—To cover any unforeseen changes it may appear necessary to make in Staff	5,000 00	
Salary and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports, and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection	21,000 00	
Miscellaneous—Contingencies of head office, covering printing, stationery, advertising, telegraphing, &c., for the several Ports of Entry	15,000 00	
Board of Customs and Outside Detective Service—To meet expenditure in connection therewith, including \$800 salary of the Commissioner of Customs as Chairman of the Board	18,000 00	
Customs Laboratory—To meet expenditure in connection with the testing of sugars, &c., including pay of officers appointed or employed for that purpose	5,000 00	
To provide for the administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, including remuneration to Customs Officers	3,000 00	
	837,665 00	
Carried forward.....	837,665 00	14,727,571 51

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts	\$ cts.
Brought forward	837,665 00	14,727,571 51
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
EXCISE.		
Salaries of Officers and Inspectors of Excise.....	\$250,885 00	
To provide for increases dependent upon the result of Excise Examinations.....	2,000 00	
To provide for increase of pay of Officers at large distilleries and factories.....	4,600 00	
Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, &c., also stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco.....	60,000 00	
To enable the Department to grant an allowance to Excise Officers in Manitoba and British Columbia, to compensate for increased cost of living as compared with the older Provinces.....	2,000 00	
To pay Collectors of Customs allowances on duties collected by them.....	3,500 00	
Preventive Service.....	10,000 00	
Commission to sellers of stamps for Canada twist tobacco.....	500 00	
To pay the Officers employed in distilleries for overtime, notwithstanding the provisions of the 51st section of the Civil Service Act, for the year ending 30th June, 1887.....	2,000 00	
<i>Special.</i>		
To enable the Department to purchase wood naphtha and similar articles for issue to bonded manufacturers, under provisions of R.S.C., chapter 34, section 233, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom they are supplied.....	5,000 00	
	340,485 00	
CULLING TIMBER.		
<i>Montreal.</i>		
Deputy Supervisor	\$ 900 00	
Book-keeper and Clerk.....	600 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Supervisor.....	2,200 00	
Deputy Supervisor.....	1,600 00	
Cashier.....	1,500 00	
Specification Clerks.....	1,400 00	
Messenger and Caretaker.....	350 00	
Specification Clerks, &c., 8 months, 1 at \$1,000, 1 at \$700, 1 at \$650, 2 at \$600, 2 at \$550.....	4,650 00	
Assistant Book-keeper.....	1,100 00	
<i>Three Rivers.</i>		
Deputy Supervisor.....	300 00	
Clerk.....	700 00	
Pay of Cullers.....	30,000 00	
Contingencies.....	8,000 00	
Annuities to Superannuated Cullers.....	6,600 00	
	59,900 00	
Carried forward.....	1,238,060 00	14,727,571 51

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	1,238,050 00	14,727,571 51
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS.		
Salaries of Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Weights and Measures	\$ 48,500 00	
Salaries of Inspectors of Gas	11,700 00	
Salary of Commissioner of Standards	800 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for Weights and Measures.....	18,000 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, &c., for Gas.....	6,500 00	
Salary of the Chief Inspector of Standards.....	2,000 00	
	87,500 00	
INSPECTION OF STAPLES.		
For the purchase and distribution of standards of flour, &c., and other expenditure under the Act.....		2,500 00
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.		
To meet expenses under the Act.....		21,500 00
MINOR REVENUES.		
Minor Revenues.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Ordnance Lands.....	2,500 00	
	4,000 00	
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Repairs and Working Expenses.</i>		
Intercolonial Railway.....	\$2,600,000 00	
Eastern Extension Railway	90,000 00	
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	215,000 00	
Windsor Branch Railway.....	25,000 00	
	2,930,000 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Maintenance and Repairs.</i>		
Repairs and working expenses.....	\$471,025 00	
Salaries and contingencies of Canal officers....	37,236 00	
	508,261 00	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Collection of Slide and Boom Dues.....	\$ 21,850 00	
Repairs and working expenses, Harbors and Slides	83,900 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 Maritime Provinces, including cost of working steamer "Newfield" or other vessel when required for cable service.....	27,350 00	
Line between Mabou and Chéticamp	650 00	
Telegraph Lines, North-West Territories.....	20,000 00	
do British Columbia.....	6,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$162,250 00	14,727,571 51

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$162,250 00	4,791,811 00
COLLECTION OF REVENUES—Continued.		
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
Telegraph and Signal Service, generally.....	10,000 00	
Agent and Contingencies, British Columbia.....	4,000 00	
St. Maurice Works—Repairs.....	11,000 00	
River Yamaska—Locks.....	1,000 00	
Esquimalt Graving Dock—Working expenses.....	10,000 00	
	198,250 00	
POST OFFICE.		
Ontario.....	\$1,337,830 00	
Quebec.....	642,730 00	
New Brunswick.....	241,850 00	
Nova Scotia.....	254,070 00	
Prince Edward Island.....	43,110 00	
British Columbia.....	149,236 00	
Manitoba and the North-West Territories.....	276,850 00	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Postmaster of Ottawa, Ont., under the provisions of the Civil Service Act.....	200 00	
To provide for an increase of salary to the Assistant Postmaster at Ottawa, Ont., under the provisions of the Civil Service Act.....	100 00	
To provide for an increase of salary to Fleming French, Clerk of the First Class in the Ottawa Post Office.....	100 00	
To pay Geo. A. Bourgeois allowance as Acting Inspector of Post Offices for the Quebec District from the date of the illness (and subsequent death) of the Inspector, 1st January, 1886, to 30th June, 1887.....	600 00	
	2,946,670 00	
DOMINION LANDS—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
<i>Land Board at Winnipeg.</i>		
Commissioner's salary.....	\$5,000 00	
Superintendent of Mines' salary.....	3,200 00	
do do travelling expenses.....	1,200 00	
Inspector of Agencies' salary.....	2,000 00	
do do travelling expenses.....	1,200 00	
Secretary's salary.....	1,800 00	
Assistant Secretary's salary.....	1,400 00	
Clerks' salaries.....	14,000 00	
Contingencies, light, postage, telegrams, &c.....	2,700 00	
Caretaker and Messenger.....	600 00	
Six Homestead Inspectors' salaries.....	7,200 00	
do do expenses.....	5,500 00	
Land Guide Service.....	2,000 00	
Special services.....	5,000 00	
Inspector of Colonization Companies' salary.....	3,000 00	
do do travelling expenses.....	1,000 00	
<i>Dominion Lands Agencies.</i>		
Dominion Lands Agents.....	18,000 00	
Clerks.....	19,000 00	
Contingencies, including office rent, fuel, &c.....	9,500 00	
do paid at Head Office for Outside Service....	3,500 00	
Carried forward.....	\$106,800 00	7,936,731 00
		14,727,571 51

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$106,800 00	7,936,731 00
DOMINION LANDS—OUTSIDE SERVICE—Concluded.		
<i>Crown Timber Agencies.</i>		
Crown Timber Agent, Winnipeg, salary	2,000 00	
Book-keeper, Winnipeg, salary	1,095 00	
Crown Timber Agent, Edmonton, salary	1,200 00	
do Calgary do	1,200 00	
do Prince Albert do	1,200 00	
Contingencies.....	5,000 00	
Forest Rangers.....	6,000 00	
Stationery and printing for Outside Service.....	4,000 00	
To provide for payment to the following members of the Civil Service for services in connection with the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors :—		
Edward Deville.....	95 00	
W. F. King.....	65 00	
William Pearce.....	45 00	
A. H. Whitcher	20 00	
P. B. Symes.....	65 00	
To provide for the payment of members of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors who are not members of the Civil Service, and the expenses of the Board.....	710 00	
<i>Half-Breed Claims.</i>		
To provide for the expenses in connection with the Commission for the settlement of the Half-breed claims in the North-West Territories.....	3,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Dominion Land Agent's salary.....	2,800 00	
Contingencies.....	600 00	
Clerks	3,010 00	
Crown Timber Agent's salary	1,600 00	
Contingencies.....	1,000 00	
	141,505 00	
DOMINION LANDS—INSIDE SERVICE.		
Extra Clerks at Head Office, Ottawa.....	\$ 30,000 00	
Advertising, copying, &c.....	7,000 00	
	37,000 00	
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
To provide for the amount required for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, &c.....		145,000 00
TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS.		
To provide for the payment of claims for losses arising out of the rebellion in the North-West Territories	513,000 00	
To provide for the payment of salaries, travelling expenses, living expenses and clerical assistance in connection with the investigation of claims for losses sustained by persons in the North-West Territories by reason of the half-breed and Indian insurrection.....	7,900 00	
Carried forward.....	520,900 00	22,987,807 51

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	520,900 00	22,987,807 51
TERRITORIAL ACCOUNTS—<i>Concluded.</i>		
Grant to officers of the Department of Militia and Defence for extra services consequent upon the rebellion in North-West Territories:—		
Colonel C. E. Panet, Deputy Minister.....	\$ 800 00	
Colonel W. Powell, Adjutant-General.....	800 00	
Lieut.-Colonel J. Macpherson, Director of Stores	750 00	
C. H. O'Meara, Accountant.....	575 00	
	2,925 00	
To pay E. B. Holt balance on account of his services as Secretary to the Rebellion Commission, 297 days, at \$5	1,485 00	
Less—In Schedule A.....	555 55	
	929 45	
		524,754 45
Total.....		23,512,561 96

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CHAP. 2.

An Act to amend chapter two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting the publication of the Statutes."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

Preamble.

1. Section nine of the "*Act respecting the publication of the Statutes*" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 2, s. 9 repealed; new provision.

"9. The Acts of the Parliament of Canada shall be printed in two separate volumes, the first of which shall contain such of the said Acts and such Orders in Council and Proclamations or other documents, and such Acts of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, as the Governor in Council deems to be of a public and general nature or interest in Canada, and directs to be inserted in the said volume, and the second volume shall contain the remaining Acts of the session, and shall be printed after the first volume; and copies of the said volumes shall be printed in the English and French languages respectively, by the Queen's Printer, who shall, as soon after the close of each session as is practicable, deliver, or send by post or otherwise, in the most economical manner, the proper number of copies of either one or of both volumes to the persons hereinafter mentioned respectively, and in either or both languages as he is directed; that is to say:—

Acts to be printed in two separate volumes; what each shall contain.

To be printed in English and French.

Distribution.

"(a.) To the members of the two Houses of Parliament respectively, such number of copies each as is, from time to time, directed by joint resolution of the said Houses, or, in default of such resolution, in such numbers as are directed by the Governor in Council;

To members of Parliament.

"(b.) To such public departments, administrative bodies and officers throughout Canada, as the Governor in Council, from time to time, directs."

To departments, &c.



CHAP. 3.

An Act respecting the representation of the North-West Territories in the Senate of Canada.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Representa-
tion of N.W.
T. in the
Senate.

1. The North-West Territories shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by two members.

Qualification
of Senator.

2. No person shall be appointed a Senator under this Act unless he possesses the qualifications provided for by section twenty-three of "*The British North America Act, 1867*"; and, for the purposes of this Act, the word "Province" wherever it is used in the said section shall be construed to mean the North-West Territories.

Interpreta-
tion "Pro-
vince."

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CHAP. 4.

An Act in addition to the Revised Statutes, chapter six,
respecting Representation in the House of Commons.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Section two of "*The Representation Act*" is hereby R.S.C., c. 6,
s. 2 repealed;
new provi-
sion.
repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"**2.** The House of Commons shall consist of two hundred Number of
members for
each province.
and fifteen members, of whom ninety-two shall be elected
for the Province of Ontario, sixty-five for the Province of
Quebec, twenty-one for the Province of Nova Scotia,
sixteen for the Province of New Brunswick, six for the
Province of Prince Edward Island, six for the Province of
British Columbia, five for the Province of Manitoba, and
four for the North-West Territories."

2. Wherever in "*The Representation Act*" any word or How terms
indicating
boundaries
shall be inter-
preted.
expression is used to denote the name of any county, city,
town, township, village, or other territorial division, such
word or expression shall be construed as indicating such
county, city, town, township, village or other territorial
division as the same existed and was bounded at the date of
the passing of the Act in the consolidation of which in
"*The Representation Act*" such word or expression occurs,
it being hereby declared to have been the intention to
describe without change or alteration the several electoral
districts as the same existed and were bounded respectively
at the date of the coming into force of the Revised Statutes.



CHAP. 5.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter five,
respecting the Electoral Franchise.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

R.S.C., c. 5.

WHEREAS it is expedient to dispense, during the present year, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, with the revision of the lists of voters prescribed by section fifteen of "*The Electoral Franchise Act*:" Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Lists of voters need not be revised in 1887.

1. It shall not be necessary that any revision of the lists of voters prepared in accordance with the provisions of "*The Electoral Franchise Act*" shall be proceeded with during the present year, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, but the lists of voters in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue in force until the same are finally revised in accordance with the provisions of the said Act in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

Certain lists not to be deemed invalid.

2. No list of voters made and finally revised and certified in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, shall be deemed to be invalid or defective by reason of any want of qualification of a deputy revising officer.



CHAP. 6.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act and to remove doubts as to the right of certain persons to vote at elections of Members of the House of Commons.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to remove any doubt which Preamble.
may exist as to the right of the persons hereinafter mentioned to vote at an election of a member of the House of Commons, and to amend "*The Dominion Elections Act*," R.S.C., c. 8.
chapter eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, as hereinafter set forth: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. The following shall be read as paragraph (c) of sub-section two of section forty-two of "*The Dominion Elections Act*":— Section 42 amended.

"(c.) Nothing herein contained shall disqualify or make Right of certain election officers to vote.
deputy returning officers, poll clerks or constables, whether appointed by the returning officer or by a deputy returning officer, employed in connection with any election, incompetent to vote at the said election, and it is hereby declared that, when otherwise qualified to vote, they are and always have been entitled to vote at the election of a member for the House of Commons of Canada."

2. Sub-section one of section fifty-seven of the Act cited in the preamble is hereby amended by inserting the words Section 57 amended.
"on recount or" after the word "reversal" in the sixth line of the said sub-section.

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CHAP. 7.

An Act to amend "The Dominion Controverted Elections Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

R S.C., c. 9,
s. 2 amended.

1. The item lettered (*i*) in section two of "*The Dominion Controverted Elections Act*," being chapter nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"Clerk of the court."

"(*i*.) The expression "Clerk of the Court," means the Clerk of the Crown, Chief Clerk, Registrar of the Court, or in Ontario of any division of the High Court of Justice, or the Prothonotary, or any officer of the court prescribed for the purpose in question."

Section 4 repealed; new section.

2. Section four of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Rotation of judges and courts for duty.

"**4.** The rotation or order in which any duties assigned by this Act to a single judge, shall be performed by the judges of the court respectively, shall, if not prescribed by the law of the Province or the practice of the court, be arranged by the judges; and in Ontario the distribution of cases for trial under this Act between the Courts of Appeal and the several divisions of the High Court of Justice, shall be arranged by the Chief Justice of Ontario, the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, the Chancellor and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in such manner as shall, in their judgment, as nearly as possible equalize between the said Court of Appeal and the several divisions of the High Court of Justice the number of petitions standing for trial therein."

Section 31 amended.

3. Sub-section one of section thirty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Trial of petition.

"**31.** Every election petition shall be tried by one of the judges of the court, without a jury, and in the Province of Ontario by any judge of the Court of Appeal or of the High Court of Justice, without a jury, whether petition is filed in the Court of Appeal or in the High Court of Justice ;

and it shall be competent for the judge, on such trial, to decide any question raised as to the admissibility of the evidence offered, or to receive such evidence under reserve, and subject to adjudication at the final hearing.”

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



CHAP. 8.

An Act to provide for an additional subsidy to the Province of Prince Edward Island.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Additional
subsidy to
Prince Ed-
ward Island.

1. From and after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, there shall be paid to the Province of Prince Edward Island, in addition to all other subsidies and allowances now paid to the said Province, an annual allowance or subsidy of twenty thousand dollars, which additional allowance or subsidy shall become payable and be paid to the said Province half-yearly in advance on the first days of July and January in each and every year, beginning with the said first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

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



CHAP. 9.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Public Officers.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide that any public officer of Canada required to furnish security for the due performance of the trust reposed in him and for other purposes, may, instead of furnishing security in the manner provided by the "*Act respecting Public Officers*," conditionally assign to the Crown any deposit standing in his name in the books of the Post Office or any other Government Savings Bank as such security: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

R.S.C., c. 19.

1. Section twenty-two of chapter nineteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 22 of R.S.C., c. 19, repealed; new section.

"22. The Governor in Council may direct that whenever any public officer of Canada is required to give security as aforesaid, for the due performance of the trust reposed in him, and for his duly accounting for all public moneys intrusted to him or placed under his control, or for the due fulfilment in any way of his duty, or of any obligation undertaken towards the Crown, the bond or policy of guarantee of any incorporated or joint stock company, incorporated and empowered to grant guarantees, bonds, covenants or policies, for the integrity and faithful accounting of public officers or other like purposes, and named in the Order in Council, or a conditional assignment of a deposit standing in the name of such public officer in the books of the Post Office or any other Government Savings Bank, may be accepted as such security, upon such terms as are determined by the Governor in Council; but in the case of an assignment of a deposit as aforesaid, the interest shall be payable to the depositor, until forfeiture of the security, in like manner as if no such assignment had been made."

Governor in Council may authorize the acceptance of certain securities.



CHAP. 10.

An Act respecting the Department of Trade and Commerce.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Department constituted.

1. There shall be a Department, called "The Department of Trade and Commerce," over which the Minister of Trade and Commerce, for the time being, appointed by Commission under the Great Seal, shall preside; and the Minister shall have the management and direction of the Department and shall hold office during pleasure:

Salary of Minister.

2. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and his salary shall be seven thousand dollars per annum.

Deputy and officers.

2. The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called the Deputy of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and such other officers and clerks as are required for the proper conduct of the business of the Department, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

Duties and powers of Minister.

3. The duties and powers of the Minister of Trade and Commerce shall extend to the execution of laws enacted by the Parliament of Canada, and of orders of the Governor in Council, relating to such matters connected with trade and commerce generally as are not by law assigned to any other Department of the Government of Canada, as well as to the direction of all public bodies, officers and servants employed in the execution of such laws and orders.

Duties may be assigned.

4. The Governor in Council may, at any time, assign any other duty or power to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and may also assign any of the duties or powers assigned to or conferred upon the said Minister to any other member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Annual report.

5. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall make and submit to the Governor General an annual report of the proceedings

proceedings of his Department, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within twenty-one days from the commencement of each session.

6. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not have force or effect until a day to be named by the Governor General by his proclamation. Commence-
ment of Act.

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



CHAP. II.

An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble. **W**HEREAS it is expedient that the Departments of Customs and of Inland Revenue should be placed under the control and supervision of the Minister of Trade and Commerce or of the Minister of Finance and of the officers hereinafter mentioned: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Control of departments transferred to Minister of Trade and Commerce, or Minister of Finance. **1.** The Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue respectively shall, from and after the coming into force of this Act, or of so much thereof as relates to either of the said departments, in accordance with the provisions hereinafter contained, be under the control and supervision of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or of the Minister of Finance, as the Governor in Council from time to time directs; and the offices of Minister of Customs and of Minister of Inland Revenue shall cease to exist so soon as this Act is brought in force, as respects the Department of Customs or the Department of Inland Revenue, as the case may be.

Controllers may be appointed. **2.** The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called the Controller of Customs, and an officer who shall be called the Controller of Inland Revenue, each of whom shall hold office during pleasure, and shall, under the general instructions of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or of the Minister of Finance, as the Governor in Council directs, be the parliamentary head of the said departments respectively.

Their remuneration. **3.** The said officers shall each receive a salary at the rate of five thousand dollars per annum.

Distribution of duties and powers. **4.** Wherever by any Act any duty is assigned to, or any power is conferred upon the Minister of Customs or the Minister of Inland Revenue, such duty shall be performed or such power shall be exercised by the Controller of Customs or the Controller of Inland Revenue respectively; but any

any duty or power assigned to the Controller of Customs or the Controller of Inland Revenue shall be performed or exercised subject to the supervision and control of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, or of the Minister of Finance, as the Governor in Council directs.

5. The salary of the Commissioner of Customs and of the Commissioner of Inland Revenue shall hereafter be two thousand eight hundred dollars a year each; but nothing herein contained shall operate to diminish the salary of the present incumbent of either of the said offices.

Future salary of Commissioner of Customs and of Inland Revenue.

6. Nothing in section nine of the "*Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*," or in this or any other Act, shall render the Controller of Customs or the Controller of Inland Revenue ineligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall disqualify him from sitting or voting therein.

Controllers eligible to the House of Commons.

7. Whenever any person who holds the office of Controller of Customs or Controller of Inland Revenue and is, at the same time, a member of the House of Commons, resigns his office, and within one month after his resignation accepts any of the offices mentioned in sub-section three of section nine of the "*Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*," and becomes a minister of the Crown and a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, or having so resigned, accepts any office created by this Act or by the Act of the present session intituled "*An Act to make provision for the appointment of a Solicitor General*," other than that then held by him, he shall not thereby vacate his seat, unless the administration under which he held office as Controller of Customs or Controller of Inland Revenue has resigned and a new administration has been formed.

If controller resigns, he may accept certain other offices without re-election.

8. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not have force or effect until a day to be named by the Governor General by his proclamation: Provided always, that the Governor General may, by proclamation, declare this Act to be in force from a day therein mentioned as respects the Department of Customs or the Department of Inland Revenue only, and may, by a subsequent proclamation, declare it to be in force from another day as respects the other of the said departments; and the said provisions shall have force and effect according to the terms of such proclamation or proclamations.

When the foregoing provisions shall come into force.



CHAP. 12.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department of Agriculture.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

R.S.C., c. 24
amended as to
control of
patents of inven-
tion and
copyright.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section four of chapter twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting the Department of Agriculture*" the subjects of "patents of invention" and "copyright" may be placed under the management and direction of the Secretary of State or of such other member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as the Governor in Council from time to time directs.

And of indus-
trial designs
and trade
marks.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the said section the subject of "industrial designs and trade marks" may be placed under the management and direction of the Minister of Trade and Commerce or of such other member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada as the Governor in Council from time to time directs.

Minister to
whom subject
is transferred,
substituted
for Minister of
Agriculture.

3. Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, the management and direction of any one of the subjects hereinbefore mentioned is transferred from the Minister of Agriculture to another Minister of the Crown, such Minister shall be substituted for and have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Minister of Agriculture, as defined and provided by the chapter of the Revised Statutes of Canada relating to such subject, and the deputy of such other Minister shall in like manner be substituted for and have all the powers and perform all the duties of the Deputy of the Minister of Agriculture in relation to such subject.

And Deputy
Minister.



CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Department
of Finance and the Treasury Board.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Section nine of chapter twenty-eight of the Revised R.S.C., c. 28,
Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting the Depart-* s. 9 amended;
ment of Finance and the Treasury Board," is hereby amended constitution
by striking out all the words from the word "General" in of Treasury
the third line of the said section to the word "the" in the Board.
seventh line, and by substituting in lieu thereof the words
"and any five of the Ministers belonging to the Queen's
Privy Council for Canada, to be nominated from time to time
by the Governor in Council."

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



CHAP. 14.

An Act to make provision for the appointment of a Solicitor General.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Solicitor General may be appointed; his duties.

1. The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, who shall be called "The Solicitor General of Canada," and who shall assist the Minister of Justice in the counsel work of the Department of Justice, and shall be charged with such other duties as are at any time assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

His salary.

2. The salary of the Solicitor General of Canada shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

Shall be eligible to the House of Commons.

3. Nothing in the ninth section of the Revised Statutes, chapter eleven, respecting the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, shall render the Solicitor General ineligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall disqualify him to sit or vote therein, provided he is elected while he holds such office, and is not otherwise disqualified.

If he resigns, may accept certain other offices without re-election.

4. Whenever any person who holds the office of Solicitor General, and is, at the same time, a member of the House of Commons, resigns his office, and within one month after his resignation accepts any of the offices mentioned in subsection three of section nine of the "*Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*," and becomes a minister of the Crown, or accepts the office of Controller of Customs or Controller of Inland Revenue created by the Act of the present session intituled "*An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue*," he shall not thereby vacate his seat, unless the administration under which he held office as Solicitor General has resigned and a new administration has been formed.



CHAP. 15.

An Act to amend chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. The fourth section of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes, intituled "*An Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts,*" is hereby amended by substituting the word "Fourteen" for the word "Thirteen" in the tenth line thereof. R.S.C., c. 138, s. 4 amended.

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



CHAP. 16.

An Act to amend "The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act," and to make better provision for the Trial of Claims against the Crown.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

INTERPRETATION.

Interpreta-
tion.
"Supreme
Court."
"Exchequer
Court."
"The
Crown."

- 1.** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- (a.) The expression "The Supreme Court" means the Supreme Court of Canada;
 - (b.) The expression "The Exchequer Court" or "The Court" means the Exchequer Court of Canada;
 - (c.) The expression "The Crown" means the Crown in the right or interest of the Dominion of Canada.

THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

Exchequer
Court con-
tinued.

2. The Court of Exchequer, now existing under the name of "The Exchequer Court of Canada," is hereby continued under such name, and shall continue to be a court of record.

Constitution
of court.

3. The Exchequer Court shall consist of one judge, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council by letters patent under the Great Seal :

Who may be
appointed
judge.

2. Any person may be appointed a judge of the court who is or has been a judge of a superior or county court of any of the Provinces of Canada, or a barrister or advocate of at least ten years' standing at the bar of any of the said Provinces :

To hold no
other office.

3. The judge of the court shall not hold any other office of emolument either under the Government of Canada or under the Government of any Province of Canada :

Residence.

4. The judge of the court shall reside at Ottawa or within five miles thereof :

Provision in
case of sick-
ness, &c.

5. In case of sickness or absence from Canada of the judge of the court, the Governor in Council may specially appoint some other person having the qualifications mentioned in subsection two of this section, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall have

all

all the powers incident thereto during the sickness or absence from Canada of the judge of the court :

6. If the judge of the court is interested, in any manner whatsoever, in any case before the court, he shall not adjudicate upon the same, but the Governor in Council upon the application of the judge of the court, or of any party in the case, may specially appoint some other person having the qualifications mentioned in subsection two of this section, who shall be sworn to the faithful performance of the duties of his office, and shall act as such judge *pro hac vice* and have, in relation to the case in respect of which he is appointed, all the powers of such judge ; but nothing in this subsection contained shall interfere with the judge of the court with respect to any other case.

And if the judge is interested.

4. The judge of the court shall hold office during good behavior, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons.

Term of office.

5. There shall be paid and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, the yearly sum of six thousand dollars as and for the salary of the said judge, which sum shall be paid, free and clear of all deductions whatsoever, by monthly instalments ; the first payment shall be made *pro ratâ* on the first day of the month which occurs next after the appointment of the judge ; and if the judge resigns his office or dies, he or his executor or administrator shall be entitled to receive such proportionate part of the salary aforesaid, as has accrued during the time that he has executed such office since the last payment :

Salary of the judge.

2. There shall be paid to the said judge for travelling allowances his moving expenses and the sum of five dollars for each day during which he is attending as such judge any court at any place other than the city of Ottawa.

Travelling expenses.

6. If the judge has continued in the office of judge of the court for fifteen years or upwards, or in the said office and that of judge of one or more of the superior courts, or of the courts of vice-admiralty, or the county courts, in any of the Provinces of Canada, for periods amounting together to fifteen years or upwards ; or becomes afflicted with a permanent infirmity, disabling him from the due execution of his office ; and if such judge resigns his office, Her Majesty may, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, reciting such period of office or such permanent infirmity, grant unto such judge an annuity equal to two-thirds of his salary as such judge at the time of his resignation and to commence immediately after his resignation and to continue thenceforth during his natural life, and to be payable by monthly instalments, and *pro ratâ* for any period less than a year during such continuance, out of any unappropriated

Retiring allowance may be granted.

Amount.

ated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

OATH OF OFFICE.

Judge to take oath of office. **7.** The judge of the Exchequer Court, shall previously to entering upon the duties of his office as such judge, take an oath in the form following :—

Form of oath. “ I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear that I will duly and faithfully, and to the best of my skill and knowledge, execute the powers and trusts reposed in me as judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada: So help me God.”

By whom administered. **8.** Such oath shall be administered before the Governor General or the person administering the Government of Canada, or such person or persons as he appoints.

REGISTRAR AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Regis'trar may be appointed. **9.** The Governor in Council may, by an instrument under the Great Seal, appoint a fit and proper person, being a barrister of at least five years' standing, to be the registrar of the Exchequer Court, and such registrar shall hold office during pleasure, shall reside and keep an office at the city of Ottawa, and shall be paid a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; and the Governor in Council may, from time to time, appoint such other clerks, stenographers and servants of the Exchequer Court, as are necessary,—all of whom shall hold office during pleasure, and shall be paid such salaries as the Governor in Council determines.

And other officers.

R.S.C., cc. 17 and 18 to apply. **10.** The provisions of “ *The Civil Service Act* ” and of “ *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* ” shall, so far as applicable, extend and apply to such registrar, clerks, stenographers and servants at the seat of Government.

OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Official arbitrators to be referees. **11.** Every official arbitrator now holding office shall, as such official arbitrator, be an official referee under this Act, and shall not be affected hereby in respect of salary, travelling allowance or any right or privilege under “ *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* ;” but no vacancy hereafter occurring in the office of official arbitrator shall be filled :

When referees shall be appointed. **2.** As vacancies occur in the office of official arbitrators, the Governor in Council may appoint official referees of the Exchequer Court, not exceeding three in number, who shall be paid such fees and travelling allowances as the Governor in Council prescribes :

Duties of referees. **3.** The official arbitrators as official referees and such official referees shall perform such duties as the Exchequer Court by general or special rules or orders directs.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS. †

12. All persons who are barristers or advocates in any of the Provinces, may practise as barristers, advocates and counsel in the Exchequer Court. Barristers and advocates.

13. All persons who are attorneys or solicitors of the superior courts in any of the Provinces, may practise as attorneys, solicitors and proctors in the Exchequer Court. Attorneys and solicitors.

14. All persons who may practise as barristers, advocates, counsel, attorneys, solicitors or proctors in the Exchequer Court, shall be officers of such court. To be officers of the court.

JURISDICTION.

15. The Exchequer Court shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which demand is made or relief sought in respect of any matter which might, in England, be the subject of a suit or action against the Crown, and for greater certainty, but not so as to restrict the generality of the foregoing terms, it shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases in which the land, goods or money of the subject are in the possession of the Crown, or in which the claim arises out of a contract entered into by or on behalf of the Crown. Exclusive original jurisdiction of the court.

16. The Exchequer Court shall also have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:— The same.

(a.) Every claim against the Crown for property taken for any public purpose;

(b.) Every claim against the Crown for damage to property, injuriously affected by the construction of any public work;

(c.) Every claim against the Crown arising out of any death or injury to the person or to property on any public work, resulting from the negligence of any officer or servant of the Crown, while acting within the scope of his duties or employment;

(d.) Every claim against the Crown arising under any law of Canada or any regulation made by the Governor in Council;

(e.) Every set off, counter claim, claim for damages, whether liquidated or unliquidated, or other demand whatsoever, on the part of the Crown against any person making claim against the Crown.

17. The Exchequer Court shall have and possess concurrent original jurisdiction in Canada,— Concurrent jurisdiction of the court.

(a.) In all cases relating to the revenue in which it is sought to enforce any law of Canada, including actions, suits and proceedings by way of information to enforce penalties, and

and proceedings by way of information *in rem*, and as well in *qui tam* suits for penalties or forfeitures as where the suit is on behalf of the Crown alone ;

(b.) In all cases in which it is sought at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada, to impeach or annul any patent of invention, or any patent, lease, or other instrument respecting lands ;

(c.) In all cases in which demand is made or relief sought against any officer of the Crown for anything done or omitted to be done in the performance of his duty as such officer ;

(d.) In all other actions and suits of a civil nature at common law or equity in which the Crown is plaintiff or petitioner.

LIMITATIONS.

Prescription and limitation of actions

18. The laws relating to prescription and the limitation of actions in force in any province between subject and subject shall, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, apply to any proceeding against the Crown in respect of any cause of action arising in such province.

If action is pending, claim not to be entertained.

19. No claim shall be entertained by the court for or in respect to which the claimant has pending in any other court any suit or process against any person who, at the time when the cause of action alleged in such suit or process arose, was, in respect thereof, acting under the authority of the Crown.

SITTINGS OF THE COURT.

Sittings of the court.

20. Subject to rules of court, the judge of the Exchequer Court may sit and act at any time and at any place in Canada for the transaction of the business of the Exchequer Court, or any part thereof.

PROCEDURE.

Practice and procedure, how regulated.

21. The practice and procedure in suits, actions and matters in the Exchequer Court shall, so far as they are applicable and unless it is otherwise provided for by this Act, or by general rules made in pursuance of this Act, be regulated by the practice and procedure in similar suits, actions and matters in Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England, at the time of the coming into force of this Act.

Certain rules and orders continued.

22. All provisions of law, and all rules and orders now regulating the practice and procedure, including evidence, in the Exchequer Court, shall, so far as they are consistent with the provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered under this Act.

23. Any claim against the Crown may be prosecuted by petition of right, or may be referred to the court by the head of the Department in connection with the administration of which the claim arises, and if any such claim is so referred no *fiat* shall be given on any petition of right in respect thereof. How claim may be proceeded with.

24. Issues of fact and inquisitions in the Exchequer Court shall be tried by the judge without a jury. No jury.

25. The trial of any issue of fact or inquisition may, by order of the court, take place partly at one place and partly at another; and the evidence of any witness may, by like order, be taken by commission, or on examination or affidavit. Where trial may take place and taking of evidence.

26. The court may, for the purposes of taking accounts and making enquiries, refer any cause, claim, matter or petition, over which it has jurisdiction, to the registrar or any other officer of the court, or to any official or special referee, and may also, if it thinks it expedient so to do, call in the aid of one or more assessors specially qualified, and try and hear such cause, matter or petition wholly or partially, with the assistance of such assessor or assessors. Reference to registrar, &c.

27. By direction of the court the testimony of any witness may be taken down in shorthand by a stenographer, who shall be previously sworn faithfully to take down and transcribe the testimony; and the court may make such order for the payment of the costs thereby incurred as is just. Evidence may be taken down in shorthand.

SECURITY FOR COSTS.

28. If an order on any petition, reference or proceeding against the Crown on application by or on behalf of the Attorney General of Canada is made for security for costs, and the suppliant, claimant or petitioner fails to give security to the satisfaction of the judge for the payment of costs in the event of the judgment being against such suppliant, claimant or petitioner, or of its not exceeding the sum tendered by the Crown, all further proceedings on such petition, reference or proceeding shall be stayed until otherwise ordered. Effect of failure to give security for costs.

TENDER.

29. The Crown may, in the matter of any petition, reference or proceeding, plead a tender without paying the money tendered into court. Tender may be pleaded.

30. Every tender of a sum of money on behalf of the Crown shall be deemed to be legally made if made by a written offer to pay such sum, given under the hand of a Minister What shall be deemed a legal tender.

Minister of the Crown, or some person acting for him in that behalf, and notified to the person having such claim.

RULES FOR ADJUDICATING UPON CLAIMS.

Matters to be considered in adjudicating on claims.

31. The court shall consider the advantage, as well as the disadvantage, of any public work, as respects any claim for the land of any person taken for the same, or which is injuriously affected by the construction of any such public work, and the court shall, in determining the value of any land or property taken for the purpose of any public work, or in determining the amount of damages to be paid by the Crown to any person, take into consideration the advantages accrued or likely to accrue to such person or his property, as well as the injury or damage occasioned by reason of such work.

Time to govern computation of value.

32. The court, in determining the amount to be paid to any claimant for any land or property taken for the purpose of any public work or for injury done to any land or property, shall estimate or assess the value or amount thereof at the time when the land or property was taken or the injury complained of was occasioned.

Stipulations of contract to govern.

33. In adjudicating upon any claim arising out of any contract in writing, the court shall decide in accordance with the stipulations in such contract, and shall not allow compensation to any claimant on the ground that he expended a larger sum of money in the performance of his contract than the amount stipulated for therein, nor shall it allow interest on any sum of money which it considers to be due to such claimant, in the absence of any contract in writing stipulating for payment of such interest or of a statute providing in such a case for the payment of interest by the Crown.

No clause to be deemed comminatory only.

34. No clause in any such contract in which a drawback or penalty is stipulated for on account of the non-performance of any condition thereof, or any neglect to complete any public work or to fulfil any covenant in such contract, shall be considered as comminatory, but it shall be construed as importing an assessment by mutual consent of the damages caused by such non-performance or neglect.

EFFECT OF JUDGMENT OR PAYMENT.

Payment a full discharge.

35. The payment of the amount due by any judgment of the court shall be a full discharge to the Crown of all claim and demand touching any of the matters involved in the controversy.

Judgment to bar further claim.

36. Any final judgment against the claimant on any claim prosecuted as provided in this Act shall forever bar any

any further claim or demand against the Crown arising out of the matters involved in the controversy.

EXECUTION.

37. In addition to any writs of execution which are prescribed by general rules or orders, the court may issue writs of execution against the person or the goods, lands or other property of any party, of the same tenor and effect as those which may be issued out of any of the superior courts of the Province in which any judgment or order is to be executed; and when, by the law of the Province, an order of a judge is required for the issue of any writ of execution, the judge of the court may make a similar order, as regards like executions to issue out of the court.

Issue of writs of execution.

38. No person shall be taken into custody under process of execution for debt issued out of the court at the suit of the Crown, unless he might be taken into custody under the laws of the Province in which he happens to be, in a similar case between subject and subject; and any person taken into custody under such process may be discharged from imprisonment upon the same grounds as would entitle him to be discharged under the laws in force relating to imprisonment for debt in the Province in which he is in custody.

Provincial laws to govern as to custody under process.

39. All writs of execution against real or personal property, as well those prescribed by general rules and orders as those hereinbefore authorized, shall, unless otherwise provided by general rule or order, be executed, as regards the property liable to execution and the mode of seizure and sale, as nearly as possible in the same manner as similar writs, issued out of the superior courts of the Province in which the property to be seized is situated, are, by the law of the Province, required to be executed; and such writs shall bind property in the same manner as such similar writs, and the rights of purchasers thereunder shall be the same as those of purchasers under such similar writs.

Execution of writs.

40. Every claim made by any person to property seized under a writ of execution issued out of the court, or to the proceeds of the sale of such property, shall, unless otherwise provided by general rule or order, be heard and disposed of, as nearly as may be, according to the procedure applicable to like claims to property seized under similar writs of execution issued out of the courts of the Province.

Claims to property seized, how disposed of.

SHERIFFS' FEES.

41. Sheriffs and coroners shall receive and take to their own use such fees as the judge of the Exchequer Court, by general order, shall fix and determine.

Sheriffs' and coroners' fees.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

- Process, how tested.** **42.** The process of the Exchequer Court shall be tested in the name of the judge of the court and shall run throughout Canada.
- To whom directed.** **43.** The process of the court shall be directed to the sheriff of any county or other judicial division into which any Province is divided; and the sheriffs of the said respective counties or divisions shall be deemed and taken to be *ex officio* officers of the Exchequer Court, and shall perform the duties and functions of sheriffs in connection with the said court; and in any case where the sheriff is disqualified, such process shall be directed to any of the coroners of the county or district.
- Sheriffs to be officers of court.**
- When coroner shall act.**
- Recognizances, how taken.** **44.** Every commissioner for administering oaths in the Supreme Court and in the Exchequer Court of Canada, who resides within Canada, may take and receive acknowledgments or recognizances of bail, and all other recognizances in the Exchequer Court.
- Enforcement of orders.** **45.** An order for payment of money, whether for costs or otherwise, may be enforced by the same writs of execution as a judgment.
- No attachment for non-payment.** **46.** No attachment as for contempt shall issue for the non-payment of money only.
- Application, and payment of moneys.** **47.** Any moneys or costs awarded to the Crown shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, and he shall pay, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, any moneys or costs awarded to any person against the Crown.
- Fees to be paid by stamps.** **48.** All fees payable to the registrar under the provisions of this Act shall be paid by means of stamps, which shall be issued for that purpose by the Minister of Inland Revenue, who shall regulate the sale thereof; and the proceeds of the sale of such stamps shall be paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
- Reasons for judgment to be filed.** **49.** The judge of the court shall file with the registrar a copy of the reasons, if any, given by him for any judgment pronounced by him.
- As to pending cases.** **50.** Any matter pending in the Exchequer Court when this Act comes into force which has not been fixed or set down for hearing shall be continued under this Act, but any matter which has been heard or partly heard, or fixed or set down for hearing, before any judge of the Supreme Court, acting as a judge of the Exchequer Court, may be continued before

before such judge to final judgment, who for that purpose may exercise all the powers of the judge of the Exchequer Court.

APPEALS FROM THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

51. Any party to a suit in the Exchequer Court, in which the actual amount in controversy exceeds five hundred dollars, who is dissatisfied with the decision therein, and desirous of appealing against the same, may, within thirty days from the day on which such decision has been given, or within such further time as the judge of such court allows, deposit with the registrar of the Supreme Court, the sum of fifty dollars by way of security for costs; and thereupon the registrar shall set the appeal down for hearing before the Supreme Court on the first day of the next session; and the party appealing shall thereupon, within ten days after the deposit, give to the parties affected by the appeal, or their respective attorneys, by whom such parties were represented before the judge of the Exchequer Court, notice in writing that the case has been so set down to be heard in appeal as aforesaid; and in such notice the said party so appealing may, if he so desires, limit the subject of the appeal to any special defined question or questions; and the said appeal shall thereupon be heard and determined by the Supreme Court.

Proceedings
in appeal.

Deposit.

Notice.

What notice
may contain.

52. No appeal shall lie from any judgment of the Exchequer Court in any action, suit, cause, matter or other judicial proceeding, wherein the actual amount in controversy does not exceed the sum or value of five hundred dollars, unless such action, suit, cause, matter or other judicial proceeding,—

No appeal
when amount
does not ex-
ceed \$500.

Exceptions.

(a.) Involves the question of the validity of an Act of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of any of the Provinces of Canada, or of an Ordinance or Act of any of the councils or legislative bodies of any of the Territories or districts of Canada; or—

Validity of
Acts.

(b.) Relates to any fee of office, duty, rent, revenue or any sum of money payable to Her Majesty, or to any title to lands or tenements, annual rents or such like matters or things where the rights in future might be bound:

Sums payable
to H. M. and
title to lands.

2. Provided that an appeal shall not lie in any case in this section mentioned unless the same is allowed by a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada.

Leave to ap-
peal in such
cases.

53. If the appeal is by or on behalf of the Crown no deposit shall be necessary, but the person acting for the Crown shall file with the registrar a notice stating that the Crown is dissatisfied with such decision, and intends to appeal against the same, and thereupon the like proceedings shall be had as if such notice were a deposit by way of security for costs.

No deposit by
the Crown.

EXAMINATION OF CLAIMS BY OFFICIAL REFEREES.

Reference to
an official re-
feree.

Examination
of witnesses
by a referee.

54. The head of any Department in connection with the administration of which any claim arises may, instead of referring such claim to the Court for adjudication thereon, refer the same to one of the official referees for examination and report, both as to the matters of fact involved and as to the amount of damages, if any, sustained; and such official referee shall make such examination upon the oath or affirmation of witnesses, and shall report his findings upon the questions of fact and upon the amount of damages, if any, sustained and the principles upon which such amount has been computed.

RULES AND ORDERS.

Rules and
orders may be
made.

55. The judge of the Exchequer Court may, from time to time, make general rules and orders for regulating the procedure of and in the Exchequer Court, and for the effectual execution and working of this Act, and the attainment of the intention and objects thereof, and for fixing the fees and costs to be taxed and allowed to, and received and taken by, and the rights and duties of the officers of the said court, and for awarding and regulating costs in such court in favor of or against the Crown as well as the subject; and such rules and orders may extend to any matter of procedure or otherwise not provided for by this Act, but for which it is found necessary to provide, in order to ensure the proper working of this Act and the better attainment of the objects thereof; and all such rules and orders which are not inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act shall have force and effect as if herein enacted, and copies of all such rules and orders shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the session next after the making thereof.

Copies for
Parliament.

Suspension of
rules and
orders.

56. The Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, or either House of Parliament may, by any resolution passed at any time within thirty days after such rules and orders have been laid before Parliament suspend any rule or order made under this Act; and such rule or order shall, thereupon, cease to have force or effect until the end of the then next session of Parliament.

AMENDMENTS.

R.S.C., cc.
38, 135 and
136 amended.

57. "*The Government Railways Act*," "*The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act*" and "*The Petition of Right Act*" are hereby amended in the particulars and to the extent mentioned in Schedule A to this Act.

REPEAL—OFFICIAL ARBITRATORS.

Repeal.

58. Subject to the provisions of "*The Interpretation Act*" the Acts and parts of Acts mentioned in Schedule B to this

this Act are hereby repealed; and whenever in any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or in any Order of the Governor in Council, or in any document, it is provided or declared that any matter may be referred to the official arbitrators acting under the "*Act respecting the Official Arbitrators,*" or that any powers shall be vested in, or duty shall be performed by such arbitrators, such matters shall be referred to the Exchequer Court, and such powers shall be vested in, and such duties performed by it; and whenever the expression "official arbitrators" or "official arbitrator" occurs in any such Act, order or document, it shall be construed as meaning the Exchequer Court.

Exchequer Court substituted for official arbitrators.

59. All matters pending before such official arbitrators when this Act comes into force shall be transferred to the Exchequer Court and may therein be continued to a final decision in like manner as if the same had in the first instance been referred to the court under the provisions of this Act.

Transfer of pending cases.

COMMENCEMENT OF ACT.

60. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not have force or effect until a day to be named by the Governor General by his proclamation.

When the foregoing provisions shall come into force.

SCHEDULE A.

Act.	Manner in which Amended.
<i>The Government Railways Act.</i>	
Section two.....	By striking out paragraph (1.)
<i>The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.</i>	
Section three.....	By substituting therefor the following section :— "3. The court of common law and equity, in and for Canada, now existing under the name of 'The Supreme Court of Canada,' is hereby continued under such name, and shall continue to be a court of record."
Section seven.....	By striking out the words "as judges of both courts."
Section eight.....	By substituting the words "the court" for the words "the said courts," in the second line thereof.
Section nine.....	By striking out the words "and of the Exchequer Court."
Section eleven.....	By striking out the words "and of the Exchequer Court."
Section thirteen.....	By substituting therefor the following section :— "13. The Governor in Council may appoint a reporter and an assistant reporter, who shall report the decisions of the Supreme Court, and who shall be paid such salaries respectively as the Governor in Council determines."

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

Act.	Manner in which Amended.
<i>The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act.</i>	
Section fifteen.....	By striking out the words "and of the Exchequer Court."
Section sixteen.....	By striking out the words "and the Exchequer Court."
Section seventeen....	By striking out the words "and Exchequer Court."
Section eighteen.....	By striking out the words "or Exchequer Court," and by substituting the word "court" for the words "courts respectively" in the third and fourth lines thereof.
Section nineteen.....	By adding thereto after word "Court," in the last line the following words "and in such case it shall not be necessary for five judges to be present at the delivery of such judgment"
Section twenty-four.	By adding the words following at the end thereof:— " (h). And in cases in the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, wherein the sum or value of the matter in dispute amounts to two hundred and fifty dollars or upwards, in which the Court of first instance possesses concurrent jurisdiction with a Superior Court."
Section twenty-five.	By striking out the words "as hereinafter provided, and as provided in the Act respecting the official arbitrators" in paragraph (b.)
Section forty	By substituting therefor the following section:— " 40. Except as otherwise provided every appeal shall be brought within sixty days from the signing or entry or pronouncing of the judgment appealed from."
Section forty-six.....	By inserting after the word "appeals," in the first line of the second paragraph, the words "by or on behalf of the Crown or."
Section fifty-eight....	By inserting after the word "Columbia" in the tenth line the words "and from the North-West Territories."
Section one hundred and five.....	By striking out the words "and the process of the Exchequer Court"; by substituting the word "court" for the words "and Exchequer Courts respectively," and also for the words "said courts."
Section one hundred and six.....	By striking out the words "and in the Exchequer Court" in the last line thereof.
Section one hundred and seven.....	By substituting therefor the following section:— " 107. An order in the Supreme Court for payment of money, whether for costs or otherwise, may be enforced by such writs of execution as the Court prescribes."
Section one hundred and eight.....	By substituting therefor the following section:— " 108. No attachment, as for contempt, shall issue in the Supreme Court for the non-payment of money only."
Section one hundred and nine.....	By substituting therefor the following section:— " 109. The judges of the Supreme Court, or any five of them, may, from time to time, make general rules and orders for regulating the procedure of and in the Supreme Court, and the bringing of cases before it from courts appealed from or otherwise, for empowering the registrar to do any such thing and to transact any such business and to exercise any such authority and jurisdiction in respect of the same as, by virtue of any statute or custom or by the practice of the court, is now or may be hereafter done, transacted or exercised by a judge of the court sitting in chambers and as may be specified in such rule or order, and for the effectual execution and working of this Act, and the attainment of the intention and objects thereof, and for fixing the fees and costs to be taxed and allowed to, and received and taken by, and the rights

SCHEDULE A—Concluded.

Act.	Manner in which amended.
<i>The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act—Concluded.</i>	“ and duties of the officers of the court, and for awarding and regulating costs in such court in favor of and against the Crown as well as the subject ; and such rules and orders may extend to any matter of procedure or otherwise not provided for by this Act, but for which it is found necessary to provide, in order to insure the proper working of this Act and the better attainment of the objects thereof ; and all such rules and orders which are not inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act, shall have force and effect as if herein enacted, and copies of all such rules and orders shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament at the session next after the making thereof.”
Section one hundred and ten	By substituting therefor the following section :— “ 110 Any moneys or costs awarded to the Crown shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, and he shall pay, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, any moneys or costs awarded to any person against the Crown ”
Section one hundred and twelve.....	By substituting therefor the following section :— “ 112. The reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court may, if the Governor in Council so determines, be published by the registrar of the Supreme Court ”
<i>The Petition of Right Act.</i>	
Section two	By striking out the words “ Chief Justice or any ” in clause (b.)
Section six	By striking out the words “ or a judge ”
Section seven	By striking out the words “ or a judge ”
Section eleven.....	By striking out the words “ or a judge,” and “ or judge,” wherever they occur in the section, and also the words “ or his ” in the last line but one thereof.
Section fifteen	By substituting the word “ the ” for the word “ any ” in the sixth line thereof.

SCHEDULE B.

The Revised Statutes of Canada.	Title of Chapter.	Extent of Repeal.
Chapter 40.....	An Act respecting the Official Arbitrators	The whole.
Chapter 135	An Act respecting the Supreme and Exchequer Courts.....	Sections 6, 12, 70, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89 and 90.
Chapter 136.....	An Act respecting proceedings against the Crown by Petition of Right.....	Sections 9, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21.



CHAP. 17.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, chapter thirty-nine, respecting the Expropriation of Lands.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

R.S.C., c. 39,
ss. 10 to 18 re-
pealed; new
provisions.

1. “*The Expropriation Act*” is hereby amended by repealing sections ten to eighteen, both inclusive, and enacting in lieu thereof the following sections :—

“COMPENSATION FOR LAND DAMAGES AND PAYMENT THEREOF.

Tender of
compensation
and notice.

10. Whenever the Minister, or the person acting for him in that behalf, fails to agree with any person or corporation as to the value to be paid for any land or property taken, or for compensation as aforesaid, the Minister, or the person acting for him, may tender the reasonable value, in his estimation, of the same, with a notice that if the offer is not accepted the question will be referred to the Exchequer Court of Canada; and in case such person does not reside, or such corporation has not its office on or near the property so required or used, the notice of reference shall be published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a newspaper published in or near the district or county in which such property is situate :

What shall be
a legal tender.

2. Every tender by the Minister shall be deemed to be legally made by any written authority for the payment of such sum, given under the hand of the Minister, or the person acting for him in that behalf, and notified to the person having such claim.

Compensa-
tion money to
stand in lieu
of land.

11. The compensation money agreed upon or adjudged by the Exchequer Court for any land or property acquired or taken by the Minister shall stand in the stead of such land or property; and any claim to or incumbrance upon such land or property shall, as respects Her Majesty, be converted into a claim to such compensation money or to a proportionate amount thereof, and shall be void as respects the land or property, which shall, by the fact of the taking possession thereof, or the filing of the plan and description, as the case may be, become and be absolutely vested in Her

Majesty—subject always to the determination of the compensation to be paid and to the payment thereof when such conveyance, agreement or adjudication has been made.

“ 12. If the person conveying such land or property could not, without this Act, have conveyed the same or agreed for the compensation to be paid therefor, or if any owner or person to whom the compensation money, or any part thereof, is payable, refuses to execute the proper conveyance or other requisite instrument of transfer of the premises, or if the person entitled to claim the same cannot be found or is unknown to the Minister, or if the Minister has reason to fear any claim or incumbrance, or if for any other reason he deems it advisable, the Minister may notify the registrar of the Exchequer Court of his readiness to pay to the persons entitled thereto the compensation money agreed upon, or if there has been no compensation money agreed upon then such sum of money as, in the opinion of the Minister, is sufficient compensation for such land or property, and may deliver to such registrar a copy of the conveyance or of the agreement, or a certified copy of the plan and description.

As to clearing incumbrances, &c.

Registrar of Exchequer Court to be notified.

“ 13. A notice, in such form and for such time as the Exchequer Court appoints, shall be inserted by the registrar in the *Canada Gazette* and in a newspaper, if there is any, published in the district or county in which the land or property is situate—which shall state that Her Majesty has acquired title under this Act, and shall call upon all persons entitled to the land or property or to any part thereof, or representing or being the husbands of any persons so entitled, or claiming to hold or represent incumbrances thereon or interests therein, to file their claims to the compensation money or any part thereof.

Notice to be given.

“ 14. All such claims shall be received and adjudged upon by the court, and the said proceedings shall forever bar all claims to the compensation money or any part thereof, including any claim in respect of dower, or of dower not yet open, as well as in respect of all mortgages, hypothecs or incumbrances upon the land or property; and the court shall make such order for the distribution, payment or investment of the compensation money and for the securing of the rights of all persons interested, as to right and justice and according to the provisions of this Act and to law appertain.

Claims to be adjudged on by the court; effect of proceedings.

“ 15. The costs of the proceedings or any part thereof shall be paid by the Crown, or by any person who is a party to or interested in such proceedings as the Exchequer Court orders, and interest on the compensation money shall be payable by the Crown from the date on which

As to costs and interest.

which the Minister notifies the registrar of his readiness to pay the same until the date of obtaining the order of distribution, but such interest shall not be payable for any time exceeding six months, except that if from any error, fault or neglect of the Minister, such order of distribution is not obtained until after the expiration of such six months the Court shall order that interest be paid for such further period as is right.

Payment when price does not exceed \$100.

“**16.** If the price or compensation money agreed for or adjudged does not exceed one hundred dollars, it may, in any Province, be paid to the person who, under this Act, can lawfully convey the land or property or agree for the compensation to be made in the case, saving always the rights of any other person to such compensation money as against the person receiving the same.

If there is dissatisfaction.

“**17.** If any person entitled to any compensation as aforesaid is dissatisfied with the amount tendered by the Minister, the question of the amount of compensation shall be determined by the court.

Within what time compensation shall be paid.

“**18.** The compensation agreed on between the parties, or adjudged, shall be paid for such land, real property, streams, water and watercourses, timber, stone or other material, to the owners or occupiers of such land or property, or to the persons suffering such damage as aforesaid, or the Minister shall notify the registrar of the Exchequer Court of his readiness to pay such compensation, within six months after such land or property has been acquired, taken or damaged.”

Payment of compensation and costs.

2. The Minister of Finance and Receiver General may pay to any person, out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, any sum to which under the judgment of the Exchequer Court, in virtue of the provisions of “*The Expropriation Act*,” he is entitled as compensation money or as costs.



CHAP. 18.

An Act to amend "The Government Railways Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to make further provision in Preamble.
relation to Government railways respecting the run-
ning of railway trains across intersecting railways which
cross one another at rail level and also to define the nature
and description of proper fastening for the "hurdle gates"
mentioned in section sixteen of "*The Government Railways* R.S.C., c. 38.
Act:" Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and
consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada,
enacts as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section twenty-
five of the Act above cited, whenever there has been adopted
and is in use on any Government railway at any crossing
thereof at rail level by any other railway an interlocking
switch and signal system or other device, which, in the
opinion of the Minister of Railways and Canals, will render
it safe to permit engines and trains to pass over such cross-
ing without being brought to a stop as by the said Act
provided, the said Minister may, by written order, give
permission for engines and trains to pass without stopping,
under such regulations as to speed and other matters as the
said Minister deems proper, and may at any time modify or
revoke such order. When trains
may pass at
railway cross-
ings without
stopping.

2. In the case of the "hurdle gate" mentioned in section
sixteen of the Act above cited, two upright posts supporting
the gate at each end, if the gate is fifteen inches longer than
the opening, shall be deemed proper fastenings within the
meaning of the said Act, and every railway gate at a farm
crossing shall be of sufficient width for the purpose for
which it is intended. "Hurdle
gate" defined.

Dimensions
of gate.



CHAP. 19.

An Act to amend "The Railway Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.
R.S.C., c. 109.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "*The Railway Act*," (The Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter one hundred and nine,) in the manner hereinafter provided: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

When trains may pass at railway crossings without stopping.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section fifty of the Act above cited, whenever there is adopted and in use on any railway at any crossing thereof at rail level by any other railway, an interlocking switch and signal system or other device, which, in the opinion of the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, renders it safe to permit engines and trains to pass over such crossing without being brought to a stop as by the said Act provided, the Railway Committee may, by written order, signed by the chairman and countersigned by the secretary thereof, give permission for engines and trains to pass without stopping, under such regulations as to speed and other matters as the said Committee deems proper, and may at any time modify or revoke such order.

Necessary apparatus may be ordered to be adopted.

2. The Railway Committee may, on the application of any railway company, whose railway, at rail level, crosses or is crossed by the railway of any other company, by an order in writing signed and countersigned as aforesaid, direct such companies to adopt, and put in use at such crossing, such interlocking switch and signal system or other device within a reasonable time to be fixed by the said order, and the company to whom such order is directed shall forthwith comply with the same; and whenever any railway company fails to agree with any other railway company as to the proportion of the cost of carrying such order into effect to be borne by each, the Railway Committee shall decide, upon the application of either party, what proportion of the cost shall be paid by each, and such decision shall be final and conclusive.

Decision as to proportion of expenses payable by each company.

3.

3. In the case of the "hurdle gate" mentioned in section thirteen of the said Act two upright posts supporting the gate at each end, if the gate is fifteen inches longer than the opening, shall be deemed to be proper fastenings within the meaning of the said Act, and every railway gate at a farm crossing shall be of sufficient width for the purpose for which it is intended.

"Hurdle gate" defined.
Dimensions of gate.]

4. Sub-section two of section one hundred of "*The Railway Act*" is hereby repealed.

Sub-s. 2 of s. 100, R. S. C., c. 109 repealed.

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



CHAP. 20.

An Act to amend "The Companies Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Application
of Act.
R.S.C., c. 119.

1. The following provisions shall apply only to loan companies, as defined by "*The Companies Act*" and shall be read and interpreted in conjunction with the said Act.

Debenture
stock may be
issued.

2. The directors may, from time to time, with the consent of a majority of the shareholders, present in person or represented by proxy at a meeting called for such purpose, issue debenture stock, which shall be treated and considered as a part of the regular debenture debt authorized by section ninety of the said Act, in such amounts and manner, on such terms and bearing such rate of interest as the directors from time to time think proper, but subject to the limitations in the said Act provided, so that the amount received as money deposits and borrowed on the security of debentures, mortgages, bonds or other instruments, or debenture stock, shall not in the whole exceed the aggregate amount fixed by the said Act as the authorized limit of the borrowing powers of the Company.

Subject to
certain limi-
tations.

Ranking of
debenture
stock.

3. The debenture stock to be issued under the authority of this Act shall rank equally with the debentures issued, or to be issued, by the Company, and the holders thereof shall not be liable or answerable for any debts or liabilities of the Company.

Registration
of such stock.

4. The Company shall cause entries of the debenture stock from time to time created, to be made in a register to be kept for that purpose at their head office, wherein they shall enter the names and addresses of the several persons and co-partners from time to time entitled to the debenture stock, with the respective amounts of the stock to which they are respectively entitled; and the register shall be accessible for inspection and perusal at all reasonable times to every debenture holder, mortgagee, bondholder, debenture stockholder and shareholder of the Company, without the payment of any fee or charge.

Access to
register.

5. All transfers of the debenture stock of the Company shall be registered at the head office of the Company, but the Company may have transfer books of such debenture stock in Great Britain and Ireland, in which transfers of the said stock may be made; but all such transfers shall be entered in the book to be kept at the head office.

Registration
of transfers.

6. The Company shall deliver to every holder of debenture stock a certificate stating the amount of the debenture stock held by him, the rate of interest payable thereon; and all regulations and provisions for the time being applicable to certificates of shares in the capital stock of the Company shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to certificates of debenture stock.

Certificates to
be delivered.

7. Debenture stock shall not entitle the holders thereof to be present or to vote at any meeting of the Company, or confer any qualification, but shall, in all respects not otherwise by or under this Act or "*The Companies Act*" provided for, be considered as entitling the holders to the rights and powers of mortgagees of the undertaking, except the right to require re-payment of the principal money paid up in respect of the debenture stock.

What rights
only holders
shall possess.

8. The Company may, from time to time, purchase in the open market and redeem any portion or portions of the debenture stock representing moneys, which the directors, by a resolution duly made, determine not to be required for the business of the Company; but such purchase, paying off or redemption shall not in any way, extend, limit or prejudice the exercise of the borrowing powers of the Company under this Act or "*The Companies Act*."

Redemption
of debenture
stock.

Borrowing
powers not
affected.

9. All loan companies already operating under "*The Companies Act*" shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this Act, and may exercise the powers conferred by it, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such provisions had originally formed part of "*The Companies Act*."

Existing com-
panies may
avail them-
selves of this
Act.

10. Sections ninety-eight, ninety-nine and one hundred of the said Act are hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows:—

Ss. 98, 99 and
100 amended.

"**98.** The Company may unite, amalgamate and consolidate its stock, property, business, and franchises with those of any other company or society incorporated or chartered to transact a like business and any other business in connection with such business, or with those of any building, savings or loan company or society heretofore or hereafter incorporated or chartered, or may sell its assets to any such other company or society, which is hereby authorized to purchase the same, or may purchase the assets of any other such company or society, which is hereby authorized to sell the

Company
may unite
with another
company or
purchase or
sell assets.

same, and for the purpose of carrying out such purchase or sale, the company so purchasing may assume the liabilities of the company so selling and may enter into such bond or agreement of indemnity with the company or the individual shareholders thereof or both as may be necessary, and may enter into all contracts and agreements necessary to such union, amalgamation, consolidation, sale, purchase or acquisition."

Agreement for union, how made and what to provide.

"99. The directors of the Company and of any other such company or society may enter into a joint agreement under the corporate seals of each of the said corporations for the union, amalgamation or consolidation of the said corporations, or for the sale by the Company of its assets to any other such company or society, or for the purchase and acquisition by the Company of the assets of any such company or society, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the number of directors and other officers thereof, and who shall be the first directors and officers thereof, the manner of converting the capital stock of each of the said corporations into that of the new corporation, with such other details as they deem necessary to perfect such new organization, and the union, amalgamation and consolidation of the said corporations and the after management and working thereof, or the terms and mode of payment for the assets of the Company by any other such company or society purchasing the same, or for the assets of any other such company or society purchased or acquired by the company."

Approval of shareholders.

"100. Such agreement, or if no agreement has been entered into but an offer has been made by another company or society under its corporate seal for the purchase of the assets of the Company, or if the Company has made any offer under its corporate seal for the purchase of the assets of another Company or Society, then such offer, shall be submitted to the shareholders of each of the said corporations at a meeting thereof to be held separately for the purpose of taking the same into consideration :

Notice of meeting for such purpose.

"2. Notice of the time and place of such meetings and the objects thereof shall be given by written or printed notices addressed to each shareholder of the said corporations respectively, at his last known post office address or place of residence, and also by a general notice inserted in a newspaper published at the chief place of business of such corporations once a week for six successive weeks :

Proceedings at meetings.

"3. At such meetings of shareholders such agreement or offer shall be considered and a vote by ballot taken for the adoption or rejection of the same, each share entitling the holder thereof to one vote, unless otherwise provided by the by-laws of the said respective corporations, and the said ballots being cast in person or by proxy : and if two-thirds of the votes of all the shareholders of such corporations representing not less than two-thirds in value of the paid up

up capital stock of each shall be for the adoption of such agreement, or the adoption and acceptance of such offer, then that fact shall be certified upon the said agreement or offer by the secretary or manager of each of such corporations under the corporate seals thereof :

“ 4. If the said agreement is so adopted or the said offer so adopted and accepted at the respective meetings of the shareholders of each of the said corporations, the agreement so adopted or the offer so adopted and accepted and the said certificates thereon shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, and the said agreement or offer shall thenceforth be taken and deemed to be the agreement and act of union, amalgamation and consolidation of the said corporations, or the agreement and deed of purchase and acquisition of the assets of the Company by such other company or society so purchasing or by the Company of the assets of the company or society so selling, as the case may be ; and the assets of the company selling shall thereupon, without any further conveyance, become absolutely vested in the Company purchasing, and the Company purchasing shall thereupon become and be responsible for the liabilities of the Company or Society so selling, the whole as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as if a special Act were passed with that object ; and in dealing with the assets of the Company selling it shall be sufficient for the Company purchasing to recite the said agreement and the filing thereof in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada.

If the agreement is adopted or the offer accepted.

Effect of agreement.

“ 5. A copy of such agreement or offer so filed and of the certificates thereon properly certified shall be evidence of the existence of such new corporation or of such purchase and acquisition :

Copy to be evidence.

“ 6. Due proof of the foregoing facts shall be laid before the Governor in Council, and the Governor in Council may issue letters patent to the new corporation and notice thereof shall be duly published by the Secretary of State in the *Canada Gazette*, after which the new corporation may transact business :

Letters patent may issue to the new company.

“ 7. The shareholders who may vote at such meetings shall be those only whose names are duly entered in the books of the respective corporations at the date of the first publication of the notices calling such meetings, and they shall vote upon the shares only then standing in their respective names.”

Who only may vote at such meetings.



CHAP. 21.

An Act to empower the employees of incorporated companies to establish Pension Fund Societies.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Establishment of Pension Fund Societies by officers and employees of companies.

1. The president, vice-president, general manager, assistant general manager, or person acting as such, cashier, assistant cashier and inspector of any corporation legally transacting business in Canada, under any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or any two of the said officers, with any other of the superior officers, may at any time establish a pension fund society in connection with the administration of such corporation, under the regulations and subject to the supervision and control hereinafter designated, and thereupon they and the employees of such corporation who join the said society, and those who replace them from time to time, shall be and be designated as the pension fund society of the corporation in whose service they are, hereinafter designated "the parent corporation," and under such name shall be and become a body corporate and politic.

Declaration of incorporation.

2. The officers of any corporation who desire to establish a pension fund society under the provisions of this Act, and who are thereby authorized so to do, shall make and sign in duplicate a declaration in the form set forth in the schedule to this Act, or any words equivalent thereto, setting forth the names, residences and official positions of the said officers, the name of the parent corporation, the name of such society, and the place within Canada which is to be its chief place of business, and shall file such declaration in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, and in the office of the registrar of deeds for the county or registration division within which the chief place of business of the society shall be situated; and the officers who make and sign such declaration shall be the provisional directors of the society, and shall hold office until their successors are appointed or elected.

Provisional directors.

Notice to be given and what it shall contain.

3. Notice of the incorporation of such society shall also be given by publication in the *Canada Gazette* for four weeks, and

and in such notice the exact name adopted by such society shall be given, and the designation of the chief place of business of such society, and of the secretary thereof upon whom legal process may be served; and notice of any change in such place or in the person of the secretary thereof, shall also be given in a similar way.

4. The provisional directors shall have power to call the first meeting of the society, and at such meeting directors may be elected and by-laws may be passed under the provisions of this Act; and upon the passage of such by-laws, a copy thereof and subsequent copies of other by-laws in amendment thereof, in addition thereto or diminution thereof shall also be filed with the Secretary of State within two weeks from the passage thereof.

First meeting
of society.

By-laws.

5. The affairs of the corporation shall be administered by a board of directors who shall be appointed or elected in such manner, in such number, with such qualifications, and for such period as are determined by the by-laws; but at the first meeting of the society to be held under this Act five directors shall be elected, subject to addition to such number if so sanctioned by the by-laws, and other officers may be appointed in such manner, with such remuneration, and under such provisions touching their powers and duties as are established by the by-laws:

Board of directors.

Other officers.

2. Each contributory to the funds of the society, including the parent corporation, shall have such right to vote at general meetings of the society, on such occasions, subject to such restrictions and on such conditions as are determined by the by-laws.

Voting at
general meet-
ings.

6. Such society after its incorporation under this Act, shall have the power by means of voluntary contribution or otherwise as its by-laws provide, to form for the purpose aforesaid, a fund, and may invest, hold and administer the same, and from and out of the said fund may provide for the support and payment of pensions to officers and employees of the parent corporation, incapacitated by age or infirmity, and upon the death of such officers or employees may pay annuities or gratuities to their widows and minor children or other surviving relatives in such manner as by such by-laws may be provided, and may make such by-laws not contrary to law, as may be deemed advisable, for the formation and maintenance of the said fund and for the management and distribution thereof generally, and for defining and regulating in such wise as to them may seem meet all the rights, powers and duties of the society or of the individual members thereof; and of such officers and employees and widows and orphans or other surviving relatives and of the parent corporation in the premises, and the mode of enforcement thereof and for enforcing any penalty or forfeiture

Powers and
objects of the
society.

By-laws may
be made, and
for what pur-
poses

feiture in the premises, and for the government and ordering of all business and affairs of the society; and all the powers, authority, rights, penalties and forfeitures whatsoever in the premises, whether of the society or of the individual members thereof, or of the officers and employees thereof, or of such widows and orphans and relatives, or of the parent corporation shall be such and such only and may be enforced in such mode and in such mode only, as by such by-laws shall be defined and limited; and the society may from time to time amend and repeal such by-laws and generally shall have all necessary corporate powers for the purposes of this Act: but no by-law shall have any force or effect unless the same has been sanctioned by the board of directors of the parent corporation.

Amendment and repeal of by-laws.

Sanction of parent corporation.

Application of revenues.

7. All the revenues of the corporation, from whatever source derived, shall be devoted exclusively to the maintenance of the corporation and the furtherance of the objects aforesaid of the said fund and to no other purpose whatever.

Contributions from parent corporation.

8. The parent corporation may, and is hereby authorized to contribute annually or otherwise to the funds of the said society, by a vote of either its directors or its shareholders.

No transfer of interest.

9. The interest of any member in the funds of the Society shall not be transferable or assignable in any manner whatsoever by way of pledge, hypothecation, sale or security.

Returns to Minister of Finance.

10. Every society formed under this Act shall at all times when thereunto required by the Governor in Council or by either House of Parliament make a full return of their property and of their receipts and expenditure for such period and with such details and other information as the Governor in Council or either House of Parliament requires.

SCHEDULE.

Declaration of Incorporation.

We the undersigned (*describe the officials establishing the society*) do hereby declare that we have associated ourselves together for the purpose of establishing a pension fund society in connection with the administration of the under the provisions of the "*Act to empower the employees of incorporated companies to establish Pension Fund Societies.*"

That the proposed corporate name of the society shall be the Pension Fund Society of the

That

That the chief place of business of the said society is to be within the of .

And we make this declaration for the purpose of establishing the said society under the said Act.

In witness whereof we have executed these presents in duplicate at in the presence of this
 day of 18 .

(Signatures.)

Signed in the }
 presence of }



CHAP. 22.

An Act to amend “An Act to authorize the grant of certain subsidies in land for the construction of the Railways therein mentioned.”

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Governor in Council dated the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eight-five, the land subsidy to be granted, subject to the approval of Parliament, to the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company was fixed at three thousand eight hundred and forty acres for each mile of the Company's railway from the Canadian Pacific Railway to the coal fields of the Company; and whereas in the Act passed 48-49 V., c. 60. in the Session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered sixty, the extent of land which the Governor in Council was thereby authorized to grant to the Company was inadvertently stated to be three thousand eight hundred acres for each mile of the railway instead of three thousand eight hundred and forty acres as provided by the Order in Council aforesaid, and it is expedient to amend the said Act accordingly: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section 1 amended.

1. The words “three thousand eight hundred” in the third and fourth lines of section one of the Act hereinbefore cited are hereby repealed and the words “three thousand eight hundred and forty” inserted in lieu thereof.



CHAP. 23.

An Act to authorize the grant of certain Subsidies in land for the construction of the Railways therein named. r

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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 may grant to the Alberta and Athabasca Railway Company Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the Company's railway from some point on the Bow River or Canadian Pacific Railway, at or between Calgary and Crowfoot Creek, to a point near the town plot of Edmonton, about three hundred miles.

Grant to the Alberta and Athabasca Railway Co.

2. The Governor in Council may grant to the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Company Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the Company's railway, from a point near the northern terminus of the completed portion of that railway, at or near Long Lake-ton, on the navigable waters of Long Lake, to a point at or near where the fifty-second parallel of latitude crosses the South Saskatchewan River, thence to a point at or near the elbow of the North Saskatchewan River, with branches to Prince Albert and Battleford, about three hundred and twenty-five miles.

To the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.

3. The Governor in Council may grant to the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Company Dominion lands to an extent not exceeding six thousand four hundred acres for each mile of the Company's railway, from a point at or near Medicine Hat, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the coal field in or near townships twelve and thirteen, range six, west of the fourth principal meridian, a distance of about eight miles, to be selected out of such lands as are at the disposal of the Government in the proximity of the line of the Company's railway.

To the Medicine Hat Railway and Coal Co.

Grants may be made in tracts of a township or part of a township.

49 V., c. 11.

As to Hudson's Bay Co.'s lands.

And school lands.

4. Notwithstanding anything contained in sections twenty-two and twenty-three of "*The Dominion Lands Act*," the Governor in Council is hereby authorized to grant the subsidies in land he is hereby empowered to make, and also the grant authorized to be made to the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company by section three of the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter eleven, wholly or in part in tracts, each comprising a township or fractional part of a township, as he deems expedient; but no such grant shall be made until an extent of land equivalent to that reserved for the Hudson's Bay Company in the township, or fractional part of a township to be so granted, has been set apart for that Company out of other ungranted available public lands, and such change has been assented to by the said Hudson's Bay Company; nor shall any such grant be made until a tract or tracts of land equivalent in extent, and as nearly as may be in value, to that set apart as school lands in the township, or fractional part of a township, to be so granted, has been set apart as school lands out of other ungranted available public lands; and the substituted lands so set apart shall stand in place of those reserved for the Hudson's Bay Company and set apart as school lands respectively, under the said sections twenty-two and twenty-three of the "*Dominion Lands Act*," in the township, or fractional part of a township, to be so granted.

Grants to be subject to certain conditions.

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.

What the grants shall include and reserve.

6. The grants of land so made shall include the statutory allowance for roads between sections in the townships and fractional parts of townships so granted, but shall be subject to a reserve of one acre out of every one hundred acres, for the establishment of trails and convenient watering places, for the purpose of driving and watering cattle.

As to lands reserved for trails.

7. Such trails shall be for the public benefit, and shall be open to the public for use as common highways, and shall be set off within two years after the passing of this Act by an officer appointed by the Minister of the Interior for that purpose; and the cost of the survey of such trails shall be borne by the Company to which the grant is made.



CHAP. 24.

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

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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 may grant the subsidies hereinafter mentioned to the railway companies and towards the construction of the railways also hereinafter mentioned, that is to say :—

Subsidies authorized.

To the St. Catharines and Niagara Railway Company, for twelve miles of their railway from the City of St. Catharines to the bridge over the Niagara River, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$38,400
To the Vaudreuil and Prescott Railway Company, for thirty miles of their railway from Vaudreuil towards Hawkesbury, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To the Richmond Hill Junction Railway Company, for five miles of their railway from Richmond Hill Junction on the Northern Railway of Canada to Richmond Hill Village, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	16,000
To the Drummond County Railway Company, for thirty miles of their railway from Drummondville towards Nicolet, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To the Joggins Railway Company, for one and a quarter miles of their railway extending from the southern end of the portion subsidized by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter ten, to the wharves, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	4,000
To the Moncton and Buctouche Railway Company, for two miles of their railway from the	west

west end of the portion subsidized by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter ten, to Moncton, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	6,400
To the Beauharnois Junction Railway Company, for thirty miles of their railway from St. Martin's towards St. Anicet, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..	96,000
To the Harvey Branch Railway Company, for three miles of their railway from the southern terminus of the Albert Railway to Harvey Bank, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	9,600
To the Brantford, Waterloo and Lake Erie Railway Company, for eighteen miles of their railway from the Town of Brantford to the Village of Hagarville or the Village of Waterford, or some intermediate point on the Canada Southern Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	57,600
To the Guelph Junction Railway Company, for sixteen miles of their railway from its junction with the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Town of Guelph, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	51,200
To the Massawippi Railway Company, for ten miles of their railway from a point on the Atlantic and North-Western Railway, near the Village of Magog, to Ayer's Flat Station, on the Massawippi Valley Railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	32,000
To the Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company, for four miles of their railway from the north end of the section subsidized by the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifty-nine, to Tweed. a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	12,800
To the Dominion Lime Company, for seven miles of their railway from a point on the Quebec Central Railway, in the Township of Dudswell, to the Dudswell Lime Company's quarries, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	22,400
To the South Norfolk Railway Company, for seventeen miles of their railway from Port Rowan to the Town of Simcoe, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	54,400
To	To

To the Jacques Cartier Union Railway Company, for extending and completing their railway, a subsidy of	20,000
For a line of railway from Mount Forest to Walkerton, twenty-four miles in length, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	76,800
To the Oshawa Railway and Navigation Company, for seven miles of their railway from Port Oshawa towards Raglan, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	22,400
To the Saguenay and Lake St. John Railway Company, for thirty miles of their railway from Lake St. John towards Chicoutimi, or from Chicoutimi towards Lake St. John, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To the Great Eastern Railway Company, for thirty miles of their railway from the River St. Francis to the Arthabaska Railway, at St. Grégoire Station, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	96,000
To the Ontario and Pacific Railway Company, for six miles of their railway from the northern end of the portion subsidized by the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter eight, to the Town of Perth, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	19,200
To the Caraqueet Railway Company, for seven miles of their railway from Lower Caraqueet to Shippegan, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter ten, a subsidy not exceeding in the whole.....	32,000
To the St. Lawrence and Lower Laurentian and Saguenay Railway Company, for the section of their railway from Grand Piles, on the St. Maurice River, to its junction with the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's Reign, chapter fifty-nine, for a line of railway from Grand Piles, on the St. Maurice River, to its junction with the Lake St. John Railway, a distance of about fifty miles, a subsidy of.....	217,600
To the St. John Valley and River du Loup Railway Company, for twenty-two miles of their railway from the Village of Prince William towards the Town of Woodstock, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	70,400

To

To the Lake Temiscamingue Railway Company, for four short sections of railway, in all about two miles in length, to overcome the rapids of the Ottawa River, known as "La Mi-Charge," "La Cave," "Les Erables," and "La Montagne," and for the construction of wharves and landing stages at these rapids, to connect the Canadian Pacific Railway at Mattawa with Lake Temiscamingue by steamboats, railways and other works (in lieu of a portion two miles in length, out of the eight miles of railway subsidized by the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifty-nine, under which about six miles of railway have already been built from the foot of Long Sault proper to the foot of Lake Temiscamingue, and in lieu also of the subsidy granted by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter ten), a subsidy of	12,400
To the Carillon and Grenville Railway Company, for twelve miles of their railway from St. Eustache to Sault au Recollet, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	38,400
To the Minudie Branch Railway Company, for five and a-half miles of their railway from its junction with the Joggins Railway, near the River Hebert Railway bridge, to the Village of Minudie, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	17,600
To the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization and Railway Company, for ten and a-half miles of their railway from the Long Sault to Lake Kippewa, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	33,600
To the Leamington and St. Clair Railway Company, for two miles of their railway from the north end of the section subsidized by the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifty-nine, to the Village of Comber, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	6,400
To the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, for fourteen miles of their railway from a point on the Spring Hill and Parrsboro' Railway, near Spring Hill, to a point on the railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, near Oxford Village, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	44,800
To the Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, a subsidy of.....	64,000
	To

To the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, for nine miles of their railway, the distance which the previous subsidies granted are short of covering from the City of Quebec to Lake St. John, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 28,800

To the Temiscouata Railway Company, for thirty miles of a branch of their railway from Edmundston towards the St. Francis River, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 96,000

To the Cornwallis Valley Railway Company, for thirteen miles of their railway from Kentville to Kingsport, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 41,600

To the Nova Scotia Central Railway Company, for thirty-four miles of their railway, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 108,800

To the Tobique Valley Railway Company, for fourteen miles of their railway from Perth Centre Station towards Plaister Rock Island, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter ten, for a railway from Perth Centre Station, on the New Brunswick Railway, to a point near Plaister Rock Island, a subsidy of.. 89,600

For a railway from Woodstock towards Centreville, twenty miles, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole..... 64,000

For a railway bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Coteau Landing, on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway, a subsidy of fifteen per cent. on the value of the structure, not to exceed... 180,000

To the Lake Erie, Essex and Detroit River Railway Company, for twenty-seven miles of their Railway, in lieu of the subsidy granted by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter ten, a subsidy not exceeding..... 118,400

2. For the purpose of granting corporate powers to persons or companies undertaking the construction of railways or parts of railways, mentioned in the next preceding section, for the construction of which no corporate powers exist at the time of the passing of this Act the Governor in Council 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, as the Governor in Council 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.

Charters of incorporation may be granted in cases specified.

To whom, for what purposes and on what conditions subsidies may be granted.

3. The subsidies hereinbefore mentioned as to be granted to companies named for that purpose, shall be granted to such companies respectively ; the other subsidies, including subsidies granted for railways over a line extending beyond a point to which any company hereinbefore mentioned by name is authorized to construct their railway, shall be granted to such companies as shall be approved by the Governor in Council as having established to his satisfaction their ability to construct and complete the said railways respectively ; all the lines for the construction of which subsidies are granted shall be commenced within two years from the first day of 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 ; and all the said subsidies respectively shall be payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, by instalments, on the completion of each section of the railway of not less than ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken, to be established by the report of the said Minister, or upon completion of the work subsidized, except as regards the subsidy for the bridge over the St. Lawrence River upon which shall be paid fifteen per cent. of the value of work done on monthly progress estimates, certified by the Chief Engineer, and upon the approval of the Minister of Railways and Canals.

How payable.

As to running powers.

4. 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 determines.

Payment of certain balances authorized.

5. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Act forty-fifth Victoria, chapter fourteen, or in the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter twenty-five, the balances of the sums granted for a railway from St. Raymond to Lake St. John and to the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company by the said Acts respectively, which have not yet been paid by the Government, may be paid at any time within one year from the passing of this Act, subject to the conditions in the said Acts contained.



CHAP. 25.

An Act to confirm a certain agreement between Her Majesty and the Western Counties Railway Company, and for other purposes.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS by a certain indenture bearing date the Preamble.
thirty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, which indenture is set forth in the schedule to this Act, an agreement was entered into between Her Majesty and the Western Counties Railway Company, in relation to the completion of the line of railway from Yarmouth to Annapolis, in the Province of Nova Scotia; and whereas it is expedient to confirm the said agreement and to declare that the railway of the said Western Counties Railway Company is a work for the general advantage of Canada: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. The railway of the Western Counties Railway Company is hereby declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, and shall be constructed, completed, equipped and worked under the provisions of "*The Railway Act*;" and the said Company shall be vested with all the powers conferred upon railway companies by the said Act as fully as if it had been incorporated by an Act of the Parliament of Canada. Declaratory.
Railway Act,
R. S. C., c.
109, to apply.

2. The agreement set forth in the schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed. Agreement confirmed.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars to enable Her Majesty to carry into effect the terms of the said agreement. Grant in aid.

4. The Minister of Railways and Canals is authorized to enter into a further and supplementary agreement for increasing the sum of three millions six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, mentioned in the second clause of the agreement set forth in the schedule to this Act, to the sum of four millions two hundred thousand dollars, and for Further agreement may be entered into.
amending

amending sub-section A of clause seven of the said agreement so as to provide that interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent. may be paid out of the moneys of the Company on the debentures, debenture stock or preference shares of the Company.

SCHEDULE.

THIS INDENTURE made the thirty-first day of January, A.D. 1887, between the Western Counties Railway Company, a body corporate, hereinafter called the Company, of the first part, and Her Majesty Queen Victoria, represented herein by the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada, hereinafter called the Government, of the second part :

Witnesseth : That in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the Government hereinafter contained, the parties of the first part covenant and agree with the Government as follows :—

1. That the Company shall, on the execution of this agreement, withdraw the petition of right now pending in the Exchequer Court of Canada, wherein the Company is suppliant and Her said Majesty is respondent, and hereby releases the Government from all claims and demands of the Company against it in respect of the matters in question in said petition of right, and in respect of the Windsor Branch Railway, and hereby releases to Her Majesty, Her successors and assigns, all the right and title of the Company in and to the said Windsor Branch.

2. That the Company may issue its debentures, debenture stock or preference shares, which debentures, debenture stock or preference shares, if carrying interest payable as hereinafter provided at the rate of four per cent. per annum, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of three million two hundred thousand dollars, par value ; or, if carrying interest payable as aforesaid at the rate of three and one-half per cent. per annum, shall not exceed in the whole the sum of three million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars, par value ; the Company shall deposit in the hands of the Government the total proceeds of the sale of such debentures, debenture stock or preference shares, to be dealt with as hereinafter provided.

3. The Company shall build and complete the railway between Annapolis and Digby, commencing work on the same on or before the first day of May, A.D. 1887, and completing the same on or before the first day of July, A.D. 1888, and shall complete, equip and put in first-class order the whole of the Western Counties Railway from Yarmouth to Annapolis.

4. The Company shall, on or before the first day of July, A.D. 1887, complete all arrangements to the satisfaction of the Government for the settlement of all existing liens on its property, its indebtedness, whether to the Government of Nova Scotia, to municipalities, to existing debenture stockholders or otherwise, and shall, within a reasonable time thereafter, pay, settle or procure a discharge of the same, and of all existing liens on its property.

And the Government, in consideration of the premises, hereby covenants with the said parties of the first part, their successors and assigns, as follows:—

5. That it will pay to the Company the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, if and when the same is voted by Parliament, which said sum shall thereupon be credited to the Company and added to the said total proceeds of the sale of debentures, debenture stock, or preference shares of the company.

6. That the Government will allow to the Company interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on all moneys of the Company from time to time remaining in the hands of the Government.

7. That the moneys of the Company in the hands of the Government shall be applied and appropriated as follows:—

A.—To the payment of interest, at a rate not exceeding four per cent. on the said debentures, debenture stock or preference shares of the Company, limited in amount as aforesaid;

B.—To the building and completion of the line between Digby and Annapolis as aforesaid, and for the completion, equipment and putting in first-class order of the whole of the Western Counties Railway from Yarmouth to Annapolis as aforesaid; payments under this sub-section to be made monthly to the Company or its assigns, but only upon the certificate of the Government Chief Engineer of Railways, whose decisions on all questions respecting the amount and character of the work done and equipment supplied or otherwise shall be final and conclusive;

C.—To the payment or satisfaction of the existing obligations of the Company, subject always to the retention by the Government of funds sufficient to pay such interest and to ensure the completion, equipment and putting in first-class order of the railway in sub-section "B" mentioned;

D.—And the balance, if any, shall be payable to the Company or its assigns;

All payments whatsoever to the Company or its assigns to be made on the authority of an Order in Council.

8. And it is hereby agreed and declared that in the event of the failure of the Company to commence such railway operations by the first day of May, A.D. 1887, or in the event of its failure by the first day of July, A.D. 1887, to satisfy the Government as to the arrangement for the settlement of its said indebtedness, or further, in the event of its failure to carry

carry on with diligence the said work of railway construction, then, under any one of the said contingencies, the Government may, if it thinks fit, complete the work of building the line between Annapolis and Digby, or arrange with other parties for its completion, and defray the costs thereof out of the funds of the Company in its hands.

9. And it is hereby further agreed and declared that the Government of Canada assumes no responsibility beyond the payment of the funds to be placed in its hands according to the scheme herein set forth.

10. And it is hereby further agreed and declared that the Government shall be entitled, at any time within ten years, at its option, to purchase and acquire all the railway works and property of the Company at a price not to exceed their actual cost, deducting the sum of five hundred thousand dollars hereinbefore referred to, if paid to the Company.

11. And it is hereby further agreed and declared that the Government of Canada shall, at the next session of the Parliament of Canada, promote the necessary legislation to bring the Company under the legislative control of the said Parliament, and to obtain for the Company from the said Parliament all such powers as shall be necessary or convenient to enable the Company to carry out and fulfil the terms and provisions of this indenture.

12. Provided always, and it is hereby agreed, that if the authority for the payment to the Company by the Government of the five hundred thousand dollars and the legislation aforesaid shall not be obtained from Parliament on or before the tenth day of April, A.D. 1887, then the respective times hereinbefore fixed for the doing or completing of the various matters agreed to be done or completed by the Company shall be extended for such number of days as shall elapse from the said tenth day of April to the day of the obtaining of such authority and legislation.

13. Provided always, and it is hereby agreed and declared, that if the Parliament of Canada shall not at its next session authorize the payment to the Company of the said sum of five hundred thousand dollars, as in the fifth section hereof provided, then the releases contained in the first section hereof shall thereupon become null and of no effect, and the Company may thereupon proceed with its said petition of right.

14. In order to enable the Company within the times herein fixed to commence and carry out the said railway works and other obligations, provisional scrip, exchangeable for definitive certificates or debentures, to be hereafter issued by the Company under this agreement, may be forthwith executed by the Company and delivered to Messrs. Baring Brothers and Company, London, England, or other bankers mutually agreed to, upon trust, to sell the same and to pay the total proceeds of such sale to the Government, to be dealt with as provided in the seventh section hereof, upon which

which provisional scrip the Government will cause to be indorsed a certificate that it will apply the moneys so received in accordance with the terms and conditions of this contract, or such other certificate as may hereafter be agreed to.

In witness whereof these presents have been duly executed by the party hereto of the first part by Edmund N. Plunkett, Esq., its attorney, thereunto duly authorized by power of attorney dated the 21st day of January, 1887, under the corporate seal of the Company, and have been signed and sealed by the said Minister and countersigned by the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals of Canada on behalf of Her Majesty.

L.S.

(Signed), E. N. PLUNKETT,
Attorney.

L.S.

(Signed), J. H. POPE,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

(Signed), A. P. BRADLEY,
Secretary.

Signed in the presence of
(Signed), H. A. FISSIAULT.



CHAP. 26.

An Act to provide for advances to be made by the Government of Canada to the "Fredericton and Saint Mary's Railway Bridge Company."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the "Fredericton and Saint Mary's Railway Bridge Company" is a corporation duly incorporated by an Act passed by the Parliament of Canada for the purpose of constructing a bridge across the River St. John between the city of Fredericton, in the county of York, in the Province of New Brunswick, and the parish of Saint Mary's, or across the River Saint John, between the parish of Kingsclear and the parish of Douglas, in the said county and Province; and the said bridge, as being connected with and forming a passage for railways extending beyond the Dominion, was by the said Act declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada; and whereas the said Company have applied to the Government of Canada for an advance of money to aid them in the construction and completion of their said bridge; and whereas it is desirable that legislative provision should be made authorizing the Government of Canada to make such advance: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Advances may be made upon conditions set forth.

1. The Governor in Council may make advances of money to the said Company, to the extent, in the manner, and upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, upon the said Company's duly executing a deed of mortgage or other instrument, to the satisfaction of the said Governor in Council, in the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, and creating a first lien and charge upon the property, real and personal, franchises, rights, easements and privileges of the said Company; and such mortgage deed or instrument shall be valid and binding, and the obligations thereby assumed by the said Company may be enforced according to the tenor thereof.

To be made as the work proceeds,

2. The Governor in Council may advance to the Company as the work proceeds, such sums of money as will not exceed eighty per centum of the expenditure as made; the

the advances to be made on the certificate of the Chief Engineer of Government Railways in operation, and the whole of the advances not to exceed in all, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

3. The principal money of the loan shall be payable in fifteen years from the date of the mortgage hereinafter mentioned, but the Company shall have the right of repaying the advances and interest at any time within fifteen years from the date on which the first advance is made.

When the principal shall be payable.

4. The Government may, if it should be found advisable, take possession of the property, franchises, rights, easements and privileges conveyed by the mortgage deed hereinbefore mentioned at any time within five years from the date on which the first advance is made, on payment of the difference between the amounts then due to the Government for advances and interest, and the sum of the total amount expended by the Company, and ten per centum on the amount expended by the Company exclusive of the aid given under the provisions of this Act.

Property may be assumed by the Government.

Consideration.

5. In case the Company fail to complete the bridge to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council within the time specified by their charter, that is to say, by the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, the Government shall have power to enter and take possession of the Company's works and undertaking, and complete the same without making further advances, but paying to the Company the difference, if any, between the amount then advanced and eighty per centum of the cost at the date of entry, as certified to by the Chief Engineer of Government Railways in operation.

If company fails to complete works the same may be assumed by the Government.

6. The said advances and interest thereon shall be a first charge and lien on, and shall be secured by a mortgage on all the property, real and personal, of the Company, and on all their rights, franchises, easements and privileges; and in case the Company make default in payment of the interest on the said advances for the space of one year after the same becomes due, or in case they fail to repay to the Government of Canada the said advances within fifteen years from the date of the advance of the first sum, then and in either case all their property, real and personal, and all their rights, franchises, easements and privileges shall be and become by the default, and without any proceedings for condemnation, foreclosure or possession, forfeited to the Crown, and Her Majesty, by Her officers or agents, may thereupon enter and take possession of the same, and the same shall thenceforth be the property, rights, franchises, easements

Advances and interest to be a first charge.

Provision in case of default of payment.

easements and privileges of Her Majesty, as represented by the Government of Canada.

Rate and pay-
ment of in-
terest.

7. Interest shall be computed at the rate of four per centum per annum, and shall be payable annually on or before the thirtieth day of June in each year.

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



CHAP. 27.

An Act respecting the Oxford Junction and New Glasgow Branch of the Intercolonial Railway.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS by the Act passed in the forty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fourteen, the sum of two hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars was granted by Parliament as a subsidy for a railway from Oxford to New Glasgow, both in the Province of Nova Scotia, and the Great American and European Short Line Railway Company with whom an agreement was entered into for the construction of the said line of railway, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, failed to carry the said agreement into effect; and whereas the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was subsequently granted by Parliament to constitute a first charge on the subsidy granted as aforesaid, and to be expended in settlement of unpaid claims of sub-contractors and others for labor, board and like matters, in the construction of the Short Line Railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, and for acquiring their rights in the railway and in the said claims; and whereas the Company with whom an agreement was entered into, as aforesaid, for the construction of the said line of railway having represented that they had expended a considerable sum of money in prosecuting the said work prior to failure in carrying out the agreement, it is desirable that they should be reimbursed such sum, if any, as they shall establish in court that they are entitled to for the present value of the work done on the said line of railway by the said Company, or such sum as may be awarded by arbitrators and approved by the Governor in Council, subject to the deduction hereinafter mentioned; and whereas in view of the construction of a line of railway in Cape Breton as a Government work it is desirable that, for the purpose of completing the line of railway hereinbefore mentioned, the portion thereof from a point on the Pictou Town Branch of the Intercolonial Railway, or from a point on the Pictou Branch at or near the East River bridge, to a point at or near Oxford Junction on the main line of the said railway should be constructed and completed as a Government railway, and that the unexpended balance of the grant hereinbefore mentioned, and an additional sum of five hundred thousand dollars should

Preamble.
45 V., c. 14.

should be applied to such construction : Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Branch line may be constructed as a Government work.

1. The Minister of Railways and Canals may lay out, construct, equip and work a branch line of railway from a point on the Pictou Town Branch of the Intercolonial Railway or from a point on the Pictou Branch at or near the East River bridge to a point at or near Oxford Junction on the main line of the said railway, and such branch line shall be a part of the Intercolonial Railway ; and the Minister may, if he sees fit, acquire by purchase, surrender or expropriation, the works constructed and the property owned by the said Company, its assigns or legal representatives, in connection with the said line of railway between Oxford and New Glasgow, and may pay to the said Company, its assigns or legal representatives, the amount adjudged by the court or by arbitrators, less the amount already expended out of the one hundred and fifty thousand dollars above mentioned, for the present value of the work done on the said line of railway by the said Company.

Certain works and property may be acquired.

R.S.C., c. 38 to apply.

2. For the construction and working of and for all purposes relating to the said branch railway, the said Minister shall have and may exercise all the powers and authority vested in him by "*The Government Railways Act*," all the provisions whereof shall extend and apply to the said branch railway, which shall be held to be constructed and worked under the said Act.

Certain sums may be applied for construction. 45 V., c. 14.

3. The unexpended balance of the sum granted as a subsidy for a railway from Oxford to New Glasgow, as in the preamble mentioned, by the Act forty-fifth Victoria, chapter fourteen, together with a further sum of five hundred thousand dollars payable out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, may be applied to defray the cost of, or occasioned by the construction of the said branch railway.



CHAP. 28.

An Act to amend the North-West Territories Act.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Section seventy-nine of "*The North-West Territories Act*," chapter fifty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, R.S.C., c. 50, s. 79 amended. is hereby amended by striking out the word "so" in the fourth line, and also by striking out the words "for the purposes of this Act" in the last line, and inserting the words "for all purposes" in lieu thereof.

2. Notwithstanding the repeal of section eighty-eight of "*The North-West Territories Act*, 1880," as amended by section six of the Act forty-seventh Victoria, chapter twenty-three, and by section six of the Act passed in the session held in the forty-eighth and forty-ninth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter fifty-one, any case in which before the eighteenth day of February in the present year, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, any step or proceeding was taken towards the institution or prosecution of an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Manitoba, may be proceeded with and continued to judgment under the said section as so amended, and the said Court of Queen's Bench shall have the same jurisdiction in respect thereof as if the said section had not been repealed. Certain cases may be continued under provisions of former Acts.



CHAP. 29.

An Act respecting the Council of the North-West Territories.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

North-West
Council con-
tinued for a
term specified.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in "*The North-West Territories Act*," the elected members of the Council of the said Territories shall continue to be members thereof until the end of the now next session of the Parliament of Canada, and except for the filling of any vacancy which may arise in the said Council by death or by resignation, no elections of members thereof shall take place before the said date.

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CHAP. 30.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter fifty-one, respecting Real Property in the Territories.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS by the Act forty-ninth Victoria, chapter Preamble. twenty-six, intituled "An Act respecting Real Property in the Territories," the Provisional District of Alberta was constituted one land registration district, and the Provisional District of Saskatchewan was divided into two registration districts, the dividing line between the said districts being the third principal meridian in the system of Dominion land surveys; whereas it was found necessary in the public interest and for the public convenience to divide the said Provisional District of Alberta into two separate registration districts, and to alter the boundary line between the two registration districts into which the said Provisional District of Saskatchewan was by the said Act divided; and whereas it is expedient that the division and alteration so made and all registrations of deeds and instruments effected in consequence should be ratified and confirmed, and that certain other amendments should be made to the said Act: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, declares and enacts as follows:—

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in section eighteen of "The Territories Real Property Act" the Provisional District of Alberta shall be and shall be deemed to have been from the first day of January, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, divided into two separate land registration districts, designated and bounded as follows:—

R.S.C., c. 51, s. 18.

Alberta divided into two Registration Districts.

(a.) The South Alberta Land Registration District shall consist of so much of the said Provisional District of Alberta as lies to the south of the ninth correction line in the system of Dominion land surveys;

South Alberta Land Registration District.

(b.) The North Alberta Land Registration District shall consist of so much of the said Provisional District of Alberta as lies to the north of the said ninth correction line.

North Alberta Land Registration District.

2. Notwithstanding anything in the said section contained the Provisional District of Saskatchewan shall be and be

Saskatchewan divided into two Re-

gistration
Districts.

be deemed to have been from the ninth day of May in the present year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, divided into two separate land registration districts, designated and bounded as follows:—

East Sas-
katchewan
Land Regis-
tration Dis-
trict.

(a.) The East Saskatchewan land registration district shall consist of so much of the said Provisional District of Saskatchewan as lies to the east of the dividing line between the tenth and eleventh ranges of townships west of the third principal meridian in the system of Dominion land surveys;

West Sas-
katchewan
Land Regis-
tration Dis-
trict.

(b.) The West Saskatchewan land registration district shall consist of so much of the said Provisional District of Saskatchewan as lies to the west of the said dividing line between the tenth and eleventh ranges of townships west of the third principal meridian aforesaid.

R.S.C., c. 51,
s. 46 amend-
ed.

Certain
copies need
not be pro-
duced.

3. The following words are hereby added at the end of section forty-six of "*The Territories Real Property Act*:"—
"But in no case shall it be necessary for any applicant to produce copies of any registered documents under the foregoing provisions of this section, if the originals of such documents are of record at the time when the application is made, in the office of the registrar to whom the application is made."

Ratification of
certain regis-
trations,
transfers, &c.,
effected be-
fore passing
of this Act.

4. All registrations effected and all acts done previous to the passing of this Act in anticipation of the ratification and confirmation by Parliament of the division of the said Provisional District of Alberta into two registration districts, and of the alteration of the boundaries of the two registration districts into which the Provisional District of Saskatchewan was so divided, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and the transfer by the registrar of the West Saskatchewan registration district to the registrar of the East Saskatchewan registration district of any deeds, instruments or documents registered previous to the said ninth day of May and relating to lands by this Act detached from the former and attached to the latter registration district is also hereby ratified and confirmed, and the said registrar of West Saskatchewan is authorized and empowered to make any further transfer to the registrar of East Saskatchewan of any such deeds, instruments or documents as such alteration in the boundaries of the two districts renders necessary.

Further trans-
fers authoriz-
ed.

Registrations
under 49 V..
c. 26 and R.S.
C., c. 51, not
invalidated
by being
made by cer-
tain registrars
and deputies.

5. No registration of titles effected under the provisions of either of the Acts hereinbefore cited shall be deemed to be invalid or defective in consequence of such registration having been made by a registrar previously to his having taken the oath of office or entered into the bond required by the said Acts, nor in consequence of any person having acted as deputy registrar without having been formally appointed

appointed and without having taken the prescribed oath and entered into a bond as required by the said Acts.

6. Section one hundred and thirty-eight of "The Territories Real Property Act" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 51, s. 138, repealed; new provision.

"138. Any person who feels aggrieved by any judgment or decision of the court or judge may appeal to the Court of Appeal, and for the purposes of this Act the several judges of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories sitting together are hereby constituted the Court of Appeal, and a majority of such judges shall form a quorum. Such Court of Appeal shall be presided over by the senior judge present, and shall sit at least once in each year at the seat of government of the North-West Territories for the purpose of hearing appeals from orders, judgments and decisions of the court or a judge under this Act; and such court shall have power, by rules and orders, to regulate the sittings of the court, the practice and proceedings on appeal and before it, including costs and payment thereof, and the enforcement of judgments of such court; and such judgment shall be certified by the presiding judge, and shall be final in all cases."

Court of Appeal.

Quorum.

Sittings.

Power to make rules.

Judgment final.

7. Form F in the schedule to the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Sch. Form F, repealed and new form substituted.

"FORM F.

CERTIFICATE OF OWNERSHIP.

CANADA—TERRITORIES,
DISTRICT.

REGISTRATION

This is to certify that A.B., of _____ is now the owner of an estate (*describe the estate*) of and in (*describe the property*), subject to the incumbrances, liens and interests notified by memorial underwritten or indorsed hereon, or which may hereafter be recorded in the register of title.

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my seal this _____ day of _____, A.D. 18 _____.

If the title is possessory, say :

The title of A.B. is subject to the claims (if any) which can be enforced to the said land by reason of any defect in the title of (*name of the first registered owner*).

And if subject to a mortgage, say :

The title of A.B. is subject to mortgage, dated the _____ day of _____, made by A.B. to W.B., to secure (*here state the amount secured, the rate of interest per cent. per annum, and the respective*

respective dates from which the principal and interest are secured) payable as therein mentioned. (If mortgage is discharged, say): Discharged by certificate (here state the distinguishing letter or number of the register and the number of the folio therein).

And if subject to a lease, say :

The title of A.B. is subject to a lease, dated the day
of , made by A.B. to Y.Z., for the term of years.

When the transfer is absolute, say :

This declaration is cancelled and a new declaration of title issued.

(Signature)."



CHAP. 31.

An Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "*The Dominion Lands Act*," chapter fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, as hereinafter set forth: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. In this Act the expression "the said Act" means "*The Dominion Lands Act*."

Interpretation.

2. Sub-clause one of clause thirty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Clause 32 amended.

"**32.** Every person who is the sole head of a family, and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years, who makes application in the form A in the schedule to this Act, shall be entitled to obtain homestead entry for any quantity of land not exceeding one quarter-section, which is of the class of land open, under the provisions of this Act, to homestead entry; and such person shall, at the same time as he obtains his entry, declare under which of the conditions prescribed by clause thirty-eight of this Act he elects to hold the land affected by such entry."

Entry for homestead rights.

Area limited.

3. Sub-clause five of clause thirty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Clause 38 amended.

"**5.** If, in connection with the homestead entry, the settler has heretofore obtained, or hereafter obtains, a pre-emption entry, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, he shall, on becoming entitled to a patent for his homestead, be also entitled to a patent for the land included in such pre-emption entry, on payment of the price fixed, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by the Governor in Council; but such pre-emption right, if not exercised and payment made within six months after the settler becomes entitled to claim a patent under his homestead entry, shall be forfeited; and the land included in such pre-emption entry may be opened for homestead entry by the Minister of the Interior, but on the following conditions only:—

Right of settler who has obtained pre-emption entry and pays the price.

Forfeiture in default.

Conditions on which such pre-emption may be opened for homestead entry.

“(a.) Any person obtaining homestead entry for the land included in such forfeited pre-emption entry shall be required to perfect his entry by erecting a habitable house thereon, and commencing actual residence in the said house within six months of the date of such homestead entry, and shall be required to continue such residence for at least six months in each of the three years next succeeding ;

“(b.) Before an application for patent for such homestead shall be accepted as satisfactory by the local agent, or the senior clerk performing his duties, the applicant shall be required to prove to the satisfaction of the said local agent, or the senior clerk performing his duties, that he has made permanent improvements on the said land to the aggregate value of not less than one dollar and fifty cents per acre.”

Clause 39 repealed: new provision. Forfeiture of right:—
By non-residence ;

4. Clause thirty-nine of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

“39. If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Minister,—

“(a.) That the settler has not resided upon and cultivated his homestead, except as herein provided, for at least six months in any one year ; or—

By non-compliance with the conditions of sub-clause 5 of clause 38 ;

“(b.) In case he has obtained his entry under and in accordance with sub-clause five of the next preceding clause, that he has failed to erect a habitable house and to commence actual residence in the same within six months of the date of such entry, and to continue such residence for at least six months in each of the three years next succeeding, or that he has failed to make permanent improvements on the land to the aggregate value of one dollar and fifty cents per acre within three years from the date of the perfecting of his entry ; or—

And of sub-clause 6 of clause 33 ;

“(c.) In case he has obtained his entry under and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by sub-clause six of the next preceding clause, that he has not been *bonâ fide* resident within a radius of two miles from his homestead quarter-section for at least six months in any one year, or has failed to break, prepare for crop, and crop, in each of the three years after obtaining his homestead entry, the areas of his homestead quarter-section mentioned in the said sub-clause, or has failed to erect upon his homestead a habitable house and to *bonâ fide* reside therein for not less than three months next prior to the date of his application for patent ; or—

And of sub-clause 7 of clause 38.

“(d.) In case he has obtained his entry under and in accordance with sub-clause seven of the next preceding clause, that he has failed to perfect his homestead entry and make the cultivation of his homestead during the first and second years after the date of his entry prescribed by the said sub-clause, or that he has failed to erect a habitable house upon his homestead before the expiration of the second year after the date of his homestead entry, or that he has not *bonâ fide* resided in the said house and cultivated the

the said land for at least six months in each of the three years next prior to the date of his application for patent;—

“The right to the land shall be forfeited, and the entry thereof shall be cancelled; and the settler so forfeiting his entry shall not be eligible to obtain another entry, except in special cases, in the discretion of the Minister.”

Effect of forfeiture.

5. Clause forty-three of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Clause 43 repealed; new provision.

“43. No person who has obtained a homestead patent or a certificate countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or a member of the Dominion Lands Board, as in the next preceding clause mentioned, shall be entitled to obtain another homestead entry: Provided however, that any

No second homestead entry.

person who, on the second day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, had obtained a homestead patent, or a certificate of recommendation for a patent, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or who had complied with the homestead provisions of the Acts then in force relating to Dominion Lands entitling him to such certificate, or any person who has been permitted under the terms of section thirty-eight of the

Exception in cases specified.

“*Dominion Lands Act, 1883*,” to create a charge upon his homestead, and had completed his homestead duties on the said second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, shall be permitted to make a second homestead entry.”

46 V., c. 17.

6. Sub-clause two of clause forty-four of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Clause 44 amended.

“2. If such plan or project is so sanctioned, and such person or company thereupon places any settler upon a homestead, a statement of the expense incurred by such person or company in paying the actual *bonâ fide* cost of the passage and of providing for the subsistence of such settler and his family, of erecting buildings on his homestead (to which purpose one-half of the advance made may be devoted) and of providing horses, cattle, farm implements and seed grain for him, together with an amount in money sufficient to cover the interest on the amount advanced for a time to be agreed upon, to enable such settler to obtain a return from the cultivation of such homestead, shall be furnished to him, and shall also be submitted with proper vouchers in support thereof to the local agent, who shall examine and verify the same both by such vouchers and by an examination of such settler, and of such person or company, or their representative,—and shall certify the result of such verification by a writing upon such statement signed by him; and thereupon such settler shall make and execute an acknowledgment in writing of the amount so advanced to him, and shall by such writing create a charge upon such homestead for the amount of such advance, not

Statement to be furnished to the settler and to the local agent.

And verified by the local agent.

Charge on homestead for advances may be created.

exceeding

Charge not to exceed amount certified by local agent.

exceeding the sum of six hundred dollars, and for the interest thereon, at a rate not exceeding eight per cent. per annum :
 Provided always, that it shall be competent for the person or company proposing to make such advance to take at once an acknowledgment from the settler for the full amount of the charge proposed to be made ; but such acknowledgment shall only operate as a charge upon the homestead to the extent that may be certified by the local agent upon presentation to him of vouchers or other satisfactory evidence that the advance for which a charge is proposed to be created have actually been made to the settler."

Verification of statements on oath.

7. The Minister of the Interior may require any statement in relation to any land to which the said Act applies to be verified by oath, affirmation, declaration or affidavit, which may be taken or made before any of the officers or persons mentioned in the ninety-fifth clause of the said Act.



CHAP. 32.

An Act respecting the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient in the public interest that a Preamble.
national park and sanatorium should be set apart and
established in the North-West Territories: Therefore Her
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The tract of land comprised within the limits herein-
after set forth, that is to say: commencing at the easterly Limits of park defined.
end of Castle Mountain Station grounds, on the Canadian
Pacific Railway, as shown on a plan of right of way filed
in the Department of Railways and Canals by the Cana-
dian Pacific Railway Company, thence on a course about
south thirty-five degrees east, ten miles more or less to a
point in latitude seven minutes, six seconds and ninety-
six hundredths of a second south of the point of commence-
ment, and in longitude seven minutes, fifty-four seconds
and ninety-eight hundredths of a second east of the point
of commencement; thence on a course about north fifty-
five degrees east, twenty-six miles more or less to a point
in latitude five minutes, forty-six seconds and twenty
hundredths of a second north of the point of commence-
ment, and in longitude thirty-seven minutes, twenty-three
seconds and thirty-one hundredths of a second east of the
point of commencement; thence on a course about north
thirty-five degrees west, ten miles more or less to a point
in latitude twelve minutes, fifty-three seconds and ninety-
one hundredths of a second north of the point of commence-
ment, and in longitude twenty-nine minutes, thirty-two
seconds and thirty-eight hundredths of a second east of the
point of commencement; thence on a course about south
fifty-five degrees west, twenty-six miles more or less to the
place of commencement, containing by admeasurement two
hundred and sixty square miles, be the same more or less,
so far as the title to the said tract of land, in whole or in Park so defined withdrawn from sale, &c.
part, is now vested in the Crown, is hereby withdrawn
from sale, settlement and occupancy under the provisions
of "*The Dominion Lands Act*" or any regulations made
under the said Act or any other Act with respect to mining
or timber licenses or any other matter whatsoever.

Park set apart for public purposes.

2. The said tract of land is hereby reserved and set apart as a public park and pleasure ground for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be known as the Rocky Mountains Park of Canada.

No settling thereon.

3. No person shall, except as hereinafter provided, locate, settle upon, use or occupy any portion of the said public park.

Control by Minister of the Interior.

4. The park shall be under the control and management of the Minister of the Interior, and the Governor in Council may make regulations for the following purposes:—

Care and management.

(a.) The care, preservation and management of the park and of the watercourses, lakes, trees and shrubbery, minerals, natural curiosities and other matters therein contained;

Hot springs.

(b.) The control of the hot springs situate in the said park, and their management and utilization for purposes of bathing and sanitation and in every other respect;

Lease or sale of lands.

(c.) The lease for any term of years of such parcels of land in the park as he deems advisable in the public interest, for the construction of buildings for ordinary habitation and purposes of trade and industry, and for the accommodation of persons resorting to the park;

Mines and mining.

(d.) The working of mines and the development of mining interests within the limits of the park, and the issuing of licenses or permits of occupation for the said purposes; but no lease, license or permit shall be made, granted, or issued under this or the next preceding paragraph of this section which will in any way impair the usefulness of the park for the purposes of public enjoyment and recreation;

Trade.

(e.) Trade and traffic of every description;

Game, &c.

(f.) The preservation and protection of game and fish, of wild birds generally, and of cattle allowed to pasture in the park;

Pasturage and hay.

(g.) The issuing of licenses or permits for the pasturage of cattle, and the management of hay lands;

Trespassers.

(h.) The removal and exclusion of trespassers;

Powers generally.

(i.) And generally for all purposes necessary to carry this Act into effect according to the true intent and meaning thereof:

Penalties for contravention.

2. The Governor in Council, may, by the said regulations, impose penalties for any violation thereof, not exceeding in each case the sum of fifty dollars or, in default of payment with costs, imprisonment for not more than three months.

Publication of regulations.

5. Every regulation made as aforesaid, shall, after publication for four consecutive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and in any other manner that may be provided thereby by the Governor in Council, have the like force and effect as if it was herein enacted, and such regulations shall be laid before

before Parliament within fifteen days after its first meeting thereafter.

6. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect the obligations of the Government (if any) arising out of the conditions of the acquisition of the North-West Territories. Certain rights saved.

7. This Act may be cited as "*Rocky Mountains Park Act*, Short title. 1887."



CHAP. 33.

An Act to amend "The Indian Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.
R.S.C., c. 43.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter forty-three intituled "*An Act respecting Indians*:" Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Determina-
tion of mem-
bership of
band.

1. The Superintendent General, may, from time to time, upon the report of an officer, or other person specially appointed by him to make an inquiry, determine who is or who is not a member of any band of Indians entitled to share in the property and annuities of the band; and the decision of the Superintendent General in any such matter shall be final and conclusive, subject to an appeal to the Governor in Council.

Witnesses
may be sum-
moned and
examined
under oath.

2. The Superintendent General, his deputy, or other person specially authorized by the Governor in Council, shall have power, by subpœna issued by him, to summon any person before him and to examine such person under oath in respect to any matter affecting Indians, and to compel the production of papers and writings before him relating to such matters; and if any person duly summoned neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place specified in the subpœna upon such person duly served, or refuses to give evidence or to produce the papers or writings demanded of him, may, by warrant under his hand and seal, cause such person, so refusing or neglecting, 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.

Penalty for
non-compli-
ance with
summons.

Sub-section 5
of section 26
repealed.

3. Sub-section five of section twenty-six of the said Act is hereby repealed.

Section 27 re-
pealed; new
provision.

4. The twenty-seventh section of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

Punishment
of Indians
trespassing
on land of
other Indians.

"**27.** Every Indian who, without the license in writing of the Superintendent General, or of some officer or person deputed by him for that purpose, cuts, carries away or removes from the land of an Indian who holds a location title, or who is otherwise recognized by the department as the occupant of such land, any of the trees, saplings, shrubs, underwood,

underwood, timber or hay thereon, or removes any of the stone, soil, minerals, metals or other valuables off the said land; and every Indian who, without license as aforesaid, cuts, carries away or removes from any portion of the reserve of his band, for sale and not for the immediate use of himself and his family, any trees, timber or hay thereon, or removes any of the stone, soil, minerals, metals or other valuables therefrom, for sale, as aforesaid, or who cuts or uses any pine or large timber for any other purpose than for building on his own location or farm, unless with the consent of the band and the approval of the Superintendent General, shall incur the penalties provided in the next preceding section in respect to Indians of other bands and other persons, and the same proceedings may be had for the recovery thereof as are provided for in the said section.”

Or removing certain things.

Or cutting or using pine or large timber without consent.

Penalty.

5. The thirty-fifth section of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “If any” in the first line thereof, and by substituting therefor the words following, that is to say:—“No portion of any reserve shall be taken for the purposes of any railway, road or public work without the consent of the Governor in Council, and if any.”

Section 35 amended.

6. The sixty-second section of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

Section 62 repealed; new provision.

“62. Any officer or agent acting under the Superintendent General may seize or cause to be seized in Her Majesty’s name any logs, timber, wood or other products of trees or any trees themselves, cut without authority on Indian lands or on an Indian reserve, wherever they are found, and place the same under proper custody until a decision can be had in the matter from competent authority.”

Seizure of trees cut without authority.

7. The sixty-third section of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

Section 63 repealed; new provision.

“63. When the logs, timber, wood or other products of trees cut without authority, or the trees themselves so cut without authority on Indian lands or on an Indian reserve, have been made up or intermingled with other trees, wood, timber, logs or other products thereof, into a crib, dram or raft, or in any other manner, so that it is difficult to distinguish the timber cut on a reserve or on Indian lands without license from the other timber with which it is made up or intermingled, the whole of the timber so made up or intermingled shall be held to have been cut without authority on a reserve or on Indian lands, and shall be seized and forfeited and sold by the Superintendent General or any officer or agent acting under him, unless evidence satisfactory to him is adduced showing the probable quantity not cut on a reserve or on Indian lands.”

Presumption of law in case of mixture of timber cut on Indian lands or reserves with timber cut elsewhere.

Exception.

8. The seventy-second section of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

Section 72 repealed; new provision.

“72.

Payment of annuity may be stopped and offender deprived of participation in lands, in case of desertion of family.

“**72.** The Superintendent General may stop the payment of the annuity and interest money of, as well as deprive of any participation in the real property of the band, any Indian who is proved, to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General, guilty of deserting his family; and the Superintendent General may apply the same towards the support of any family, woman or child, so deserted.”

Section 73 repealed; new provision.

Provision in like case as to Indian woman.

9. The seventy-third section of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**73.** The Superintendent General may also stop the payment of the annuity and interest money of, as well as deprive of any participation in the real property of the band, any woman who has no children, and who deserts her husband and lives immorally with another man.”

Section 104 repealed; new provision

Indians found intoxicated.

Penalties.

May be arrested without warrant and confined till sober.

To be tried when sober.

10. The one hundred and fourth section of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

“**104.** Every Indian who is found in a state of intoxication shall be liable on summary conviction thereof to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month or to a penalty not exceeding thirty dollars and not less than five dollars, or to both penalty and imprisonment, in the discretion of the convicting judge, magistrate, justice of the peace or Indian agent.”

“**2** Any constable or other peace officer may, without warrant, arrest any Indian or non-treaty Indian found in a state of intoxication, and convey him to any common gaol, house of correction, lock-up or other place of confinement, there to be kept until he is sober; and such Indian or non-treaty Indian shall, when sober, be brought for trial before any judge, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, or justice of the peace or Indian agent.

Section 106 amended.

Penalty for harboring Indian prostitutes.

And on keepers who are Indians and prostitutes.

11. Sub-section one of the one hundred and sixth section of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following sub-section substituted therefor:—

“**106.** Every person and Indian who, being the keeper of any house, tent or wigwam, allows or suffers any Indian woman to be or remain in such house, tent or wigwam, knowing, or having probable cause for believing, that such Indian woman is in or remains in such house, tent or wigwam, with the intention of prostituting herself therein, or who, being an Indian woman, prostitutes herself therein, is guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall, on summary conviction before any stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate, justice of the peace or Indian agent, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, or to imprisonment in any gaol or place of confinement for a term not exceeding six months.”



CHAP. 34.

An Act to amend "The Immigration Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Section twenty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, R.S.C., c. 65, chapter sixty-five, "*The Immigration Act*," is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "in Europe" and by inserting after the words "whence they came" the words "or elsewhere."

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CHAP. 35.

An Act to amend "The Chinese Immigration Act."

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.
R.S.C., c. 67.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "*The Chinese Immigration Act*," : Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

Exemption
from duty in
a certain case.

1. No duty shall be payable under "*The Chinese Immigration Act*," in respect of any woman of Chinese origin who is the wife of a person who is not of Chinese origin ; but, for the purposes of the said Act, such woman shall be deemed to be of the same nationality as her husband.

Conditions as
to passage
through Can-
ada.

2. Persons of Chinese origin may pass through Canada by railway, *in transitu*, from one port or place out of Canada to another port or place out of Canada, without payment of the entry dues provided for under section eight of "*The Chinese Immigration Act*," provided that such passage is made in accordance with, and under such regulations, as are made by the Minister of Customs for such purpose ; and any railway company which undertakes to transport any such persons through Canada, and fails to comply with such regulations, or to take such persons out of Canada at the designated port of exit and within the time specified in the undertaking shall, in addition to the entry dues payable under the said section eight of the Act hereinbefore cited, be liable to the penalty or forfeiture provided by law for non-compliance with Customs bonding regulations.

Penalty for
failure to fulfil
conditions.

Section 15, re-
pealed ; new
section.

3. Section fifteen of "*The Chinese Immigration Act*" is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Application
of duties, &c.

"**15.** All duties, pecuniary penalties and revenue from other sources under this Act shall be paid into and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada ; but one-fourth part of the net proceeds 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."

Section 20
amended.

4. Section twenty of "*The Chinese Immigration Act*" is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "or to both."



CHAP. 36.

An Act to amend the General Inspection Act.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend "*The General In- Preamble.*
spection Act" by allowing the inspection of flour to be R S.C., c. 99.
made by sample, and the packages containing such flour to
be branded accordingly, and also by changing the classifi-
cation of the various qualities of flour: Therefore Her
Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate
and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. Section thirty of "*The General Inspection Act*" is hereby Section 30
amended by adding the following thereto as sub-section amended.
two:—

"2. Whenever flour is sold by sample and the inspector Flour may be
or deputy inspector is requested by the owner or the pur- inspected by
chaser of such flour to inspect the same by such sample, he sample.
shall, notwithstanding anything in this Act contained,
inspect the same accordingly and, instead of branding or
marking the barrels as hereinbefore provided, he shall cer-
tify on the bill of inspection whether the whole or a portion
only, and in the latter case what portion, of the flour is
equal to the sample delivered to him for the purpose of
making the inspection, and he shall also certify. as to the
weight and soundness of the flour."

2. Section thirty-one of the said Act is hereby repealed Section 31 re-
and the following substituted therefor:— pealed; new
provision.

"**31.** In branding or marking the different qualities or Qualities and
descriptions of flour, the same shall be designated as fol- descriptions
lows:— of flour.

That of a very superior quality } { 'Patent (winter wheat)';
(roller process) by the words } { 'Patent (spring wheat)';

That of the second quality, (roller } 'Straight roller';
process) by the words }

That of the third quality, by the word—'Extra';

That of the fourth quality, by the word—'Superfine';

That of another quality, by the words—'Strong bakers.'"



CHAP. 37.

An Act to confer certain powers on Boards of Trade as to the Licensing of Weighers.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision as to the licensing of weighers at grain elevators in certain cases, and as to the oath of office to be taken by weighers so licensed: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Interpretation.

“Board of Trade.”

1. In this Act the expression “Board of Trade” means any board of trade incorporated under the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, or of the Legislature of any Province now forming part of Canada, and includes “Chamber of Commerce.”

Weighers at grain elevators may be licensed.

2. Whenever the council of any board of trade has passed a by-law, which it is hereby empowered to do, requiring that every weigher employed in connection with a grain elevator within the district for which such board of trade is established, shall be licensed and shall take the oath hereinafter provided, such board of trade may cause any person who makes application to be licensed as a weigher at grain elevators, to be examined as to his capacity in such manner as the Council deems meet, and may, if satisfied of the fitness of the applicant to perform his duties, issue a license to him to act as a weigher; and in such case every person who acts as a weigher at a grain elevator within such district shall, unless he has been so licensed and has taken the oath of office hereinafter mentioned, be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty of ten dollars for each offence.

Penalty for acting without a license.

Oath of office to be taken.

3. Every weigher so licensed shall forthwith take and subscribe before a justice of the peace an oath of office in the form or to the effect following:—

Form of oath.

“I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my skill and ability, execute and perform the duties of weigher: So help me God.”

2. The oath so taken shall remain in the custody of the justice of the peace administering it, and any copy thereof certified by the said justice of the peace shall be *prima facie* evidence of such oath having been taken and subscribed in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Custody of
oath and
copies.

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CHAP. 38.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Canned Goods.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble. **H**ER Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows :—

R.S.C., c 105,
s. 2 amended. **1.** Sub-section two of section two of chapter one hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of Canada is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

Marking of
dried goods. **“ 2.** Every such package containing goods prepared from products which have been dried previously to being so prepared, shall, in addition, be labelled or stamped with the word “soaked,” which word shall be plainly printed diagonally across the face of the label in large, legible type at least half an inch in height and three eighths of an inch in width.”

When fore-
going provi-
sions shall
take effect. **2.** The foregoing provisions of this Act shall come into force on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

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CHAP. 39.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Duties of Customs.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. The duties of Customs imposed by the "*Act respecting the Duties of Customs*" chapter thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, on the articles mentioned in this section are hereby repealed, and the rates of duty hereinafter mentioned are substituted for them respectively, and if any such article is now free of duty, the duty in this section mentioned and set opposite to it is hereby imposed on it, that is to say:—

Certain duties of Customs imposed.
R.S.C., c. 33.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Advertising pamphlets, not illustrated,
one cent each..... | 1c. each. |
| 2. Advertising pictures, pictorial show-
cards, illustrated advertising periodi-
cals, illustrated price lists, advertising
calendars, advertising almanacs, and
tailors' and mantle-makers' fashion
plates, and all chromos, chromotypes,
oleographs and other cards, pictures or
artistic works of similar kinds produced
by any process other than hand paint-
ing or drawing, and being for business
or advertising purposes or not, printed
or stamped on paper, card board or other
material, six cents per pound and twenty
per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 6c. per lb.
and 20 p. ct. |
| 3. Barrels containing salted meats, twenty
cents each..... | 20c. each. |
| 4. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink,
thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. ct. |
| 5. Blueing, laundry blueing of all kinds,
thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. ct. |
| 6. Braces or suspenders, thirty-five per cent.
<i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 7. Brass in bars and bolts, drawn, plain and fancy tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ... | 10 p. ct. |
| 8 British gum, dressine, sizing cream and enamel sizing, one cent per pound..... | 1c. p. lb. |
| 9. Buttons of vegetable ivory or horn, ten cents per gross and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 10c. p. gross and 25 p. ct. |
| 10. Buttons, all other, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ... | 25 p. ct. |

CARRIAGES :—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. Buggies of all kinds, farm wagons, farm, railway or freight carts, pleasure carts or gigs and similar vehicles, costing less than fifty dollars, ten dollars each ; costing fifty dollars and less than one hundred dollars, fifteen dollars each, and in addition thereto in each case, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | \$10 each and 20 p. ct.

\$15 each and 20 p. ct. |
| 12. All such carriages, costing one hundred dollars each and over, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |
| 13. Cigars and cigarettes, two dollars per pound and twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> , the weight of cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering | \$2 per lb. and 25 p. ct. |
| 14. Clay tobacco pipes, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |
| 15. Clothes wringers, one dollar each and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | \$1 and 30 p. ct. |
| 16. Cocoa matting, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. ct. |
| 17. Clothing made of cotton or other material, not otherwise provided for, including corsets and similar articles made up by the seamstress or tailor, also tarpaulin plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition, and cotton bags made up by the use of the needle, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |
| 18. Collars of cotton or linen, twenty-four cents per dozen, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 24c. p. doz. and 30 p. ct. |
| 19. Colored fabrics, woven, of dyed or colored cotton yarn, or part jute and part cotton yarn, or other material, except silk, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 25 p. ct. |
| 20. Combs, for dress and toilet, of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. ct. |

COTTONS :—

COTTONS:—

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 21. Bed comforters or cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |
| 22. Cotton sewing thread on spools, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 25 p. ct. |
| 23. Jeans and coutilles, when imported by corset-makers for use in their factory, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 25 p. ct. |
| 24. Printed or dyed cotton fabrics, not elsewhere specified, thirty-two and a-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i> | 32½ p. ct. |
| 25. Cuffs of cotton or linen, four cents per pair and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 4c. per pr. and 30 p. ct. |
| 26. Drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |
| 27. Earthenware and stoneware, namely, demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, three cents per gallon of holding capacity..... | 3c. p. gall. |
| 28. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or colored, Rockingham ware, white, granite or iron stoneware, C. C. or cream colored ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware not elsewhere specified, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |
| 29. Flag stones, sawn or otherwise dressed, two dollars per ton..... | \$2 per ton. |
| 30. Flasks and phials of eight ounces capacity and over, telegraph and lightning rod insulators, jars and glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded tableware, five cents per dozen pieces, and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 5c. p. dozen and 30 p. ct. |
| 31. Gas meters, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. ct. |
| 32. Glass carboys and demijohns, bottles and decanters, flasks and phials of less capacity than eight ounces, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. ct. |
| 33. Glue, sheet, broken sheet and ground, three cents per pound..... | 3c. per lb. |
| 34. Gold and silver leaf, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 30 p. c. |
| 35. Gooseberry bushes, two cents each..... | 2 ct. each. |
| 36. Grape vines, costing ten cents and less, three cents each..... | 3c. each. |
| 37. Harness leather and dressing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 25 p. ct. |
| 38. Harness and saddlery, of every description, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 35 p. ct. |

IRON

IRON AND STEEL, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:—

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| 39. Wrought scrap iron and scrap steel, being waste or refuse wrought iron or steel that has been in actual use and is fit only to be re-manufactured, two dollars per ton..... | \$2 per ton. |
| 40. Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, spiegel, steel bloom ends, and crop ends of steel rails, for the manufacture of steel, two dollars per ton..... | \$2 per ton. |
| 41. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge and cast scrap iron, four dollars per ton..... | \$4 per ton. |
| 42. Iron in slabs, blooms, loops, puddled bars, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, nine dollars per ton..... | \$9 per ton. |
| 43. Bar iron, rolled, or hammered, comprising flats, rounds and squares, and bars and shapes of rolled iron, not elsewhere specified, thirteen dollars per ton..... | \$13 per ton. |
| 44. Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen gauge and coarser, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 25 p. ct. |
| 45. Wire of spring steel, coppered or tinned, number nine gauge or smaller, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 20 p. ct. |
| 46. Boiler or other plate iron, sheared or unsheared, skelp iron, sheared or rolled in grooves, and sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty gauge, not elsewhere specified, including nail plate of iron or steel, sixteen gauge and thicker, thirteen dollars per ton | \$13 per ton. |
| 47. Sheet iron, common or black, smoothed or polished, and coated or galvanized, thinner than number twenty gauge, Canada plates, and plate of iron or steel not less than thirty inches wide and not less than one-fourth of an inch in thickness, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 12½ p. ct. |
| 48. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width, and not thinner than number twenty gauge, thirteen dollars per ton..... | \$13 per ton. |
| 49. Hoop or band or scroll or other iron, eight inches or less in width and thinner than number twenty gauge, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> | 12½ p. ct. |

- 50. Railway fish plates, twelve dollars per ton..... \$12 per ton.
- 51. Rolled iron or steel angles, channels, structural shapes and special sections, weighing less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, not elsewhere specified, half a cent per pound and ten per cent. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. and *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.
- 52. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, structural shapes, and special sections, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, twelve and one-half per cent. *ad valorem*. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
- 53. Rolled iron or steel beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, eyebar blanks made by the Kloman process, together with all other structural shapes of rolled iron or steel, including rolled iron or steel bridge plate not less than three-eighths of an inch thick, nor less than fifteen inches wide, when imported by manufacturers of bridges for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron and steel bridges, twelve and one-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
- 54. Iron bridges and structural iron work, one and one-fourth cent per pound, provided that the duty shall not be less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. ct.
- 55. Forgings of iron and steel, or forged iron of whatever shape or in whatever stage of manufacture, not elsewhere specified, one and one-half cent per pound, provided that the duty shall not be less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem* $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. but not less than 35 p. ct.
- 56. Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made, billets and bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets of all gauges and widths, all of above classes of steel not elsewhere provided for, valued at four cents or less per pound, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, but not less than twelve dollars per ton, except ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs upon which the specific duty shall be not less than eight dollars per ton..... 30 p. c. but not less than \$12 per ton. \$8 per ton.
- 57. When of greater value than four cents per pound, twelve and a-half per cent. *ad valorem* 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. ct.
- 58. Plate of iron and steel combined, and steel not specially enumerated or provided for, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.

- 59. Provided that on all iron or steel bars, rods, strips or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and on all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-sixth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates imposed on the said materials ½c. per lb.
additional.
- 60. Provided further, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast or made from iron or its ores by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin or open hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granulous or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, except what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.
- 61. Provided further, that all articles rated as iron or manufacture of iron, shall be chargeable with the same rate of duty if made of steel, or of steel and iron combined, unless otherwise specially provided for.
- 62. Malleable iron castings, and steel castings not elsewhere specified, twenty-five dollars per ton, provided the duty shall not be less than thirty per cent. \$25 per ton
but not less
ad valorem..... than 30 p. ct.
- 63. Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates and irons, sad irons, hatters' irons, tailors' irons and castings of iron not elsewhere specified, sixteen dollars per ton, provided the duty shall be not less than thirty per cent. \$16 per ton
but not less
ad valorem..... than 30 p. ct.
- 64. Cast iron pipe of every description, twelve dollars per ton, provided that the duty shall not be less than thirty-five per cent. \$12 per ton
but not less
ad valorem..... than 35 p. ct.
- 65. Axles and springs of iron or steel, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forg-

- ings for carriages other than railway and tramway vehicles, without reference to the stage of manufacture, one cent per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
66. Iron or steel car axles, parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks or forgings for axles, and car springs of all kinds, and all other springs not elsewhere specified, without reference to the stage of manufacture, thirty dollars per ton, but not less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. \$30 p. ton, but not less than 35 p. ct
67. Fire engines, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
68. Locomotives and other steam engines, boilers and machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; provided that any locomotive which with its tender weighs thirty tons or over, shall pay a duty of not less than two thousand dollars..... \$2,000 each.
69. Portable machines, portable steam engines, threshers and separators, horse powers, portable saw mills and planing mills, and parts thereof in any stage of manufacture, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
70. Boiler tubes of wrought iron or steel, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.
71. Tubes not welded, nor more than one and one-half inch in diameter, of rolled steel, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.
72. Lap-welded iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, one and one-quarter inch in diameter and over, but not over two inches, for use exclusively in artesian wells, petroleum pipe lines and for petroleum refineries, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.
73. Wrought iron tubing, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.
74. Other wrought iron tubes or pipes, six-tenths of one cent per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... $\frac{6}{10}$ c. p. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. and 30 p. ct.
75. Safes, doors for safes and vaults, scales, balances and weighing beams of iron or steel, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
76. Skates, twenty cents per pair and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20c. p. pair and 30 p. ct.

77. Wire rope of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.
78. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," two inches or over in length, six cents per lb.; one inch and less than two inches, eight cents per lb.; less than one inch, eleven cents per lb..... 6c. p. lb.
8c. p. lb.
11c. p. lb.
79. Hardware, viz.:—Builders', cabinet makers' and carriage hardware and locks, tinsmiths' tools and harness makers' and saddlers' hardware, including curry-combs, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.. 35 p. ct.
80. Muskets, rifles and other firearms, and surgical instruments, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.
81. Iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads, or nut or bolt blanks, less than three-eighths of an inch in diameter, one and one-half cent per lb. and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1½c. p. lb.
and 30 p. ct.
82. Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, galvanized or not, horse shoe nails, hob nails and wire nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails, not elsewhere specified, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, one and a-half cent per lb., but not less than thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1½c. p. lb.
but not less than 35 p. ct.
83. Cut tacks, brads or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand..... 2c. p. 1000.
84. Exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
85. Wrought iron or steel nuts and washers, iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts and bolt blanks, and finished hinges or hinge blanks, not elsewhere specified, one cent per lb. and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. p. lb.
and 25 p. ct.
86. Cut nails and spikes of iron or steel, one cent per pound..... 1c. p. lb.
87. Swedish rolled iron nail rods, under a half inch in diameter, for manufacture of horse shoe nails, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.
88. Iron or steel railway bars and rails for railways and tramways, of any form, punched or not punched, not elsewhere specified, six dollars per ton..... \$6 p ton.
89. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, com-

posed

- posed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct
90. Labels for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionery and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills, and folders, fifteen cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.
91. Leather, sole, a half cent per pound and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... and 15 p. ct. $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
92. Leather, belting leather, and all upper leather, including kid, lamb, sheep and calf, tanned or dressed, but not colored, waxed or glazed, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.
93. Leather, japanned, patent or enamelled, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.
94. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.
95. Liquorice root, paste extract of, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
96. Macaroni and vermicelli, two cents per pound.. 2c. p. lb.
97. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing 15 cubic feet or over, ten per cent. *ad valorem* 10 p. ct.
98. Marble in blocks from the quarry, in the rough or sawn on two sides only, and not specially shapen, containing less than fifteen cubic feet, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.
99. Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... 15 p. ct.
100. Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.
101. Marble, finished, and all manufactures of marble, not elsewhere specified, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
102. Mucilage, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.
103. Newspapers, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.
104. Oil cloth, floor, five cents per square yard, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... and 20 p. ct. 5c. p. sq. yd.
105. Oil cloth, in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed. India rubbered, flocked or coated, not otherwise provided for, five cents per square yard, and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem*..... and 15 p. ct. 5c p. sq. yd.

106. Opium (drug) one dollar per pound.....	\$1 p. lb.
107. Oranges and lemons, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box; in one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic feet, thirteen cents per half box; in cases and all other packages, ten cents per cubic foot holding capacity; in bulk, one dollar and sixty cents per one thousand oranges or lemons; in barrels not exceeding in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour barrel, fifty-five cents per barrel.....	25c. p. box. 13c. p. half box. 10c. p. c. f. \$1.60 p. 1000 55c. p. brl.
108. Paper hangings, or wall paper, in rolls, on each roll of eight yards or under, and so in proportion for all greater lengths of the following descriptions, viz.:—	
<i>a.</i> Brown blanks, two cents	2c.
<i>b.</i> White papers, grounded papers, and satins, three cents.....	3c.
<i>c.</i> Single print bronzes, seven cents.....	7c.
<i>d.</i> Colored bronzes, nine cents.....	9c.
<i>e.</i> Embossed bronzes, eleven cents.....	11c.
<i>f.</i> Colored borders, narrow, eight cents.	8c.
<i>g.</i> Colored borders, wide, ten cents.....	10c.
<i>h.</i> Bronze borders, narrow, fifteen cents...	15c.
<i>i.</i> Bronze borders, wide, eighteen cents...	18c.
<i>j.</i> Embossed borders, twenty cents.....	20c.
109. Paper of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
110. Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papeteries, boxed papers, envelopes, and blank books, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. ct.
111. Paper, tarred, one-half cent per pound....	½c. p. lb.
112. Peach trees, four cents each	4c. each.
113. Photographic dry plates, fifteen cents per square foot.....	15c. p. sq. ft.
114. Pianofortes, square, whether round cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars each; all other square pianofortes, thirty dollars each; upright pianofortes, thirty dollars each; concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes, fifty dollars each,—and in addition thereto twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	\$25, \$30, \$30, \$50 and 20 p. ct.
115. Pickles in bottle, a specific duty of forty cents per gallon; sixteen half-pint, eight pint, or four quart bottles to be held to contain a gallon: In jars, pottles, or other vessels, the quantity to be ascer-	

- tained and the same rate of duty to be charged thereon, the duty to include the bottle or other package... 40c. p. gal.
116. Pickles in bulk, in vinegar, or vinegar and mustard, thirty-five cents per gallon, and in brine, twenty-five cents per gallon... 35c. p. gal.
25c. p. gal.
117. Plated cutlery, namely, knives plated wholly or in part, costing under three dollars and fifty cents per dozen, fifty cents per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 50c. p. doz.
and 20 p. ct.
118. Plated ware, all other, electro-plated or gilt, of all kinds, whether plated wholly or in part, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.... 30 p. ct.
119. Plumbago, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.
120. Plumbago, all manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.
121. Potatoes, fifteen cents per bushel..... 15c. p. bush.
122. Printing presses of all kinds, folding machines and paper cutters, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.
123. Raspberry and blackberry bushes, one cent each..... 1c. each.
124. Rice, one and a quarter cent per pound... 1¼c. per. lb.
125. Rose bushes, five cents per plant..... 5c. p. plant.
126. Salt, coarse, ten cents per one hundred pounds (not to include salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or salt imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty) 10c. per 100 lbs.
127. Salt, fine, in bulk, ten cents per one hundred pounds..... 10c. per 100 lbs.
128. Salt in bags, barrels or other packages, fifteen cents per one hundred pounds, the bags, barrels or other packages to bear the same duty as if imported empty..... 15c. per 100 lbs.
129. Sand paper, glass, flint and emery paper, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.
130. Sauces and catsups, in bottle, forty cents per gallon, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; sixteen half-pint, eight pint, or four quart bottles to be held to contain a gallon..... 40c. per gal.
and 20 p. ct.
131. Screws of iron, steel, brass or other metal, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
132. Seedling stock for grafting, viz. :—Plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.

- 133. Sewing machines whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, three dollars each and twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... \$3 each and 20 p. ct.
- 134. Shirts of cotton or linen, one dollar per dozen and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*... \$1 per doz. and 30 p. ct.
- 135. Slates, school and writing slates, one cent each and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*... 1c. each and 20 p. ct.
- 136. Slates, roofing slate, black or blue, eighty cents per square..... 80c. p. sq.
 Red, green, and other colors, one dollar per square..... \$1 p. sq.
 In each case when split or dressed only.
- 137. Slates of all kinds, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified, one cent per square foot and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. per sq. ft. and 25 p. ct.
- 138. Socks and stockings of cotton, wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animal, ten cents per pound and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10c. per lb. and 30 p. ct.
- 139. Spectacles and eye glasses, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.
- 140. Spectacles and eye glasses, parts of, unfinished, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.. 25 p. ct.
- 141. Tomatoes, fresh, thirty cents per bushel and ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30c. p. bush. and 10 p. ct.

TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS:—

- 142. Axes of all kinds, adzes, hatchets and hammers not elsewhere specified, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
- 143. Chopping axes, two dollars per dozen and ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... \$2 per doz. and 10 p. ct.
- 144. Garden rakes, two and three-pronged forks of all kinds, and hoes, five cents each and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 5c. each and 25 p. ct.
- 145. Hay knives and four, five, and six-pronged forks of all kinds, two dollars per dozen and twenty per cent. *ad valorem* \$2 per doz. and 20 p. ct.
- 146. Mowing machines, self-binding harvesters, harvesters without binders, binding attachments, reapers, sulky and walking ploughs, and all other agricultural machines and implements, not otherwise provided for, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.
- 147. Picks, mattocks, blacksmiths' hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges, and crow-bars of iron or steel, one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 1c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.

148. Shovels and spades, and shovel and spade blanks, one dollar per dozen and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem* \$1 per doz. and 25 p. ct.
149. Trunks of all kinds, pocket books and purses, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.
150. Valises, satchels, carpet bags, cases for jewels and watches, and other like articles, of any material, ten cents each and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10c. each and 30 p. ct.
151. Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, collodion and oil finish, not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per gallon and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20c. per gal. and 25 p. ct.
152. Vegetables, not elsewhere specified, including sweet potatoes, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 25 p. ct.
153. Veneers of wood, sawn only, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.
154. Watch actions or movements, ten per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10 p. ct.

WOOLLENS :—

155. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, on all such goods costing ten cents per yard and under, twenty-two and a-half per cent. *ad valorem*..... 22½ p. ct.
156. Costing over ten and under fourteen cents, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.. 25 p. ct.
157. Costing fourteen cents and over, twenty-seven and a-half per cent. *ad valorem* 27½ p. ct.
158. As regards items 155, 156 and 157, the half-penny sterling shall be computed as the equivalent of a cent, and larger sums in sterling money shall be computed at the same ratio.
159. Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel, of every description, including cloth caps and horse clothing, shaped, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animal, made up by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, not otherwise provided for, ten cents per pound and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 10c. p. lb. and 25 p. ct.

2. The duties of Customs, if any, imposed by the Act hereinbefore cited on the articles mentioned in this section are Certain articles to be free of duty.

are

are hereby repealed and they may be imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption free of duty, that is to say:—

160. Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Government or any of the departments thereof, or by and for the Senate or House of Commons, including the following articles when imported by the said Government or through any of the Departments thereof for the use of the Canadian militia:—Arms, military clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
161. The following articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy:—Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war.
162. Books, educational, imported exclusively by and for the use of schools for the deaf and dumb and blind.
163. Brick, fire, for use exclusively in processes of manufactures.
164. Coal, anthracite.
165. Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached or dyed, for use in the manufacture of Italian cloths, cotton, worsted or silk fabrics.
166. Gannister.
167. Gums, amber, arabic, Australian, copal, damar, mastic, sandarac, shellac and tragacanth.
168. Iron or steel rolled round wire rods under half an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in their factories.
169. Locomotive tires of steel in the rough.
170. Quills in their natural state or unplumed.
171. Redwood planks and boards, sawn, but not further manufactured.
172. Rolled rods of steel under half an inch in diameter or under half an inch square, when imported by knob or lock manufacturers or cutlers for use exclusively in such manufactures in their own factories.
173. Steel rails, weighing not less than twenty-five pounds per lineal yard, for use in railway tracks.
174. Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards for use in the manufacture of skates.
175. Scrap iron and scrap steel, old and fit only to be re-manufactured, being part of or recovered from any vessel wrecked in waters subject to the jurisdiction of Canada.
176. Steel bowls for cream separators.
177. Steel for the manufacture of files, when imported by file manufacturers for use in their factories.
178. Veneers of ivory, sawn only.
179. Wire of iron or steel, galvanized or tinned, number sixteen gauge or smaller.

3. Item 816 in schedule E to the Act hereinbefore cited is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Schedule E amended.

“816. Shingle bolts of pine or cedar, and cedar logs capable of being made into shingle bolts, one dollar and fifty cents per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet cubic feet.”

4. The items numbered 7, 31, 32, 36, 37, 38, 39, 43, 44, 48, 51, 57, 72, 82, 83, 101, 105, 116, 121, 124, 125, 126, 132, 133, 135, 137, 138, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 154, 161, 171, 181, 192, 204, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 240, 241, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255, 275, 278, 282, 290, 291, 292, 293, 310, 317, 318, 319, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 338, 339, 344, 346, 352, 354, 356, 365, 366, 368, 369, 371, 380, 381, 383, 403, 404, 406, 409, 439, 447, 453, 455, 456, 458, 462, 474, 475, 532, 533, 549, 551, 599, 639, 662, 667, 693, 694, 767, 770, 797, 805 and 806 in schedules A and C to the said Act attached are hereby repealed.

Certain provisions of R.S. C., c. 33 repealed.

5. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be held to have come into force on the thirteenth day of May in the present year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to apply and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on or after the said day.

When foregoing provisions are deemed to take effect.

6. All goods actually purchased on or before the said thirteenth day of May at any place out of Canada, for importation into Canada, on evidence to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, may be entered for duty at the rate of duty in force immediately before the said day ; but the provisions of this section shall cease to have force and effect on the first day of July in the present year, excepting that goods from the United Kingdom or any British possession, carried by way of Cape Horn, may be entered in British Columbia under the provisions aforesaid, until the first day of November in the present year.

As to goods sold or in warehouse previous to their taking effect.

OTTAWA : Printed by BROWN CHAMBERLIN, LAW Printer to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.



CHAP. 40.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Sick and Distressed Mariners.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887]

Preamble.

R.S.C., c. 76.

IN amendment of chapter seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "*An Act respecting Sick and Distressed Mariners*": Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Certain ves-
sels exempted.

1. No vessel which is not registered in Canada, and which is employed exclusively in fishing or on a fishing voyage, shall be subject to the payment of, or shall pay, any rate or duty imposed by the Act hereinbefore cited.



CHAP. 41.

An Act to authorize the advance of further sums for completing the Graving Dock and the Improvements in the Harbor of Quebec.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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 may advance, from time to time, to the corporation of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, as may be required to enable them to complete the graving dock now in course of construction in the Harbor of Quebec, and also a further sum or sums not exceeding in the whole one million one hundred thousand dollars to enable them to complete the improvements in the said harbor; such sum or sums to be in addition to any advances already authorized to be made to them for the same purposes and to be raised and advanced to the said corporation in the same way, and on the same terms and conditions, and subject to the like provisions as to the application of the net income derived from tolls, rates, duties and dues imposed and received, the payment of interest and the formation of a sinking fund for the repayment of the moneys advanced under this Act, as are enacted in the Act passed in the thirty-eighth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered fifty-six, and intituled "An Act respecting the Graving Dock in the Harbor of Quebec, and authorizing the raising of a loan in respect thereof," with regard to the sums of which the advance is thereby authorized.

Advances may be made to Quebec Harbor Commissioners.

38 V., c. 56.

2. Provided always, that the rate of interest payable by the said corporation to the Government on the sum or sums of money to be advanced to them under this Act shall be four per centum per annum.

Rate of interest.



CHAP. 42.

An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS by Acts of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, and of the Parliament of Canada, respecting the Trinity House and the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, it is provided that the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal may borrow moneys in Canada or elsewhere, at par, for the purposes mentioned in the said Acts; and whereas it is advisable to remove the restrictions contained in the said Acts, whereby the said Corporation is authorized to borrow at par only, and to allow them to borrow moneys for the purposes mentioned in the said Acts, at such rates and on such terms as they can obtain: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Terms on which borrowing powers may be exercised.

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Acts hereinbefore mentioned, the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal may borrow, in Canada or elsewhere, such sums of money as are authorized by the said Acts, in such amounts as are, from time to time, found expedient, and may issue bonds or debentures for the same, in the manner provided by, and subject to the Acts relating to the said Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, and may offer for sale and sell such bonds or debentures, at such rates and on such terms, as they deem best.



CHAP. 43.

An Act relating to the improvement of the River St. Lawrence.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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 advance, from time to time, to the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, such sum or sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, as may be required to enable them to complete the deepening of the River St. Lawrence at Cap à la Roche to twenty-seven and one-half feet, such sum or sums to be in addition to any advances already authorized to be made to the said Commissioners for the purpose of the improvement of the said River between Montreal and Quebec, and to be raised and advanced to the said Commissioners in the same way and on the same terms and conditions as are enacted in the Act passed in the thirty-sixth year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered sixty, as amended by the Act passed in the forty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign and chaptered seven, with regard to the sums of which the advance is thereby authorized.

Sums may be advanced to Harbor Commissioners of Montreal.

Conditions.

36 V., c. 60 ;
44 V., c. 7.

2. Provided always that the rate of interest payable by the said Harbor Commissioners to the Government on the sum or sums to be advanced to them under this Act shall be four per centum per annum.

Rate of interest.



CHAP. 44.

An Act to provide for the payment of a yearly Allowance to Godefroi Laviolette, late Warden of the Penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS Godefroi Laviolette, late warden of the penitentiary at St. Vincent de Paul, on the occasion of a serious outbreak among the convicts therein confined, which took place on the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, rendered valuable services which largely contributed to the quelling of the outbreak, and in view of the fact that in the performance of his duty on that occasion he received injuries resulting in permanent infirmity and incapacity to continue the performance of the duties of warden as aforesaid, it is just that his services should receive special consideration, and that, as a special case, he should receive the allowance hereinafter mentioned: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Allowance may be paid.

1. There shall be paid to the said Godefroi Laviolette an allowance of two thousand six hundred dollars a year, and so in proportion for any part of a year, to commence from the thirty-first day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life; and such allowance shall be payable monthly, and shall, as well as the further allowance hereinafter mentioned, be paid out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Removal expenses.

2. A further sum of one thousand dollars shall be paid to the said Godefroi Laviolette to cover such expenses as will be entailed by his removal from St. Vincent de Paul.

What shall be deemed grounds for such allowance.

3. The payments authorized by the foregoing provisions of this Act shall be deemed to be so authorized solely in view of the exceptional circumstances hereinbefore recited, and shall stand in the place of any superannuation allowance which the said Godefroi Laviolette might otherwise be entitled to receive under any other Act of the Parliament of Canada.



CHAP. 45.

An Act respecting Public Stores.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as "*The Public Stores Act.*" Short title.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a.) The expression "two justices of the peace" or "such justices" includes any recorder, stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate, or other person having the jurisdiction of two justices of the peace ; Interpretation. "Justices of the peace."

(b.) The expression "public department" includes the Admiralty and the War Department, and also any public department or office of the Government of Canada, or of the public or civil service thereof, or any branch of such department or office ; "Public department."

(c.) The expression "public stores" includes all stores under the care, superintendence or control of any public department as herein defined, or of any person in the service of such department ; "Public stores."

(d.) The expression "stores" includes all goods and chattels, and any single store or article ; "Stores."

(e.) Stores shall be deemed to be in the possession or keeping of any person if he knowingly has them in the actual possession or keeping of any other person, or in any house, building, lodging, apartment, field or place, open or inclosed, whether occupied by himself or not, and whether the same are so had for his own use or benefit or for the use or benefit of another. Stores in possession or keeping of any person.

3. The marks described in the schedule to this Act may be applied in or on any public stores to denote Her Majesty's property in such stores, and it shall be lawful for any public department, and the contractors, officers and workmen of such department, to apply such marks, or any of them, in or on any such stores. Marks to be used on H. M. stores.

4. Every one who, without lawful authority, the proof of which shall lie on him, applies any of the said marks Unlawfully using such marks.

marks

marks in or on any such public stores is guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to imprisonment for any term less than two years.

Unlawfully
obliterating
marks.

5. Every one who, with intent to conceal Her Majesty's property in any public stores, takes out, destroys or obliterates, wholly or in part, any such mark as aforesaid, is guilty of felony, and liable to imprisonment for any term less than two years.

Unlawfully
keeping or
selling such
stores.

6. Every one who, without lawful authority, the proof of which shall lie on him, receives, possesses, keeps, sells or delivers any public stores bearing any such mark as aforesaid, knowing them to bear such mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year.

What shall be
presumed to
be knowledge
as to marks.

7. If the person charged with such a misdemeanor as last aforesaid was, at the time at which the offence is charged to have been committed, in Her Majesty's service or employment, or a dealer in marine stores, or a dealer in old metals, knowledge on his part that the stores to which the charge relates bore such mark as aforesaid, shall be presumed until the contrary is shown.

Penalty if
value does not
exceed \$25.

8. Every one charged with such misdemeanor as last aforesaid in relation to public stores, the value of which does not exceed twenty-five dollars, is liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, with or without hard labor.

As to proof
that stores
were lawfully
obtained.

9. If any public stores, bearing any such mark, are found in the possession of any person who is not a dealer in marine stores or a dealer in old metals, and who is not in Her Majesty's service, and such person, when taken or summoned before two justices of the peace, does not satisfy such justices that he came lawfully by such stores so found, he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars; and if any such person satisfies such justices that he came lawfully by the stores so found, the justices, in their discretion, as the evidence given or the circumstances of the case require, may summon before them every person through whose hands such stores appear to have passed; and if any such person who has had possession thereof, does not satisfy such justices that he came lawfully by the same, he shall, on summary conviction of having had possession thereof, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor.

Former pos-
sessor may be
summoned.

10. Any constable or other peace officer, if deputed by any public department, may, within the limits for which he is such constable or peace officer, stop, detain and search any person reasonably suspected of having or conveying in any manner any such stores stolen or unlawfully obtained, or any vessel, boat or vehicle in or on which there is reason to suspect that any public stores stolen or unlawfully obtained may be found :

Officer may search persons, vehicles, &c.

2. A constable or other peace officer shall be deemed to be deputed within the meaning of this section if he is deputed by any writing signed by the person who is the head of such department, or who is authorized to sign documents on behalf of such department.

When officer shall be deemed authorized.

11. No person shall, without permission in writing from the Admiralty or from some person authorized by the Admiralty in that behalf, creep, sweep, dredge or otherwise search for stores in the sea or any tidal or inland water, within one hundred yards from any vessel belonging to Her Majesty or in Her Majesty's service, or from any mooring place or anchoring place, appropriated to such vessels, or from any mooring belonging to Her Majesty, or from any of Her Majesty's wharves or docks, victualling or steam factory yards.

Searching for stores near H. M. vessels, &c.

12. Every one who violates the provisions of the next preceding section shall, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labor.

Penalty in such case.

13. In all prosecutions under this Act, proof that any soldier, seaman or marine was actually doing duty in Her Majesty's service shall be *primâ facie* evidence that his enlistment, entry or enrolment has been regular.

Proof under this Act.

14. Nothing in this Act shall prevent any person from being indicted, under this Act or otherwise, for any indictable offence, made punishable on summary conviction by this Act, or prevent any person from being liable, under any other Act or otherwise, to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for any offence by this Act, so that no person is twice punished for the same offence.

Other remedy not affected.

15. Any person convicted or sentenced to imprisonment under this Act in Halifax, may be imprisoned in the city prison with hard labor, instead of the county gaol.

Imprisonment in case specified.

16. This Act shall be substituted for the Revised Statutes, Chapter one hundred and seventy, intituled "*An Act respecting Military and Naval Stores,*" which is hereby repealed.

Repeal, R.S. C., c. 170.

SCHEDULE.

Marks appropriated for Her Majesty's use in or on Naval, Military, Ordnance, Barrack, Hospital and Victualling Stores.

STORES.	MARKS.
Hempen cordage and wire rope.	White, black or colored worsted threads laid up with the yarns and the wire, respectively.
Canvas, fearnought' 'ham-mocks and seamen's' bags.	A blue line in a serpentine form.
Bunting.	A double tape in the warp.
Candles.	Blue or red cotton threads in each wick, or wicks of red cotton.
Timber, metal and other stores not before enumerated.	The broad arrow, with or without the letters W.D.

Marks appropriated for use on Stores, the property of Her Majesty, in the right of Her Government of Canada.

STORES.	MARKS.
Public Stores.	The name of any public department, or the word "Canada," either alone or in combination with a Crown or the Royal Arms.



CHAP. 46.

An Act respecting the conveyance of Liquors on board Her Majesty's Ships in Canadian Waters.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Every person who, without the previous consent of the officer commanding the ship or vessel,—

(a.) Conveys any spirituous or fermented liquor on board any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels;

(b.) Approaches or hovers about any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels for the purpose of conveying any such liquor on board the same;

(c.) Gives or sells to any man in Her Majesty's service, on board any such ship or vessel, any spirituous or fermented liquor,—

Is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence, and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. Penalty.

2. Any officer in Her Majesty's service, any warrant or petty officer in the navy, and any non-commissioned officer of marines may, in like manner as any peace officer, apprehend, without warrant, any person found committing any offence against the provisions of this Act. Apprehension of offenders.

3. Any officer in Her Majesty's service, any warrant or petty officer of the navy, or any non-commissioned officer of marines, with or without seamen or persons under his command, may search any boat or vessel which hovers about or approaches, or which has hovered about or approached, any of Her Majesty's ships or vessels, and may seize any spirituous or fermented liquor found on board such boat or vessel; and the liquor so found shall be forfeited to the Crown. Vessels may be searched. And liquor seized.



CHAP. 47.

An Act respecting the Defacing of Counterfeit Notes
and the use of Imitations of Notes.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

Counterfeit and fraudulent notes to be stamped as such.

1. Every officer charged with the receipt or disbursement of public moneys, every officer of any bank doing business in Canada, and every person acting as or employed by any banker, shall stamp or write in plain letters the word "Counterfeit," "Altered" or "Worthless" upon every counterfeit or fraudulent note issued in the form of a Dominion or bank note, and intended to circulate as money, which is presented to him at his place of business; and if such officer or person wrongfully stamps any genuine note, he shall, upon presentation, redeem it at the face value thereof.

No advertisement, &c., to be issued in the form of a bank note.

2. Every person who designs, engraves, prints or in any manner makes, executes, utters, issues, distributes, circulates or uses any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, hand-bill or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any Dominion or bank note, or any obligation or security of any Government or any bank, is liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty of one hundred dollars or three months' imprisonment, or both.

Penalty.



CHAP. 48.

An Act to amend the Act respecting Offences against Public Morals and Public Convenience.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Paragraph (b) of section three of chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled *“An Act respecting Offences against Public Morals and Public Convenience,”* is hereby amended by inserting the words “or insane” after the word “imbecile,” where the same occurs in the second line and at the end of the said paragraph respectively. R. S. C., c. 157, s. 3, amended.

2. Section four of the said chapter is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— S. 4, repealed; new section.

4. Every one above the age of twenty-one years who, under promise of marriage, seduces and has illicit connection with any unmarried female of previously chaste character and under twenty-one years of age, is guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.” Seducing under promise of marriage. Punishment.



CHAP. 49.

An Act to amend the Revised Statutes, Chapter one hundred and seventy-three, respecting Threats, Intimidation and other offences.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble.

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

R.S.C., c. 173,
s. 11 repealed;
new section.

I. Section eleven of the Revised Statutes, chapter one hundred and seventy-three, intituled "*An Act respecting Threats, Intimidation and other offences,*" is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

Attempts to
prevent per-
sons from
working on
board ship.

II. Every person who unlawfully and by force or threats of violence, hinders or prevents or attempts to hinder or prevent any seaman, stevedore, ship carpenter, ship laborer or other person employed to work at or on board any ship or vessel, or to do any work connected with the loading or unloading thereof, from working at or exercising any lawful trade, business, calling or occupation in or for which he is so employed; or beats or uses any violence to, or makes any threat of violence against any such person, with intent to hinder or prevent him from working at or exercising the same, or on account of his having worked at or exercised the same, shall, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, be liable to imprisonment, with hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months."



CHAP. 50.

An Act to amend the law respecting Procedure in Criminal Cases.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. Section two hundred and sixty-eight of "*The Criminal Procedure Act*" is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:— R.S.C., c. 174 s. 268, repealed; new section.

" APPEALS AND NEW TRIALS.

"268. Any person convicted of any indictable offence or whose conviction has been affirmed before any Court of Oyer and Terminer or Gaol Delivery or before the Court of Queen's Bench in the Province of Quebec, on its Crown side, or before any other superior court having criminal jurisdiction, whose conviction has been affirmed by any court of last resort, or, in the Province of Quebec, by the Court of Queen's Bench on its appeal side, may appeal to the Supreme Court against the affirmance of such conviction; and the Supreme Court shall make such rule or order therein, either in affirmance of the conviction or for granting a new trial, or otherwise, or for granting or refusing such application, as the justice of the case requires, and shall make all other necessary rules and orders for carrying such rule or order into effect: Provided that no such appeal shall be allowed if the court affirming the conviction is unanimous, nor unless notice of appeal in writing has been served on the Attorney General for the proper Province, within fifteen days after such affirmance: Appeal in case of conviction of an indictable offence, Proceedings thereupon, When appeal shall not be allowed.

"2. Unless such appeal is brought on for hearing by the appellant at the session of the Supreme Court during which such affirmance takes place, or the session next thereafter, if the said court is not then in session, the appeal shall be held to have been abandoned, unless otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court: When appeal must be brought to hearing.

"3. The judgment of the Supreme Court shall, in all cases, be final and conclusive: Judgment to be final.

"4.

When a new trial may and may not be granted.

“4. Except as hereinbefore provided, a new trial shall not be granted in any criminal case unless the conviction is declared bad for a cause which makes the former trial a nullity, so that that there was no lawful trial in the case; but a new trial may be granted in cases of misdemeanor in which, by law, new trials may now be granted :

No appeal to any court in the United Kingdom.

“5. Notwithstanding any royal prerogative, or anything contained in “*The Interpretation Act*” or in “*The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act*,” no appeal shall be brought in any criminal case from any judgment or order of any court in Canada to any court of appeal established by the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, by which appeals or petitions to Her Majesty in Council may be ordered to be heard.”

Repeal; R.S.C., c. 135, ss. 68 and 69.

2. Sections sixty-eight and sixty-nine of “*The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act*” are hereby repealed.

When foregoing provisions shall take effect.

3. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall not come into force until a day to be named by the Governor General, by his proclamation to that effect.

R.S.C., c. 174, s. 265, amended.

4. Section two hundred and sixty-five of “*The Criminal Procedure Act*” is hereby amended by striking out the words “in the Province of Quebec.”



CHAP. 51.

An Act to amend "The Speedy Trials Act," chapter one hundred and seventy-five of the Revised Statutes.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

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

1. The paragraph of section two of "*The Speedy Trials Act*" lettered (c) is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

(c.) The expression "county attorney" or "clerk of the peace" includes, in the Province of Manitoba, any attorney, the prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench, and any deputy prothonotary thereof, any deputy clerk of the peace, and the deputy clerk of the Crown and Pleas for any district in the said Province.

R.S.C., c. 175,
s. 2. amended.
"County At-
torney" or
"Clerk of the
Peace."

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CHAP. 52.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act.

[Assented to 23rd June, 1887.]

Preamble. 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,—
“Officer.” (a.) The expression “officer” means and includes any officer or employee of any of the classes mentioned in the schedule to this Act;
“Trade instructors.” (b.) The expression “trade instructors” includes bakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, masons, millers, shoemakers, stonecutters, tailors and persons employed to direct and instruct convicts in any branch of labor.

R.S.C., c. 182, s. 27 amended. **2.** The twenty-seventh section of “*The Penitentiary Act*” is hereby amended—
(a.) By substituting for the words “shall reside in the penitentiary,” the words “and he shall reside at the penitentiary;” and—
(b.) By striking out the words “and shall receive such allowance of fuel and light as the Governor in Council sees fit to make.”

SALARIES.

Section 33 repealed; new section. **3.** The thirty-third section of “*The Penitentiary Act*” is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted therefor:—

Salaries. “**33.** The Governor in Council may, within the limits prescribed by the schedule to this Act, fix the salaries to be paid to the officers of any penitentiary:

Increases. “2. No officer shall be entitled as of right to any yearly increase of salary, but the same may be given to him if the Minister of Justice is satisfied that he is competent and faithful in the performance of his duties:

When payable. “3. No such yearly increase of salary shall be paid until the expiry of a year at least from the date of the officer’s appointment, or of the last increase given to him:

When to take effect. “4. Such yearly increase shall take effect and be reckoned from the first day of July only:

"5. Nothing herein shall affect the salary of any officer whose salary, as provided in the estimates of the session held in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, exceeds the maximum salary prescribed for his class by the schedule to this Act, but the salary of such officer shall not be further increased :

Certain rights saved.

"6. No officer whose salary, as provided in the estimates of the session held in the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign, is equal to or less than the maximum salary prescribed for his class in such schedule, and no officer hereafter appointed shall be paid a salary in excess of that so prescribed by such schedule."

No increase if maximum has been reached.

GRATUITIES.

4. To any officer—

(a.) Whose conduct has been good, and who has been faithful in the discharge of his duties ;

Gratuities may be granted in certain cases.

(b.) Who is compelled to retire from the service on account of some mental or physical infirmity which unfits him for the performance of his duty ; and—

(c.) Who is not entitled to a superannuation allowance under the rules in that behalf in force,—

A gratuity, or retiring allowance may be given, calculated at the rate of a half month's salary for each year of his service, up to five years, and a month's salary for each year of service in excess of five years, based on the salary that such officer was in receipt of at the time of his retirement.

Amount.

5. Such retiring allowance may be increased by one-half the amount thereof if the infirmity which compels such officer to retire from the service is occasioned by any injury received by him in the performance of his duty, without fault or negligence on his part, at the hands of any convict, or in preventing an escape or rescue, or in suppressing a revolt.

Increase if infirmity results from injury.

6. If any officer dies in the service leaving a widow or any person who in his lifetime was dependent on him, a gratuity may be paid to such widow, if any, and if not, to any person or persons in the lifetime of such officer dependent on him, or to any person or corporation in trust for any such person or persons so dependent on him :

Allowance to widow, &c.

2. No such gratuity shall exceed the amount of the salary of such officer—

Amount of gratuity.

(a.) For the two months next preceding his death, if he was appointed by the Governor in Council ;

(b.) For the three months next preceding his death, if he was appointed by the Minister or the warden.

7. Such gratuity may be increased by one-half the amount thereof if the death of such officer is occasioned by any

Increase in case specified.

any

any injury received by him, in the performance of his duty, without fault or negligence on his part, at the hands of any convict, or in preventing an escape or rescue, or in suppressing a revolt.

PERQUISITES.

- Perquisites. **8.** No officer shall be allowed any perquisite except as follows:—
- House and grounds. (a.) Any officer may, during the will of the Minister of Justice, occupy free of rent any house or quarters, with any grounds attached, which forms part of the penitentiary property;
- Convict labor. (b.) The grounds or gardens attached to the residence or quarters of a warden or deputy warden may be kept in order and cultivated by convict labor, but otherwise no convict labor shall be employed in keeping in order or cultivating any grounds occupied by any officer;
- Uniform. (c.) Any officer who wears uniform may be allowed such uniform as the Governor in Council prescribes.

REGULATIONS.

- Regulations may be made as to:— **9.** The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of "*The Penitentiary Act*" and of this Act, from time to time, make regulations respecting—
- Salaries; (a.) Officers' salaries;
- Gratuities; (b.) Gratuities and retiring allowances;
- Houses and grounds; (c.) The occupation by officers of houses, quarters or grounds which form part of the penitentiary property;
- Uniforms; (d.) Officers' uniforms;
- Sale of articles to officers; (e.) The sale to officers of articles manufactured in the penitentiary shops or grown upon the penitentiary property;
- And generally. (f.) Any matter relating to the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries.
- Schedule repealed, and new provision. **10.** The schedule to "*The Penitentiary Act*" is hereby repealed and the following schedule substituted therefor:—

"SCHEDULE.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

	From date of appointment.	By yearly increases of Fifty Dollars, to	From date of appointment.	By yearly increases of Thirty Dollars, to
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Warden.....	2,600	3,000	.....	.....
Deputy Warden.....	1,200	1,500	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	1,000	1,200	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	1,400	1,800	.....	.....
Accountant.....	800	1,200	.....	.....

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY—*Concluded*

	From date of appointment.	By yearly increases of Fifty Dollars, to	From date of appointment.	By yearly increases of Thirty Dollars, to
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Warden's Clerk.....			500	800
Storekeeper.....			600	900
Steward.....			600	900
Chief keeper.....			700	900
Hospital Overseer.....			500	800
Schoolmaster.....			500	700
Engineer.....			800	1,000
Trade Instructors.....			600	700
Keepers.....			500	600
Guards.....			400	500
Messenger.....			400	500
Stoker.....			400	500
Teamsters.....			300	400
Matron.....			400	600
Deputy Matron.....			200	400

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY.

Warden.....	2,400	2,800		
Deputy Warden.....	1,200	1,500		
Chaplains.....	1,000	1,200		
Surgeon.....	1,000	1,400		
Accountant.....	800	1,100		
Warden's Clerk.....			500	750
Storekeeper.....			600	900
Steward.....			600	800
Chief keeper.....			700	900
Hospital Overseer.....			500	750
Schoolmaster.....			500	700
Engineer.....			750	900
Trade Instructors.....			600	700
Keepers.....			500	600
Guards.....			400	500
Messenger.....			400	500
Teamsters.....			300	400

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY.

Warden.....	2,000	2,400		
Deputy Warden.....	1,100	1,400		
Deputy Warden and Chief keeper, when offices held by one person.....	1,200	1,500		
Chaplains.....	500	600		
Surgeon.....	1,000	1,200		
Accountant.....	800	1,000		
Storekeeper.....			600	800
Steward.....			600	800
Storekeeper and Steward, when offices held by one person.....			800	1,000
Chief keeper.....			700	800
Hospital Overseer.....			500	700
Schoolmaster.....			500	600
Engineer.....			750	900
Assistant Engineer.....			600	750
Trade Instructors.....			600	700
Keepers.....			500	600
Guards.....			400	500
Messenger.....			400	500
Teamster.....			300	400

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY.

	From date of appoint- ment.	By yearly increases of Fifty Dollars, to	From date of appoint- ment.	By yearly increases of Thirty Dollars, to
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Warden.....	2,000	2,400	.....	.....
Deputy Warden and Chief keeper.....	900	1,200	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	500	600	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	1,000	1,200	.....	.....
Accountant and Storekeeper.....	800	1,100	.....	.....
Steward.....	.....	.....	600	800
Hospital Overseer and Schoolmaster.....	.....	.....	700	900
Engineer.....	.....	.....	750	1,000
Trade Instructors.....	.....	.....	600	700
Guards.....	.....	.....	500	600
Messenger.....	.....	.....	500	600

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY.

Warden.....	2,000	2,400	.....	.....
Deputy Warden and Chief keeper.....	900	1,200	.....	.....
Chaplains.....	500	600	.....	.....
Surgeon.....	600	.....	.....	.....
Accountant, Storekeeper and School- master.....	800	1,300	.....	.....
Steward.....	.....	.....	600	800
Trade Instructors.....	.....	.....	600	700
Keepers and Guards.....	.....	.....	500	600
Messenger.....	.....	.....	500	600
Teamster.....	.....	.....	500	600

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

ACT
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA,

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE

FORTY-NINTH YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA,

BEING THE

FOURTH SESSION OF THE FIFTH PARLIAMENT,

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the twenty-fifth day of February, and closed by
Prorogation on the second day of June, 1886.*



HIS EXCELLENCY

THE MOST HONORABLE SIR HENRY CHARLES KEITH, MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE,
GOVERNOR GENERAL

RESERVED ACT.

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49 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 114.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels.

(Reserved by the Governor General on Wednesday, 2nd June, 1886, for the signification of the Queen's pleasure thereon. Royal Assent given by Her Majesty in Council, on the 28th day of November, 1886. Proclamation thereof made on the 24th day of December, 1886.)

WHEREAS it is expedient for the more effectual protection of the inshore fisheries of Canada, against intrusion by foreigners, to further amend the Act intituled "*An Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels,*" passed in the thirty-first year of Her Majesty's reign, and chaptered sixty-one: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The section substituted by the first section of the Act thirty-third Victoria, chapter fifteen, intituled "*An Act to amend the Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels,*" for the third section of the hereinbefore recited Act, is hereby repealed, and the following section substituted in lieu thereof:

3. Any one of the officers or persons hereinbefore mentioned may bring any ship, vessel or boat, being within any harbor in Canada, or hovering in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors in Canada, into port, and search her cargo, and may also examine the master upon oath touching the cargo and voyage; and if the master or person in command does not truly answer the questions put to him in such examination, he shall incur a penalty of four hundred dollars; and if such ship, vessel or boat is foreign, or not navigated according to the laws of the United Kingdom or of Canada, and (a) has been found fishing or preparing to fish, or to have been fishing in British waters within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of Canada, not included within

Preamble.

31 V., c. 61.

Substituted
S 3 repealed.

New Section.

Vessels found
in British
waters may
be brought
into port and
examined.

Forfeiture in
cases speci-
fied.

within the above mentioned limits, without a license, or after the expiration of the term named in the last license granted to such ship, vessel or boat, under the first section of this Act, or (b) has entered such waters for any purpose not permitted by treaty or convention, or by any law of the United Kingdom or of Canada for the time being in force, such ship, vessel or boat and the tackle, rigging, apparel, furniture, stores and cargo thereof shall be forfeited."

Repeal.

2. The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto are hereby repealed.

Construction of this Act.

3. This Act shall be construed as one with the said "*Act respecting Fishing by Foreign Vessels*" and the amendments thereto.

SCHEDULE.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Year, Reign, and Chapter.	Title of Act.	Extent of Repeal.
Revised Statutes, 3rd Series, c. 94.	Of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries	The whole.
29 Vic. (1866) c. 35...	An Act to amend Chapter 94 of the Revised Statutes "Of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries"	The whole.

ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

16 Vic. (1853) c. 69...	And Act relating to the Coast Fisheries and for the prevention of illicit trade	The whole.
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