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



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1897

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES.

AT THE COURT AT WINDSOR, THE 22ND DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council, dated the 23rd day of July, 1889, made by Her Majesty in the exercise of the powers conferred upon her by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1852, Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to direct as follows:—

1. As regards sailing ships, that merchant sailing ships of the German Empire, the measurement whereof after the 1st day of January, 1873, has been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such sailing ships, testified by the date thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in such registers and other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British sailing ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships.
2. As regards steamships, that merchant ships belonging to the said German Empire which are propelled by steam or any other power requiring engine room, the measurement whereof shall after the said 1st day of January, 1873, have been ascertained and denoted in the registers and other national papers of such steamships, testified by the dates thereof, shall be deemed to be of the tonnage denoted on such registers or other national papers in the same manner and to the same extent, and for the same purpose in, to, and for which the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of British ships is deemed to be the tonnage of such ships. Provided, nevertheless, that if the owner or master of any such German steamship desires the deduction for engine room in his steamship to be estimated under the rules for engine room measurement and deduction applicable to British ships instead of under the German rule, the engine room shall be measured and the deduction calculated according to British rules; and that in the event of any such steamship possessing a certificate of tonnage or other national paper issued as aforesaid on or after the 20th day of June, 1888, denoting the net registered tonnage of such ship under the British rules, the ship shall be deemed to be of the tonnage so denoted thereon.

And whereas by section 84 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, it is enacted that, whenever it appears to Her Majesty the Queen in Council that the tonnage regulations of that Act have been adopted by any foreign country, and are in force there, Her Majesty in Council may order that the ships of this country shall, without being remeasured in Her Majesty's dominions, be

German Shipping—Tonnage Measurement.

deemed to be of the tonnage denoted in their certificates of registry or other national papers in the same manner, to the same extent, and for the same purposes as the tonnage denoted in the certificate of registry of a British ship is deemed to be the tonnage of that ship ;

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

And whereas there still are or may be ships belonging to the German Empire to which the hereinbefore recited Order of the 23rd July, 1889, may apply, and it is expedient not to revoke the same, but to let the said recited Order remain in force so long as there are any ships to which the same may so apply ;

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

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

C. L. PEEL.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 2023.

British Shipping—Lights.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 8TH
DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by an Order in Council made in pursuance of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1862, and dated the 11th day of August, 1884, Her Majesty, on the joint recommendation of the Admiralty and the Board of Trade, was pleased to direct that on and after the 1st day of September, 1884, the regulations contained in the schedule thereto should, so far as regards British ships and boats, be substituted for the regulations contained in the first schedule to an Order in Council made as aforesaid, and dated the 14th day of August, 1879.

And whereas by two Orders in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated respectively the 30th day of December, 1884, and the 24th day of June, 1885, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, as regards British fishing vessels and boats.

And whereas by another Order in Council made in pursuance of the said Act, and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 18th day of August, 1892, certain modifications and additions were made to the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said recited Order in Council of the 11th August, 1884, as regards steam pilot vessels.

And whereas by the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, it is amongst other things provided as follows :—

Art. 3. A sea-going steamship when under way shall carry—

- (a.) On or in front of the foremast, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the ship exceeds 20 feet then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, a bright white light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the ship, viz., from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least five miles.
- (b.) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere, at a distance of at least two miles.

British Shipping—Lights.

- (c.) On the port side a red light so constructed as to show an uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere at a distance of at least two miles.
- (d.) The said green and red side lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least three feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

And whereas by another Order in Council, made in pursuance of the said Act and on such joint recommendation as aforesaid, and dated the 30th day of January, 1893, the said regulations contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, were further modified by the addition of the said recited article 3, of the provisions contained in the schedule to the said Order in Council now in recital and set out in the schedule hereto.

And whereas the Admiralty and the Board of Trade have jointly recommended to Her Majesty that the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, should be rescinded to the intent that the modifications and additions made to the said recited article 3, and set out in the schedule hereto, should no longer continue in operation.

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, on the 12th day of December, 1895, by a provisional Order within the meaning of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, to rescind the said Order in Council of the 30th January, 1893.

And whereas the provisions of section 1 of the Rules Publication Act, 1893, have been complied with :

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue of the powers vested in her by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to rescind the said recited Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, and to direct that from the date of this Order the provisions contained in the schedule to the last mentioned Order and to this Order, shall cease to be in operation, and the said recited article 3 of the said regulations contained in the said Order in Council of the 11th day of August, 1884, shall have effect as if the said Order in Council of the 30th day of January, 1893, had never been made.

C. L. PEEL.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2093.

Sanitary Regulations at Italian Ports.

DOWNING STREET, 16th December, 1895.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of the document noted in the subjoined schedule, received from the Foreign Office, respecting sanitary regulations as to vessels arriving at Italian ports.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. H. MEADE,

For the Secretary of State.

The Officer administering
the Government of Canada.

Date.	Description of Document.
1895.	
23rd November.....	Translation of an Italian Ordinance.

TRANSLATION of a decree of the Italian Ministry of the Interior relating to
Maritime Sanitary precautions.

No. 9.

Considering the convenience, generally speaking, of exempting ships on arrival at Italian ports, under ordinary circumstances, from presenting their bill of health (*patente di sanita*) when the sanitary information is marked on the ship's papers (*carte di bordo*); and in virtue of the power conferred by the maritime sanitary regulations of determining (in concert with the Minister of Marine) what measures are to be taken in such matters; the Minister of the Interior hereby decrees:—

That every vessel arriving at Italian ports from the other European ports, with the exception of Turkish ports, are exempted from the presentation of the bill of health (*patente di sanita*); and this exemption applies equally to ships from the Atlantic ports of North America and Canada; but, in any case, ships arriving from ports which have been either declared infected by the local authorities, or have been proclaimed as such by the Italian Ministry of the Interior, are not included, and will have to be furnished with bills of health.

And every ship included in the terms of the present decree shall have marked on its list of the crew, or on its certificate, information respecting the

Succession Duty in British Possessions.

sanitary conditions of the place of departure, the hygienic conditions of the ship itself and of its cargo, and the state of health of the crew and of the passengers both at the moment of starting and at each port touched at.

The prefects of the maritime provinces and the harbour authorities are charged with the execution of the present decree.

Dated Rome, 23rd November, 1895.

CRISPI,
Minister of the Interior.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 2265.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord Privy Seal. Duke of Fife, K. T. Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

WHEREAS by section 20 (3) of "The Finance Act, 1894," it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, apply that section to any British possession, where Her Majesty is satisfied that, by the law of such possession, either no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death, or that the law of such possession as respects any duty so leviable is to the like effect as the foregoing provisions of that section ;

And whereas Her Majesty is satisfied that the law of the province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada, as respects the duty leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death is to the like effect as the provisions of the subsection (i) of the aforesaid section,—

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power by the aforesaid Act in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the twentieth section of "The Finance Act, 1894," shall apply to the province of Ontario, in the Dominion of Canada.

J. H. HARRISON.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1159.

Succession Duty in British Possessions.

AT THE COURT AT BALMORAL, THE 26TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896.

Present :

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Lord Privy Seal. Duke of Fife, K.T. Sir Fleetwood Edwards.

WHEREAS by the twentieth section of "The Finance Act, 1894," it is enacted that Her Majesty the Queen may, by Order in Council, apply that section to any British possession, where Her Majesty is satisfied that, by the law of such possession, no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death.

And whereas Her Majesty is satisfied that by the law of the respective provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada, no duty is leviable in respect of property situate in the United Kingdom when passing on death,—

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the power by the aforesaid Act in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the twentieth section of "The Finance Act, 1894," shall apply to the aforesaid provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia, in the Dominion of Canada.

J. H. HARRISON.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1160.

(Circular.)

DOWNING STREET, 7th May, 1897.

SIR,—I have the honour to transmit to you copies of Her Majesty's Proclamation of Neutrality on the occasion of the war between Turkey and Greece, together with copy of a letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs embodying rules which Her Majesty has directed to be observed during the continuance of the present state of war, and I have to request that you will cause both documents to be immediately published throughout the colony under your government, and that you will not fail to conform to Her Majesty's commands.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Officer Administering
the Government of Canada.

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

BY THE QUEEN.

A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA, R.

WHEREAS We are happily at peace with all Sovereigns, Powers and States :

And whereas, notwithstanding Our utmost exertions to preserve peace between the two Sovereign Powers, a state of war unhappily exists between His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and between their respective subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions :

And whereas We are on terms of friendship and amicable intercourse with each of these sovereigns, and with their several subjects and others inhabiting within their countries, territories or dominions :

And whereas great numbers of Our loyal subjects reside and carry on commerce, and possess property and establishments, and enjoy various rights and privileges, within the dominions of each of the aforesaid sovereigns, protected by the faith of treaties between Us and each of the aforesaid sovereigns :

And whereas We, being desirous of preserving to Our subjects the blessings of peace, which they now happily enjoy, are firmly purposed and determined to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality in the said state of war unhappily existing between the aforesaid sovereigns :

We therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation :

And We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our loving subjects to govern themselves accordingly, and to observe a strict neutrality in and during the aforesaid war, and to abstain from violating or contravening either the laws and statutes of the realm in this behalf, or the law of nations in relation thereto, as they will answer to the contrary at their peril :

And whereas in and by a certain statute made and passed in a session of Parliament holden in the 33rd and 34th years of Our reign, intituled “An Act to regulate the conduct of Her Majesty’s subjects during the existence of hostilities between Foreign States with which Her Majesty is at peace,” it is, amongst other things, declared and enacted as follows:—

“This Act shall extend to all the dominions of Her Majesty, including the adjacent territorial waters.

“Illegal Enlistment.

“If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, within or without Her Majesty’s dominions, accepts or agrees to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any foreign state at peace with Her Majesty, and in this Act referred to as a friendly state, or, whether a British subject or

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any such foreign state as aforesaid—

“He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“If any person, without the license of Her Majesty, being a British subject, quits or goes on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions, with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state, or, whether a British subject or not, within Her Majesty's dominions, induces any other person to quit or to go on board any ship with a view of quitting Her Majesty's dominions with the like intent—

“He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“If any person induces any other person to quit Her Majesty's dominions or to embark on any ship within Her Majesty's dominions under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state,—

“He shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“If the master or owner of any ship, without the license of Her Majesty, knowingly either takes on board, or engages to take on board, or has on board such ship within Her Majesty's dominions any of the following persons in this Act referred to as illegally enlisted persons; that is to say:

“(1.) Any person who, being a British subject within or without the dominions of Her Majesty, has, without the license of Her Majesty, accepted or agreed to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state:

“(2.) Any person, being a British subject, who, without the license of Her Majesty, is about to quit Her Majesty's dominions with intent to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state:

“(3.) Any person who has been induced to embark under a misrepresentation or false representation of the service in which such person is to be engaged, with the intent or in order that such person may accept or agree to accept any commission or engagement in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with a friendly state:

“Such master or owner shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue; that is to say:

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

- “ (1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour ; and
- “ (2.) Such ship shall be detained until the trial and conviction or acquittal of the master or owner, and until all penalties inflicted on the master or owner have been paid, or the master or owner has given security for the payment of such penalties to the satisfaction of two justices of the peace, or other magistrate or magistrates having the authority of two justices of the peace ; and
- “ (3.) All illegally enlisted persons shall, immediately on the discovery of the offence, be taken on shore, and shall not be allowed to return to the ship.

“ Illegal Shipbuilding and Illegal Expeditions.

“ If any person within Her Majesty’s dominions, without the license of Her Majesty, does any of the following acts ; that is to say :—

- “ (1.) Builds or agrees to build, or causes to be built, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state : or
- “ (2.) Issues or delivers any commission for any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state : or
- “ (3.) Equips any ship with intent or knowledge or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state : or
- “ (4.) Despatches, or causes or allows to be despatched, any ship with intent or knowledge, or having reasonable cause to believe that the same shall or will be employed in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state :
- “ Such person shall be deemed to have committed an offence against this Act, and the following consequences shall ensue :—

- “ (1.) The offender shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.
- “ (2.) The ship in respect of which any such offence is committed, and her equipment, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

“ Provided that a person building, causing to be built, or equipping a ship in any of the cases aforesaid, in pursuance of a contract made before the commencement of such war as aforesaid, shall not be liable to any of the penalties imposed by this section in respect of such building or equipping if he satisfies the conditions following ; (that is to say),—

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

“(1.) If forthwith upon a proclamation of neutrality being issued by Her Majesty he gives notice to the Secretary of State that he is so building, causing to be built, or equipping such ship, and furnishes such particulars of the contract and of any matters relating to, or done, or to be done under the contract as may be required by the Secretary of State :

“(2.) If he gives such security, and takes and permits to be taken such other measures, if any, as the Secretary of State may prescribe for ensuring that such ship shall not be despatched, delivered, or removed without the license of Her Majesty until the termination of such war as aforesaid.

“Where any ship is built by order of or on behalf of any foreign state when at war with a friendly state, or is delivered to or to the order of such foreign state, or any person who to the knowledge of the person building is an agent of such foreign state, or is paid for by such foreign state or such agent, and is employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state, such ship shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been built with a view to being so employed, and the burden shall lie on the builder of such ship of proving that he did not know that the ship was intended to be so employed in the military or naval service of such foreign state.

“If any person within the dominions of Her Majesty, and without the license of Her Majesty,

“By adding to the number of the guns, or by changing those on board for other guns, or by the addition of any equipment for war, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or is knowingly concerned in increasing or augmenting the warlike force of any ship which at the time of her being within the dominions of Her Majesty was a ship in the military or naval service of any foreign state at war with any friendly state,—

“Such person shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“If any person within the limits of Her Majesty’s dominions, and without the license of Her Majesty :—

“Prepares or fits out any naval or military expedition to proceed against the dominions of any friendly state, the following consequences shall ensue :—

“(1.) Every person engaged in such preparation or fitting out or assisting therein, or employed in any capacity in such expedition, shall be guilty of an offence against this Act, and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment, or either of such punishments, at the discretion of the court before which the offender is convicted ; and imprisonment, if awarded, may be either with or without hard labour.

“(2.) All ships and their equipments, and all arms and munitions of war, used in or forming part of such expedition, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

“Any person who aids, abets, counsels, or procures the commission of any offence against this Act shall be liable to be tried and punished as a principal offender.”

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

And whereas by the said Act it is further provided that ships built, commissioned, equipped, or despatched in contravention of the said Act, may be condemned and forfeited by judgment of the Court of Admiralty; and that if the Secretary of State or chief executive authority is satisfied that there is a reasonable and probable cause for believing that a ship within Our dominions has been or is being built, commissioned or equipped, contrary to the said Act, and is about to be taken beyond the limits of such dominions, or that a ship is about to be despatched contrary to the Act, such Secretary of State, or chief executive authority, shall have power to issue a warrant authorizing the seizure and search of such ship and her detention until she has been either condemned or released by process of law. And whereas certain powers of seizure and detention are conferred by the said Act on certain local authorities;

Now, in order that none of Our subjects may unwarily render themselves liable to the penalties imposed by the said statute, We do hereby strictly command that no person or persons whatsoever do commit any act, matter or thing whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the said statute, upon pain of the several penalties by the said statute imposed, and of Our high displeasure.

And We do hereby further warn and admonish all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, to observe towards each of the aforesaid sovereigns, their subjects and territories, and towards all belligerents whatsoever with whom We are at peace, the duties of neutrality; and to respect, in all and each of them, the exercise of those belligerent rights which We and Our royal predecessors have always claimed to exercise.

And We hereby further warn all Our loving subjects, and all persons whatsoever entitled to Our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this Our Royal Proclamation, and of Our high displeasure, to do any acts in derogation of their duty as subjects of a neutral sovereign in a war between other sovereigns, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, as more especially by breaking, or endeavouring to break, any blockade lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said sovereigns, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms, ammunition, military stores or materials, or any article or articles considered and deemed to be contraband of war according to the law or modern usages of nations, for the use or service of either of the said sovereigns, that all persons so offending, together with their ships and goods, will rightfully incur and be justly liable to hostile capture, and to the penalties denounced by the law of nations in that behalf.

And We do hereby give notice that all Our subjects and persons entitled to Our protection who may misconduct themselves in the premises will do so at their peril, and of their own wrong: and that they will in no wise obtain any protection from Us against such capture or such penalties as aforesaid, but will, on the contrary, incur Our high displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Our court at Windsor, this third day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, in the sixtieth year of Our reign.

GOD save the QUEEN.

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

THE Marquess of Salisbury to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty :—

FOREIGN OFFICE, May 3, 1897.

MY LORDS,

Her Majesty being fully determined to observe the duties of neutrality during the existing state of war between His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey and His Majesty the King of the Hellenes, and being moreover resolved to prevent, as far as possible, the use of Her Majesty's harbours, ports, and coasts, and the waters within Her Majesty's territorial jurisdiction, in aid of the warlike purposes of either belligerent, has commanded me to communicate to your Lordships, for your guidance, the following rules, which are to be treated and enforced as Her Majesty's orders and directions :—

Her Majesty is pleased further to command that these rules shall be put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, on and after the 8th instant, and in Her Majesty's territories, and possessions beyond the seas, six days after the day when the governor, or other chief authority of each of such territories or possessions, respectively, shall have notified and published the same; stating in such notification that the said rules are to be obeyed by all persons within the same territories and possessions.

1. During the continuance of the present state of war, all ships of war of either belligerent are prohibited from making use of any port or roadstead in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, or of any waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of the British Crown, as a station or place of resort, for any warlike purpose, or for the purpose of obtaining any facilities for warlike equipment; and no ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted to sail out of or leave any port, roadstead, or waters subject to British jurisdiction, from which any vessel of the other belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expiration of at least twenty-four hours from the departure of such last-mentioned vessel beyond the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty.

2. If any ship of war of either belligerent shall, after the time when this Order shall be first notified and put in force in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, and in the several colonies and foreign possessions or dependencies of Her Majesty, respectively, enter any port, roadstead, or waters belonging to Her Majesty, either in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands, or in any of Her Majesty's colonies or foreign possessions or dependencies, such vessel shall be required to depart and to put to sea within twenty-four hours after her entrance into such port, roadstead, or waters, except in case of stress of weather, or of her requiring provision or things necessary for the subsistence of her crew, or repairs; in either of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as possible after the expiration of

Proclamation of Neutrality—Turkey and Greece.

such period of twenty-four hours, without permitting her to take in supplies beyond what may be necessary for her immediate use; and no such vessel which may have been allowed to remain within British waters for the purpose of repair shall continue in any such port, roadstead, or waters, for a longer period than twenty-four hours after her necessary repairs shall have been completed. Provided, nevertheless, that in all cases in which there shall be any vessel (whether ships of war or merchant ships) of the said belligerent parties in the same port, roadstead, or waters within the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, there shall be an interval of not less than twenty-four hours between the departure therefrom of any such vessel (whether a ship of war or merchant ship) of the one belligerent, and the subsequent departure therefrom of any ship of war of the other belligerent; and the time hereby limited for the departure of such ships of war respectively shall always, in case of necessity, be extended so far as may be requisite for giving effect to this proviso, but no further or otherwise.

3. No ship of war of either belligerent shall hereafter be permitted, while in any port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, to take in any supplies, except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew, and except so much coal only as may be sufficient to carry such vessel to the nearest port of her own country, or to some nearer destination, and no coal shall again be supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, roadstead, or waters subject to the territorial jurisdiction of Her Majesty, without special permission, until after the expiration of three months from the time when such coal may have been last supplied to her within British waters as aforesaid.

Armed ships of either party are interdicted from carrying prizes made by them into the ports, harbours, roadsteads, or waters of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, or any of Her Majesty's colonies or possessions abroad.

I have, &c.,

SALISBURY.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2336.

ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

HAVING FORCE OF LAW



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON
LAW-PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

ANNO DOMINI 1897

ORDERS IN COUNCIL, &c.

Department of Agriculture.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By Order in Council, dated 4th May, 1896, in virtue of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine."

The whole of the quarantine service of Canada is under the administration of the Minister of Agriculture.

There is a medical officer as general superintendent of Canadian quarantine.

On the Pacific coast there is a medical superintendent of quarantines for British Columbia.

Each quarantine station is in the immediate charge of a specially appointed medical quarantine officer.

At each unorganized maritime or inland quarantine station, the local collector of customs is the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations.

The Quarantine Stations.

The quarantine stations of Canada are :

1. On the Atlantic coast :—

(a.) Grosse Isle, in the River St. Lawrence, with Rimouski, the Louise Embankment and the Grand Trunk Wharf at Lévis, as sub-stations, province of Quebec ;

(b.) Halifax, the harbour and Lawlor's Island, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(c.) St. John, the harbour and Partridge Island, in the province of New Brunswick ;

(d.) Sydney, Cape Breton, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(e.) Pictou, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(f.) Hawkesbury, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

(g.) Chatham, in the province of New Brunswick ;

(h.) Charlottetown, in the province of Prince Edward Island ;

2. On the Pacific coast :

(a.) William Head, including Albert Head, in the Strait of Fuca, province of British Columbia, and also including as a sub-station the port of Victoria, and

(b.) Vancouver ;

3. Every other port, on both coasts, each such port being designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station ;

Department of Agriculture.

4. And every inland customs port on the Canadian frontier, between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans, each such port being designated an unorganized inland quarantine station.

5. Every quarantine officer at a quarantine station in Canada, and every customs collector in his quality of quarantine officer, shall for the purpose of these regulations be a justice of the peace in virtue of the provisions of sec. 5 of the Act respecting Quarantine, chap. 68, Revised Statutes.

General Provisions.

6. Every vessel arriving from any port outside of Canada at any organized quarantine station shall be inspected by a duly appointed quarantine officer, at the place duly appointed for such inspection, and shall not be allowed to make customs entry at any port in Canada until it has received a clean bill of health.

(a.) If a vessel from an infected port bound for a port in Canada, which is an unorganized quarantine station, has first to pass an organized quarantine station, it shall be held to call at such station before proceeding to its destination.

7. No person shall be allowed to land from any vessel until such person shall have been declared by a quarantine officer free from infectious disease, and until, in the judgment of such officer, such landing can be effected without danger to the public health.

8. Every vessel from any port outside of Canada requiring quarantine inspection shall, on arrival at any port in Canada, display a yellow flag at the fore, for a distinctive quarantine signal, in order to inform the quarantine officer that his services are required, and any vessel arriving by night shall display a red light at the fore for such signal.

9. Coasting vessels from Newfoundland and from ports in the United States contiguous to Canada and free from infectious disease may, from time to time, be excepted from these regulations by order of the Minister of Agriculture.

10. Any of Her Majesty's ships of war or any transport having the Queen's troops on board, accompanied by a medical officer, and in a healthy state, is exempt from quarantine inspection and detention.

Quarantine Detention.

11. Every quarantine officer shall satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of infectious disease by the personal inspection of those on board or by the sworn statement of the captain or surgeon, in the form hereto appended, or by both.

12. Every vessel with infectious disease on board, or coming from an infected port or country, shall be liable to be detained at a quarantine station for disinfection, together with its passengers, crew and pilot, passengers' luggage and cargo;

(a.) A vessel may be detained at quarantine for disinfection during the time necessary for that purpose;

Department of Agriculture.

(b.) The time during which a vessel may be detained for quarantine of observation is the accepted period of the incubation of the disease quarantined against from the ascertained date of last possible exposure.

13. Any vessel so detained by order of the quarantine officer shall forthwith be anchored or moored in such position as the quarantine officer shall direct.

14. And whilst such ship is so detained no person shall leave the same, nor shall communication be allowed with such vessel, without permission from the quarantine officer.

15. The quarantine officer detaining any ship as aforesaid shall immediately notify the Minister of Agriculture, stating the cause of such detention.

16. Within the meaning of these regulations an infected port or country is a port or country where Asiatic cholera or other epidemic disease has been communicated to one or more persons through the medium of an infected person, personal effects or otherwise. A port or country is not considered infected when a single case or a small number of cases has been imported, and the disease has not been communicated from such cases.

Hours of Inspection—Putting Back—Costs.

17. Every vessel may be inspected during any hour of the twenty-four ;

(a.) With the exception that in times of epidemic the Minister of Agriculture may direct that inspection shall only take place during the hours of daylight.

(b.) All quarantine inspections, except those under section 46 (a), shall be made without any charge against the vessel.

18. Any vessel shall have the option before breaking bulk to put to sea in preference to being quarantined, as provided by section 9 of the Act intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine," chap. 68, Revised Statutes.

19. All costs incurred in the maintenance of healthy persons, who may have been exposed to infection, detained for quarantine of observation are to be at the charge of the vessel ;

(a.) And the master of a vessel shall make arrangements with the quarantine officer for the landing of the necessary provisions and attendance of stewards for serving them in cases where passengers are landed ;

(b.) Persons actually sick will be treated and taken care of in the quarantine hospitals, at the charge of the Government.

(c.) In the event of a vessel being allowed to proceed, leaving its passengers in quarantine, the subsequent transfer of such passengers from quarantine to the port of destination shall be at the charge of the vessel.

(d.) The appliances, materials and labour for disinfection are supplied by the Government without charge to the vessel.

Quarantinable Diseases.

20. The graver quarantinable diseases are : Asiatic cholera, small-pox, typhus fever, yellow fever, and the plague. The minor : Scarlet fever, enteric fever (typhoid), diphtheria, measles and chicken-pox ;

Department of Agriculture.

(a.) In addition to the above recital, it is the duty of every quarantine officer to satisfy himself as to the presence or absence of any other contagious or infectious disease :

(b.) With respect to leprosy it is the duty of every quarantine officer, particularly on the Pacific coast, to satisfy himself as to the fact of the presence or absence of such disease among the passengers ; and in the event of any case of such disease being found, the person affected shall not be allowed to land, but must be taken back by the vessel to the place whence he or she came.

Pilots furnish Regulations.

21. It shall be the duty of every pilot to furnish the master of every vessel arriving at any port of Canada with a copy of these regulations, under the penalty hereinafter prescribed.

Relating to Vaccination.

22. Every passenger shall be required to furnish evidence, to the satisfaction of a quarantine officer, of having been vaccinated, or having had the small-pox.

23. The production of a certificate by a ship's surgeon called "a protection card," and his testimony under oath verifying the truth of such certificate, may be taken by a quarantine officer as evidence of such vaccination and protection. Such quarantine officer shall, however, from time to time, make personal examination of holders of such certificates to satisfy himself of the manner in which they have been issued.

24. Any person not having shown satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated, or of having had small-pox, shall be vaccinated by a quarantine officer ; or in the event of refusal shall be landed at the quarantine station, subject to detention for observation, and the expense of the maintenance of such person during such detention shall be a charge against the vessel :

(a.) A vessel arriving at any quarantine station in Canada will be less liable to detention if the vaccination of all steerage passengers not showing proof of vaccination within seven years is insisted on before embarkation. The ship's surgeon should satisfy himself of such fact in the case of every passenger early during the voyage or at the time of embarkation if possible, in order to be able to answer the questions put to him by the quarantine officer.

25. In the event of small-pox having occurred on any vessel, every person on board not showing satisfactory evidence of having been vaccinated within seven previous years, or of having had the small-pox within that period, shall be vaccinated by or under the supervision of the quarantine officer ; or in the event of refusal, shall be landed at the quarantine station, subject to detention for observation, and the expense of maintenance of such person or persons during such detention shall be a charge against the vessel.

Department of Agriculture.

Examination.

26. The quarantine officer shall examine the surgeon or any officer of any vessel, under oath, touching the state of health of such vessel and of every person on board, in the form of the questions appended to these regulations.

Isolation.

27. Every vessel provided with an isolated hospital for men, and another for women, on the upper deck, ventilated from above and not by the door only, may, if the quarantine officer is furnished with satisfactory evidence that such hospital accommodation has been promptly and intelligently made use of, be allowed to proceed after the landing of the sick and the disinfection of such hospital as has been used; any vessel, however, arriving with any infectious disease, without having such special isolated and ventilated hospital accommodation, or if having it, without satisfactory evidence that it has been promptly and intelligently made use of, shall be liable to be detained for disinfection at a quarantine station.

Mails at Rimouski.

28. In the case of a vessel carrying Her Majesty's mails and arriving by the St. Lawrence, clearance certificate shall be from a quarantine officer at Rimouski or Grosse Isle, and in the case of every other vessel from Grosse Isle only;

(a.) With the exception that during a time of cholera or other epidemic, the permission to a mail steamer from an infected port or country to land passengers at Rimouski may be suspended by direction of the Minister of Agriculture;

(b.) And in such conditions, the mails only to be landed at Rimouski, and the vessel to proceed to Grosse Isle for inspection;

(c.) In the event of cholera having occurred on board of such vessel during the voyage, the outer bags containing the mail matter to be left on board the steamship for disinfection at Grosse Isle.

Disinfection of Luggage.

29. During a time of cholera or other epidemic, the luggage of immigrants or passengers by every vessel arriving at any port in Canada, whether from an infected or healthy port or country, may by direction of the Minister of Agriculture be disinfected in each case.

(a.) When this disinfection is carried out at a sub-station, subsequent to the inspection and clearance at the main station, the clearance granted by the quarantine officer shall be conditional on the landing of immigrants and their luggage for disinfection.

(b.) The supervising officer of such disinfection to count the immigrants as they land, and if he finds the number tallies with that marked on the clear-

Department of Agriculture.

ance of the quarantine officers and has satisfactory evidence that all their luggage has been landed with them, he shall punch the clearance at the place marked for that purpose, which shall then become valid for customs entry.

Passengers' Certificates.

30. Every maritime quarantine officer shall punch each immigrant's "international passengers certificate" where such are in use, in such manner as to convey to inland health officers the result of the quarantine inspection, as provided by such card or certificate.

(a.) Every maritime quarantine officer shall punch the schedule list of immigrants by destination, province (or state if destined for the United States) where such is in use, which shall be furnished by the ship's surgeon on forms supplied by the Government, and shall forward such lists forthwith to the secretary of the board of health in the province or state to which such immigrants are destined.

Steam Tugs.

31. Any steam tug or other vessel which shall have towed or otherwise communicated with any vessel of the class of vessels subject to quarantine or quarantine inspection shall thereby be held to the same regulations and requirements as apply to the vessel communicated with ;

(a.) If the communication between the vessel and the steam tug is confined to attachment of a rope, afterwards loosed, the quarantine officer may decide to release such tug from quarantine detention.

Rags.

32. Rags coming from a port or country in which infectious disease prevails, may be prohibited, and the name of any port or country so infected shall, from time to time, be published in the *Canada Gazette* ;

(a.) Rags arriving from prohibited ports at a quarantine station shall be liable to be burnt or otherwise treated on the order of the Minister of Agriculture based on a report of the quarantine officer.

New Merchandise.

33. New merchandise in general may be accepted without question.

In Times of Epidemics.

34. Passengers during a period of epidemic disease should be notified by steamship agents to dispense as far as possible with luggage that may be injured by wetting, in case of having to undergo disinfection—such as fabrics, of which the dyes are likely to run—as the owners will be compelled to assume all risks of injury.

Department of Agriculture.

35. Vessels during a period of epidemic disease should dispense as far as possible with woollen hangings, curtains, carpets and upholstering, substituting non-absorbing coverings.

36. Every vessel carrying cargo, and liable to be disinfected, should have provided a plain frame shaft allowing a clear inside space of 12 inches each way, placed in the main hatch, in a sailing vessel; and one in each hatch of a steamship, divided by bulkheads. The frame work in this shaft to be set before loading and to extend from the hatchway to the bottom of the vessel. This simple arrangement would receive the fumigating pipe and avoid shifting cargo.

Passengers.

37. Passengers, for the purpose of these regulations are divided into two classes, cabin and steerage. Steerage passengers are those occupying compartments other than those of first and second cabin.

Methods of Disinfection.

38. The methods of disinfection at the quarantine stations of Canada shall be as follow:—

(a.) Exposure to steam not less than 30 minutes, steam to be of the temperature of not less than 100° Centigrade (212° Fahrenheit) nor greater than 115° Centigrade (239° Fahrenheit);

(b.) Articles that would be destroyed by the above method, to be disinfected by thoroughly wetting with a solution of mercuric chloride, of one part to one thousand, or approximately one drachm to one gallon, wine measure, applied by means of a brush, or by drenching, or by immersion.

(c.) Where sulphur dioxide is used, it is to be provided by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur per 1000 cubic feet of space, or if it is used in liquid form in the same proportionate strength, and the period of exposure to be not less than 6 hours.

39. The disinfection of iron vessels shall be as follows, as may be required:—

(a.) *Holds*—After mechanical cleansing, the hold to be thoroughly washed with an acid solution of mercuric chloride, 1 to 800 (mercuric chloride 1 part, hydrochloric acid 2 parts, water 800 parts), applied to all surfaces by means of a hose. If danger is apprehended from the poisonous effects of the mercury deposited on the surfaces, they can be subsequently washed down with clean water;

(b.) *Steerage*—The same treatment should be given the steerage as the hold, but when there is a steam pipe provided for each compartment (for the prevention of fire), steam disinfection of the steerage should be practised. The temperature in all parts of each compartment to be not less than 100° C. (212° Fahr.);

(c.) *The fore-castle or apartment for crew*—After mechanical cleansing the application of mercuric chloride in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or sulphurous fumes, or steam disinfection, if facilities are provided for the same, should be employed;

Department of Agriculture.

(d.) *Officers' quarters, cabin, state rooms, &c.*—Each compartment to receive the same treatment, under the same conditions as hereinbefore specified, it being borne in mind that the decorative metal work in cabins, saloons, &c., would be injured by the use of the mercuric chloride solution, and therefore in such cases other forms of disinfection are to be used as determined by the quarantine officer.

40. The disinfection of wooden vessels shall be as follows, as may be required ;—

(a.) Fumigation by sulphur dioxide made by burning not less than 3 pounds of rolled sulphur to each 1,000 cubic feet of space ; or by the use of liquid sulphur dioxide in the same proportionate strength ; and the period of exposure to be not less than 24 hours.

(b.) Washing or flushing with acid solution of mercuric chloride (1 to 800). Cabins, fore-castle and other apartments to be thoroughly washed with mercuric solution.

41. In all classes of vessels all clothing, bedding, curtains, &c., to be subjected to steam for 30 minutes at from 100° C. (212° Fahr.) to 115° C. (239° Fahr.)

42. In all classes of vessels, the bilges to be first flushed with sea or river water, pumped out, and then treated with acid solution of mercuric chloride in large quantity, and allowed to remain in long contact.

Unorganized Maritime Quarantine Stations.

43. At every port at which there is no regular quarantine station, the collector of customs shall be the quarantine officer for the purposes of these regulations ; and in the event of disease, such collector may for the purposes of these regulations call in the services of a medical man, who shall, while so acting, be held to be a quarantine officer ; and every such port shall be designated an unorganized maritime quarantine station.

44. Every vessel arriving at an unorganized maritime quarantine station from an infected port, or on board of which any death from infectious disease or outbreak of infectious disease has occurred during the voyage, shall remain outside until it receives permission to enter from the quarantine officer.

45. All the regulations applicable to regularly organized maritime quarantine stations shall also apply to every unorganized maritime quarantine station in so far as circumstances will admit, and particularly the provisions in relation to inspection, anchoring or mooring, disinfecting, customs clearance, putting back to sea before breaking bulk, questions to ship's surgeon or officers, and penalties.

46. Any collector or sub-collector of customs in his quality of quarantine officer at any unorganized maritime quarantine station in Canada, if he is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the graver quarantine diseases recited in section 20 of these regulations, shall order a medical inspection to be made of the vessel bringing such disease ;

(a.) In the event of a vessel arriving at an unorganized maritime quarantine station with quarantinable disease on board, the master shall pay a fee of \$4 for each medical inspection ordered by the quarantine officer, and such fee or fees must be paid before customs clearance is granted.

Department of Agriculture.

(b.) If no disease is found on board a vessel arriving at an unorganized maritime quarantine station and ordered to be inspected by the quarantine officer, the cost of such inspection shall not be a charge against the vessel, but will be defrayed by the government.

(c.) If the disease found on board a vessel, or the history, conditions, or circumstances of a vessel be such as may seem to the collector or sub-collector of customs to be beyond the capabilities for isolation or disinfection existing at an unorganized maritime quarantine station, he shall at once report the same to the Minister of Agriculture, who may, at his discretion, order that the vessel proceed to an organized quarantine station for quarantine clearance, before being allowed to make customs entry. And in such case the expense of the transfer of the vessel to the organized maritime quarantine station shall be a charge against the vessel.

Unorganized Inland Quarantine Stations.

47. Every inland port on the frontier of Canada between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, at which there is a collector or a sub-collector of customs, shall for the purposes of these regulations, be constituted an unorganized inland quarantine station.

48. Every collector or sub-collector of customs at every such inland frontier port shall be the quarantine officer.

49. Any collector or sub-collector of customs in his quality of quarantine officer at any unorganized inland quarantine station in Canada, if he is informed of or has reason to suspect the presence of any of the graver quarantinable diseases recited in section 20 of these regulations shall, in time of cholera or other epidemic disease, order a medical inspection to be made of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such disease;

(a.) And such quarantine officer is empowered to detain such car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, until such medical inspection shall have been made to his satisfaction;

(b.) A medical man making such inspection by order of the quarantine officer shall, while engaged in such service, be the quarantine medical officer.

50. The fee payable to such quarantine medical officer for each such inspection shall not exceed the sum of \$4, and in the event of any quarantinable disease being found, such fee shall be payable by the company or owner of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing such disease.

51. The customs collector or sub-collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, in a time of epidemic disease, in the event of any of the graver quarantinable diseases being found, cause the detention of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing any person ill with such infectious disease until the requirements of these regulations are in his judgment satisfied;

(a.) Any such person shall not be allowed to enter Canada until in the opinion of the quarantine medical officer he or she can safely do so;

(b.) Any car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing, bringing such person to the frontier shall have the option of returning as an alternative to quarantine detention; or

Department of Agriculture.

(c.) The customs collector or sub-collector in his quality of quarantine officer shall in his discretion, on the report of the quarantine medical officer, cause the removal and isolation of such person in any car or boat, set apart for the purpose, or in any suitable building sufficiently separated from other buildings to prevent contact or infection ;

(d.) And such quarantine officer may cause the disinfection of the car, carriage, vehicle, boat or thing bringing such person, by means of sulphurous fumes, or any other mode or disinfection prescribed in these regulations adapted to the circumstances of the particular case.

52. In the event of cholera or other epidemic disease prevailing in any part of the United States through which a railway crossing the frontier of Canada runs, the Governor in Council may, on an order published in the *Canada Gazette* or in an extra of the *Canada Gazette*, made on a report of the Minister of Agriculture, and where there may not happen to be at that point of the frontier any adequate quarantine arrangements and apparatus to cope with an inroad of such epidemic disease, direct the complete cessation of passenger traffic at such point ; or such restriction thereof as may, in the circumstances, be deemed advisable.

Quarantine Officers give all necessary orders—Prohibited from receiving fees or gratuities.

53. Every quarantine officer is empowered to give any necessary order, or do any necessary act, to enforce these regulations, and it is his duty to report immediately to the Minister of Agriculture any breach or attempted breach of them.

(a.) No quarantine officer nor other person employed in the quarantine service of Canada shall directly or indirectly receive or take any fee or private gratuity or reward for any service rendered to any company, or owner, master or crew, passenger, or other person at or detained in any quarantine, maritime or inland.

(b.) Every person to whom the knowledge of any breach of these regulations may come should forthwith report the same to the Minister of Agriculture.

Penalties for customs officers, pilots, masters, surgeons and officers of vessels, &c.

54. 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 vessel coming from a port outside of Canada, immediately on boarding such vessel, under a penalty of \$50.

55. Every collector of customs or customs officer shall be liable to a penalty of \$400, and imprisonment for six months, for allowing customs entry of any vessel in the absence of production of a quarantine clearance, in accordance with the requirements of these regulations.

Department of Agriculture.

56. Every master of a vessel, pilot, or other person, shall be liable to a penalty of \$400 and imprisonment for six months, for any contravention of any of the foregoing regulations. The vessel shall be held liable for any pecuniary penalty imposed on the master.

57. Every ship's surgeon or other officer not answering with exact truth any of the questions contained in the form hereunto appended shall be liable to a penalty of \$400 and imprisonment for six months.

58. Every breach of subsection *a* of section 53 of these regulations shall be held to be a malfeasance of office, an offence punishable with dismissal, fine or imprisonment.

Questions to be answered under oath to Quarantine Officers by Masters, Surgeons or Officers of Vessels.

Date 189 .

1. What is your vessel's name and your name?
 2. From what port and at what date did your vessel sail?
 3. What is your cargo and whence taken on board?
 4. Are there any rags in such cargo?
 5. Has your vessel touched at any place or places on her voyage?
 6. Was such place or places, or any of them, to your knowledge, infected with cholera, small-pox, plague or any pestilential fever or disease?
 7. How many persons were on board when the vessel sailed?
- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| Cabin passengers | ; intermediate | ; steerage | ; cattlemen |
| ; crew | Total | | |
8. State whether any person on board during the voyage has been, or is now, ill with any of the diseases above referred to, and if so, how many?
 9. Has any person died on board during the present voyage, and if so, state all particulars?
 10. Has each of the steerage passengers on board been vaccinated or had the small-pox?
 11. Did the vaccination of steerage passengers take place at time of, or before, embarking?
 12. How many have you vaccinated on your present voyage?
 13. (*Question to be asked, in the event of small-pox having occurred during the voyage, of ship's surgeon, if such is on board*—Have you personally during the present voyage, examined each one of the passengers and crew for proof of vaccination within seven years, or of having had the small-pox in that period?)
 14. Did you or any of the crew or passengers, within your knowledge, land at any place or places within Canada during the present voyage?
 15. Is there any person on board lunatic, idiotic, deaf and dumb, blind or infirm, and if so, is such person accompanied by relatives or guardians?
 16. Have you an isolated hospital for men, and another for women, ventilated from above and not from the alleyway?
 17. Were such hospitals, or one of them, immediately made use of on the occurrence of disease?

Department of Agriculture.

18. Are there any other facts which, in your opinion, should be communicated ?

I, _____, master, _____ surgeon, (here state whether ship's master, or occupying another position on board) do solemnly and sincerely swear to the exactness and truth of the answers to the above questions signed by me. So HELP ME GOD	(Signature)	Master.
	(Signature)	Surgeon.

Master.

Surgeon.

SWORN before me at _____ this day of _____, 189 .

Quarantine officer and justice of the peace authorized by Order in Council in virtue of chapter 68, Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Quarantine."
Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX, p. 2166.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF HORSES.

(*Passed by an Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council under date the 6th May, 1896, in virtue of the "Animals' Contagious Diseases Act," and amendment thereto.*)

1. The importation of horses from Great Britain and the continent of Europe is prohibited except at the ports of Charlottetown, P.E.I., Halifax, N. S., St. John, N.B., Quebec, P.Q., and Montreal, P.Q., and such other ports as may hereafter be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture.

2. Such horses must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified veterinarian and the local authority, at the time of their embarkation, that they have not been brought from a place or locality where glanders, *maladie du coït* or other infectious or contagious disease was at said time in existence. Similar certificates of freedom of the *port of shipment* from contagious disease at the date of embarkation, must also be furnished.

3. All importers of horses are obliged to certify under oath that the certificate produced applies to the horse which it purports to describe and to no other, and that the locality named is the actual one from which said horse came. Any attempt at evasion or misrepresentation will render the horse liable to seizure and detention pending the orders of the Minister of Agriculture as to its disposal.

4. All horses entering Canada at any of the above named ports shall be subject to inspection at those ports by officers appointed for that purpose.

Inspection shall be made on board ship at the port of arrival. Should an inspector discover contagious disease, he will order the horses to be disembarked, together with all fodder, litter, troughs, buckets, blankets, and other articles which may have been used by or for said infected animals on board ship. He will superintend such landing and see that the

Department of Agriculture.

horses and above mentioned articles are conveyed to the quarantine, there to be dealt with as the Minister of Agriculture or his representative shall direct.

When no such disease is discovered, the horses and other articles named may proceed to their destination.

5. All horses imported from Great Britain or the continent of Europe, destined for Montreal, must be inspected at the port of Quebec, during summer navigation.

6. Horses from the United States may enter into Canada in bond at the ports of Sarnia, Windsor, Amherstburg, Sault Ste. Marie, Rouse's Point, St. Armand's Station, Island Pond, The Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls), The International Bridge (Fort Erie), Prescott, Lacolle, Potton, Abercorn, Newport, Beecher's Falls, Agnes and Megantic, for transit through Canada to Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, St. John, N.B., Halifax, and such other ports as the Minister of Agriculture may hereafter indicate, for exportation to Great Britain, Europe, or elsewhere.

(a.) Horses may also be entered, in bond for exhibition, racing, breeding, circus, or show purposes; subject to the provisions of clauses 7, 13 and 14 of these regulations.

7. Horses from the United States entering Canada must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a qualified veterinarian, that the locality from which such horses have come is free from glanders, *maladie du coït*, or other contagious diseases of horses. A certificate signed by a qualified veterinarian must also accompany each consignment from the place of shipment in bond, giving the name of the owner, the sex, class and number of horses, declaring that the said horses have been inspected by him and are free from contagious diseases

8. Such horses shall be subject to inspection at the port of exportation for Europe or elsewhere, by officers who may from time to time be appointed for that purpose.

9. No horses shall be permitted to be placed on board any steamship or other vessel for exportation at any Canadian port, till they have been inspected by a duly authorized veterinary inspector at such port, and certified by him to be free from contagious disease; such inspection to be made within twenty-four hours of embarkation.

10. All horses for exportation must reach the port of exportation thirty-six hours before shipment, for rest and inspection; and in order to enable the inspector to make a careful, individual examination, owners of such animals must notify him at least twenty-four hours before embarkation. Such notices must be in writing and sent to the office of the inspector.

11. Inspectors will mark each horse inspected by them V R on the breast by means of paint. Horses will not be allowed to be embarked without such mark and a certificate of inspection stating the name of the owner, number, sex and class of horses, and freedom from contagious disease.

12. No inspections are to be made except in daylight.

13. Horses entering Canada from the United States for breeding or other purposes, not in bond, must be accompanied by the certificates provided for in clause 7 of these regulations, and must also be inspected by a duly authorized veterinary inspector at the port of entry, and if found free from contagious

Department of Agriculture.

disease will be allowed to enter. If contagious disease be discovered, entry shall be prohibited.

14. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of inspection under the preceding clause, the owner or importer shall pay fees according to the following scale :—

For 1 horse.....	\$ 1 00
For 5 horses up to 10.....	7 50
For over 10 up to 20	12 50
For over 20 up to 30.....	15 00
For over 30 up to 50.....	20 00

For any number over 50, 25 cents each, but the fee must not be less than \$20.

Such fees to be paid to the inspector before he delivers the certificate.

15. On glanders or other contagious disease of horses being discovered on board any steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, it will be the duty of the inspector, on the removal of any infected horse, to superintend the thorough disinfection of such steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, without loss of time, in the manner prescribed under the general regulations for disinfection of premises.

16. Inspectors must make monthly returns to the Minister of Agriculture of every inspection made by them, including a statement of fees received.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 2170.

CANADIAN CATTLE QUARANTINE AND HEALTH OF ANIMALS REGULATIONS.

Order in Council containing Regulations relating to Animals' Quarantine and Health of Animals.

AT THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AT OTTAWA,
MONDAY, the 25th day of January, 1897.

Present :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS a memorandum of agreement concerning changes in quarantine of animals between the United States and Canada, dated at Washington, D.C., December 18th, 1896, having been approved by His Excellency in Council on the 12th January, 1897, it is deemed desirable and important that effect be given thereto from the 1st February, 1897.

And whereas to admit of this it is necessary that the present Cattle Quarantine Regulations be amended :

His Excellency, under the provisions of chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals," (as amended by chap. 13, 59 Vict.) and by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to order that all

Department of Agriculture.

previous Orders in Council relating to contagious diseases among animals and health of animals shall be and the same are hereby rescinded, excepting that portion of the Order in Council of the 12th May, 1888, being chapter 7 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, referring to the disease of sheep scab, and contained in sections 35 to 52 inclusive of the said Consolidated Order, and the following substituted therefor, and to take effect from the 1st day of February, 1897:—

The whole of the Cattle Quarantine Service of Canada is under the administration of the Minister of Agriculture.

There is a chief veterinary inspector for the Dominion.

The following are hereby declared cattle quarantine stations:—

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Charlottetown, P. E. I. | 12. Kootenay, B. C. |
| 2. Halifax, N. S. | 13. Bedlington, B. C. |
| 3. St. John, N. B. | 14. Waneta, B. C. |
| 4. Quebec (Lévis) Que. | 15. Fort Sheppard, B. C. |
| 5. Point Edward (Sarnia) Ont. | 16. Osoyoos, B. C. |
| 6. Emerson, Man. | 17. Huntingdon, B. C. |
| 7. Estevan, N. W. T. | 18. Douglas, B. C. |
| 8. Wood Mountain, N. W. T. | 19. New Westminster, B. C. |
| 9. Willow Creek, N. W. T. | 20. Vancouver, B. C. |
| 10. East Milk River, N. W. T. | 21. Victoria, B. C. |
| 11. West Milk River, N. W. T. | |

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Charlottetown.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.—Consisting of nine acres of land in the township of Dartmouth, at or near the Narrows, on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour. There are three sheds and some 1,732 feet of fencing.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John.—Between the dates of April 30th and September 30th of each year Partridge Island in St. John Harbour is declared a cattle quarantine station.

It has not been found necessary to acquire ground for the other months of the year.

QUEBEC.

Point Lévis.—This is the chief station for the quarantining of cattle arriving in Canada from Europe.

The ordnance land in connection with the fort opposite the Quebec Citadel is used for the purpose and affords ample accommodation.

There are at this station sheds and board-fenced fields to accommodate over a thousand head of cattle, besides a large number of sheep.

Department of Agriculture.

ONTARIO.

Point Edward, Sarnia.—Consisting of some eighty-two acres of land and wooden buildings situate on a point on the River St. Clair north of the Grand Trunk Railway Company's line.

The accommodation here is excellent, thoroughly isolated and capable of accommodating a large number of animals.

MANITOBA.

Emerson.—The buildings and property formerly occupied by the British North American Commission and lately as a government immigration station, situated on the Red River, and comprising lots Nos. 31 and 33 in the parish of Ste. Agathe, and a reserve of two townships (12 miles) along the frontier between Canada and the United States affording excellent grazing and complete isolation.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

The quarantine grounds consist of extensive grazing grounds with corrals, importation of animals being made during summer only.

(a.) *Estevan.*—Consisting of township 1, range 9, and that part of township 2, range 9, lying south of Long Creek or Souris River; and that part of townships 1 and 2, range 8 adjoining townships 1 and 2, range 9 bounded by the Souris River, Long Creek and the international boundary line, all west of the 2nd meridian.

(b.) *Wood Mountain.*—Township 1, ranges 5 and 6, west of the 3rd meridian.

(c.) *Willow Creek.*—All that triangular tract of country bounded on the west by the main stream of Willow Creek, on the east by the North Fork of the same creek, and on the north by a small creek or coulée emptying into the said North Fork.

(d.) *East Milk River.*—Being that section of country bounded on the west by the Alberta Railway Coal Company's right of way, on the north by the Milk River, on the east by the most westerly of the two creeks or coulées situate in Township 1, Range 12, west of the 4th meridian, and on the south by the international boundary line.

(e.) *West Milk River.*—Being all the land lying between the forks of the Milk River, north of the international boundary line.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No regular cattle quarantine stations have as yet been established in British Columbia, but it is proposed to establish seven stations at the following points respectively:—

(a.) *Kootenay*, a customs port, on the east side of the Kootenay River, close to the international boundary. A suitable place to be selected.

(b.) *Bellington*, a customs port, on the east side of the Kootenay River, south of Kootenay, close to the international boundary. A suitable site to be selected.

Department of Agriculture.

(c.) *Waneta*, a customs port, on the east side of the Columbia River, a few miles north of the international boundary. A suitable site to be selected.

(d.) *Fort Sheppard*, on the west side of the Columbia River, on the international boundary a few miles south-west of *Waneta*. A suitable site to be selected.

(e.) *Osoyoos*, a customs port, on the international boundary, on Lake *Osoyoos*. A suitable site to be selected.

(f.) *Huntingdon*, a customs port on the international boundary, and a railway junction, some two hundred miles west of *Osoyoos*.

(g.) *Douglas*.

(h.) *New Westminster*.

(i.) *Vancouver*.

(j.) *Victoria*, a suitable site to be selected.

The Minister of Agriculture is hereby empowered to cancel, as quarantine stations, any of the places above mentioned and to select such other sites in exchange for or in addition to the above as he may from time to time deem expedient.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AMONG ANIMALS.

HEALTH OF ANIMALS ORDER.

Sec. 1. This order comprising all that follows, to and including section 64, may be cited as "The Health of Animals Order," and is divided as follows:
Part I.—*Importation and Quarantine. Exportation.*

Part II.—*Transit of Animals in Bond.*

Part III.—*Conveyance and Shipment of Animals.*

PART I.

IMPORTATION AND QUARANTINE.

(Africa.)

Sec. 2. The importation of animals from Africa is prohibited.

(Australasia and the Orient.)

Sec. 3. The importation of animals from Australasia and the Orient through Pacific Ocean ports, is prohibited, except at Vancouver and Victoria.

(Europe.)

Sec. 4. The importation into Canada of live animals, coming from Europe shall be prohibited, except at the ports of Charlottetown, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and Quebec, and such other ports as may hereafter be indicated by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. All animals arriving in Canada from Europe through any port on the Canadian seaboard shall be subject to inspection at such port by officers who may, from time to time, be appointed for that purpose.

Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 6. All neat cattle coming from Europe shall be subject, on entering Canada, to a probationary quarantine of ninety days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian cattle, or to be exported to any other country, and shall not leave such quarantine until duly discharged therefrom by the quarantine officer.

Sec. 7. Any neat cattle coming from any county or district in Europe, in which pleuro-pneumonia is officially reported to exist, or any neat cattle that have been inoculated for pleuro-pneumonia, are prohibited from entering any port in Canada; and all importers or their agents, before embarking any neat cattle for Canada, from Europe, are requested to obtain a certificate from a properly constituted authority that the county or district from which they come is free from the disease above stated and that the cattle have not been inoculated for pleuro-pneumonia.

Sec. 8. All importers are obliged to certify under oath, before making customs entry, the locality in Europe from which any neat cattle have come.

Sec. 9. A quarantine of 15 days shall be enforced upon all ruminants imported from countries in which foot-and-mouth disease has existed during the six months preceding such importation; a quarantine of 15 days shall be enforced upon all swine imported from all countries other than the United States.

Sec. 10. The inspecting officers shall visit the boats, ships, vessels, cars or vans, and the animals coming into the said ports, superintend the landing of such animals, order them to be placed and disposed of according to the requirements of the case, and see that those to be quarantined are conveyed to the grounds assigned for quarantine, and shall also superintend the landing and disposal of fodder, litter, blankets, troughs and other objects which may have been used by or for the said animals in transit to Canada, either on board ships or cars.

Sec. 11. All horses imported from Great Britain or the continent of Europe destined for Montreal, must be, if the Minister of Agriculture so directs, inspected at the port of Quebec during summer navigation; in absence of special direction of the Minister of Agriculture they may be inspected at the port of Montreal.

Sec. 12. When no contagious disease is discovered, horses and articles used in their care may proceed to their destination.

Sec. 13. Horses must be accompanied by the certificate of a qualified veterinarian and the local authority, at the time of their embarkation, that they have not been brought from a place or locality where glanders, *maladie du coït*, or other infectious or contagious disease was at said time in existence.

Sec. 14. All importers of horses are obliged to certify under oath that the certificate produced applies to the horse which it purports to describe and to no other, and that the locality named is the actual one from which said horse came. Any attempt at evasion or misrepresentation will render the horse liable to seizure and detention pending the orders of the Minister of Agriculture as to its disposal.

Sec. 15. The animals thus subjected to quarantine shall be treated and dealt with under the direction of the inspecting officer, and the articles used in connection with the said animals shall be in like manner employed in their care and maintenance, under the same direction and supervision.

Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 16. Should it be found necessary to destroy any of the said animals, or all or any portion of the articles used in the care of the said animals, such destruction shall take place under the orders and supervision of the superintending officer, and in the manner prescribed by him, but not unless permission to that effect has been previously given by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 17. The officers appointed to carry out the law and the foregoing regulations shall have free access to any boat, ship, vessel, car, van, or to any place where animals may be found, in order to inspect the same, and under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, deal with infected animals and the articles employed in their service, in the manner contemplated by the Act. Any person contravening any of the provisions of the said Act or of any regulations made thereunder is subject to the penalties prescribed thereby.

Sec. 18. The said inspectors or officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any infected place, vehicle or other article so inspected, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken as may by him or them be considered advisable, pending the decision of the Minister of Agriculture as to the ultimate disposal of such vehicle or other article.

Sec. 19. The expense of feeding, attending to, and of providing for any animals, detained in quarantine shall be borne by the owner thereof, with the exception of that for the use of grounds and shelters; and such cost, if incurred by the inspector of quarantine, shall be paid before the animals are permitted to leave the quarantine; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay the same, the inspector shall, on being so ordered by the Minister of Agriculture, cause the said animals to be sold to meet the said cost,—the balance, if any, to be handed over to the owner.

Sec. 20. The quarantine shall be under the care and subject to the orders of the officers appointed for that purpose, who shall have the general superintendence of the servants or other persons, and of all other matters connected therewith.

IMPORTATION OF ANIMALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Breeding Stock.

Sec. 21. All cattle to be admitted for breeding purposes shall be accompanied by—

(a.) A declaration made by the importer that they are actually for breeding and no other purposes;

(b.) A certificate signed by a government veterinarian that they have been subjected to the tuberculin test and found free from tuberculosis. Such certificates must show the date of testing and chart of reaction, with a description of the animal, giving age and markings. The importer may be required to swear that the certificate refers to the animal represented;

(c.) A certificate of inspection signed by a government veterinarian showing that the animals are free from contagious disease and that no contagious disease of cattle (excepting tuberculosis and actinomycosis) exists in the district whence they came.

Department of Agriculture.

- (d.) When not accompanied by such certificates the animal or animals must be detained in quarantine one week and subjected to the tuberculin test;
- (e.) Should they be found tuberculous they must be returned to country from which shipped or slaughtered without compensation.

Fat Cattle and Cattle for Feeding, including Range Cattle for Stocking Ranches.

Sec. 22. This class of animals shall be accompanied by a certificate of inspection signed by an official veterinarian showing that the animals are free from contagious disease, and that no contagious disease of cattle (excepting tuberculosis and actinomycosis) exists in the district whence they came.

Settlers' Cattle.

Sec. 23. Settlers' cattle when accompanied by certificates of health to be admitted without detention; when not so accompanied they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter.

Sec. 24. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States, or killed without indemnity.

Swine.

Sec. 25. Swine may be admitted for breeding purposes subject to a quarantine of fifteen days.

Sec. 26. Swine may be admitted when forming part of settlers' effects when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera have not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment, when not accompanied by such certificate they must be subject to inspection at port of entry. If found diseased to be slaughtered without compensation.

Swine for Slaughter in Bond.

Sec. 27. Swine may be imported into Canada without inspection for the purpose of being slaughtered; the importer shall enter the same for warehouse upon the usual form of such entries, stating upon its face the number, live weight and value of the herd, and the rate and amount of duty as prescribed by the tariff in force at the time of making such entry. Such importer shall then execute a bond to the Queen, with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in double the amount of such duty; the condition of such bond shall be that upon due exportation within one year of the products of the swine so imported, slaughtered and cured in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders or lard, and payment of duty secured by the said bond, then the said bond shall be and become null and void, otherwise shall remain in full force and virtue.

Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 28. After the reception of the swine into the bonding warehouse or slaughter-house, it shall not be lawful to remove any of them alive therefrom under any pretense or for any reason whatever.

Sec. 29. The product of such swine, after having been slaughtered, shall not be removed for any purpose from the bonding place without a permit from the collector or proper officer of customs, as in the case of all other bonded goods.

Sec. 30. The bond given by the importer, as before specified, shall be cancelled upon payment of the current rate of duty imposed upon swine imported into Canada, or upon exportation of sixty-five per cent of the live weight of the swine weighing two hundred pounds and under, or of exportation of seventy per cent of the live weight of the swine weighing over two hundred pounds as originally entered in the form of pork, bacon, hams, shoulders and lard; and if a less quantity than seventy per cent is exported, the duty shall be paid upon the quantity deficient, at the rate imposed upon the live animal, in proportion to value.

Sec. 31. Slaughtered swine may be imported to be cured and packed in bond and entered in the usual way for warehouse, and be placed in the premises established as a warehouse of this class for the special purpose of curing and packing. The weight and value of such carcasses shall be stated upon the face of the entry for warehouse, and the importer shall execute a bond to the Queen with two sufficient sureties to the satisfaction of the collector of customs at the port where such carcasses are imported or warehoused, in double the amount of duty accruing thereupon, to be calculated according to the highest rate of duty imposed by the tariff upon any part or parts of the said carcasses, conditioned for the due exportation of the same or payment of duty within one year from date of first entry.

Sec. 32. The meats being the produce of such carcasses, shall be calculated for exportation or duty as the case may be, after allowing in respect of meat in pickle a reduction of five per cent from the original weight or weight for first entry, and these percentages may be deducted by compensation entries from the warehouse books at the time of each ex-warehouse entry, in proper proportions, and if any less quantity is exported than the original weight, less the allowance above specified, the duty shall be collected upon such deficiency at the rate of duty required at the time by law upon meats of the kind exported.

Sec. 33. The live swine imported for slaughter and the swine carcasses introduced for curing and packing shall not be permitted to come in contact with Canadian animals.

Sec. 34. The cars, trucks and other vehicles employed in such traffic shall not be used for the transport of Canadian animals.

Sec. 35. The bonding places hereinbefore mentioned are hereby declared to be infected places, subject to such regulations as the Minister of Agriculture may see fit to adopt for the purpose of preventing the introduction of disease among the live stock of the country.

Sec. 36. The transport of the swine imported for slaughter and of the carcasses imported to be cured and packed, and every proceeding in relation to the said traffic shall be subjected to inspection and regulation in pursuance

Department of Agriculture.

with the meaning of "this Order" under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 37. Swine may be imported at any customs warehousing port of entry in Canada in bond, subject in all respects to the provisions in relation thereto contained in "this Order."

Sheep.

Sec. 38. Sheep for breeding and feeding purposes may be admitted subject to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them they may be returned, or slaughtered.

Sec. 39. Sheep for slaughter will be admitted without certification or inspection.

Horses and Mules.

Sec. 40. Horses may be admitted for general purposes, for sale, or for stocking ranches, and also cow ponies for cattle ranches, or horses which form part of settlers' effects, on inspection at port of entry only.

Sec. 41. Horses may be admitted for racing, show, exhibition or breeding purposes on inspection at the port of entry.

Sec. 42. Horses may be admitted for pasturing or winter feeding on inspection at the port of entry.

(N.B.—Inspection of horses admitted under the above clauses shall not be enforced unless ordered by the Minister of Agriculture when deemed expedient or necessary.)

Sec. 43. Horses may be admitted for temporary stay, teaming or pleasure driving at points along the frontier for a period not exceeding one week, on permit by the customs officer at port of entry, such permit may be extended for one week but no longer. Should he observe nasal discharges or other evidence of disease he may detain the animals and report the circumstances to the district inspector who will decide whether the animal will be admitted or not.

Sec. 44. Horses used for riding or driving to or from points in Manitoba, North-west Territories or British Columbia, on business in connection with stock raising or mining, and horses belonging to Indian tribes may be admitted without inspection, but must report to customs officer both when going out and coming in.

Infected Vessels.

Sec. 45. All vessels which have carried cattle, among any of which "*Foot and Mouth Disease*" shall have been found, shall be prohibited, for a period of sixty days thereafter, from loading cattle in any Canadian port; and, further, until such vessels shall have been thoroughly cleansed and disinfected under the supervision of an inspector appointed by the Minister of Agriculture.

Department of Agriculture.

General Disposition.

Sec. 46. Collectors of customs throughout Canada shall see that the various exigencies and requirements of the present Order are fulfilled before granting any permit which requires, before it is given, any act to be performed or any inspection or other proceeding to be made or taken, and they shall see that the prohibitions prescribed and rules established by this Order as herein-before mentioned, and the instructions which may be issued by the Minister of Agriculture are obeyed, and in case of any infraction of the provisions of the present Order, or any of them, taking place, they shall report at once to the Minister of Agriculture the nature and extent of such infraction.

EXPORTATION.

Sec. 47. No animals shall be permitted to be placed on board any steamship or other vessel for exportation at any Canadian port till they have been inspected by a duly authorized veterinary inspector at such port, and certified by him to be free from contagious disease; such inspection to be made within twenty-four hours of embarkation.

Sec. 48. All animals for exportation by sea must reach the port of exportation eighteen hours before shipment, for rest and inspection; and in order to enable the inspector to make a careful, individual examination, owners of such animals must notify him at least twenty-four hours before embarkation. Such notice must be in writing and sent to the office of the inspector.

Sec. 49. Inspectors will mark each animal inspected by them "V. R." Animals will not be allowed to be embarked without such mark and a certificate of inspection stating the name of the owner, number, sex and class of animals and freedom from contagious disease.

Sec. 50. All inspections for imports and exports must be made in daylight.

PART II.

TRANSIT OF ANIMALS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Cattle.

Sec. 51. The transit of animals shall be subject to such regulations as the Minister of Agriculture shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 52. Animals will be admitted from any port of the United States into Canada for transit to any other port of the United States in bond, and (with the exception of swine) will be admitted to Canada in bond for transit to any Canadian port for exportation by sea to Europe or elsewhere. Such animals to be subject to inspection at the Canadian port of shipment.

Department of Agriculture.

PART III.

CONVEYANCE AND SHIPMENT OF ANIMALS.

Sec. 53. To provide against the possibility of diseased animals being carried from place to place, through Canadian territory, or conveyed to and shipped from Canadian ports, it is ordered as follows:—

Sec. 54. An inspection of animals may be made at any place or port in Canada to which animals are carried in the manner prescribed by the instructions which may be given from time to time by the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 55. Such animals as may be found to have been exposed to contagious or infectious disease, or to be labouring under contagious or infectious disease, shall be either detained or slaughtered in pursuance of the provisions of the said Act, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture.

Sec. 56. The officers appointed to carry out the law and the present regulations shall have free access to any boat, ship, vessel, car, van or other vehicle, or to any place where animals may be found, in order to inspect the same, and under the instructions from the Minister of Agriculture, deal with animals having been exposed to disease or with diseased animals, and the articles employed in their service in the manner contemplated by the said Act, under the penalties prescribed thereby against any person contravening any of the provisions thereof or of any regulations made thereunder.

Sec. 57. The said inspectors or officers may, if it be deemed necessary, order the cleansing and purifying of any place, vessel, vehicle or other article having been made use of to receive or transport, or being about to receive or transport animals, and direct such precautionary measures to be taken as may be considered advisable.

Sec. 58. Proprietors of or dealers in stock during the progress of inspection at the port of exportation shall, with the hands at their disposal, give every required assistance to the inspector at such port, and move the animals according to the directions given to them by the inspector. In case the owner refuses or neglects to furnish the necessary assistance, the inspector may employ men at the cost of the shipper, which shall be paid to the inspector before a clean bill of health is given.

Sec. 59. In order to prevent the danger of contagion or infection resulting from the overcrowding or overlading of animals on board ship in any port of Canada, the inspector shall not permit cattle or other animals to be laden on board any ship in such port, until he shall be satisfied that suitable space and provision has been made for the number of cattle or other animals to be shipped on board such vessel, and that a greater number of animals shall not be shipped than such ship can safely and properly carry, and such inspector shall not grant a clean bill of health to such ship until all such provisions as aforesaid shall be made to his satisfaction.

Sec. 60. The collector of customs of any port where such inspection as aforesaid is adopted and required shall not give a clearance to any ship having cattle or any other animals on board for exportation without being shown a clean bill, signed by the inspector, to the effect that the measures provided by the said Act and the present regulations as hereinbefore set forth have been obeyed and carried out.

Department of Agriculture.

Sec. 61. On glanders or other contagious disease of horses being discovered on board any steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, it will be the duty of the inspector, on the removal of any infected horse, to superintend the thorough disinfection of such steamship, railroad car, stable, shed or other place, without loss of time, in the manner prescribed under the general regulations for disinfection of premises.

Head Ropes.

Sec. 62. The importation of head ropes which have been used for tying up cattle in the United Kingdom or on board ship is prohibited, and all vessels neglecting to observe this regulation shall be liable to be declared to be infected under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act."

Inspectors.

Sec. 63. Inspectors must make monthly returns to the Minister of Agriculture of every inspection made by them.

Cleansing Cars.

Sec. 64. No animals are to be allowed to be placed on board cars till the litter from the previous load has been removed and the car whitewashed with lime and carbolic acid, 1 pound commercial carbolic acid to 5 gallons of lime wash. Shippers may object to place their animals on uncleaned cars, and may lodge a complaint with the nearest inspector, who will cause such cars to be cleansed as above at the expense of the railway company, or prohibit their use till this regulation is complied with.

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

By Order in Council of the 17th day of April, 1897, in virtue of the provisions of the 27th section of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, chapter 69 of the Revised Statutes, and for the better prevention of the introduction of infectious disease among animals, the following regulations were made respecting the importation of animal manure into Canada:—

1. The importation of the manure of swine is prohibited.
2. The Minister of Agriculture is authorized to instruct any veterinary officer to declare any railway car, or other land or water conveyance bringing animal manures into Canada, an infected place within the meaning of the provisions of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, whenever he shall have reason to believe, or to have well-founded suspicion that such may be a source of danger as respects the introduction of disease; and the unloading of such car or other land or water conveyance shall in consequence be prohibited until otherwise ordered in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2287.

Department of Customs.

Department of Customs.

By Proclamation, dated the 12th of June, 1896, under provisions of section 11, chapter 33, of 57 and 58 Victoria, pease produced in and imported from the United Kingdom for the purposes of seed, were admitted into Canada free of duty.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 206.

*Inland Revenue Department.***Inland Revenue Department.**

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

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

By Order in Council of the 28th of April, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, regulations were made for the governance of the ferry across the Detroit River between Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit, in the state of Michigan, U.S., and known as the "Ouelette Street Ferry."

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

By Order in Council of the 28th of April, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries," and the Act 51 Victoria, chapter 23, amending the same, the Order in Council of the 2nd April, 1896, establishing regulations for the governance of a ferry across the Saint Mary's River between Sault Ste. Marie, in the province of Ontario, and Sault Ste. Marie, in the state of Michigan, one of the United States of America, was cancelled, and new regulations were, as stated, established in lieu thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2096.

By Order in Council of the 15th of May, 1896, under the provisions of section 17 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, the Inland Revenue Division of Saint John's, P.Q., which comprises the following counties, viz.:—Brome, Iberville, Missisquoi, Napierville, Shefford and Saint John's, was attached to the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke, to be known and designated as the Inland Revenue Division of Sherbrooke.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2266.

By Order in Council of the 7th of January, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Weights and Measures Act, chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, the Order in Council of the 2nd December, 1895, amending section 19 of the regulations respecting weights and measures, established by the Order in

Inland Revenue Department.

Council of the 9th January, 1889, being chapter 42 of the Consolidated Orders in Council of Canada, was cancelled and the following corrected regulations were established in lieu thereof:—

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

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

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

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

By Order in Council of the 16th of May, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled “An Act respecting Ferries” and amendments thereof, section 8 of the regulations made by the Order in Council of the 5th February, 1889, and continued in force by the Order in Council of the 21st September, 1893, for the governance of the ferry across the Saint Lawrence River between Prescott, in the province of Ontario, and Ogdensburgh, in the state of New York, was amended in so far as the hours of running are concerned.

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

By Order in Council of the 16th of May, 1896, the Order in Council of the 12th day of July, 1895, providing that, subject to regulations and restrictions contained in the Order in Council of the 6th June, 1892 respecting ships’ stores, tobacco might, until the end of the next ensuing session of Parliament, be ex-warehoused free of excise duty, for use on steamers and vessels engaged in sealing on the high seas and on steamers and vessels clearing from a Canadian for a foreign seaport, was amended by extending the provisions thereof until the end of the then following session of Parliament.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2371.

By Order in Council of the 12th of June, 1896, under the provisions of section 307 of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the town of Nelson, in the county of Yale, British Columbia, was created a port of entry at which oil may be imported in tank cars.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2568.

Inland Revenue Department.

By Order in Council of the 12th of June, 1896, the term of the lease of the ferry across the Niagara River between Bridgeburgh and Black Rock was extended for a further period of five years from the 1st May, 1896.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. XXIX., p. 2568.

By Order in Council of the 11th of August, 1896, under the provisions of section 307 of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the town of Brandon, in the electoral district of Selkirk, and province of Manitoba, was made a port of entry for raw leaf tobacco.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 342.

By Order in Council of the 26th of September, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Act 55-56 Victoria, chap. 23, intituled "An Act further to amend the General Inspection Act," the Order in Council of the 14th October, 1895, establishing a classification of wheat and other grain was cancelled, and the following classification established in lieu thereof:—

Spring Wheat.

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

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

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

No wheat which has been subjected to scouring or brushing for the removal of smut or other fungoid growth shall be included in any of the above mentioned grades.

No. 2 Manitoba northern wheat shall consist wholly of wheat grown in Manitoba or the North-west Territories of Canada, and shall be sound and reasonably clean, of good milling qualities, and fit for warehousing, weighing not less than fifty-eight pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least fifty per cent of hard red Fyfe wheat.

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

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

Inland Revenue Department.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Winter Wheat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All wheat that is in a heating condition or too damp to be considered safe for warehousing, or that has any considerable admixture of foreign grain or seed, or is badly bin-burnt, whatsoever grade it might otherwise be, shall be reported and entered on the inspector's books as "condemned," with the inspector's notations as to the quality and condition.

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

Inland Revenue Department.

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

Indian Corn.

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

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

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

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

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

Oats.

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

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

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

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

Rye.

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

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

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

Barley.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pease.

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

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

Inland Revenue Department.

No. 3 pease shall be moderately clean and sound.

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

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

Provisions as to all Grains.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 614.

By Order in Council of the 31st of October, 1896, in virtue of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The General Inspection Act" and Acts amending the same, a board for the selection of standard samples of flour was constituted, the said board to meet in the city of Montreal, at the call of the chairman between the first and fifteenth days of November, 1896.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 854.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of October, 1896, in virtue of section 119 of the Inland Revenue Act, the following additional regulations were made for the bottling of spirits in bond:—

1. The Department of Inland Revenue may, in cases where a licensed distiller becomes insolvent or, from other causes, permanently ceases operations, permit the person purchasing the bonded spirit produced in such distillery, and which has been constantly under excise control in said licensed distillery, to bottle the same in bond.

Inland Revenue Department.

2. A suitable compartment, approved by the Department of Inland Revenue, and licensed as an excise bonding warehouse shall be provided by the purchaser of said spirit, in which the bottling shall be carried on, and to which access is to be had only in the presence of an officer of Inland Revenue.

3. Such compartment is to be secured by Crown lock, and shall be separate and distinct from the regular licensed warehouse, in which the said spirit, in barrels or other packages, is stored.

4. In such compartment, no other work than the bottling of the spirit shall be carried on.

5. The person so bottling shall pay to the collector of inland revenue, to cover cost of supervision, the sum of \$50 per month or fraction thereof.

6. The bottles or flasks to be used are, after having been cleaned and dried, to be weighed in the presence of the officer, who is to record the number and aggregate weight of such bottles or flasks in a book provided for that purpose by the Department of Inland Revenue.

7. He is then to weigh an equal number of corks, labels and all such other articles as may be used in connection with the said bottles or flasks, and to enter the aggregate weight thereof in such book, or such other books as the Department of Inland Revenue may provide for the purpose. (K. 61.)

8. The collector will be careful to see that, in every case, the conditions of sections 20 and 21 of the "General Warehousing Regulations" (chapter 37), or any amendments thereto, or any amendment hereafter to be made, are faithfully complied with.

9. Spirits, when entered for removal to bottling room, shall be carried to the Dr. of "Daily Record of Bottling." (K. 34.)

10. The quantity thereof, when bottled, shall be entered to the Cr. of aforesaid daily record.

11. A tank or tanks of such capacity as the bottler may deem necessary, shall be provided by him, into which all spirits, before being bottled, shall be placed, and from which the bottles or flasks shall be filled.

12. No less quantity than the contents of the original package or packages, must be placed in the said tank or tanks.

13. At the close of each transaction, the deficiency arising thereon must be determined and recorded, and, at the end of each month, an ex-warehouse entry must be passed for, and duty collected on such deficiencies.

14. Cases or packages, in which bottled spirits are removed, shall not contain less than twelve reputed quart bottles each, or a quantity equivalent thereto when in flasks.

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

16. Each bottle or flask, so filled, shall have attached thereto a label, which shall be put on by the bottler, and shall be placed over the cork and extend down each side of the bottle or flask in such manner as to completely seal the package, and prevent the removal of contents without breaking the label.

17. The label is to be furnished by the Department of Inland Revenue, and to be of such design and material as the Department of Inland Revenue may decide upon, and to be supplied to the bottler upon a proper requisition

Inland Revenue Department.

being made therefor to the collector of inland revenue. The said labels to be furnished to the bottler in such quantities as may be required from time to time for immediate use, and to be supplied at the rate of one dollar (\$1) per hundred for reputed quarts, and twenty cents (20c.) per hundred for flasks containing one pint and under.

18. Each case shall be marked by the bottler, showing the number of bottles or flasks, strength, and quantity in standard gallons contained therein, and also the number of the licensed warehouse, month and year when originally warehoused, and when bottled, and the number of the inland revenue division.

19. No less quantity than twelve (12) cases shall be entered for warehouse or ex-warehouse by one entry.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 854.

By Order in Council of the 10th of November, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of section 307 of the Inland Revenue Act, Sydney, in the county of Cape Breton and province of Nova Scotia, was constituted a port of entry at which raw leaf tobacco may be imported into Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 950.

By Order in Council of the 31st of October, 1896, in virtue of chapter 104 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "The Weights and Measures Act," section 17 of the Order in Council of the 5th of July, 1890, establishing regulations respecting weights and measures, was cancelled, and the following substituted in lieu thereof, namely:—

Section 17. Of fees to be charged for the verification of weighbridges, etc.

Steelyards with Divided Arm.

To weigh not more than 500 lbs.	\$0 50
To weigh not more than 1,000 lbs.	0 75
To weigh not more than 2,000 lbs.	1 00
And for each additional ton.	0 50

To be verified at the inspector's office. If verified elsewhere, cost of carriage of weights used for verification to be charged extra.

Weighbridges or Platform Scales.

To weigh not more than 250 lbs.	\$0 50
To weigh not more than 500 lbs.	0 75
To weigh not more than 2,000 lbs.	1 00
To weigh not more than 4,000 lbs.	1 50
To weigh not more than 6,000 lbs.	2 00
And for each additional ton.	0 50

Inland Revenue Department.

And in addition to these rates, the cost of carting the weights used for verification.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 950.

By Order in Council of the 19th of January, 1897, under the authority of chapter 99 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled "The General Inspection Act," and the Acts amending the same, the county of Pontiac, in the province of Quebec, was established an inspection district for the purposes of the inspection of wheat and other grains.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1457.

By Order in Council of the 28th of January, 1897, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 97 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Ferries" and of the Acts amending the same, regulations as therein stated were established for the governance of the ferry crossing the Ottawa River, between Pembroke, in the county of Renfrew in the province of Ontario, and Allumette Island, in the county of Pontiac in the province of Quebec.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1506.

Department of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs.

By Order in Council of the 28th of April, 1896, in virtue of section 54 of the Indian Act, the regulations for the sale of timber on Indian lands in Ontario and Quebec, established by Order in Council of the 15th September, 1888, chapter 30 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, and amendments thereof, were made applicable to the whole of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of the province of British Columbia.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2165.

Department of the Interior.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 25th of March, 1896, it was ordered that the fees to be exacted by the several registrars of land registration districts in the North-west Territories, for services and duties to be done and performed by them respectively, under and by virtue of certain provisions in that behalf contained in the North-west Irrigation Act, or of any Act passed or to be passed in amendment thereof, should be the fees which are set out in the accompanying "tariff of fees," and that in the event of a registrar being called upon to perform some service, under the said provisions, for which a fee is not provided by such tariff, he should be authorized to charge the fee which he has power to exact for a similar service under the provisions of the Land Titles Act, 1894.

It was further ordered that all fees received by a registrar for services performed by him under the provisions of the said Irrigation Act or any amending Act should be deposited and returned by him in accordance with the regulations which govern the deposit and return of fees received by him for services performed by him under the provisions of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and of its amendments, his form of return to be similar in effect to that which is provided by schedule A to the accompanying "tariff of fees."

Tariff of Fees.

1. For receiving and filing any plan, and book of reference showing right of way surveys for irrigation ditches, reservoirs, or other works.....	\$ 1 00
2. For tracing of any plan of right of way survey (the area charged for to include only such portions of plan as contain information relative to the survey illustrated by such plan), per square inch..	0 02
3. For copies of book of reference (including diagrams), per page.....	0 15
4. For registration of final license for a water right, including all entries (except memorandum on certificate of title) of the same against the lands affected by such license.....	1 00
5. For each memorandum respecting a water right, on a certificate of title.	0 50
6. For each certificate signed by a registrar or person duly appointed to act in his place, authenticated by the official seal for the registration district.....	0 25
7. For each search.....	0 25

Department of the Interior.

SCHEDULE A.

RETURN showing all services performed by and all fees received by the registrar of the land registration district, for the month of 189 , under the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act :—

Number of instrument.	Nature of instrument.	Date of instrument.	Date of registry.	Name of Irrigation Company or Licensee.	Amount of Fees under Tariff.			Total fees.	Deposits.		Remarks.
					For the filing of registration of instruments, &c.	For tracings, copies, &c.	For certificates, searches, and other fees.		Amount of deposit.	Date of deposit.	

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1966.

By Order in Council of the 6th of April, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, 57-58 Victoria, chapter 30, it was ordered that the accompanying form of license and form of transfer should be used instead of the form of license and form of transfer, respectively, in the schedule to the Irrigation Regulations, which were established under and by the Order in Council of the 29th day of April, 1895; and that the proof of the execution thereof to be furnished for registration purposes should be in accordance with "Form W" in the schedule to the Land Titles Act, 1894.

Department of the Interior.

LICENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

License No.

Source of supply.

First issued.

Know all men by these presents, that by virtue of the authority vested in me by the North-west Irrigation Act, I, Minister
of the Interior of Canada, do hereby grant unto hereinafter
called the licensee, executors, administrators and assigns, full right,
power and license, subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the
North-west Irrigation Act, to divert from the the following
quantity of water, for use in the system constructed by
and as shown by application of the licensee, and by the plans of the same,
dated the and filed in the Department of the Interior at
Ottawa, and in the Dominion Lands Office at and authorized
by 189 , that is to say :—

At flood level	cubic feet per second,
At high water	cubic feet per second,
At low water	cubic feet per second ;

and to take and keep possession of the said quantity of water for and during the period during which this license may be in force under the provisions of the said North-west Irrigation Act.

But this license shall be subject to the following conditions, namely :

1. That this license shall only come into force and effect after it has been registered by the licensee in the Land Titles Office at in and for
the Land Registration District.
2. That the period of flood discharge, high water and low water in the said shall be fixed and determined by the marking on the
gauge rod placed in the said stream by the Department of the Interior.
3. That this license shall be subject to forfeiture under and as provided by the North-west Irrigation Act.
4. That this license may only be assigned or transferred by approval of the Minister of the Interior and by using a form of transfer authorized by His Excellency the Governor General in Council for that purpose ; and such transfer shall be recorded in the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, and in the said Land Titles Office before a new license will be issued in the name of the transferee.

Dated at Ottawa this day of A.D. 189 , in triplicate.

Witness :

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior of Canada.

Department of the Interior.

TRANSFER OF IRRIGATION LICENSE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Know all men by these presents that _____ the licensee named _____ in that certain license bearing date _____, 189____, number _____, from the Honourable the Minister of the Interior of Canada, whereby the said licensee _____, executors, administrators and assigns were granted full right, power and license subject to the conditions and restrictions contained in the North-west Irrigation Act and in the said license, to divert from the _____ the quantity of water specified in and limited by the said license for use in the _____ system, constructed by the _____, and as shown by the application and plans referred to in the said license, do hereby, for and in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, transfer and make over to _____ executors, administrators and assigns all right, title and interest of, in, under and to the said license, and to the said water, and all benefits under the said license.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, A.D. 189____.

Witness :

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1967.

By Order in Council of the 8th of July, 1896, it was ordered that all instructions which may be issued in future to Dominion land surveyors, under the authority of the Order in Council of 11th October, 1894, shall include a paragraph which will make it clear to the surveyors that the certificate to be used, is to be in the form "Z" of the Land Titles Act, 1894.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 19.

By Order in Council of the 7th of July, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, it was ordered that section 7 of the Order in Council of the 29th of April, 1895, making regulations under said Act shall be amended by adding the following paragraphs thereto:—

The right of way through Crown lands or private lands for irrigation works shall comprise a strip in addition to the width of the ditch of twenty feet in width on one side and ten feet in width on the other side, of any ditch or canal, such width to be measured in each case from the top of the inner slope of the bank of such ditch, except in cases where the nature of the country traversed shall require a greater width on one side of the ditch to enable a road to be constructed, in which cases a sufficient width will be allowed for proper slide slopes in constructing such road. The applicant for a right of way will be allowed to take the twenty feet strip on whichever side he prefers, and to change it from one side to the other when necessary to give a good road, and the manner of taking the different reserves is to be shown in the right of way survey.

Department of the Interior.

In cases where lands are taken for reservoir purposes the area shall include in addition to the area actually covered by water in such reservoirs, a strip twenty feet in width around the margin of such reservoir, the width to be measured back from the highest point reached by the water in the reservoir at any point in the margin thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 107.

By Order in Council of the 6th of July, 1896, the Order in Council of the 13th July, 1895, concerning leases of school lands for grazing purposes was amended by providing that the notice required to be given to the lessee under clause 1 of the terms and conditions of the said Order in Council be three months instead of one year.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 107.

By Order in Council of the 1st of August, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, it was ordered: 1st. That section 21 of the regulations affecting Dominion lands in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, established by the Order in Council of the 17th of September, 1889, chapter 97 of the Consolidated Orders in Council, be amended by the addition to the end thereof of the following words:—

“And the permittee shall be deemed to be in possession of the land described in his permit”

2nd. That the following subsection be added to section 28 of the said Order in Council of the 17th September, 1889, viz. :—

“The holder of a permit may bring and maintain actions for trespass committed at any time before the expiry of his permit upon the lands described therein.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 280.

By Order in Council of the 25th of August, 1896, in virtue of section 90 of the Dominion Lands Act, certain lands situate on the Fisher River, in the province of Manitoba, were withdrawn from the operation of the Dominion Lands Act, and set apart for the use of the Indians of the Fisher River Band; and the former reservations and the Order in Council of the 8th July, 1893, were cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 483.

By Order in Council of the 31st of August, 1896, in virtue of chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, intituled “The Dominion Lands Act,”

Department of the Interior.

clause 4 of the form of grazing lease established by the Order in Council of 17th September, 1889, was rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“4. That the lessee will not, without the consent in writing of the Minister of the Interior, make any transfer or assignment of these presents, or of interest, or any part of interest, under these presents, or any sub-lease for the whole or part of the term hereby granted of the lands or any part of the lands hereby leased.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 524.

By Order in Council of the 21st of October, 1896, certain lands described in a schedule attached to the Order, amounting to 44,902·2 acres, and known as “Sumas Dyking Lands,” were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the province of British Columbia, under the provisions of the Act 52 Victoria, chapter 7, and under conditions more fully set forth in said order and schedule.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 942.

By Order in Council of the 31st of October, 1896, under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the selection of swamp lands in the province of Manitoba, made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, as specified in their joint report dated 15th of February, 1896, and described in the schedule of said lands attached to the Order was approved; and the said lands, comprising an area of 6,960 acres, were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the said province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Act, and under conditions set forth in the Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 949.

By Order in Council of the 31st of October, 1896, under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the selection of swamp lands in the province of Manitoba, made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, as specified in their joint report dated the 15th of December, 1893, and described in the schedule of said lands attached to the Order was approved; and the said lands, comprising an area of 53,520·19 acres, were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the said province of Manitoba under the provisions of the hereinbefore cited Act, and under conditions set forth in the Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 949.

By Order in Council of the 10th of November, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of section 4 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes, the selection of

Department of the Interior.

swamp lands in Manitoba, made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, and submitted by them with their report dated the 31st of March, 1896, was approved; and the lands enumerated in the schedule attached to the Order, comprising an area of 137,016.75 acres of swamp lands, were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the said section 4 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1106.

By Order in Council of the 1st of December, 1896, under the provisions of section 4 of chapter 47 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the selection of swamp lands in the province of Manitoba, made by the commissioners appointed for the purpose, as specified in their joint report dated the 23rd of February, 1896, and described in the schedule of said lands attached to the Order was approved; and the said lands, comprising an area of 117,250.09 acres, were vested in Her Majesty for the purposes of the said province of Manitoba, under the provisions of the hereinbefore cited Act, subject to the conditions set forth in the Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1212.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of January, 1897, under the provisions of sub-clause (h) of clause 90 of the Dominion Lands Act (chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes), the Minister of the Interior was authorized to vary the price of Dominion lands within the limits fixed by the law, in any case wherein he thinks it advisable in the public interest to do so.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1457.

By Order in Council of the 9th of February, 1897, in virtue of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, the following regulations to govern the issue of permits to mine coal, for domestic purposes only on Dominion lands, in the province of Manitoba, the North-west Territories, and the province of British Columbia, were established:

REGULATIONS for the issue of permits to mine coal on Dominion lands, for domestic purposes only, approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 9th day of February, 1897.

1. The following regulations apply to coal mined on Dominion lands for domestic purposes only:—

2. The frontage of a coal mining location shall not exceed three chains in width measured in direct distance, and the length thereof shall not exceed ten chains, nor shall it be less than five chains, except where the ground is covered by a prior location. Its boundaries beneath the surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundaries lie.

Department of the Interior.

3. The location shall be marked on the ground by placing at each of its four corners a wooden post not less than four inches square, driven not less than eighteen inches into the ground and showing that length above it. If the ground is too rocky to admit of so driving such posts, the claimant shall build about each of them, to support it and keep it in place, a cairn or mound of stones, at least three feet in diameter at the base, and eighteen inches high. If the location be timbered, a line shall be run and well blazed joining the said posts. If it be not timbered, and the ground is of such a nature that any one post cannot be seen from the ends of either of the lines which form the angle at which the said post is placed, posts flattened on two sides (such flattened portions facing the directions of the line) shall be planted or mounded along the side lines wherever necessary so that no difficulty may be experienced by a subsequent prospector or explorer discovering or following the boundaries of any location. If the location be laid out with its boundaries due north and south and east and west, then the claimant shall mark on the post at the north-east angle of the location, legibly with a cutting instrument or with coloured chalk, his name in full, the date of such marking, and the letters M.L. No. 1, to indicate that the post is mining location post No. 1. Proceeding next to the south-easterly angle of the location, he shall mark the post planted there with the letters M.L. No. 2, and his initials; next to the south-westerly angle of the location the post planted at which he shall mark with the letters M.L. No. 3, and his initials; and lastly to the north-westerly angle of the location, the post planted at which he shall mark with the letters M.L. No. 4, and his initials. If the location be laid by other than due north and south and east and west lines, the first mentioned post shall be the one at the northerly angle: the second the one at the easterly angle; the third the one at the southerly angle, and the fourth the one at the westerly angle; furthermore on the face of each post, which face shall in the planting thereof be turned towards the post which next follows it in the order in which they are named and numbered, there shall be marked in figures the number of yards distant to the next following post. If means of measurement are not available, the distance to be so marked on each of the posts may be that estimated. If the corner of a location falls in a ravine, bed of a stream, or any other situation where the character of the locality may render the planting of a post impossible, the said corner may be indicated by the erection at the nearest suitable point of a witness post, which in that case shall contain the same marks as those prescribed in this clause with regard to corner posts, together with the letters W.P., and an indication of the bearing and distance of the site of the true corner from such witness post.

4. If the location is situated within territory where no surveys have been made, it shall be connected with some prominent feature in the locality, the connection to be shown on a sketch to be furnished by the claimant. If it is situated on the bank of a stream, the claimant shall show on the sketch the general course of the stream, any ravine running back from the same, and such other topographical features as are noticeable.

5. If the location is situated within territory which has not been subdivided, but where one or more township lines have been established, it shall be connected with some point on such established boundary.

Department of the Interior.

6. Having so marked the location on the ground, the claimant shall within thirty days thereafter file with the agent for the land district within which the location is situated, an application for the same with a sketch showing its position, and if within a surveyed tract the quarter-section within which it is situated.

7. If within thirty days after staking a location the claimant has not made application to the agent therefor, it shall be open to any other applicant who complies with the requirements of these regulations.

8. Where two or more persons lay claim to the same location, the right to acquire it shall be in him who can prove that he was the first to discover the mineral deposit involved, and to take possession by demarcation in the manner prescribed in these regulations of the location covering it.

9. When there are two or more applicants for a location, no one of whom is the original discoverer, the Minister of the Interior, if he sees fit to dispose of the location, shall invite their competitive tenders.

10. A permit to mine coal on the location staked out will be issued upon payment of the annual rental of five dollars for any area less than one acre, and for an area of one acre or over, at the rate of five dollars an acre. Returns on a form to be furnished by the Department of the Interior shall be made by the permittee every month to the agent of Dominion lands within whose district the location is situated showing the quantity of coal mined, and payment shall at the same time be made of the royalty thereon at the following rates, namely, twenty cents per ton for anthracite coal, fifteen cents per ton for bituminous coal, and ten cents per ton for lignite coal. Even if no coal has been mined during any one month, the permittee shall send in a return to that effect.

A declaration as to the truth of the return shall be made before a justice of the peace, a commissioner, or an agent of Dominion lands, but if the location is not situated within a radius of five miles of the place where such declaration can be taken, it will be sufficient if the permittee sends in an interim return of the coal mined during the month and pays the royalty thereon. In such case, the permittee shall every three months make a declaration before a justice of the peace, a commissioner, or an agent of Dominion lands, as to the accuracy of such returns for the next preceding period of three months and send it to the agent of Dominion lands.

11. A permit may, in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior, be renewed from year to year so long as the land described therein is vested in the Crown, provided the permittee has complied with all the requirements of these regulations, and is operating his mine to the satisfaction of the Minister.

If at any time during the period the permit is in force the permittee desires to cease operations on his claim, he may do so on making to the agent of Dominion lands a return of all coal mined between the date of his last return and the date upon which he ceased operations, paying the amount for royalty and ground rent, and returning the permit issued to him.

12. The permit while it remains in force shall give to the permittee sole and undisputed possession of the location therein described. In case the applicant for a permit is the owner of the surface rights of the location, no ground rent therefor shall be charged. If the surface of the location is not the property of the Crown, and the permittee desires an easement to the mine,

Department of the Interior.

it will be necessary for him to acquire it in accordance with the provisions in that behalf of the regulations for the disposal of coal lands approved by Orders in Council of the 17th of September, 1889, and the 9th of July, 1892.

13. The permit shall be returned to the agent on the date specified therein.

14. No permit shall be issued to mine coal on lands which are not situated within territory designated from time to time by the Minister of the Interior as a coal mining district for the purposes of these regulations.

15. If a permittee fails to comply with the requirements of any of the provisions of these regulations, the permit may be forfeited by the Minister of the Interior.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1624.

By Order in Council of the 9th of April, 1897, in virtue of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes, section 24 of the regulations for the sale, settlement, use and occupation of Dominion lands in the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, adopted by Order in Council dated the 17th of September, 1889, was amended by reducing the rate of one dollar per acre, or one dollar per ton, charged for permits to cut hay to other than actual settlers, to the sum of fifty cents an acre or fifty cents a ton.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2111.

By Order in Council of the 17th of April, 1897, in virtue of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the following regulations for the disposal and governance of placer mining claims along the North Saskatchewan River, in the North-west Territories were established :—

REGULATIONS governing placer mining along the North Saskatchewan River in the North-west Territories.

Interpretation.

“ Bar diggings ” shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the river is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water. “ Bench claim ” shall mean a part of the present bank of the river overlying a portion of what was originally a gravel bar in the river, and shall include “ bar diggings.”

“ Legal post ” shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across its face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

“ Close season ” shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the agent of Dominion lands in whose district a mining location is situated.

Department of the Interior.

“Locality” shall mean a stretch of river within ten miles from any point on the river.

“Mineral” shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

Nature and size of Claims.

For “bar digging” a strip of land 100 feet along high water mark, and thence extending into the river to the lowest water level.

“Bench claims” shall be 100 feet along high water mark and shall extend forward to low water mark and back to the bank of the valley. Provided, however, that if the distance from high water mark to the bank of the valley exceeds 1,000 feet the length of the claim shall be confined to that number of feet.

Entry may be obtained for a “bar digging” or a bench claim upon complying with the following regulations:—

1. Any person who desires to work “bar diggings” may upon payment of a fee of \$1.00 to the agent of Dominion lands, obtain a free miner’s certificate upon form “A” in the schedule to these regulations. This certificate will entitle the holder thereof to stake out “bar diggings” at any time in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and work the same without further reference to the agent. It will be necessary, however, for the holder of the certificate to comply with the provisions of these regulations as to working the claim.

2. A “bench claim” shall be recorded with the agent of Dominion lands in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within 10 miles of the agent’s office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

3. An entry fee of \$5.00 shall be charged and the entry will be good for one year from the date thereof.

4. The sides of a claim for a “bar digging” shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream, and shall be marked by four legal posts one at each end of the claim at or about high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. The sides of a bench claim shall be parallel lines running as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream, and shall be marked by six legal posts, one at each side of the claim at or about low and high water marks, also one at each end of the claim upon the rear boundary thereof.

6. The boundaries of a claim beneath its surface shall be the vertical planes in which its surface boundaries lie.

7. Every claim shall be represented and *bona fide* worked by the holder thereof, or by some person on his behalf, continuously, as nearly as practicable, during working hours, and shall be deemed to be abandoned and absolutely forfeited when it shall remain unworked on working days by the holder thereof or some person on his behalf for a period of seventy-two hours, except during the close season, lay over or leave of absence, or during sickness, or for some other reasonable cause which shall be shown to the satisfaction of the agent of Dominion lands.

Department of the Interior.

8. If a claim is not being worked in a *bona fide* manner, the agent of Dominion lands shall upon obtaining evidence to that effect satisfactory to himself, cancel the entry given for the location.

9. Any party of miners not exceeding four whose claims are adjoining may for the better development of their claims and upon being authorized to do so by the agent, work any one of the claims, and the work performed thereon shall be accepted as being done on each claim.

10. When steam power is employed continuously for dredging for bar or bench claims, these claims may be 200 feet in width, but they shall be the same length as already prescribed.

11. Miners holding two or four adjoining claims may for the purpose of operating them by steam power combine and work one of the claims and the work thereon will be sufficient to hold the remainder subject to the *bona fide* working of the claim in the manner already provided by these regulations. Provided that an agreement between the parties concerned is filed with the agent of Dominion lands and his consent to the agreement is obtained. The agreement shall provide that the owner of each location or his representative shall be employed in the work performed upon the claims. Provided also that the agent of Dominion lands shall be furnished from time to time with such particulars as he may require in relation to the operation of the claims.

12. When claims are to be operated by steam power the agent may give a period of sixty days from the date of recording the claim, to place machinery on the ground and to commence operations.

13. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining, and the grant of the same, shall be those contained in forms H and I in the schedule hereto.

14. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining, except in the cases provided for in section one of these regulations, must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

15. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase or assignment.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of \$2 paid to the agent, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form J in the schedule hereto.

17. Every miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom; but he shall have no surface rights therein, unless acquired by purchase; and the superintendent of mines may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the superintendent of mines, be

Department of the Interior.

necessary for the due working thereof; and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. If the land upon which a "bench claim" has been located is not the property of the Crown it will be necessary for the person who applies for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface rights before entry can be granted.

20. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the Crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land, when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

21. When the party obtaining the mining rights to lands cannot make an arrangement with the owner or his agent or the occupant thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights, it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent or the occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator named by him, in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application from the agent of Dominion lands for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on such owner, or his agent if known, or occupant; and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at, or sending by registered letter to, the last place of abode of the owner, agent or occupant. Such notice shall be served, if the owner or agent resides in the district in which the land is situated, ten days, if out of the district and within the province, twenty days, and if out of the province, thirty days, before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the agent of Dominion lands for the district in which the lands in question lie, shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

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

(b.) In estimating such damages, the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein.

(c.) In case such arbitrators cannot agree, they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the

Department of the Interior.

agent of Dominion lands for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(d.) The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final and shall be filed with the agent of Dominion lands for the district in which the lands lie.

23. If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

Leases.

24. A lease for five years may be granted to dredge the bed of the river below low water mark for a distance not exceeding five miles upon such terms as His Excellency the Governor General in Council may designate. Provided that any person who may receive entry under these regulations shall be entitled to run tailings into the river at any point thereon also to mine two feet below the surface of the water at low water mark by putting in wing-dams whether he shall locate before or after the date of such lease.

" A "

FREE MINERS' CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that _____ of _____ has paid me this day the sum of one dollar, and is entitled to all rights and privileges of a free miner provided for in section 1 of the regulations governing placer mining along the North Saskatchewan River in the North-west Territories.

Agent of Dominion Lands.

SCHEDULE TO MINING REGULATIONS.

Form H.—Application for grant for placer mining and affidavit of applicant.

I (or we), _____ of _____ hereby apply, under the Dominion mining regulations, for a grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations, in (*here describe locality*) and I (or we) solemnly swear—

1. That I (or we) have discovered therein a deposit of (*here name the metal or mineral*).

2. That the said claim was previously granted to (*here name the last grantee*), but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than _____

3. That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion land.

4. That I (or we) did, on the _____ day of _____ mark out on the ground, in accordance in every particular with the provisions of clause _____ of the said mining regulations, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and that in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

*Department of the Interior.**Form J.—Certificate of the assignment of a placer mining claim.*

No.....

Department of the Interior,
 Dominion Lands Office,
 Agency, 18 .

This is to certify that (B.C.) of has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated 18 , and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to (A.B.) of the right to mine in (insert description of claim) for one year from the 18 .

This certificate entitles the said (B.C.) to all the rights and privileges of the said (A.B.) in respect of the claim assigned, that is to say, to the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realized therefrom, for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted to the said (A.B.), that is to say, until the day of 18 .

The said (B.C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B.C.) any surface rights in the said claim, or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously, and in good faith, worked by the said (B.C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Agent of Dominion Lands.

NOTE.—The wording may be changed if the applicant has acquired the surface rights.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2112.

By Order in Council of the 20th of April, 1897, it was declared that the transfer made to the province of British Columbia of the Sumas dyking lands by the Order in Council of the 21st October, 1896, shall be held to include all the right, title and interest which passed to the Crown in the right of Canada at the time of the cession by the said province of British Columbia of the lands in the railway belt within the said province.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2160.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 24th of April, 1897, it was ordered that in each and every case, in which a company or individual, who has received the necessary authorization to construct an irrigation system under the provisions of "The North-west Irrigation Act" requires to cross any public road allowance or highway for any purpose connected with the construction of any canal, ditch, reservoir or other work necessary to complete such irrigation system, such company or individual may make application to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories for such permission on the form hereto attached; and may receive such permission in the form also hereto attached; and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-west Territories was empowered to grant such permission without reference of each such particular case for the approval of the Governor General in Council.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Regina :

SIR,—.....beg to inform you that..... have made application, under the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act, to the Minister of the Interior for permission to divert water from..... on the.....quarter of section.....township.....range..... west of the.....meridian for irrigation purposes, and to construct the canals, ditches and reservoirs necessary for the utilization of such water, and have received the necessary authorization for the construction of the works in question, and desire to point out that in completing such construction it will be necessary to cross the road allowance, or public highway at the points indicated on the general plan herewith.....therefore hereby apply for permission from Your Honour, under the provisions of the North-west Territories and Dominion Lands Acts and their respective amendments, to construct and maintain.....across the road allowance or public highway at the points shown on the accompanying plan, necessary bridge or bridges over such.....to be constructed and maintained by.....as provided by section 31 of the North-west Irrigation Act.

REGINA.....189

This is to certify that.....having been authorized under the provisions of the North-west Irrigation Act to divert water from.....on the.....quarter of section..... township.....range.....west of the.....meridian, and to construct the necessary canals, ditches and reservoirs for the utilization of such water for irrigation purposes,.....hereby granted permission, under the provisions of the North-west Territories and Dominion Lands Acts and their respective amendments relating to road allowances and public highways, to construct the canals, ditches or reservoirs forming part of such authorized irrigation system, across the road allowances or public highways subject to the

Department of the Interior.

provisions of section 31 of the said North-west Irrigation Act, at the point or points shown by the plans filed by the said.....
in the Department of the Interior.

.....
Lieutenant-Governor.

NOTE.—This permission is to be filed in the Irrigation Office of the Department of the Interior at Calgary, Alberta.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2160.

By Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1897, in virtue of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act, chapter 54 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the following regulations were substituted for the governance of placer mining along the Yukon River, and its tributaries in the North-west Territories, in the room, place and stead of those regulations established by the Order in Council of the 9th November, 1889 :—

REGULATIONS governing placer mining along the Yukon River and its tributaries, in the North-west Territories.

Interpretation.

“Bar diggings” shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

Mines on benches shall be known as “bench diggings” and shall for the purpose of defining the size of such claims be excepted from dry diggings.

“Dry diggings” shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

“Miner” shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen but not under that age.

“Claim” shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

“Legal post” shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

“Close season” shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the gold commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

“Locality” shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon River) and its affluents.

“Mineral” shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

Nature and size of claims.

1. “Bar diggings” a strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark, and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

Department of the Interior.

2. The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream, and shall be marked by four legal posts, one at each end of the claim at or about high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart, the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

6. In defining the size of claims they shall be measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

7. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner a claim for bar diggings 750 feet in length may be granted.

A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level.

8. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining and the grant of the same shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

9. A claim shall be recorded with the gold commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof if it is located within ten miles of the commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

10. In the event of the absence of the gold commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

11. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

12. An entry fee of \$15 shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of \$100 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to locations for which entries have already been granted.

13. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof or by any person acting in his behalf for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

Department of the Interior.

14. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt relinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

15. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the gold commissioner and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to the gold commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form "J" in the schedule hereto.

17. Every miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom; but he shall have no surface rights therein; and the gold commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such right of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the gold commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof; and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the gold commissioner or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the commissioner, and the gold commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is not being complied with may cancel the entry given for a claim.

20. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the Crown it will be necessary for the person who applied for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface rights before entry can be granted.

21. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the Crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land, when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

22. When the party obtaining the mining rights to lands cannot make an arrangement with the owner or his agent or the occupant thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights, it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent or the occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with

Department of the Interior.

another arbitrator named by him, in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application from the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on such owner, or his agent if known, or occupant; and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service, without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at, or sending by registered letter to, the last place of abode of the owner, agent or occupant. Such notice shall be served upon the owner, or agent within a period to be fixed by the gold commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

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

(b.) In estimating such damages, the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein.

(c.) In case such arbitrators cannot agree, they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(d.) The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final and shall be filed with the gold commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by His Excellency the Governor in Council on the 9th of November, 1889, shall apply.

Form H.—Application for grant for placer mining and affidavit of applicant.

I, (or we), of hereby apply, under the Dominion mining regulations, for a grant of a claim for placer mining as defined in the said regulations, in (*here describe locality*) and I (or we) solemnly swear:—

1. That I (or we) have discovered therein a deposit of (*here name the metal or mineral*).

Department of the Interior.

2. That I (or we) am (or are) to the best of my (or our) knowledge and belief, the first discoverer (or discoverers) of the said deposit; or,

3. That the said claim was previously granted to (*here name the last grantee*), but has remained unworked by the said grantee for not less than

4. That I (or we) am (or are) unaware that the land is other than vacant Dominion land.

5. That I (or we) did, on the day of mark out on the ground in accordance in every particular with the provisions of subclause (e) of clause eighteen of the said mining regulations, the claim for which I (or we) make this application, and that in so doing I (or we) did not encroach on any other claim or mining location previously laid out by any other person.

6. That the said claim contains, as nearly as I (or we) could measure or estimate, an area of square feet, and that the description (*and sketch, if any*) of this date hereto attached, signed by me (or us) sets (or set) forth in detail, to the best of my (or our) knowledge and ability, its position, form and dimensions.

7. That I (or we) make this application in good faith, to acquire the claim for the sole purpose of mining, to be prosecuted by myself (or us) or by myself and associates, or by my (or our) assigns.

Sworn before me at this day of 18 .

(Signature).

Form I.—Grant for placer mining.

No.

Department of the Interior,
Agency, 18 .

In consideration of the payment of five dollars, being the fee required by the provisions of the Dominion mining regulations, clauses four and twenty, by (A.B.) of , accompanying his (or their) application No. , dated 18 , for a mining claim in (*here insert description of locality*).

The Minister of the Interior hereby grants to the said (A.B.) , for the term of one year from the date hereof, the exclusive right of entry upon the claim (*here describe in detail the claim granted*). for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realized therefrom.

The said (A.B.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain his (or their) claim, free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (A.B.) any surface rights in the said claim, or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously and in good faith worked by the said (A.B.) or his (or their) associates.

Department of the Interior.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the aforesaid mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Gold Commissioner.

Form J.—Certificate of the assignment of a placer mining claim.

No.

Department of the Interior,
Agency, 18 .

This is to certify that (B.C.) of has (or have) filed an assignment in due form dated 18 , and accompanied by a registration fee of two dollars, of the grant to (A.B.) of of the right to mine in (insert description of claim) 18 .

This certificate entitles the said (B.C.) to all the rights and privileges of the said (A.B.) in respect of the claim assigned, that is to say, to the exclusive right of entry upon the said claim for the miner-like working thereof and the construction of a residence thereon, and the exclusive right to all the proceeds realized therefrom, for the remaining portion of the year for which the said claim was granted, to the said (A.B.) , that is to say, until the day of 18 .

The said (B.C.) shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his (or their) claim and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall be necessary for the due working thereof, and to drain the claim free of charge.

This grant does not convey to the said (B.C.) any surface rights in the said claim, or any right of ownership in the soil covered by the said claim; and the said grant shall lapse and be forfeited unless the claim is continuously, and in good faith, worked by the said (B.C.) or his (or their) associates.

The rights hereby granted are those laid down in the Dominion mining regulations, and no more, and are subject to all the provisions of the said regulations, whether the same are expressed herein or not.

Gold Commissioner.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2488.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Proclamation dated 1st April, 1896, under the authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 86, and an Order in Council dated 1st April, 1896, the port of Middle South Harbour, in the county of Lunenburg, in the province of Nova Scotia, was declared to be a port to which the said Act shall apply, and the limits of the said port for harbour masters' purposes were declared to comprise all the waters of Lower South Cove and of Mosher's Cove, north to the Narrows, between the south end of Lohnes Island and the mainland, and east to a line drawn from the eastern extreme of Lohnes Island to Mosher's Head.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 1966.

By Order in Council of the 1st of April, 1896, rules and regulations for the government of pilots in the pilotage district of Restigouche, which had been framed by the pilotage authority of that district, were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2024.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of April, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, the boundaries of the pilotage district of Moncton, in the county of Westmoreland, province of New Brunswick, as set forth in the Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1881, establishing the said district, were changed, and it was ordered that the said district of Moncton shall comprise all the navigable waters of the Petitcodiac River extending downward from the city of Moncton to a line drawn across the river at right angles to its course from the mouth of Weldon Creek, in the county of Albert, and province of New Brunswick.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2026.

By Order in Council of the 1st of April, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Steamboat Inspection Act, chapter 78 of the Revised Statutes, and amendments thereof, the rules and regulations respecting steamboat inspection and examinations for engineers' certificates were consolidated and established as set forth fully in said Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2027.

By Order in Council of the 5th of May, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of chapter 86 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Harbour

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Masters," Comox, Vancouver, B.C., was declared to be a port to which the said Act shall apply, and the limits of such port for harbour masters' purposes were declared to extend one-half mile south of Union Wharf, and from that in a northerly direction taking in Comox Bay as the northern boundary.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2165.

By Order in Council of the 11th of June, 1896, the regulations respecting the shipping of live stock were amended by repealing the interpretation clause defining the expression "cattle" and substituting the following clause therefor:

"Interpretation:—The expression "cattle" means bulls, oxen, cows and heifers one and two years old, and the expression "horses" includes mares."

The following section was added to the existing regulations respecting the shipping of live stock from Canada:

"No. 21. For the better protection of the health of the live stock no cattle or horses shall be taken on board except cattle or horses which have been inspected and passed as regards health by a duly appointed government veterinary inspector."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2524.

By Order in Council of the 11th of June, 1896, a by-law passed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, on the 26th day of May, 1896, was approved, repealing by-law 130 and substituting another therefor as set forth in said Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2524.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of June, 1896, certain by-laws adopted by the Pilotage Commission for Bay Verte and Port Elgin, in the county of Westmoreland, province of New Brunswick, on the 16th day of March, 1896, were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxix., p. 2569.

By Order in Council of the 7th of July, 1896, in virtue of section 16 of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, section 1 of the sturgeon fishing regulations for the province of New Brunswick, adopted by Order in Council of the 16th May, 1895, was rescinded, and the following section was substituted in lieu thereof:—

"(1.) No one shall fish for, catch, kill, buy, sell or have in possession any sturgeon, in the province of New Brunswick, from the 1st day of June to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, in each year."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 107.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Order in Council of the 10th of September, 1896, in virtue of the provisions of the Fisheries Act, chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, the regulations established by Order in Council of the 28th of December, 1893, respecting the oyster fishery, were amended by adding thereto the following clause, namely:—

“(10.) The use of drags or dredges for the purpose of taking oysters on any public bed in the province of Prince Edward Island, is prohibited, during the year 1896.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 524.

By Order in Council of the 14th of October, 1896, under the provisions of the 4th section of the Act 35 Victoria, chapter 45, intituled “An Act to provide for the appointment of Harbour Master of the Port of Halifax,” rules and regulations for the government of the office of harbour master and for the port of Halifax were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 807.

By Order in Council of the 16th of November, 1896, revised rules and regulations for the government of pilots, in the district of Louisbourg, in the county of Cape Breton, and province of Nova Scotia, as prepared by the pilotage authority, were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 95.

By Order in Council of the 9th of February, 1897, under the authority of “The Fisheries Act,” being chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, section 7 of the general fishery regulations for the province of Manitoba and the North-west Territories, adopted by Order in Council of the 8th May, 1894, was rescinded, and the following section substituted in lieu thereof:—

“7. The holder of a ‘domestic license’ for net fishing for sturgeon shall be entitled to use not more than 300 yards of gill-net, with a mesh of not less than 11 inches in extension measure.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1625.

By Order in Council of the 9th of February, 1897, under the provisions of the fourteenth section of chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes, the following rules and regulations, which are in conformity with the regulations approved by the Order of Her Majesty in Council of the 27th November, 1896, were substituted for the existing second section of the said Act, chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes; and the said new rules and regulations are ordered to come into operation on and from the first day of July, 1897:

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

REGULATIONS FOR PREVENTING COLLISIONS AND FOR
DISTRESS SIGNALS.

2. The following rules with respect to lights, fog signals, distress signals, steering and sailing, and rafts shall apply to all the rivers, lakes, and other navigable waters within Canada, or within the jurisdiction of the Parliament thereof, that is to say :—

PRELIMINARY.

In the following rules every steam vessel which is under sail and not under steam is to be considered a sailing vessel and every vessel under steam, whether under sail or not, is to be considered a steam vessel.

The word “steam vessel” shall include any vessel propelled by machinery.

A vessel is “under way” within the meaning of these rules, when she is not at anchor, or made fast to the shore or aground.

Rules concerning lights, &c.

The word “visible” in these rules, when applied to lights, shall mean visible on a dark night with a clear atmosphere.

Article 1. The rules concerning lights shall be complied with in all weathers from sunset to sunrise, and during such time no other lights which may be mistaken for the prescribed lights shall be exhibited.

Art. 2. A steam vessel when under way shall carry :—

(a.) On or in front of the foremast, or if a vessel without a foremast, then in the forepart of the vessel, at a height above the hull of not less than 20 feet, and if the breadth of the vessel exceeds 20 feet, then at a height above the hull not less than such breadth, so, however, that the light need not be carried at a greater height above the hull than 40 feet, a bright white light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 20 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light 10 points on each side of the vessel, viz., from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on either side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 5 miles.

(b.) On the starboard side a green light, so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on the starboard side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(c.) On the port side, a red light so constructed as to show an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 10 points of the compass, so fixed as to throw the light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on the port side, and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(d.) The said green and red side-lights shall be fitted with inboard screens projecting at least 3 feet forward from the light, so as to prevent these lights from being seen across the bow.

(e.) A steam vessel when under way may carry an additional white light similar in construction to the light mentioned in subdivision (a). These two

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

lights shall be so placed in line with the keel that one shall be at least 15 feet higher than the other, and in such a position with reference to each other that the lower light shall be forward of the upper one. The vertical distance between these lights shall be less than the horizontal distance.

Art. 3. A steam vessel when towing another vessel shall, in addition to her side-lights, carry two bright white lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and when towing more than one vessel shall carry an additional bright white light 6 feet above or below such lights, if the length of the tow, measuring from the stern of the towing vessel to the stern of the last vessel towed, exceeds 600 feet. Each of these lights shall be of the same construction and character, and shall be carried in the same position as the white light mentioned in article 2 (a), except the additional light, which may be carried at a height of not less than 14 feet above the hull.

Such steam vessel may carry a small white light abaft the funnel or after-mast for the vessel towed to steer by, but such light shall not be visible forward of the beam.

Art. 4. (a.) A vessel which from any accident is not under command shall carry at the same height as the white light mentioned in article 2 (a), where they can best be seen, and, if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light, two red lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, and of such a character as to be visible all around the horizon at a distance of at least 2 miles and shall by day carry in a vertical line one over the other not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, two black balls or shapes each 2 feet in diameter.

(b.) A vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable shall carry in the same position as the white light mentioned in article 2 (a), and if a steam vessel, in lieu of that light, three lights in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart. The highest and lowest of these lights shall be red, and the middle light shall be white, and they shall be of such a character as to be visible all round the horizon, at a distance of at least two miles. By day she shall carry in a vertical line one over the other, not less than 6 feet apart, where they can best be seen, three shapes not less than 2 feet in diameter, of which the highest and lowest shall be globular in shape and red in colour, and the middle one diamond in shape and white.

(c.) The vessel referred to in this article when not making way through the water, shall not carry the side-lights, but when making way shall carry them.

(d.) The lights and shapes required to be shown by this article are to be taken by other vessels as signals that the vessel showing them is not under command, and cannot therefore get out of the way.

These signals are not signals of vessels in distress and requiring assistance. Such signals are contained in article 31.

Art. 5. A sailing vessel under way, and any vessel being towed, shall carry the same lights as are prescribed by article 2 for a steam vessel under way, with the exception of the white lights mentioned therein, which they shall never carry.

Art. 6. Whenever, as in the case of small vessels under way during bad weather, the green and red side-lights cannot be fixed, these lights shall be

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

kept at hand lighted and ready for use; and shall, on the approach of or to other vessels, be exhibited on their respective sides in sufficient time to prevent collision in such manner as to make them most visible, and so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side, nor, if practicable, more than two points abaft the beam on their respective sides.

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

Art. 7. Steam vessels of less than 40, and vessels under oars or sails of less than 20 tons gross tonnage, respectively, and rowing boats, when under way, shall not be obliged to carry the lights mentioned in article 2 (a) (b) and (c), but if they do not carry them they shall be provided with the following lights:—

1. Steam vessels of less than 40 tons shall carry:—

(a.) In the forepart of the vessel, or on or in front of the funnel, where it can best be seen, and at a height above the gunwale of not less than 9 feet, a bright white light constructed and fixed as prescribed in article 2 (a), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 2 miles.

(b.) Green and red side-lights constructed and fixed as prescribed in article 2 (b) and (c), and of such a character as to be visible at a distance of at least 1 mile or a combined lantern showing a green light and a red light from right ahead to 2 points abaft the beam on their respective sides. Such lantern shall be carried not less than 3 feet below the white light.

2. Small steamboats, such as are carried by sea-going vessels, may carry the white light at a less height than 9 feet above the gunwale, but it shall be carried above the combined lantern, mentioned in subdivision 1 (b).

3. Vessels under oars or sails, of less than 20 tons, shall have ready at hand a lantern with a green glass on one side, and a red glass on the other, which, on the approach of or to the other vessels, shall be exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision, so that the green light shall not be seen on the port side nor the red light on the starboard side.

4. Rowing boats, whether under oars or sails, shall have ready at hand a lantern showing a white light which shall be temporarily exhibited in sufficient time to prevent collision.

The vessels referred to in this article shall not be obliged to carry the lights prescribed by article 4 (a) and article 11, last paragraph.

Art. 8. Pilot vessels, when engaged on their station on pilotage duty, shall not show the lights required for other vessels, but shall carry a white light at the masthead, visible all round the horizon, and shall also exhibit a flare-up light or flare-up lights at short intervals, which shall never exceed 15 minutes. On the near approach of or to other vessels they shall have their side-lights lighted, ready for use, and shall flash or show them at short intervals, to indicate the direction in which they are heading, but the green light shall not be shown on the port side, nor the red light on the starboard side.

A pilot vessel of such a class as to be obliged to go alongside of a vessel to put a pilot on board, may show a white light instead of carrying it at the masthead, and may, instead of the coloured lights above mentioned, have at

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

hand ready for use a lantern with a green glass on one side and a red glass on the other, to be used as prescribed above.

Pilot vessels when not engaged on their station on pilotage duty, shall carry lights similar to those of other vessels of their tonnage.

Art. 9. Fishing boats shall show such lights as are prescribed for vessels of their tonnage, and shall be under such further regulations as may be adopted for their protection.

Art. 10. A vessel which is being overtaken by another shall show from her stern to such last mentioned vessel a white light or a flare-up light.

The white light required to be shown by this article may be fixed and carried in a lantern, but in such case the lantern shall be so constructed, fitted and screened that it shall throw an unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of 12 points of the compass, viz., for 6 points from right aft on each side of the vessel, so as to be visible at a distance of at least one mile. Such light shall be carried as nearly as practicable on the same level as the side lights.

Art. 11. A vessel under 150 feet in length, when at anchor, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least 1 mile.

A vessel of 150 feet or upwards in length, when at anchor, shall carry in the forward part of the vessel, at a height of not less than 20, and not exceeding 40 feet above the hull, one such light and at or near the stern of the vessel, and at such a height that it shall be not less than 15 feet lower than the forward light, another such light.

The length of a vessel shall be deemed to be the length appearing on her certificate of registry.

A vessel aground in or near a fairway shall carry the above light or lights and the two red lights prescribed by article 4 (a).

Art. 12. Every vessel may, if necessary, in order to attract attention, in addition to the lights which she is by these rules required to carry, show a flare-up light or use any detonating signal that cannot be mistaken for a distress signal.

Art. 13. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of any special rules made by the government of any nation with respect to additional station and signal lights for two or more ships of war or for vessels sailing under convoy, or with the exhibition or recognition signals adopted by ship-owners, which have been authorized by their respective governments and duly registered and published.

Art. 14. A steam vessel proceeding under sail only, but having her funnel up, shall carry in day-time, forward, where it can best be seen, one black ball or shape 2 feet in diameter.

Sound Signals for Fog, &c.

Art. 15. All signals prescribed by this article for vessels under way shall be given:

1. By "steam vessels" on the whistle or siren.
2. By "sailing vessels and vessels towed" on the fog horn.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

The words "prolonged blast" used in this article, shall mean a blast of from 4 to 6 seconds' duration.

A steam vessel shall be provided with an efficient whistle or siren, sounded by steam or some substitute for steam, so placed that the sound may not be intercepted by any obstruction, and with an efficient fog-horn, to be sounded by mechanical means, and also with an efficient bell. A sailing vessel of 20 tons gross tonnage or upwards shall be provided with a similar fog-horn and bell. In fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain storms, whether by day or night, the signals described in this article shall be used as follows, viz. :—

(a.) A steam vessel having way upon her shall sound, at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, a prolonged blast.

(b.) A steam vessel under way, but stopped and having no way upon her, shall sound at intervals of not more than 2 minutes, 2 prolonged blasts, with an interval of about one second between them.

(c.) A sailing vessel under way shall sound, at intervals of not more than one minute, when on the starboard tack, one blast, when on the port tack two blasts in succession, and when with the wind abaft the beam three blasts in succession.

(d.) A vessel when at anchor shall, at intervals of not more than one minute, ring the bell rapidly for about five seconds.

(e.) A vessel, when towing a vessel employed in laying or in picking up a telegraph cable, and a vessel under way, which is unable to get out of the way of an approaching vessel through being not under command, or unable to manœuvre as required by these rules, shall, instead of the signals prescribed in subdivisions (a) and (c) of this article, at intervals of not more than two minutes, sound three blasts in succession, viz., one prolonged blast, followed by two short blasts. A vessel towed may give this signal and she shall not give any other.

Sailing vessels and boats of less than 20 tons gross tonnage shall not be obliged to give the above mentioned signals, but if they do not, they shall make some other efficient sound-signal at intervals of not more than one minute.

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

Art. 16. Every vessel shall, in a fog, mist, falling snow, or heavy rain storms, go at a moderate speed, having careful regard to the existing circumstances and conditions.

A steam vessel hearing, apparently forward of her beam, the fog-signal of a vessel the position of which is not ascertained, shall, so far as the circumstances of the case admit, stop her engines, and then navigate with caution until danger of collision is over.

STEERING AND SAILING RULES.

Preliminary—Risk of Collision.

Risk of collision can, when circumstances permit, be ascertained by carefully watching the compass bearing of an approaching vessel. If the bearing does not appreciably change, such risk should be deemed to exist.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Art. 17. When two sailing vessels are approaching one another, so as to involve risk of collision, one of them shall keep out of the way of the other, as follows, viz. :—

(a.) A vessel which is running free shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close hauled.

(b.) A vessel which is close hauled on the port tack shall keep out of the way of a vessel which is close hauled on the starboard tack.

(c.) When both are running free, with the wind on different sides, the vessel which has the wind on the port side shall keep out of the way of the other.

(d.) When both are running free, with the wind on the same side, the vessel which is to the windward shall keep out of the way of the vessel which is to leeward.

(e.) A vessel which has the wind aft shall keep out of the way of the other vessel.

Art. 18. When two steam vessels are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, each shall alter her course to starboard, so that each may pass on the port side of the other.

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

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

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

Art. 19. When two steam vessels are crossing so as to involve risk of collision, the vessel which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other.

Art. 20. When a steam vessel and a sailing vessel are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam vessel shall keep out of the way of the sailing vessel.

Art. 21. Where by any of these rules one or two vessels is to keep out of the way, the other shall keep her course and speed.

NOTE.—When, in consequence of thick weather or other causes, such vessel finds herself so close that collision cannot be avoided by the action of the giving-way vessel alone, she also shall take such action as will best aid to avert the collision.

(See articles 27 and 29.)

Art. 22. Every vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, if the circumstances of the case admit, avoid crossing ahead of the other.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Art. 23. Every steam vessel which is directed by these rules to keep out of the way of another vessel shall, on approaching her, if necessary, slacken her speed or stop or reverse.

Art. 24. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, every vessel overtaking any other, shall keep out of the way of the overtaken vessel.

Every vessel coming up with another vessel from any direction more than two points abaft her beam, *i.e.*, in such a position, in reference to the vessel which she is overtaking, that at night she would be unable to see either of that vessel's side-lights, shall be deemed to be an overtaking vessel, and no subsequent alteration of the bearing between the two vessels shall make the overtaking vessel a crossing vessel within the meaning of these rules, or relieve her of the duty of keeping clear of the overtaken vessel until she is finally past and clear.

As by day the overtaking vessel cannot always know with certainty whether she is forward of or abaft this direction from the other vessel, she should, if in doubt, assume that she is an overtaking vessel and keep out of the way.

Art. 25. In narrow channels every steam vessel shall, when it is safe and practicable, keep to that side of the fairway or mid-channel which lies on the starboard side of such vessel.

Art. 26. Sailing vessels under way shall keep out of the way of sailing vessels or boats fishing with nets, or lines, or trawls. This rule shall not give to any vessel or boat engaged in fishing the right of obstructing a fairway used by vessels other than fishing vessels or boats.

Art. 27. In obeying and construing these rules, due regard shall be had to all dangers of navigation and collision, and to any special circumstances which may render a departure from the above rules necessary in order to avoid immediate danger.

Sound signals for vessels in sight of one another.

Art. 28. The word "short blast" used in this article shall mean a blast of about one second's duration.

When vessels are in sight of one another, a steam vessel under way, in taking any course authorized or required by these rules, shall indicate that course by the following signals on her whistle or siren, *viz.* :—

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

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

Three short blasts to mean : "My engines are going full speed astern."

No vessel under any circumstances to neglect proper precautions.

Art. 29. Nothing in these rules shall exonerate any vessel or the owner, or master, or crew thereof, from the consequences of any neglect to carry lights or signals, or of any neglect to keep a proper look-out or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Reservation of rules for harbours and inland navigation.

Art. 30. Nothing in these rules shall interfere with the operation of a special rule, duly made by local authority, relative to the navigation of any harbour, river, or inland waters.

Distress signals.

Art. 31. When a vessel is in distress and requires assistance from other vessels or from the shore, the following shall be the signals to be used or displayed by her, either together or separately, viz. :—

In the day time :—

1. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute ;
2. The International Code signal of distress indicated by N.C. ;
3. The distant signal, consisting of a square flag, having either above it a ball or anything resembling a ball ;
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

At night :—

1. A gun or other explosive signal fired at intervals of about a minute ;
2. Flames on the vessel (as from a burning tar-barrel, oil-barrel, &c.) ;
3. Rockets or shells, throwing stars of any colour or description, fired one at a time, at short intervals ;
4. A continuous sounding with any fog-signal apparatus.

Rafts,—and Harbour of Sorel.

Art. 32. Rafts, while drifting or at anchor on any of the waters of Canada, shall have a bright fire kept burning on them from sunset to sunrise. Whenever any raft is going in the same direction as another which is ahead, the one shall be so navigated as not to come within twenty yards of the other, and every vessel meeting or overtaking a raft shall keep out of the way thereof.

Rafts shall be so navigated and anchored as not to cause any unnecessary impediment or obstruction to vessels navigating the same waters.

Art. 33. Unless it is otherwise directed by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, ships and vessels entering or leaving the harbour of Sorel, shall take the port side, anything in the preceding articles to the contrary notwithstanding.

Art. 34. The rules of navigation contained in articles 32 and 33, shall be subject to the provisions contained in articles 27 and 29.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1735.

By Order in Council of the 1st of March, 1897, under the provisions of the third section of chapter 85 of the Revised Statutes, intituled "An Act respecting Port Wardens," the port of Dalhousie, in the county of Restigouche, in the province of New Brunswick, was declared to be a port to which the said Act shall apply.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1795.

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

By Proclamation under date of 2nd March, 1897, under authority of the Revised Statutes of Canada, chapter 86, and intituled "An Act respecting Harbour Masters," and of an Order in Council dated the 2nd March, 1897, the port of Chemainus, in the province of British Columbia, was designated as a port to which the said Act shall apply and the limits of the said port were declared to be as follow:—

All the waters of Stuart Channel and all navigable waters connecting therewith inside of lines joining Hatch Point and Cape Keppel, Southy Point and Jostling Point, Reef Point and Yellow Point.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1849.

By Order in Council of the 10th of April, 1897, in virtue of "The Fisheries Act," chapter 95 of the Revised Statutes, the regulations respecting the oyster fishery established by the Order in Council of the 28th December, 1893, were amended by adding thereto the following clause, namely:—

"(10.) The use of drags or dredges for the purpose of taking oysters on any public bed in Prince county, in the province of Prince Edward Island, is prohibited, during the year 1897."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2063.

By Order in Council of the 7th of May, 1897, section 2 of the regulations now in force in Canada, governing the shipping of live stock to Europe, was repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Space.

No. 2. Fat cattle carried on the upper or spar deck, or any other deck, must be given a space of 2 feet 8 inches clear in width by 8 feet clear in length, each, and not less than 6 feet 3 inches in height, (but pens for sheep shall not be less than 7 feet in height, divided into two compartments 3 feet 6 inches in height each); and in no case shall more than four head of cattle be allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row where five may be allowed together; provided, however, that five cattle each 1,000 pounds weight or under commonly known as "stockers" may be carried in a pen instead of four fat cattle.

As regards space for sheep, not more than 8 or 10 sheep will be counted equal to one fat ox, according to the discretion of the inspector. Cows in calf are to be given the same space as fat oxen.

Foreign Cattle.

United States cattle shipped from any port in Canada, carried on the upper or spar deck must be allowed a space of 2 feet 6 inches in width by 8 feet in depth per head, but such United States cattle when so shipped between decks must be allowed a space of 2 feet 8 inches in width by 8 feet in depth,

Department of Marine and Fisheries.

except in the case of regular cattle ships with satisfactory ventilation, which may fit with an allowance of 2 feet 6 inches in width. No more than four head of cattle will be allowed in each pen, except at the end of a row, where five may be allowed together. Provided, however, that cattle under 1,000 lbs. in weight may be allowed a width of 2 feet 3 inches.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2220.

By Order in Council of the 17th of May, 1897, in virtue of the provisions of the Pilotage Act, chapter 80 of the Revised Statutes, a pilotage district was established for the parishes of Hillsboro' and Hopewell, in the county of Albert, and province of New Brunswick, the said district to comprise all the waters of the Petitcodiac River and Shepody Bay and their tributaries lying between a line drawn from the Government breakwater above Gray's Island in the parish of Hillsboro', in said county of Albert, directly across the Petitcodiac River to the eastern bank thereof, in the county of Westmoreland, and a line drawn from the western point or southern side of Mary's Point or Island in the parish of Harvey, in the said county of Albert, to the western point of Cape Maringouin, in the said county of Westmoreland, and include the several ports, rivers and creeks in the said waters and tributaries thereof.

It was also ordered that the payment of pilotage dues in the said pilotage district of Hillsboro' and Hopewell, should be compulsory both inwards and outwards for all vessels, excepting Canadian vessels of 400 tons register and under, and that the pilots appointed by the pilotage authority of the said district shall alone be entitled to pilot vessels to ports and places in the said district of Hillsboro' and Hopewell.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2392.

By Order in Council of the 9th of June, 1897, the Order in Council of the 17th of May, 1897, establishing a pilotage district for the parishes of Hillsboro' and Hopewell, in the county of Albert, and province of New Brunswick, was amended by ordering that Canadian vessels of 450 tons register and under shall be exempt from compulsory pilotage instead of vessels of 400 tons as provided by the said Order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2578.

Department of Militia and Defence.

Department of Militia and Defence.

By Order in Council of the 4th of May, 1897, in virtue of the Royal Military College Act, chapter 42 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the following amendments to the regulations for the Royal Military College of Canada were approved :—

REGULATIONS FOR THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA.

1. The course of instruction to be reduced from 4 to 3 years.
2. The subject of freehand drawing to be eliminated.
3. The course in military engineering to be confined to those subjects which are necessary to a cadet passing into the Imperial service.
4. The subject of strategy to be eliminated.
5. The course in physics, chemistry, geology and mineralogy to be reduced to the requirements of a modern civil engineer, and to be made alternative as far as practicable.
6. Instruction in French to be confined to the first and second years.
7. Instruction in English to be confined to the first and second years.
8. The subjects of mathematics, civil engineering and civil surveying to have, approximately, the same number of hours allotted to them as under the existing four years' system.
9. The distribution of subjects throughout the three years' course to be :—
First Year :—Mathematics, geometry and engineer drawing, English, French.
Second Year :—Mathematics, military topography, tactics, artillery, military administration and law, military engineering, English, French.
Third Year :—Civil engineering, civil surveying, physics, chemistry, geology and mineralogy, artillery, reconnaissance, military engineering.
10. The reduction of the annual fees of cadets from \$200 to \$100 per annum.
11. The cancellation of the regulation imposing a fine of \$100 upon cadets withdrawing before the completion of the full course.
12. The commandant, and such officers of the staff of the Royal Military College as are necessary, are appointed to conduct the matriculation examination of the college, in the place of the existing headquarters' board of examiners.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2220.

Department of Public Works.

Department of Public Works.

By Order in Council of the 18th of February, 1896, authority was granted to the Sable and Spanish Boom and Slide Company, of Algoma, Limited, to charge toll at the rate of 30 cents per thousand feet for the use of their works on the Spanish River, Ontario, instead of 3 cents per log of 17 feet and under, and to authorize the said charge of 30 cents per thousand feet as a basis upon which the rates for other timber should be charged.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1506.

By Order in Council of the 2nd of March, 1897, a tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company for the season of 1897, for the use of their works was approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 1857.

Department of Railways and Canals.

Department of Railways and Canals.

By Order in Council of the 8th of July, 1896, certain by-laws adopted by the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, and the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, respectively, were approved and an Order in Council dated 24th October, 1894, approving of certain by-laws of the said companies was cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 296.

By Order in Council of the 17th of April, 1897, in accordance with the provisions of section 223 of the Railway Act, a by-law of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company, passed by the shareholders of the said company on the 10th of February, 1897, authorizing the directors to fix tolls and a resolution of the directors dated 29th of March, 1897, fixing the tolls, to be collected by the said railway for the transport of passengers and goods were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2220.

By Order in Council of the 7th of May, 1895, under the provisions of the Railway Act, by-law No. 5 and freight tariff of the Temiscouata Railway Company, adopted by the shareholders of the said company at their annual meeting held on the 3rd of December, 1889, were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2286.

Department of the Secretary of State.

Department of the Secretary of State.

By Order in Council of the 11th of May, 1897, in virtue of the provisions of section 84 of the Companies Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, chap. 119), it was ordered that the Order in Council of the 22nd October, 1877, be amended by the substitution of the following tariff of fees to be paid on application for Letters Patent in lieu of the schedule therein approved :—

When the proposed capital stock is \$1,000,000 or upwards.	\$500
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$500,000 or upwards and less than \$1,000,000.....	300
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$200,000 or upwards and less than \$500,000.....	250
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$100,000 or upwards and less than \$200,000.....	200
When the proposed capital stock of the company is more than \$40,000 and less than \$100,000.....	150
When the proposed capital stock of the company is \$40,000 or less than \$40,000.....	100

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. xxx., p. 2239.

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

VOL. XXIX.

	PAGE.
Acadian Steamship Co.; capital \$12,000; May 1st, 1896.....	2050
Beaver Bag Co.; capital \$100,000; May 29th, 1896.....	2375
Dominion Car Axle Lubricating Co.; capital \$50,000; May 1st, 1896..	2050
Dominion Distributing Co.; capital \$5,000; June 19th, 1896.....	2526
Economic Gas Co.; capital \$100,000; May 29th, 1896.....	2375
International Trading Co.; name changed to International Navigation and Trading Co.; June 20th, 1896.....	2526
Ottawa <i>Times</i> Printing and Publishing Co.; capital \$10,000; April 24th, 1896.....	1976
Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co. of Ontario; capital reduced to \$300,000; May 1st, 1896.....	2049
Robert Mitchell Co.; capital \$200,000; May 15th, 1896.....	2197
Saywer and Massey Co.; capital increased to \$500,000; June 19th, 1896.....	2526
William Kennedy and Sons Co.; capital \$95,000; May 15th, 1896.....	2198
W. R. Gardner Tool Co.; capital \$100,000; June 19th, 1896.....	2526

Department of the Secretary of State.

VOL. XXX.

	PAGE.
American Tire Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; July 10th, 1896.....	58
Ames-Holden Co. of Montreal ; capital increased to \$800,000 ; October 16th, 1896.....	713
Anchor Wire Fence Co. of Canada ; capital \$90,000 ; March 26th, 1897.	1917
Anglo-Canadian Mining Exchange ; capital \$50,000 ; July 10th, 1896..	58
Beatty Gold Dredging and Mining Co. ; capital, \$50,000 ; December 4th, 1896.....	1066
Boston Rubber Co. of Montreal ; capital \$200,000 ; December 4th, 1896.	1066
Bridgeburg and Black Rock Ferry Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; November 20th, 1896.....	958
British and Canadian Gold and Silver Mines Co. ; capital \$15,000 ; October 30th, 1896.....	811
Callender Telephone Exchange Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; August 21st, 1896.	352
Canada Can Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; October 16th, 1896.....	714
Canada Switch and Spring Co. ; capital increased to \$250,000 ; October 30th, 1896.....	810
Canada Western Telephone and Telegraph Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; May 14th, 1897.....	2295
Canadian Advertising Agency ; capital \$40,000 ; January 15th, 1897..	1360
Canadian Mining and Smelting Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; June 25th, 1897	2583
Canadian Mining Trust Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; April 15th, 1897.....	2069
Canadian Whiskey Exporting Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; September 4th, 1896.....	440
Capital Cash Register Co. ; capital \$15,000 ; October 16th, 1896.....	714
Carsley Sons Co. ; capital \$100,000 July 9th, 1896.....	57
Consumers Cordage Co. ; capital reduced to \$2,500,000 ; February 26th, 1897.....	1687
Croil and McCullough Dairy Co. ; capital \$150,000 ; December 4th, 1896.....	1067
Davidson and Hay Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; July 10th, 1896.....	57
Dawson Commission Co. ; capital \$60,000 ; June 4th, 1897.....	2445
D. F. Brown Paper Box and Paper Co. ; capital \$9,000 ; October 30th, 1896.....	811
Dominion Electric Heating and Supply Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; June 4th, 1897.....	2445
Dominion Glass Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; July 31st, 1896.....	209
Dominion Glass Co. ; capital increased to \$490,000 ; December 24th, 1896.....	1218
Dominion Paving and Contracting Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; November 13th, 1896.....	903
Drummond-McCall Pipe Foundry Co. ; name changed to Montreal Pipe Foundry Co. ; and capital increased to \$150,000 ; March 19th, 1897.....	1858
Foster Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; December 30th, 1896.....	1265
Fraserville Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; June 25th, 1897.....	2582

Department of the Secretary of State.

	PAGE.
General Importation Co. ; capital reduced to \$100,000 ; October 9th, 1896.....	666
H. A. Nelson and Sons Co. ; capital \$180,000 ; October 30th, 1896.....	810
Hart Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; April 23rd, 1897.....	2117
Hay Island Gold Mining Co. ; capital \$600,000 ; May 28th, 1897.....	2396
Hillside Shipping Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; April 23rd, 1897.....	2117
Hobberlin Brothers Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; January 29th, 1897.....	1459
Hull Lumber Co. ; capital \$600,000 ; November 13th, 1896.....	903
<i>Intelligencer</i> Printing and Publishing House ; capital \$25,000 ; January 29th, 1897.....	1458
James Cooper Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$99,000 ; January 15th, 1897.	1360
Jean Reuse Cigar Making Machine Co. of Canada ; capital \$225,000 ; July 9th, 1896.....	57
John L. Cassidy Co. ; capital \$1,000 ; March 5th, 1897.....	1745
Kootenay Coal Co. ; capital \$1,500,000 ; April 23rd, 1897.....	2116
Lachine Rapids Hydraulic and Land Co. ; capital increased to \$2,000,000 ; July 10th, 1896.....	57
La Compagnie de Publications Artistiques ; capital \$50,000 ; September 25th, 1896.....	576
Linde British Refrigeration Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; July 10th, 1896....	58
Luxfer Prism Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; June 4th, 1897.....	2445
MacGregor Gourlay Co. ; capital \$300,000 ; August 21st, 1896.....	352
Mac Machine Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; April 23rd, 1897.....	2117
McMillan and Haynes Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; October 2nd, 1896.....	621
McRae Trading Co., name changed to Rideau Lumber Co. ; March 19th, 1897.....	1858
Midway Co. ; capital \$60,000 ; September 25th, 1896.....	576
Montreal Construction Co. ; capital \$500,000 ; September 4th, 1896....	440
Montreal Lithographing Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; August 28th, 1896....	395
Montreal Lumber Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; May 7th, 1897.....	2234
Montreal Toilet Supply Co. ; capital \$25,000 ; September 11th, 1896....	485
M. S. Brown Co. ; capital, \$40,000 ; June 25th, 1897.....	2583
Montreal Watch Case Co. ; capital increased to \$100,000 ; April 23rd, 1897.....	2116
National Electrotype and Stereotype Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; October 2nd, 1896.....	621
Nichols Chemical Co. of Canada ; capital \$25,000 ; April 23rd, 1897...	2117
Northern Elevator Co. ; capital increased to \$500,000 ; December 4th, 1896.....	1066
Ontario and Kootenay Prospecting and Development Co. ; capital \$6,000 ; May 7th, 1897.....	2233
Ottawa Despatch and Agency Co. ; capital, \$10,000 ; June 25th, 1897	2583
Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; August 28th, 1896.....	395
Ottawa Truss and Surgical Manufacturing Co. ; capital increased to \$300,000 ; May 21st, 1897.....	2347

Department of the Secretary of State.

	PAGE.
Pembroke Navigation Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; June 25th, 1897.....	2581
Phrenoline Medicine Co. ; capital \$40,000 ; December 18th, 1896	1166
Pontiac Telephone Co. ; capital increased to \$20,000 ; March 12th, 1897	1801
Port Hope Preserving and Canning Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; August 28th, 1896	395
Prescott Elevator Co. ; capital increased to \$300,000 ; April 15th, 1897	2069
Promotive of Arts Association ; capital \$50,000 ; October 16th, 1896.	714
Quickeure Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; August 21st, 1896.....	352
Redmond-Greenleese Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; January 8th, 1897.....	1360
Robert Reford Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; June 18th, 1897.....	2539
Roche Percée Coal Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; July 17th, 1896.....	112
St. Jérôme Power and Electric Light Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; November 27th, 1896	1014
Selkirk Transportation and Cold Storage Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; August 28th, 1896	395
S. S. Ryckman Medicine Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; November 20th, 1896	958
Stalwart Shipping Co. ; capital \$16,000 ; October 2nd, 1896.....	621
Standard Fibre-lining Co. ; capital \$40 000 ; October 2nd, 1896.....	621
Standard Photo-Engraving Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; January 22nd, 1897..	1410
Stratford Exploration and Development Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; June 25th, 1897.....	2582
Talbot Brussels Carpet Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; September 25th, 1896...	576
Taylor Iron and Steel Co. ; capital \$30,000 ; July 31st, 1896.....	209
Thomas Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$500,000 ; December 4th, 1896...	1066
T. Long and Brother Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; March 5th, 1897...	1745
Toronto Biscuit and Confectionery Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; June 25th, 1897.....	2582
Troy Laundry Co. ; capital \$20,000 ; July 10th, 1896.....	57
Victoria Hotel Co. ; capital \$50,000 ; April 23rd, 1897... ..	2117
Watson-Foster Co. ; capital \$450,000 ; June 4th, 1897.....	2445
Westinghouse Manufacturing Co. ; capital \$500,000 ; January 22nd, 1897.....	1410
Wilkes-Westwood Co. ; capital \$10,000 ; October 16th, 1896	714
Windsor Salt Co. ; capital \$200,000 ; July 31st, 1896.....	209
Winnipeg Mining and Development Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; June 18th, 1897.....	2588
Wm. Paterson and Son Co. ; capital \$125,000 ; April 23rd, 1897.....	2118
Wrought Iron Range Co. ; capital \$100,000 ; October 2nd, 1896.....	621
Yarmouth and Shelburne Steamship Co. ; capital reduced to \$30,000 ; November 20th, 1896.....	958

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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

IMPERIAL ACT.

59-60 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 12.

An Act for the better reporting of Floating Derelicts.

[This Act was published in the separate pamphlet of Statutes for the first Session of the Eighth Parliament in 1896, and is bound at the front of this volume.]

IMPERIAL ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES.

	PAGE.
Despatch transmitting proclamation of neutrality, Turkey and Greece hostilities.....	ix
Merchant shipping, lights on British vessels.....	v
Merchant shipping, tonnage measurement of German vessels.....	iii
Proclamation of neutrality, Turkey and Greece hostilities.....	x
Letter from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs embodying rules to be observed.....	xv
Sanitary regulations at Italian ports.....	vii
Succession duty in British possessions.....	viii, ix

CANADIAN ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND PROCLAMATIONS.

Agriculture, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xix
Customs, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xliv
Indian Affairs, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	liv

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Inland Revenue, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xlv
Interior, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of the.....	lv
Marine and Fisheries, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	lxxviii
Militia and Defence, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xci
Public Works, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xcii
Railways and Canals, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of.....	xciii
Secretary of State, Orders in Council, &c., on subjects connected with the Department of the.....	xciv
Secretary of State, Letters patent incorporating companies issued by the Department of the.....	xciv

INDEX

TO

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

	PAGE.
AGRICULTURE, Orders in Council relating to the Department of.	xix
Allumette Island and Pembroke ferry regulations.....	liii
BAY Verte and Port Elgin, by-laws adopted by pilotage commission approved.....	lxxix
Bottling of spirits in bond, regulations respecting.....	l
Brandon made a port of entry for raw leaf tobacco.....	xlvii
Bridgeburgh and Black Rock ferry regulations.....	xlvii
British Columbia—	
British succession duty to apply to the province of.....	ix
Chemainus, Harbour Masters Act to apply to.....	lxxxix
Comox, Harbour Masters Act to apply to.....	lxxix
Nelson, oil may be imported in tank cars at.....	xli
Sumas dyking lands vested in Her Majesty for the province of.....	lx, lxx
British vessels, rules respecting lights on.....	v
CANADA Atlantic Railway, by-laws approved.....	xciii
Cattle, definition of.....	lxxxix
Cattle quarantine and health of animals regulations.....	xxxii
Chemainus, B.C., Harbour Masters Act to apply to, and limits defined.	lxxxix
Coal, regulations for mining, on Dominion lands.....	lxi
Collisions— <i>See</i> Navigable Waters.	
Comox, Vancouver, B.C., Harbour Masters Act to apply to.....	lxxix
Contagious diseases among animals—	
Breeding stock.....	xxxvii
Conveyance and shipment of animals.....	xlii
Exportation.....	xli
Fat cattle.....	xxxviii
Horses and mules.....	xl
Importation and quarantine.....	xxxv
Infected vessels.....	xl
Settlers' cattle.....	xxxviii
Sheep.....	xl
Swine and swine for slaughter in bond.....	xxxviii
Transit of animals from United States.....	xli
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co., rates and tolls approved.....	xciii
Customs, Order in Council relating to the Department of.....	xli

	PAGE.
DALHOUSIE, N.B., Harbour Masters Act to apply to.	lxxxviii
Derelicts, an Act for the better reporting of floating (U.K.) (<i>At commencement of volume.</i>)	
Detroit and Windsor ferry regulations.....	xlv
Distress signals— <i>See</i> Navigable Waters.	
Dominion lands regulations amended	lix, lx
Coal, regulations for mining.....	lxi
Minister may vary price of.....	lxi
Permits to cut hay, reduction in price of.....	lxiv
Saskatchewan, regulations respecting placer mining on the..	lxiv
Surveyors, certificate to be used by.....	lviii
Yukon River, regulations respecting placer mining on the..	lxxii
ENGINEERS' certificates, rules respecting amended.....	lxxxviii
FEEES for services under Irrigation Act, tariff of.....	lv
Ferry between Bridgeburgh and Black Rock, regulations respecting.	xlvii
Pembroke and Allumette Island.....	liii
Prescott and Ogdensburgh.....	xlvi
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	xlv
Windsor and Detroit.....	xlv
Fisher River, lands set apart for use of Indians at.....	lix
Fisheries—	
Oyster fishery regulations of Prince Edward Island amended.....	lxxx, lxxxix
Sturgeon fishery regulations of New Brunswick amended.	lxxxix
Sturgeon fishery regulation for Manitoba and North-west Territories amended.....	lxxx
Floating derelicts, an Act for the better reporting of, (U.K.) (<i>At commencement of volume.</i>)	
Flour, board for the selection of standard samples of, constituted. ...	l
GERMAN shipping, tonnage measurement of.....	iii
Grain, classification of.....	xlvii
Fees for inspection.....	xlv
Grazing lease, clause amended.....	lx
HALIFAX, rules and regulations of office of harbour master approved.....	lxxx
Harbour Masters Act to apply to Middle South Harbour, N.S.....	lxxxviii
Dalhousie, N.B.....	lxxxviii
Chemainus, B.C.....	lxxxix
Comox, B.C.....	lxxxix
Hay permits, reduction in price for.....	lxiv
Health of animals order.....	xxxv
Hillsboro and Hopewell pilotage district established and limits defined.	xc
Horses, regulations respecting the importation and exportation of...	xxx
INDIAN Affairs, Order in Council relating to the Department of....	liv
Indians, Fisher River, lands set apart for the use of.....	lix

INDEX.

ciii

	PAGE.
Inland revenue division of Sherbrooke to comprise that of St. Johns...	xlv
Inland Revenue, Orders in Council, &c., relating to the Department of Inspection of grain, O. in C. <i>re</i> reduction of fees cancelled.....	xlv
Interior, Orders in Council, &c., relating to the Department of the..	lv
Irrigation—	
Application to Lieutenant Governor to cross public road allowance, form of.....	lxxi
Fees for services performed under provisions of Act.....	lv
Lands for reservoir purposes, area of.....	lix
License, form of.....	lvii
Permission from Lieutenant Governor to cross public road allowance, form of.....	lxxi
Right of way through Crown lands.....	lviii
Transfer of irrigation license, form of.....	lviii
Italian ports, sanitary regulations at.....	vii
KINGSTON, rules for Royal Military College, amended.....	xci
LANDS for reservoir purposes, area of.....	lix
Letters patent of incorporation issued by the Secretary of State.....	xciv
Tariff of fees on application for.....	xciv
Lights on British vessels, rules respecting.....	v
Lights on vessels navigating Canadian waters, rules respecting.....	lxxxii
Live stock, regulations respecting the shipping of, amended....	lxxix, lxxxix
Louisbourg, rules and regulations governing pilots of district of.....	lxxx
MANITOBA—	
Brandon made a port of entry for raw leaf tobacco.....	xlvii
British succession duty to apply to the province of.....	ix
Coal, regulations for mining.....	lxi
Dominion lands regulations amended.....	lix
Fishery regulations amended.....	lxxx
Fisher River, lands set apart for use of Indians of.....	lix
Hay permits, reduction in price of.....	lxiv
Swamp lands vested in Her Majesty for purposes of.....	lx, lxi
Manure of swine, importation of prohibited.....	xliii
Marine and Fisheries, Orders in Council, &c., relating to the Department of.....	lxxviii
Measures of capacity, rules respecting form and contents.....	xlvi
Merchant shipping, tonnage measurement of German vessels.....	iii
Middle South Harbour, limits defined, and Harbour Masters Act to apply to.....	lxxviii
Militia and Defence, Order in Council relating to Department of....	xci
Moncton, N. B., pilotage district, limits changed.....	lxxviii
Montreal, by-law of harbour commissioners approved.....	lxxxix
NAVIGABLE waters in Canada—rules for preventing collisions and for distress signals in—	
Distress signals.....	lxxxviii
Lights, rules concerning.....	lxxxii

	PAGE.
<i>Navigable waters—Continued.</i>	
Rafts,—and Harbour of Sorel.....	lxxxviii
Risk of collision.....	lxxxv
Sound signals for fog.....	lxxxiv
Speed of ship in fog, &c.....	lxxxv
Steering and sailing rules.....	lxxxv
Nelson, B.C., oil may be imported in tank cars at.....	xli
New Brunswick—	
Bay Verte and Port Elgin, by-laws adopted by pilotage commission approved.....	lxxix
Dalhousie, Harbour Masters Act to apply to.....	lxxxviii
Hillsboro and Hopewell pilotage district established.....	xc
Moncton pilotage district, limits changed.....	lxxviii
Restigouche pilotage district, regulations approved.....	lxxviii
Sturgeon fishing regulations amended.....	lxxix
North-west Territories—	
Coal, regulations for mining.....	lxi
Dominion lands regulations amended.....	lix
Fees for services performed under Irrigation Act.....	lv
Fishery regulations amended.....	lxxx
Hay permits, reduction in price of.....	lxiv
Saskatchewan, regulations respecting placer mining on the.	lxiv
Yukon River, regulations respecting placer mining on the..	lxxii
Nova Scotia—	
Halifax, rules and regulations of office of harbour master approved.....	lxxx
Louisbourg, rules and regulations affecting pilots, district of	lxxx
Middle South Harbour, Harbour Masters Act to apply to..	lxxviii
Sydney constituted a port of entry for raw leaf tobacco....	lii
OGDENSBURGH and Prescott ferry regulations.....	xlvi
Oil may be imported in tank cars at Nelson, B. C.....	xlvii
Ontario, British succession duty to apply to province of.....	viii
Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway, by-laws approved....	xciii
Ouelette Street ferry, regulations respecting.....	xlv
Oyster fishery regulations in Prince Edward Island amended.....	lxxx, lxxxix
PEASE from U.K., admitted free.....	xliv
Pembroke and Allumette Island ferry regulations.....	liii
Pilotage dues in district of Hillsboro and Hopewell compulsory in certain cases.....	xc
Pilots, rules for governance of, in pilotage district of Restigouche ...	lxxviii
Pilots, rules for governance of, district of Louisbourg.....	lxxx
Placer mining on the North Saskatchewan River, regulations res- pecting.....	lxiv
Yukon River.....	lxxii
Pontiac inspection grain district established.....	liii
Prescott and Ogdensburgh ferry regulations amended.....	xlvi
Prince Edward Island—Oyster fishery regulations amended.....	lxxx, lxxxix

INDEX.

cv

	PAGE.
Proclamation of neutrality, war between Turkey and Greece—	
Despatch from Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.....	ix
Proclamation.....	x
Letter to the Admiralty.....	xv
Public Works, Orders in Council relating to the Department of.....	xcii
QUARANTINE regulations—	
Detention.....	xx
Disinfection of luggage and methods.....	xxiii, xxv
Epidemics.....	xxiv
Examination.....	xxiii
General provisions.....	xx
Hours of inspection, putting back, costs.....	xxi
Isolation.....	xxiii
Mails at Rimouski.....	xxiii
Passengers' certificates and passengers.....	xxiv, xxv
Penalties.....	xxviii
Pilots furnish regulations.....	xxii
Quarantinable diseases.....	xxi
Questions to be answered by masters, surgeons, &c., of vessels.	xxix
Rags.....	xxiv
Stations.....	xix
Steam tugs.....	xxiv
Unorganized maritime stations.....	xxvi
Unorganized inland stations.....	xxvii
Vaccination.....	xxii
RAILWAYS and Canals, Orders in Council relating to the Depart- ment of.....	xciii
Restigouche pilotage district, regulations respecting approved.....	lxxviii
Royal Military College rules amended.....	xci
SABLE and Spanish Boom and Slide Co.'s tariff of tolls amended...	xcii
Sanitary regulations at Italian ports.....	vii
Saskatchewan (North) River, regulations respecting placer mining	lxiv
Application for grant for placer mining, form of.....	lxviii
Certificate of assignment.....	lxx
Free miners' certificates.....	lxviii
Grant for placer mining, form of.....	lxix
Interpretation.....	lxiv
Leases.....	lxviii
Nature and size of claims.....	lxv
Sault Ste. Marie ferry regulations.....	xlv
School lands, regulations respecting leases of, for grazing purposes...	lix
Secretary of State, Order in Council relating to the Department of the	xciv
Sherbrooke inland revenue division to comprise that of St. Johns....	xlv
Spirits, regulations respecting bottling of.....	l
Steamboat inspection, rules respecting amended.....	lxxviii
Sturgeon fishing regulations for New Brunswick amended.....	lxxix
Sturgeon fishing regulations of Manitoba and N. W. T. amended.....	lxxx

	PAGE.
Succession duty in British possessions.....	viii, ix
Sumas dyking lands vested in Her Majesty for the province of British Columbia.....	lx, lxx
Surveyors, certificate to be used by Dominion land.....	lviii
Swamp lands vested in Her Majesty for the province of Manitoba..	lx, lxi
Swine manure, importation of prohibited.....	xlxiii
Sydney constituted a port of entry for raw leaf tobacco.....	lii
TEMISCOUATA Railway Company, by-law and freight tariff approved.....	xciii
Timber on Indian lands, regulations respecting sale.....	liv
Tobacco for ships' stores may be exwarehoused free of excise duty..	xlvi
Tobacco (raw leaf) may be imported at Brandon.....	xlvii
Sydney.....	lii
Turkey and Greece hostilities, proclamation of neutrality.....	x
UPPER Ottawa Improvement Company, tariff of tolls approved....	xcii
WEIGHBRIDGES , fees charged for verification of.....	lii
Weights and measures, rules respecting amended.....	xlvi, lii
Windsor and Detroit ferry regulations.....	xlv
YUKON River, regulations respecting placer mining on the.....	lxxii
Application for grant for placer mining, form of.....	lxxv
Certificate of the assignment of claim, form of.....	lxxvii
Grant for placer mining, form of.....	lxxvi
Interpretation.....	lxxii
Nature and size of claims.....	lxxii

ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
SIXTIETH AND SIXTY-FIRST YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HER MAJESTY

QUEEN VICTORIA

BEING THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE EIGHTH PARLIAMENT

*Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Twenty-fifth day of March, and
closed by Prorogation on the Twenty-ninth day of June, 1897*



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

VOL. I.
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY SAMUEL EDWARD DAWSON
LAW PRINTER TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI, 1897



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. I.

An Act for granting to Her Majesty the sum of \$26,000, required for defraying certain expenses in connection with the Militia Contingent to be sent to England for the Jubilee of Her Majesty in June, 1897.

[Assented to 21st May, 1897.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by a Message from His Excellency Preamble.
the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, that the sum of twenty-six thousand dollars is required to defray certain expenses in connection with the Militia Contingent to be sent to England for the Jubilee of Her Majesty in June, 1897; May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act (No. 1)*, Short title.
1897.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of \$26,000 granted for Jubilee Militia Contingent.
Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty-six thousand dollars to provide for the pay and allowances, transport and general expenses of the Militia Contingent to be sent to England to represent Canada on the occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty in June, 1897.

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



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 2.

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, 1897, and the 30th June, 1898, and for other purposes relating to the public service.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

WHEREAS it appears by Messages from His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the same, that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial years ending respectively the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-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. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act (No. 2)*, Short title. 1897.

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 one million seven hundred and seventy-two thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars and sixty-one cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of Canada, from the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in schedule A to this Act, and also for the other purposes in the said schedule mentioned.

\$1,772,474.61
granted for
financial year
1896-97.

\$26,552,226.85
granted for
financial year
1897-98.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada there shall and may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty-six million five hundred and fifty-two thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars and eighty-five cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service of Canada, from the first day of July, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, to the thirtieth day of June, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-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.

As to private
secretaries.

4. If the private secretary of the Head of a department is not a member of the permanent civil service, there may be paid to him, out of the amount granted by this Act for the contingencies of the department, a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year, in addition to the salary payable to a private secretary under *The Civil Service Act* or any other Act.

Special provi-
sion as to
N. W. T.

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

Appropriation
Act (No. 3),
1896 (2nd ses-
sion) amend-
ed.

6. The amount (\$20,000) granted for the improvement of Collingwood harbour, the amount (\$15,000) granted for the improvement of the navigable channel in Rainy River, and the amount (\$10,000) granted for the improvement of the south channel in Nanaimo harbour by *The Appropriation Act (No. 3), 1896, Second Session*, are hereby transferred from "Public works chargeable to capital" to "Public works chargeable to income" in the schedule to the said Act; and this section shall be construed as if it had been passed on the day of the coming into force of the said Act.

Declaratory
as to certain
loans authoriz-
ed but not
raised.

7. And whereas there remained on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, unborrowed and negotiable, of the loans authorized by Parliament for the construction of public works, and for general purposes, the following sums:—

Authorized and guaranteed by the Imperial Parliament for the Intercolonial Railway..	\$ 1,946,666 67
For Public works and general purposes.....	6,665,086 29
	<hr/>
	\$ 8,611,752 96

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

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

Application of such sums.

SCHEDULE A.

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

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
British American Bank Note Co., for printing and engraving Dominion notes		33,656 15
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
<i>Department of the Secretary of State.</i>		
Two statutory increases, one at \$50, one at \$37.50	\$ 87 50	
Further amount to meet expenses of the Board of Civil Service Examiners	150 00	
Further amount for printing and stationery	500 00	
	737 50	
<i>Department of Indian Affairs.</i>		
Allowance to Private Secretary of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs from 1st January to 30th June, 1897	\$ 100 00	
Edward R. McNeill for services as stenographer and typewriter, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act	25 00	
Further amount for clerical and other assistance	504 74	
	629 74	
<i>Department of Agriculture.</i>		
Salary omitted in the Appropriation Act (No. 2) 1896, second session	\$ 175 00	
Further amount for contingencies	2,150 00	
	2,325 00	
<i>Department of the Privy Council.</i>		
Salary of extra messenger, other than those who have passed the Civil Service examination, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act		303 00
<i>Department of Railways and Canals.</i>		
Contingencies	\$ 800 00	
Arrears of subscription to newspapers and other publications	1,000 00	
	1,800 00	
Carried forward	5,795 24	33,656 15

SCHEDULE A—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	5,795 24	33,656 15
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—<i>Concluded.</i>		
<i>Department of Printing and Stationery.</i>		
G. S. Hutchison for three months from 31st March, 1897, and of M. P. Mungovan for two months from 12th April, 1897, each at the rate of \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act...	166 66	
<i>Department of Militia and Defence.</i>		
G. S. Maunsell, 3rd class clerk, allowance while filling the position of chief architect, from 1st October, 1896, to 31st March, 1897, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act... \$	200 00	
Salary of P. Weatherbe, appointed architect, Department of Militia and Defence,—Salary as a 1st class clerk, from 1st April to 30th June, 1897, at \$1,400	350 00	
Departmental contingencies, 1st April to 30th June, 1897—		
Clerical and other assistance	\$ 600 00	
Printing and stationery	1,200 00	
Sundries	750 00	
	2,550 00	
	3,100 00	
<i>Department of Justice.</i>		
F. H. Gisborne for extra service during first session of 1896, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act..... \$	150 00	
Further amount for contingencies	3,000 00	
	3,150 00	
<i>Department of the Interior.</i>		
Salary of T. W. Hodgins, from 1st January, 1897, to 30th June, 1897, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act... \$	197 50	
Beresford H. Scott, salary from 13th July, 1896, to 11th November, 1896, inclusive, at \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act	132 75	
Salary of Mrs. Theresa A. Richardson, from 1st March to 30th June, 1897, at \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	133 33	
	463 58	
<i>Department of Inland Revenue.</i>		
Contingencies to meet expenditure for the remainder of the year.	1,000 00	
<i>Department of Marine and Fisheries.</i>		
Deficiency in salary for J. F. Fraser, technical officer..... \$	18 75	
Further amount for Civil Government contingencies—		
Clerical and other assistance..... \$	800 00	
Sundries.....	1,500 00	
	2,300 00	
	2,318 75	
<i>Governor General's Secretary's Office.</i>		
Further amount for contingencies	75 00	
	75 00	16,069 23
Carried forward.....		49,725 38

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		49,725 38
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
Travelling expenses of the Chief Justice of Canada, appointed a member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council	1,000 00	
Expenses of Judge Forin in travelling to Vancouver to be sworn in.....	117 00	
Further amount for Judges' circuit allowance, British Columbia.....	1,000 00	
Further amount for expenditure in connection with the Administration of Justice.....	7,000 00	
		9,117 00
PENITENTIARIES.		
Penitentiary Commission, payments may be made from this sum notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	10,000 00	
H. Gilbert Smith, salary, 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, as stenographer and typewriter in office of Inspector, 12 months at \$25.....	300 00	
		10,300 00
DOMINION POLICE.		
Further amount.....		1,200 00
LEGISLATION.		
HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
Sessional indemnity of Hon. Dr. Borden, who has been prevented from attending in his place in parliament by reason of personal injuries incurred by him from an accident on the Intercolonial Railway while travelling in the discharge of his public duties.....	\$1,000 00	
Salary of the Deputy Speaker for Session of 1897.....	2,000 00	
Additional amount for publishing debates.....	25,000 00	
Additional amount for Sessional Clerks, including two extra clerks for Whip's rooms at \$300 each for session of 1897....	7,500 00	
French Translators during session of 1897.....	1,568 00	
Additional amount to cover expenditure during recess for French translation.....	1,400 00	
Contingencies, including clerical assistance to Leader of Opposition for session of 1897, \$300.....	1,000 00	
Sessional messengers.....	6,300 00	
Pages.....	1,761 00	
Allowance to restaurant steward at \$2.50 per day.....	245 00	
Servants—Bath rooms.....	381 00	
Sessional charwomen.....	475 00	
Contingencies—Housekeeper.....	250 00	
Gasman, during session.....	60 00	
E. St. O. Chapleau, in full of all claims in connection with his patented poll book in use since 1891.....	1,000 00	
To provide for deductions which may be made from the sessional indemnity of Hon. Messrs. Laurier, Prior and Boulton, and of Messrs. Domville, Tucker and Tyrwhitt, owing to their absence from the Houses of Parliament in consequence of their attendance at the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee	1,000 00	
		50,940 00
LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Payment of the following sessional messengers, during the session of 1897 (say ninety-eight days) from the 25th March, till the 30th June, 1897:—		
Wilfred Drouin, 98 days at \$2.50.....	\$ 245 00	
H. J. Meiklejohn, 98 days at \$2.50	245 00	
		490 00
Carried forward.....	51,430 00	70,342 38

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	51,430 00	70,342 38
LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
GENERAL.		
Printing, printing paper and binding.....	15,000 00	66,430 00
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
Wm. Stoker, for statistical services.....	281 11	
Further amount for dairying services.....	2,500 00	
Dairy Station at Nappan—To pay for the dairy building, and its enlargement and alteration.....	1,800 00	
Archives.....	720 00	
Stockholm Exhibition.....	1,300 00	
Census.....	173 35	
N. W. T. Exhibition of 1894—To pay unsettled accounts for labour, materials and supplies ordered by officials under authority of Lt.-Gov. Mackintosh.....	\$13,537 63	
Amount of account claimed by Department of Militia and Defence.....	555 64	
Amount of account claimed by Department of Public Printing and Stationery.....	1,355 86	
	15,449 13	
QUARANTINE.		
<i>Cattle Quarantine.</i>		
To cover Governor General's warrant.....	10,000 00	22,223 59
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>		
Widow of the late Dr. H. B. Macpherson, gratuity equal to two months' salary.....	166 66	10,166 66
MILITIA.		
<i>Pay and Allowances—Headquarters Staff.</i>		
Colonel the Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General of Militia—Command pay, as officer in command of Military District No. 4, Headquarters, Ottawa, from 1st January, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, 547 days at \$1.25 per day.....	\$ 683 75	
Colonel the Hon. M. Aylmer, Adjutant General of Militia—Difference of pay and allowances on promotion from Assistant Adjutant General to be Adjutant General of Militia, viz.: Pay and allowances, as Adjutant General at rate of \$3,200 per annum, from 1st January to 16th July, 1896.....	\$1,740 27	
Less—Authorized pay received as Assistant Adjutant General, 1st January to 16th July, 1896, at rate of \$2,800 per annum.....	1,522 73	
	217 54	
	901 29	
Major D. C. F. Bliss, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters, Ottawa, staff allowances from 4th April, 1896, to 30th June, 1897, at rate of \$200 per annum.....	248 20	
Pay and allowances—Active Militia attending schools of instruction—Pay of officers and men for period from 1st April to 30th June, 1897.....	8,300 00	
Carried forward.....	9,449 49	169,162 63

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,449 49	169,162 63
<i>MILITIA—Concluded.</i>		
<i>Pay and Allowances—Headquarters Staff—Concluded.</i>		
Salaries and wages of civil employees—Balance required for the pay of superintendents of stores, armourers, caretakers and labourers in the several Military Districts	1,000 00	
Military properties, works and buildings—For the removal of the old drill shed at Gananoque and the purchase of a new site	2,500 00	
Royal Military College of Canada—Lt.-Col. S. C. McGill, Staff Adjutant, extra duty pay while performing the duties of Acting Commandant of the Royal Military College, 1st Sept. to Dec., 1896	300 00	
Monuments—Battlefields of Canada	1,000 00	
Gratuity to the widow of the late Lt.-Col. O. Prevost, Superintendent of the Cartridge Factory at Quebec, 2 months' pay at the rate of \$2,000 per annum	333 33	
Her Majesty the Queen's Jubilee—Further amount for the pay and allowances, transport and general expenses of the Militia Contingent sent to England in June, 1897	4,000 00	18,582 82
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Intercolonial.</i>		
To complete the Dartmouth Branch	\$25,000 00	
To supply and erect clock on tower of station, St. John	500 00	
	25,500 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Cornwall.</i>		
To build guard-gates near Lock No. 20	\$80,000 00	
For enlargement	65,000 00	
G. C. Smith, interest on \$4,000 land damages from 12th February, 1885, to 11th August, 1887	600 00	
	145,600 00	
<i>Sault Ste. Marie.</i>		
Wages of employees whilst unoccupied owing to delays for which the Electric Company were not responsible	\$ 624 00	
Construction	80,000 00	
Contractors Hugh Ryan and Company, the cost of pulling down and rebuilding timber wall in prism of canal, notwithstanding that the amount is not recoverable by contractors under a strict legal interpretation of the contract	5,796 00	
	86,420 00	
<i>Soulanges.</i>		
Contractor Archibald Stewart for loss caused by stoppage of work on Sections 1 and 2	17,345 00	
<i>Trent.</i>		
Construction	150,000 00	
	424,865 00	
Carried forward		612,610 45

SCHEDULE A—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		612,610 45
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—<i>Concluded.</i>		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
CANALS.		
<i>Beauharnois.</i>		
Joseph Julian \$275 and Francis Grenier \$10 for damage to crops by overflow.....	\$ 285 00	
Replacing cope stones at nine locks.....	1,000 00	
	1,285 00	
<i>Cornwall.</i>		
Repairs to basin between Locks Nos. 15 and 17.....	8,000 00	
<i>Lachine.</i>		
Roofing and painting sheds at Jacques Cartier Basin.....	\$1,500 00	
To complete electric station at Montreal.....	2,700 00	
	4,200 00	
<i>Chambly.</i>		
To complete culvert under canal at Wood's Creek.....	\$4,000 00	
Damages to land flooded by canal.....	350 00	
	4,350 00	
<i>Rideau.</i>		
To complete bridge across by-wash at Smith's Falls.....	\$2,200 00	
Damages to B. S. Snider in connection with his mill.....	1,000 00	
	3,200 00	
		21,035 00
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
River St. Lawrence—Improvement of Ship Channel between Quebec and Montreal.....	35,000 00	
River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Balance due estate of late D. J. Mc- Carthy for rent of ship yard and buildings, at St. Joseph de Sorel, for period August 4th to December 31st, 1892, inclusive.....	653 15	
	35,653 15	
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Halifax Immigrant Building—To complete payments.....	\$6,550 00	
Pictou Post Office.....	1,562 02	
	8,112 02	
Carried forward	8,112 02	669,298 60

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	8,112 02	669,298 60
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Continued.		
BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Western Departmental Block—To cover expenditure in connection with conflagration of 11th February, 1897.....	\$37,000 00	
Petrolia Public Building—Joshua Garratt, contractor, interest on an overdue balance on final estimate rendered in his favour for contract and additional works performed	342 76	
	37,342 76	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Williams Head Quarantine Station—Additions to disinfecting facilities and appliances, baths, etc.....	3,500 00	
<i>Generally.</i>		
To provide for better fire protection in public buildings generally, including public buildings at Ottawa.....	4,000 00	
RENTS, REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, ETC.		
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Moving Public Departments into new or renovated permanent quarters in Departmental buildings, inclusive of fitting up of offices, etc., in Model Room, Langevin Block, in Eastern Block and in Slater Block, and repairs, furniture and other supplies found to be necessary in connection with said transfers.....	\$22,500 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, etc., ordered prior to 1st July, 1896, etc., including: \$261.69 to McKinley & Northwood for lead pipe, etc.; \$903.64 to Alex. Fleck for flag poles, Parliament Square; \$216.52 to George Bailey for smith's work; \$398.36 to Wm. Howe for glass, paints, etc.; \$197.09 to E. G. Laverdure & Co. for hardware; \$39.99 to Thos. Lawson for cast iron pipes; \$33.72 to Thomas Birkett for hardware.	2,771 91	
Rideau Hall, including grounds—Repairs, renewals, improvements, furniture, maintenance, \$4,107.80 having been paid out of appropriation for 1896-97 to pay for linen, etc., purchased in 1895-96 (Nov., 1895, to Jan., 1896).....	9,000 00	
Rentals of quarters leased at Ottawa to accommodate Public Departments dislodged from Western Departmental Block by conflagration of 11th February, 1897, etc.....	4,000 00	
	38,271 91	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
John Gillies for land purchased for extension of wharf at Georgeville.....	50 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Hnausa wharf on Lake Winnipeg—To pay workmen balance remaining to credit of contractor, including security deposit with accrued interest	153 95	
Carried forward	91,430 64	669,298 60

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	91,430 64	669,298 60
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Williams Head Quarantine—Repairs to wharf and improvement of water service—additional amount.....	1,600 00	
DREDGING.		
Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.....	\$8,000 00	
Ontario and Quebec.....	8,000 00	
	16,000 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Outstanding accounts in connection with the funeral of the late Sir John Thompson, viz.:—The Halifax Gas Light Co., Limited, \$349.78; De Wolfe & Son, carriage manufacturers, Halifax, \$35; Chas. Scrim, florist, Ottawa, witness, \$28.25; Geo. R. Lancefield, photographer, witness, \$79.89; O'Connor & Hogg, barristers, \$17.59; The Registrar, Exchequer Court of Canada, fees, \$56.20; R. L. Borden, barrister, Halifax, \$124.10; W. B. A. Ritchie, barrister, Halifax, \$2.50; Weldon & McLean, barristers, etc., St. John, N.B., \$96; E. Ryan, appraiser, \$20.45; The Nova Scotia Furnishing Company, \$714.61; further disputed accounts not yet adjudicated upon, inclusive of legal expenses, etc., \$475.63	\$2,000 00	
Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks, Chief Architect's office.....	2,160 00	
Temporary clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were employed after 1st July, 1882, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	1,500 00	
Decorating and illuminating the Parliament and Departmental Buildings in celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee	6,000 00	
	11,600 00	120,630 64
FISHERIES.		
Collectors of Customs for services in connection with the issuing of fishing licenses to United States vessels during 1896.....	479 32	
\$15 each to Customs and other officers for services in compiling and forwarding daily reports in connection with the Fisheries Intelligence Bureau, for the season of 1896, viz.:—J. P. Brennan, Remi Benoit, C. P. Le Lacheur, E. P. Randall, A. J. Clarke, T. C. Cook, S. Aucoin, J. M. Viets, R. McLean, Charles Owen, E. A. Calder, J. C. Bourinot, J. H. Dunlap, J. R. Ruggles, P. O'Toole, L. McKeen, J. M. McNutt, M. A. Dunn, Geo. Rowlings, A. G. Hamilton, P. T. Fougère, E. D. Tremaine, J. W. Taylor, E. E. Letson, D. Murray, J. A. D'Entremont, R. H. Bohman, W. C. Henley, D. McAulay, D. Urquhart.....	450 00	
Towards expenses of the Fisheries and Yacht Exhibition, to be held at Imperial Institute in London in 1897.....	1,500 00	
Expenses and salaries of Commissioners appointed to investigate charges against Government officials, including witnesses' fees.....	2,000 00	
Gratuity to the widow of the late F. C. Gilchrist, Inspector of Fisheries of the North-west Territories.....	133 33	
	4,562 65	
Carried forward.....		794,491 89

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		794,491 89
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
Further amount for Winter Mail Service, Prince Edward Island.....		6,000 00
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		
Balance of the cost of a heating apparatus for the Shingwauk Home, Sault Ste. Marie.....	\$1,025 00	
Further amount for the payment of Robinson Treaty Annuities.....	1,500 00	
Additional amount for surveys in the older provinces, to complete the outlay for surveys on the Reserve of the Abenakis of St. Francis at Pierreville, P.Q.....	50 00	
	2,575 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Erection of a house for the teacher of the Indian school on the Shubenacadie Reserve.....	\$ 100 00	
Medical attendance and medicines.....	1,000 00	
	1,100 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Dr. R. A. de Olloqui, medical attendant to the Indians of Kent County, at the rate of \$175, from 1st October, 1896, to 30th June, 1897.....		56 25
MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
To complete 100 yards of a ditch on Old Sun's Reserve (Black-foot).....	\$ 300 00	
To complete a storehouse for grain on the Oak River Sioux Reserve.....	215 00	
To assist in the erection of a bridge over Bird Tail Creek.....	100 00	
Additional amount for surveys, N.W.T.....	1,075 00	
	1,690 00	
GENERAL.		
Additional amount for the travelling expenses of Inspectors Macrae and Chitty.....		700 00
		6,121 25
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Further amount for expenses connected with the Lieutenant-Governor's office.....		650 00
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Unforeseen expenses (\$3,000), and further expenditure in connection with the Tariff inquiry.....		6,000 00
To make good the ascertained losses to the Post Office Department caused by the defalcations of the late postmaster at St. Johns, Que., between the 3rd November, 1891, and 9th July, 1896.....		4,718 31
To make good to the Post Office Department the sum fraudulently withdrawn, on 25th July, 1894, by some unknown person, from Zenaide Charette's account in the Post Office Savings Bank.....		50 00
Carried forward.....	10,768 31	807,263 14

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	10,768 31	807,263 14
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
To recoup the Department of the Interior for expenditure incurred in connection with the repatriation of distressed Canadians from Brazil, and paid from the immigration appropriation.....	3,776 37	
Further amount to refund to James J. Foster, of Birtle, Manitoba, the bonus paid by him for a timber berth in what was known as the "Disputed Territory".....	30 00	
Expenses of Commission investigating charges against North-west Territories officials.....	750 00	
Expenses of Commission investigating Quebec Land Slide.....	1,856 00	
Sums recommended by Commissioners to sufferers by Quebec land slide in full satisfaction of all losses.....	38,768 48	
Contribution for Canadian Law Library, London, England.....	250 00	
Casket, and engrossing and binding Jubilee Address to Her Majesty, of which a sum not exceeding \$150 may be paid to members of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	750 00	
Expenses of Commissioners appointed to inquire into matters relating to the Outside Service of the Department of the Interior. The expenditure made from this appropriation shall be charged to the several services under the control of the Department of the Interior.....	3,000 00	59,949 16
COLLECTION OF REVENUE.		
CUSTOMS.		
Miscellaneous—Further amount to pay law costs in case of Toronto Street Railway Co. vs. The Queen.....	\$3,518 93	
To compensate preventive officer Vincent Mullins for loss of horse and harness while assisting in making a seizure of smuggled goods near Low Point, N.S., on the 8th of July, 1896.....	100 00	
Cost of fitting up and maintenance, etc., of additional revenue cruiser to 30th June, 1897.....	4,000 00	
Cost of repairs to the Government steamer "Argus".....	1,000 00	
Further amount for preventive service.....	5,000 00	13,618 93
EXCISE.		
Contingencies.....	\$2,000 00	
J. R. Linton, of Vancouver, B.C., for loss sustained by a temporary officer having granted a license which could not be approved by the Department.....	100 00	
Preventive service.....	2,200 00	4,300 00
CULLING TIMBER.		
Increase of James Patton's salary from \$1,800 to \$2,100, from 1st July, 1896.....	300 00	
CULLERS' FEES.		
Martin O'Brien and Edward Kelly for the months of May and June, at \$75 per month.....	300 00	
Carried forward.....	18,518 93	867,212 30

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	18,518 93	867,212 30
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—Continued.		
ADULTERATION OF FOOD.		
A. C. Macfarlane's salary as Laboratory Clerk from 7th August, 1896, to 6th October, 1896, two months at \$400 per annum.....	66 66	
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>Baie des Chaleurs Railway.</i>		
Operating and maintaining.....	\$ 18,500 00	
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>		
Stewart Trites for fire damages	\$1,000 00	
Salaries and expenses investigating Commissioners..	2,500 00	
	3,500 00	
<i>Chambly Canal.</i>		
Gratuity to widow of Cyrille Patenaude, who was drowned.....	76 00	
<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
Wm. Higgins, pay from time he became unable to work, 20th October, 1896, until date of superannuation, 1st February, 1897, at \$38.....	\$ 139 33	
G. Edmonds, pay from time he became unable to work, 20th October, 1896, until date of superannuation, 15th December, 1896, at \$45.....	79 16	
	218 49	
<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
J. B. Papineau, lockman, compensation for injuries received while in performance of his duties.....	\$1,500 00	
John Neagle, pay from time he became unable to work until date of superannuation, 1st July, 1896, to 19th October, 1896.....	162 58	
	1,662 58	
<i>General.</i>		
Expenses of investigation on Government Railways and Canals.	3,500 00	
	27,457 07	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>Slides and Booms.</i>		
Balance due the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company on authorized allowance for management, etc., in connection with the logs passed through the Chenaux Boom, Ottawa River, during the fiscal year 1895-96.....		122 92
POST OFFICE.		
Balance required for Outside Service of Post Office Department for fiscal year 1896-97.....	\$46,507 55	
Increase of salary of Denis d'Aigle, Railway Mail Clerk, promoted from third to second class.....	180 00	
	46,687 55	
Carried forward.....	46,687 55	867,212 30

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$46,687 55	46,165 58
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—<i>Concluded.</i>		
POST OFFICE—<i>Concluded.</i>		
Compassionate allowance for the family of Railway Mail Clerk A. C. Edgecombe, killed in a railway accident while on duty, on the 26th January, 1897, to be applied for the benefit of his wife and children in such manner as may be determined by Order in Council	2,000 00	
For the following new Railway Mail Services :—		
Nakusp and Slocan Railway, from 1st September, 1896....	250 00	
Quebec Central Railway, from 1st October, 1896.....	2,619 00	
Red Mountain Railway, from 19th December, 1896.....	238 00	
Canadian Pacific Railway (between Montreal and St. Gabriel de Brandon) from 1st January, 1897.....	725 00	
Postmaster at Winnipeg, salary to which he is entitled by the increased business of his office.....	200 00	
To compensate Henry Hyde for having conveyed in safety to its destination a Canadian mail despatched for Fort Cudahy, from Juneau, Alaska, on the 16th December, 1895, which the mail courier, T. Constantine, had been compelled to abandon on the summit of Chilkoot Pass owing to the severity of the weather.....	100 00	
To recoup the vote of 1896-97 the following expenditure made in 1896-97 in payment of liabilities incurred in previous fiscal years, as under, the same to be charged to Consolidated Fund :—		
Amount outstanding on 1st July, 1895....	\$ 616,712 99	
Incurred in 1895-96.....	68,734 04	
	685,447 03	738,266 58
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>Chargeable to Income.</i>		
Gratuity to the widow of the late John Allison, Homestead Inspector....	200 00	784,632 16
UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1895-96.		
To cover unprovided items as per Auditor General's report for 1895-96, page A -2.....		120,630 15
Total.....		1,772,474 61

SCHEDULE B.

SUMS granted to Her Majesty by this Act for the Financial Year ending 30th June, 1898, and the purposes for which they are granted.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.		
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Office of the Assistant Receiver General, Toronto.....	7,000 00	
do do Montreal.....	5,600 00	
do do Halifax.....	8,000 00	
do do St. John.....	6,400 00	
do do Winnipeg.....	5,600 00	
do do Victoria.....	3,900 00	
do do Charlottetown.....	4,200 00	
Country Savings Banks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island:		
Salaries.....	8,050 00	
Contingencies.....	1,600 00	
Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, purchase of Sinking Funds and transfer of stock.....	34,500 00	
Brokerage on purchase for Sinking Fund.....	5,800 00	
English bill stamps, postage, telegrams, etc.....	5,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the issue and redemption of Dominion notes.....	5,000 00	
Printing Dominion notes.....	35,000 00	
Printing, advertising, inspection, expressage and miscellaneous charges including commutation of stamp duty.....	15,000 00	
		150,650 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
<i>Governor General's Secretary's Office.</i>	\$ 11,150 00	
For the reorganization of the office by the promotion of a second and third class clerk to a first and second class clerkship respectively.....	250 00	
	\$ 11,400 00	
<i>Office of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada—</i> Including \$1,800 to F. K. Bennetts, \$1,600 to S. Lelièvre, \$1,100 to F. Chadwick, \$800 to G. G. Kezar, \$700 to H. W. Lothrop and \$500 to L. Burns, which may be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	\$ 29,700 00	
Error in estimating salary of one second class clerk.....	25 00	
Error in estimating salary of one third class clerk.....	25 00	
Salary of extra messenger, other than those who have passed the civil service examination, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	365 00	
	30,115 00	
<i>Department of Justice—</i> Including \$4,000 for the Deputy of the Minister of Justice and \$600 allowance to the Private Secretary of the Solicitor General, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	\$ 24,850 00	
Penitentiaries Branch.....	3,150 00	
Increase for G. L. B. Fraser, chief clerk, at the rate of \$50 per annum.....	25 00	
Increase for R. F. Harris, third class clerk, at the rate of \$50 per annum.....	50 00	
Error in estimating salary of messenger.....	30 00	
	28,105 00	
Carried forward.....	69,620 00	150,650 00

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$69,620 00	150,650 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.		
<i>Department of Militia and Defence</i>	\$ 41,050 00	
Salary of two first class clerks, one at \$1,550 and one at \$1,400, and of one third class clerk, W. J. Davidson, \$1,000.....	2,700 00	
	43,750 00	
<i>Department of the Secretary of State</i>	\$ 34,950 00	
To increase the salary of E. G. Paradis to \$650..	50 00	
One second class clerkship.....	1,400 00	
	36,400 00	
<i>Department of Public Printing and Stationery</i>	29,100 00	
<i>Department of the Interior</i> —Including \$2,000 to provide for the promotion of T. G. Rothwell and \$1,900 for the promotion of K. J. Henry to chief clerkships, \$1,500 for the promotion of P. G. Keyes to a first class clerkship, and \$850 for the salary of James Dunnet, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	104,814 00	
<i>Office of the Controller of the North-west Mounted Police</i>	10,350 00	
<i>Department of Indian Affairs</i> —Including, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, \$2,000 to provide for the promotion of J. D. McLean as chief clerk and secretary, and a similar sum for a law clerk to be appointed.....	\$ 45,090 00	
Salary for messenger, James Kearns, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	330 00	
	45,420 00	
<i>Office of the Auditor General</i>	\$ 27,100 00	
To continue the services of a messenger, John Pender, for 6 months from 1st July, 1897..	250 00	
	27,350 00	
<i>Department of Finance</i>	50,460 00	
<i>Department of Customs</i>	38,600 00	
<i>Department of Inland Revenue</i> —Including \$600 to A. Clément, the Private Secretary of the Controller, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	37,440 00	
<i>Post Office Department</i>	\$194,962 50	
Arrears of salary, from 1st January to 30th June, 1897, due B. M. Armstrong, being the difference between the pay received by him as a first class clerk in the Toronto post office, and his salary as Controller of the railway mail service	500 00	
To rectify error as regards certain salaries which were increased on the 1st October, 1896.....	257 50	
Henry Knauf, of the Dead Letter Branch, for technical services as translator of the German and Norse languages, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	200 00	
Addition of \$150 each to the salaries of A. Lindsay and W. Smith, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	300 00	
	196,220 00	
Carried forward.....	689,524 00	150,650 00

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$689,524 00	150,650 00
<i>CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.</i>		
<i>Department of Agriculture</i>	\$49,242 50	
John Leafloor, the difference between \$300 per annum and \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	100 00	
Salary of one third class clerk, \$645, reduced to \$300	300 00	
Gratuity, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, to T. B. Bassett, third class clerk, whose services were dispensed with.....	315 00	
	49,957 50	
<i>Department of Marine and Fisheries</i> —Including \$1,800 to W. J. Stewart, \$1,700 to Cameron Stanton, and \$800 to E. H. Gilbert, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act....	\$55,780 00	
Deficiency in salary of J. T. Fraser	18 75	
	55,798 75	
<i>Department of Public Works</i> —Including \$1,000 to W. C. DesBrisay, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	\$48,600 00	
William Keys in full for insertion of a sketch with illustrations concerning history, jurisdiction, transactions, etc., of the Department of Public Works, in the book published by him under the title of "Capital and Labour;" order given prior to 30th June, 1896.....	245 00	
	48,845 00	
<i>Department of Railways and Canals</i> —Including \$2,000 to L. Shannon and \$1,800 to J. E. W. Currier, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	39,230 00	
<i>Department of the Geological Survey</i>	\$50,525 00	
Short-estimated for salaries of Messrs. Dowling and Senecal, \$37.50 each.....	75 00	
	50,600 00	
<i>Department of Trade and Commerce</i>	9,500 00	
<i>Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in London</i> —Salaries.....	\$ 9,150 00	
Contingencies, rent and insurance on office, income tax, fuel, light, stationery, etc., and the amount (\$2,000) required towards the contingent expenses (water, light, fuel, carriage hire and railway fare) of the High Commissioner, and \$1,200 for contingencies (rates, taxes, insurance, ground rent, etc.) of the official residence, including the income tax on the High Commissioner's salary	11,200 00	
	20,350 00	
<i>Post Office Department</i> —Officers of the Savings Bank Branch engaged in the balancing of and computing interest on depositors' accounts, to 30th June, 1897	2,850 00	
Salaries of Examiners and other expenses under the Civil Service Act, including \$250 for the secretary and \$100 for a clerk, which sums may be paid to members of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act	2,450 00	
	969,105 25	
Carried forward.....	969,105 25	150,650 00

SCHEDULE B—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	969,105 25	150,650 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—<i>Continued.</i>		
<i>Contingencies.</i>		
Governor General's Secretary's Office—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,000 00	
Printing and stationery.....	1,200 00	
Sundries.....	11,300 00	
	\$ 13,500 00	
Queen's Privy Council for Canada—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Printing and stationery.....	3,000 00	
Sundries.....	3,000 00	
	7,500 00	
Department of Justice—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,900 00	
Printing and stationery.....	4,000 00	
Sundries.....	3,700 00	
	9,600 00	
Department of Militia and Defence—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,500 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2,600 00	
Sundries.....	3,000 00	
	7,100 00	
Department of the Secretary of State—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,900 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2,000 00	
Sundries.....	1,600 00	
	5,500 00	
Department of Printing and Stationery—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 2,000 00	
Printing and stationery.....	1,200 00	
Sundries.....	1,800 00	
	5,000 00	
Department of the Interior—		
Clerical and other assistance, including \$700 for J. A. Bollard and \$395 for T. W. Hodgins, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	\$ 2,895 00	
Printing and stationery.....	8,500 00	
Sundries.....	7,000 00	
	18,395 00	
Department of Indian Affairs—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,300 00	
Printing and stationery.....	3,050 00	
Sundries.....	3,000 00	
	7,350 00	
Office of the Auditor General—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 2,500 00	
Printing and stationery.....	1,250 00	
Sundries.....	450 00	
	4,200 00	
Department of Finance and Treasury Board—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,350 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2,600 00	
Sundries.....	2,850 00	
	6,800 00	
Carried forward.....	84,945 00	150,650 00

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$89,945 00	969,105 25
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		
<i>Contingencies—Concluded.</i>		
Department of Customs—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 2,770 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2,000 00	
Sundries.....	2,730 00	
	7,500 00	
Department of Inland Revenue—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 1,250 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2,000 00	
Sundries.....	3,000 00	
	6,250 00	
Department of Public Works—		
Printing and stationery.....	\$ 3,100 00	
Sundries.....	3,900 00	
	7,000 00	
Post Office Department—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 20,400 00	
Printing and stationery.....	15,500 00	
Sundries.....	4,500 00	
	40,400 00	
Department of Agriculture—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 9,000 00	
Printing and stationery.....	3,250 00	
Sundries.....	3,250 00	
	15,500 00	
Department of Marine and Fisheries—		
Clerical and other assistance.....	\$ 2,000 00	
Printing and stationery.....	6,000 00	
Sundries.....	2,000 00	
	10,000 00	
Department of Railways and Canals—		
Printing and stationery.....	\$ 6,000 00	
Sundries.....	2,000 00	
	8,000 00	
Department of Trade and Commerce—		
Sundries, including clerical and other assist- ance.....	\$ 4,350 00	
Printing and stationery.....	2,000 00	
	6,350 00	
Care and cleaning of departmental buildings in- cluding amount of \$100 required to pay for firing noon gun, which amount may be paid to a member of the Civil Service, notwith- standing anything in the Civil Service Act.....	28,000 00	
Printing Bureau, cleaning, etc.....	1,750 00	
	215,695 00	
		1,184,800 25
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Miscellaneous expenditure, including North-west Territories.....	\$ 37,000 00	
Salary of two Judges, District Court of Montreal, at \$3,000..	6,000 00	
Travelling expenses of Judges in the North-west Territories.	3,000 00	
Circuit allowances, British Columbia.....	10,000 00	
Travelling allowances, Court of Queen's Bench, and County Court Judges, Manitoba.....	2,500 00	
Carried forward.....	58,500 00	
		1,335,450 25

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$58,500 00	1,335,450 25
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—Concluded.		
MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
Circuit allowances to Judges <i>ad hoc</i>	200 00	
Travelling expenses of Judges holding weekly sittings of High Court of Justice at London and Ottawa.....	1,500 00	
Expenditure under R. S. C., c. 181.....	700 00	
	60,900 00	
SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.		
The Reporter.....	\$ 1,850 00	
The Assistant Reporter, 1st Class Clerk.....	1,450 00	
Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 2nd Class Clerk.....	1,150 00	
Second Clerk in the office of the Registrar, 3rd Class Clerk..	750 00	
Librarian.....	1,150 00	
3rd Class Clerk.....	800 00	
Caretaker.....	700 00	
3 messengers, at \$500 each.....	1,500 00	
Contingencies and disbursements, salaries of officers (Sheriff, Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Reports, Usher, etc.), books for Judges, not exceeding \$300, and \$300 for printing library catalogue.....	4,000 00	
Printing, binding and distributing the Supreme Court Reports.....	4,000 00	
Law Books and works of reference for the Supreme Court Library.....	3,000 00	
Salary of \$900 to R. G. Davis.....	100 00	
	20,450 00	
EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.		
1st Class Clerk.....	1,450 00	
2nd Class Clerk.....	1,000 00	
3rd Class Clerk.....	550 00	
Messenger.....	450 00	
Contingencies, Judge's and Registrar's travelling expenses, salary of Sheriffs, printing, stationery, etc., and \$50 for Judge's books.....	4,000 00	
Printing, binding and distributing Exchequer Court Reports.....	800 00	
Additional to Registrar as Editor and Publisher of Reports..	300 00	
L. A. Audette, increase of salary from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898, as authorized heretofore.....	275 00	
Salary of Registrar in Admiralty, Quebec.....	666 66	
do Marshal do do.....	333 34	
To provide accommodation when necessary for Exchequer Court in Admiralty.....	300 00	
Travelling allowance for Local Judges and other officers.....	300 00	
Charles Morse for furnishing reports of Exchequer Court decisions to periodicals, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	50 00	
	10,475 00	
		91,825 00
DOMINION POLICE.		
Dominion Police.....	22,000 00	
Widow of the late Constable P. C. Menard a gratuity of two months' salary.....	100 90	
		22,100 90
Carried forward.....		1,449,376 15

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		1,449,376 15
PENITENTIARIES.		
General expenses.....	3 400 00	
Kingston	167,300 00	
St. Vincent de Paul.....	97,500 00	
Dorchester	49,000 00	
Manitoba	40,400 00	
British Columbia	44,200 00	
Regina Jail.....	9,850 00	
Prince Albert Jail.....	6,000 00	
Gratuities to penitentiary officials to be retired.....	5,000 00	
		422,650 00
LEGISLATION.		
<i>Senate.</i>		
Salaries and contingent expenses.....	63,188 00	
<i>House of Commons.</i>		
Salary of the Deputy Speaker.....	\$ 2,000 00	
Salaries.....	71,025 00	
Expenses of Committees, Sessional and Extra Clerks, etc....	14,200 00	
Contingencies, including \$300 for clerical assistance to the Leader of the Opposition.....	17,400 00	
Publishing Debates.....	40,000 00	
Estimate of Serjeant-at-Arms.....	33,852 50	
Contingencies in connection with printing of Voters' Lists...	2,500 00	
Expenses of Commission appointed to inquire into the Algoma election.....	547 30	
Deputy returning officers, enumerators, and others, the amounts withheld by the returning officers in the follow- ing districts:—		
Alberta.....	\$2,519 05	
South Victoria.....	135 11	
Chateauguay.....	41 12	
	2,695 28	
Increase of \$50 each to Messrs. Bowie, Clarke and King.....	150 00	
To retain present salaries of Messrs. Chamberlain, Cameron and Deacon, \$25 each	75 00	
		184,445 08
<i>Library of Parliament.</i>		
Salaries of the Officers of the Library.....	\$ 16,650 00	
Books for the General Library, including binding, etc.....	12,000 00	
do Library of American History.....	1,000 00	
Contingencies.....	2,600 00	
		32,250 00
<i>General.</i>		
Printing, binding and distributing the Laws.....	\$ 6,000 00	
Printing, printing paper and binding	85,000 00	
		91,000 00
		370,883 08
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.		
Archives.....	8,000 00	
Patent Record	9,000 00	
Collection and compilation of Criminal Statistics (R.S.C., c. 60).....	1,800 00	
Statistical Year-Book.....	4,000 00	
General Statistics.....	3,200 00	
Aid to Agricultural Societies.....	7,000 00	
Carried forward.....	33,000 00	2,242,909 23

SCHEDULE B—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	33,000 00	2,242,909 23
ARTS, AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS—<i>Concluded.</i>		
Manitoba Census	200 00	
Experimental Farms	75,000 00	
Printing and Distribution of Reports and Bulletins of Farms	4,000 00	
Dairying Service	30,000 00	
To promote the establishment and maintenance of Creameries in the North-west Territories	15,000 00	
To promote Dairying interests by advances for milk and cream, and for making Butter and Cheese, to be recouped out of the proceeds of sales of such Butter and Cheese to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund	100,000 00	
Cold Storage on Steamships, on Railways, at Warehouses, and at Creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing recognition of the quality of the same in the markets of Great Britain	80,000 00	
Dairying—Further amount for Cold Storage on Steamships, on Railways, at Warehouses, and Creameries, and for expenses in connection with trial shipments of products, and for securing recognition of the quality of the same outside of Canada	20,000 00	357,200 00
QUARANTINE.		
Salaries and Contingencies of Organized Districts and Public Health in other Districts	50,000 00	
Tracadie Lazaretto	4,600 00	
Winnipeg and St. Boniface Hospitals	4,000 00	
Cattle Quarantines	30,000 00	
Compensation for slaughter of hogs and sheep, and all other expenses connected therewith	5,000 00	
Towards the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis in cattle throughout the Dominion	20,000 00	113,600 00
IMMIGRATION.		
Salaries of Agents and Employees in Canada	35,000 00	
Salaries of Agents and Employees in Great Britain	25,000 00	
Salaries of Agents in Foreign Countries	17,500 00	
Women's Protective Immigration Society	1,000 00	
Contingencies in Canadian, British and Foreign Agencies and general immigration expenses	96,500 00	
Further amount for general immigration expenses	25,000 00	200,000 00
PENSIONS.		
Annuity to Lady Cartier	1,200 00	
do Mrs. Delaney	400 00	
do Mrs. Gowanlock	400 00	
do Miss Harriet Fraser	250 00	
do Roderick Fraser	150 00	
Pensions payable on account of Fenian raid	2,892 00	
Probable amount required for veterans of the war 1812	90 00	
Compensation to pensioners in lieu of land	233 52	
Pensions to Militiamen on account of the Rebellion of 1885 and active service generally	20,000 00	
Carried forward	25,615 52	2,913,709 23

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	25,615 52	2,913,709 23
PENSIONS—Concluded.		
Pensions to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1835.....	2,674 28	
Pension to Mrs. Colebrooke and child.....	219 00	
Gratuity and pension to widow and children of the late Ernest Grundy, who, while serving with the N. W. M. Police, was shot dead by an Indian.....	907 40	
		29,416 20
SUPERANNUATION.		
Extra allowance to Mr. Wallace, ex-postmaster at Victoria, B.C.....		240 00
MILITIA.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
Pay of staff, permanent corps and active militia, including allowances.....	338,806 00	
Annual drill of the militia.....	300,000 00	
Salaries and wages of civil employees.....	60,000 00	
Military properties, works and buildings.....	100,000 00	
Rifle Range at Ottawa.....	25,000 00	
Warlike and other stores.....	34,350 00	
Clothing and necessaries.....	90,000 00	
Provisions, supplies and remounts.....	110,000 00	
Transport and freight.....	30,000 00	
Grants in aid of artillery and rifle associations, bands and military institutes.....	37,000 00	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen contingencies.....	15,000 00	
Royal Military College of Canada.....	60,000 00	
Dominion Cartridge Factory, including free ammunition for rifle league competitions.....	44,000 00	
Defence of Esquimalt, B.C.—		
Dominion contribution towards expenditure for works and buildings.....	\$ 29,000 00	
Pay and allowances of a detachment of Royal Marine Artillery or Royal Engineers.....	47,500 00	
	76,500 00	
Gratuities to officers to be retired.....	30,800 00	
Warlike and other stores.....	16,500 00	
Dominion Cartridge Factory—Material for the manufacture of Martini-Henry service ammunition.....	15,000 00	
Gratuities to officers to be retired, including \$2,040 to Lieut.-Col. Bacon, Brigade Major, appointed 14th December, 1866, resigned 14th December, 1883, to accept Civil Service appointment.....	12,140 00	
Militia Contingent to represent Canada at the Queen's Jubilee, London, England.....	10,000 00	
		1,405,096 00
MILITIA.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
Arms, ammunition and defence.....		330,000 00
Carried forward.....		4,678,461 43

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward		4,678,461 43
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital).</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Intercolonial Railway.</i>		
Increased accommodation at Halifax	\$135,000 00	
Extension of Halifax Cotton Factory Branch ...	40,000 00	
Land and damages, Oxford and New Glasgow and Cape Breton Divisions.....	2,000 00	
Rolling stock.....	10,000 00	
Original construction.....	2,000 00	
Indiantown Branch.....	1,000 00	
Increased accommodation at Moncton.....	55,000 00	
Extension to Deep Water at North Sydney....	20,000 00	
Increased accommodation at Lévis	48,500 00	
Two dining cars.....	30,000 00	
Rest houses at 9 engine stations.....	4,500 00	
To purchase additional rolling stock.....	50,000 00	
	\$398,000 00	
<i>Canadian Pacific Railway.</i>		
Construction—Claims for lands and expenses.....	2,000 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island Railway.</i>		
Cost of survey of proposed bridge over the Hills- borough and railway route towards Murray Harbour	\$ 7,500 00	
Increased accommodation and switch at Mount Stewart.....	1,500 00	
To shorten the main line by the removal of certain curves therein	10,000 00	
	19,000 00	
		419,000 00
CANALS.		
<i>Construction and enlargement, etc.</i>		
Soulanges—Construction	\$1,250,000 00	
Cornwall—Enlargement	185,000 00	
do Converting basin into dry dock.....	15,000 00	
Farran's Point—Enlargement	375,000 00	
Rapide Plat do	115,000 00	
Galops do	1,635,000 00	
North Channel—Straightening and deepening.....	375,000 00	
Galops Channel do do	50,000 00	
River reaches	50,000 00	
Lake St. Francis—Surveys, removal of boulders, etc.....	75,000 00	
Trent—Construction.....	650,000 00	
Sault Ste. Marie—Construction and equipment	75,000 00	
Lachine—Enlargement	216,000 00	
do Deepening river at St. Pierre	40,000 00	
Lake St. Louis Channel—Straightening and deepening.....	86,000 00	
Grenville—Enlargement	90,000 00	
George Goodwin final estimate and award of Walter Shanly..	45,696 00	
Beauharnois—Drainage culvert under the canal at Valleyfield or to pay this amount to the town of Valleyfield if it is accepted in satisfaction of all claims of the town in re- spect of drainage across the canal.....	25,000 00	
	5,302,696 00	
		5,771,696 00
Carried forward		10,450,157 43

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		10,450,157 43
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
RAILWAYS.		
<i>Intercolonial.</i>		
Extension to Montreal—To pay rental to Grand Trunk Railway Company and Drummond County Railway Company for railway from Chaudière to Montreal, to be operated as part of the Intercolonial Railway—nine months	157,500 00	
CANALS.		
<i>Lachine.</i>		
Construction of a ditch	\$ 900 00	
<i>Beauharnois.</i>		
To complete removal of shoal at both entrances. \$ 3,300 00		
To complete removal of shoals at both entrances. 2,500 00	5,800 00	
<i>Chambly.</i>		
To continue and complete the drainage works and culverts at St. Johns, P.Q. \$ 25,000 00		
To tear down and rebuild abutment wall at lock 8 4,000 00		
To lay a coat of gravel on canal bank..... 1,500 00		
To purchase half acre land, house, outbuildings and fence..... 1,000 00	31,500 00	
<i>Cornwall.</i>		
Repairs to basin between locks 15 and 17.....	2,000 00	
<i>St. Peter's.</i>		
Repairs to the canal.....	1,350 00	
<i>Carillon and Grenville.</i>		
To build spare lock gates. \$ 2,900 00		
do rubble wall of boulders..... 1,350 00		
do puddle trench, Innes property..... 900 00	5,150 00	
<i>Trent.</i>		
To dredge channel upper entrance at Bobcaygeon \$ 2,500 00		
To build guard pier do do 600 00		
To remove rock in channel above Burleigh lock and Stony Lake..... 2,000 00		
To dredge in Katchamarine Lake..... 2,500 00		
To complete dam at Chisholm's Rapids..... 2,000 00	9,600 00	
<i>Rideau.</i>		
To remove "White Horse" rock shoal at Manotick..... \$ 2,500 00		
To renew Bank St. (Ottawa) swing bridge..... 10,500 00		
Land damages on Kingston Mills level, and legal expenses in connection therewith..... 1,300 00	14,300 00	
Carried forward.....	70,600 00	10,450,157 43

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 70,600 00	10,450,157 43
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.</i>		
CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>Welland.</i>		
To renew superstructure west pier at Port Dal-		
housie.....	\$ 20,000 00	
To renew fender works of bridges in new canal..	18,500 00	
	<u>38,500 00</u>	
<i>General.</i>		
Grand Trunk Ry. Co. for special train service in 1891, ordered by the Minister of Railways and Canals (The Rt. Hon. Sir John Macdonald).....	1,015 50	
		110,115 50
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Miscellaneous works not provided for.....	5,000 00	
Arbitration and awards.....	4,000 00	
Surveys and Inspections—Canals.....	3,000 00	
do do —Railways.....	5,000 00	
Railway statistics.....	1,600 00	
Salaries of extra clerks, copyists and messengers, other than those who have passed the Civil Service examinations, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	2,000 00	
Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen, extra clerks and messen- gers as below. The salaries herein mentioned may be paid notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, 1 at \$2,800, 1 at \$2,600, 1 at \$2,400, 1 at \$1,800, 1 at \$1,620, 1 at \$1,600, 1 at \$700, 3 at \$600, 2 at \$540, 2 at \$500, 1 at \$450, 2 at \$400.....	18,650 00	
Increase of \$100 each to the salaries of three extra clerks, J. R. Chamberlain, M. Desjardins and M. O'Neil, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act...	300 00	
Reporting evidence before the Railway Committee of Privy Council and before Minister.....	500 00	
Annual subscription to International Congress at Brussels...	97 33	
Costs of litigation in connection with Railways and Canals...	6,000 00	
		46,147 33
		313,762 83
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Quebec.</i>		
River St. Lawrence Ship Channel.....	\$ 200,000 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
River Kaministiquia.....	18,000 00	
		218,000 00
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Towards reconstruction of portion of Western Departmental Block, destroyed by fire, 11th February, 1897.....	\$ 100,000 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Fire protection, electric lighting and power generating plant, etc.....	75,000 00	
		175,000 00
		393,000 00
Carried forward.....		11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts
Brought forward		11,156,920 26
PUBLIC WORKS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Halifax Drill Hall.	\$110,000 00	
Kentville Public Building.....	5,000 00	
Liverpool Public Building.....	5,000 00	
Halifax Drill Hall.....	12,000 00	
	\$ 132,000 00	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Marysville Public Building	\$ 8,000 00	
Tracadie Lazaretto.....	500 00	
Chatham Public Building—Repairs to Custom-house, wharf, boat shed, etc.....	500 00	
	9,000 00	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.....	8,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.	\$ 12,000 00	
Grosse Isle Quarantine Station.....	3,000 00	
Montreal Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, alterations, renewals, repairs, etc.	5,000 00	
Quebec Post Office—New wing, and repairs and alterations to old building, furniture, etc.	3,500 00	
Richmond Post Office and Customs and Inland Revenue offices—To complete	2,700 00	
Rimouski Post Office and Custom-house—To complete.....	3,000 00	
Quebec Immigration Buildings on Louise Embankment and breakwater and Queen's wharf buildings	5,000 00	
Berthierville Public Building	5,000 00	
Three Rivers—Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, renewals, repairs, etc.	2,000 00	
Montreal Drill Hall—New skylights and other alterations in roof, etc.....	10,000 00	
Montreal Post Office—New plant for heating and generating power for electric lighting, running elevators, etc.....	18,500 00	
Montmagny Post Office, Custom-house, etc.	7,500 00	
Montreal Post Office—Balance due J. Nelson, architect, for professional services rendered from 1891 to 1895, inclusive, in connection with works of improvement and repairs carried out, etc.....	1,908 15	
Quebec Drill Hall—Renewals and repairs to roof, etc	7,000 00	
Richmond Public Building	5,000 00	
Rimouski Public Building.....	2,000 00	
	93,108 15	
Carried forward.....	242,108 15	11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$242,108 15	11,156,920 26
<i>PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.</i>		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
<i>PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.</i>		
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.	\$ 10,000 00	
Toronto Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, renewals, repairs, etc.	5,000 00	
Arnprior Post Office, Custom-house, etc., under contract	15,000 00	
Kingston Drill Hall.	10,000 00	
Major's Hill Park—To complete stone and iron fence	4,500 00	
Ingersoll Public Building	5,000 00	
Port Colborne Public Building—Mansard roof for caretaker's quarters, etc.	1,100 00	
Ottawa Post Office—Asphalt pavement on lane in rear of building	1,950 00	
Woodstock—Public Building.	5,000 00	
Rat Portage Public Building—Proper site given free of cost by municipality	5,000 00	
Kingston Custom-house—To pay for repairs, etc., executed, and fittings and other supplies procured, 1892-1896.	192 63	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Grounds—New sidewalks and foot ways on Parliament Square. .	15,000 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—Grounds—Removal of old sheds in rear of Supreme Court building and erection of new green-house	5,000 00	
Ottawa Post Office—Asphalting esplanade in front of building—to complete	2,500 00	
Public Buildings, Ottawa—G. H. Perley, in full and final settlement of all claims for damages to his Sparks street properties by rain water from the roof of the Langevin Block on Wellington street	600 00	
Kingston Custom-house—Alteration of heating apparatus.	1,200 00	
Toronto Drill Hall—Estate of the late John Stewart, contractor, in full and final settlement of all claims for extra work	200 00	
Smith's Falls Public Building—Compensation to contractor Robert Cameron, in full and final settlement of all claims for losses sustained through stoppages of contract works ordered by the Government	500 28	
Sarnia Public Building	5,000 00	
Arnprior Public Building	4,000 00	
Alexandria Reformatory	9,000 00	
	105,742 91	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.	\$ 5,000 00	
Portage la Prairie Post Office, etc.	20,000 00	
Immigration Building at Dauphin.	2,500 00	
Winnipeg Immigrant Building	4,600 00	
Winnipeg Military Buildings—Sidewalks	1,250 00	
Portage la Prairie—Post Office, etc.	4,000 00	
	37,350 00	
Carried forward	385,201 06	11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 385,201 06	11,156,920 26
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.		
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
Court-houses, lock-up and police accommodation	\$ 1,000 00	
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.....	4,000 00	
Prince Albert Court-house and jail accommodation—New works and repairs.....	3,500 00	
Calgary Public Building—Fencing.....	550 00	
Calgary Court-house—Fencing.....	800 00	
Moosomin Court-house—Additions, etc.....	1,500 00	
	11,350 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Dominion Public Buildings—Renewals, improvements, repairs, etc.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Victoria—New Post Office.....	53,000 00	
Victoria Drill Hall and Accessory Buildings—To complete.....	5,700 00	
Williams Head Quarantine Station—Quarters for crew, alterations, improvements, furniture, instruments, etc.....	7,000 00	
Victoria—New Post Office.....	10,000 00	
	80,700 00	
<i>Public Buildings Generally.</i>		
Public buildings generally.....	5,000 00	
<i>Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.</i>		
Public Buildings, Ottawa, including ventilation and lighting—Repairs, materials, furniture, etc.....	\$ 75,000 00	
Rideau Hall, including grounds—Renewals, improvements, repairs, furniture and maintenance.....	18,000 00	
Allowance for fuel and light, Rideau Hall.....	8,000 00	
Grounds, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	5,000 00	
Removal of snow, Public Buildings, Ottawa, including Rideau Hall.....	2,000 00	
Heating Public Buildings, Ottawa, including salaries of engineers, firemen, elevator attendants and caretakers.....	65,000 00	
Gas and electric light, Public Buildings, Ottawa, including roads and bridges.....	25,000 00	
Water, Public Buildings, Ottawa, including Rideau Hall.....	16,500 00	
Telephone Service, Public Buildings, Ottawa.....	4,000 00	
Major's Hill Park, Ottawa.....	3,500 00	
Rents—Dominion Public Buildings.....	18,000 00	
Furniture do do.....	5,000 00	
Salaries of engineers, firemen, caretakers, etc., of Dominion Public Buildings.....	70,000 00	
Heating Dominion Public Buildings, fuel, etc.....	55,000 00	
Lighting do do.....	45,000 00	
Water for do do Generally..	16,000 00	
Carried forward.....	431,000 00	11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$431,000 00	\$482,251 06
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Continued.		
PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
<i>Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.</i> —Concluded.		
Sundry supplies for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc., Dominion Public Buildings.....	5,000 00	
Dominion Immigration Buildings, repairs, furniture, etc.....	2,000 00	
Quarantine Buildings—Maintenance.....	4,000 00	
	442,000 00	
<i>Experimental Farms.</i>		
New buildings and improvements, renewals, repairs, etc., in connection with existing buildings, fences, etc.....	6,000 00	
	930,251 06	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
Georgeville—Extension of wharf.....	\$ 1,000 00	
Boularderie—Wharf and approaches at Ross ferry.....	500 00	
Hantsport—Wharf.....	7,000 00	
Margaretsville—Reconstruction of pier.....	12,000 00	
Oyster Pond, Guysboro' Co.—Beach protection..	2,100 00	
Port Hood—Repairs to wharf.....	400 00	
Port Maitland, Yarmouth Co.—Repairs to breakwater.....	3,600 00	
Trout Cove, Digby Co.—Extension of breakwater.....	4,000 00	
Yarmouth Harbour—Repairs to protection works.....	3,000 00	
Arisaig—Repairs to wharf.....	300 00	
Cheticamp Point—New wharf.....	2,000 00	
Cribbin's Point—Repairs to wharf.....	1,500 00	
Joggins—Repairs to breakwater.....	400 00	
Judique—New wharf.....	4,000 00	
Pugwash—New wharf.....	10,000 00	
Wallace—New wharf.....	1,600 00	
Morden—Repairs to wharf.....	2,000 00	
Margaree—Extension of pier.....	4,000 00	
Mabou—Repairs to entrance pier.....	2,000 00	
South Ingonish—Beach protection work.....	2,100 00	
North River, St. Anne's Wharf at Seymour Point	2,000 00	
Pubnico Head Wharf—Works of repair and extension.....	900 00	
Cow Bay breakwater—Repairs.....	10,000 00	
East Ragged Island—Wharf.....	1,000 00	
Bayfield—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,000 00	
Eastern Passage—Boat harbour.....	2,000 00	
Whitewater—Pier.....	4,000 00	
Ogilvie Pier—Repairs.....	2,000 00	
Meteghan Breakwater—Repairs.....	3,100 00	
Digby Pier.....	800 00	
Maitland—Ferry pier.....	1,200 00	
Windsor Harbour—Shear dams, training dykes and deepening channel, River Avon.....	3,300 00	
Carried forward.....	95,300 00	11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$ 95,300 00	930,251 06 11,156,920 26
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Nova Scotia—Concluded.</i>		
Port Lorne—Repairs	3,000 00	
L'Ardoise—Repairs to breakwater	2,000 00	
Clark's Harbour—Breakwater, etc.	5,000 00	
Port Latour—Breakwater, etc.	4,000 00	
Port L'Hébert—Improvement of channel	500 00	
Whyocomagh—Wharf	4,000 00	
Merigomish, Big Island—Wharf	900 00	
Port Joli—Repairs to wharf	300 00	
	\$ 115,000 00	
<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
General repairs to piers and breakwaters	\$ 6,000 00	
Kier's Shore—Extension of pier, repairs and dredging	2,500 00	
Souris—Reconstruction of breakwater at Knight's Point	17,500 00	
New London—Repairs	300 00	
West Point wharf	6,000 00	
Summerside Harbour—Protection works	30,000 00	
Tignish—Repairs to breakwater and extension ..	10,000 00	
Belfast—Approach to pier	500 00	
Brae—Breakwater	1,000 00	
Lewis Point Pier—Repairs	1,000 00	
For purchase of crocoted piles for general repairs to wharfs, piers and breakwaters, Stephen's Pier—Repairs	5,000 00	
Rustico—Repairs to breakwaters	750 00	
Purchase of the following wharfs on the Hillsboro' River from the Provincial Government, by paying for each wharf the amount expended on it, from the 1st of July, 1873, to the 30th of June, 1897, together with interest at 5 per cent per annum, viz. :—		
Red Point wharf	\$ 4,028 31	
Haggarty's wharf	5,745 00	
Cranberry wharf	2,069 85	
	11,843 16	
	92,893 16	
<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
Negro Point breakwater—St. John Harbour	\$ 15,000 00	
River St. John, including tributaries	16,000 00	
St. John Harbour—Repairs to and extension of protection works at base of Fort Dufferin ..	500 00	
Herring Cove—Repairs to breakwater	500 00	
Dredging between St. John River and Grand Lake	1,500 00	
River St. John—Wharfs	2,500 00	
Two Rivers—Wharfs	3,000 00	
Stony Creek—Repairs to breakwater	500 00	
St. John Harbour—Hydrographic survey	5,000 00	
Lower Neguac Wharf—Roger Flanagan, attorney of the original contractor, who completed the wharf, in full settlement of all claims preferred by him	267 50	
Dalhousie—Repairs to ballast wharf	2,000 00	
Carried forward	46,767 50	207,893 16
	930,251 06	11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 46,767 50 \$207,893 16	930,251 06 11,156,920 26
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>New Brunswick—Concluded.</i>		
Shippegan Harbour—Extension of protection works and repairs to same.....	10,000 00	
Clifton—Repairs to breakwater.....	850 00	
Cape Tormentine—Repairs to breakwater.	12,000 00	
	69,617 50	
<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour and river works.....	10,000 00	
<i>Quebec.</i>		
Etang du Nord—Repairs, etc.....	\$ 1,000 00	
Grande Rivière—Repairs to wharf.....	700 00	
General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works.....	10,000 00	
Laprairie—Works in connection with ice piers, dredging steamboat channel, etc.....	9,000 00	
Piers—Lake St. John, including improvement of approaches.....	2,500 00	
River Richelieu—Beloil channel guide piers....	6,000 00	
River St. Maurice—Improvement of channel between Grandes Piles and La Tuque, dredging plant, etc.....	3,000 00	
Coteau Landing—Repairs to wharf.....	600 00	
Grand Pabos—Repairs to breakwater.....	800 00	
Lower St. Lawrence—Removal of rocks.....	3,000 00	
Port Daniel—Repairs to wharf.....	800 00	
Rivière Ste. Anne de la Pérade—Repairs to protection works.....	5,000 00	
Ste. Famille—Repairs to wharf.....	3,000 00	
St. Irénée—Repairs to and extension of wharf to shore.....	4,000 00	
St. Jean Port Joli—Repairs to wharf.....	500 00	
Touladie River—Improvement of.....	1,500 00	
Bay St. Paul—Repairs and improvement to wharf.	3,500 00	
Cap à l'Aigle—Repairs to and extension of wharf.	6,000 00	
L'Islet—Repairs to wharf.....	600 00	
Lotbinière—New wharf.....	5,500 00	
St. Valentin—New wharf and approach.....	6,800 00	
Georgeville Wharf—Repairs.....	900 00	
St. Anicet—Wharf wing or return at outer end and repairs.....	3,000 00	
Rivière du Lièvre—Urgent repairs to retaining walls in connection with Little Rapids lock and dam.....	4,500 00	
St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf.....	1,000 00	
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière—Wharf repairs.....	1,000 00	
Kamouraska—Repairs to wharf.....	800 00	
Rivière Ouelle—Repairs to wharf.....	1,200 00	
Anse à Beaufile—Improvement of entrance to harbour.....	1,600 00	
St. Jean des Chaillons—Improvement of harbour.	5,000 00	
Cap Santé—Removal of boulders.....	1,000 00	
Pointe Claire—Wharf.....	4,000 00	
Carried forward.....	97,800 00 287,510 66	930,251 06 11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 97,800 00	\$ 287,510 66
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued.		
<i>Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
Isle Perrot—Addition to wharf, north side.....	2,500 00	
Rivière Beauport—Improvement of river channel on foreshore of St. Lawrence, also high water harbour at mouth of river	5,000 00	
Murray Bay—Repairs to wharf.....	500 00	
St. Jean Ile d'Orléans—To complete repairs to wharf.....	500 00	
Rivière Touladie—Improvement of.....	1,500 00	
Cacouna—Extension of wharf.....	5,000 00	
Rivière du Loup—Repairs to pier.....	3,000 00	
Isle Verte pier—Repairs.....	600 00	
Rivière à la Pipe—Wharf on Lake St. John near mouth of river.....	4,000 00	
St. Fulgence—Pier.....	3,000 00	
Chicoutimi wharf—Repairs and improvements..	1,500 00	
Ste. Anne du Saguenay wharf—Works of construction, etc	2,000 00	
St. Nicolas—Construction of a public wharf....	7,000 00	
Gatineau River—Protection of east bank of river between the C. P. Ry. bridge and the Ottawa river.....	4,600 00	
Lake Megantic Piers—Repairs and improvements.	2,500 00	
Anse aux Gascons (Port Daniel East)—Breakwater.....	5,000 00	
Cross Point—Landing pier.....	2,800 00	
Matane—Extension of training pier southwardly	5,000 00	
Bic—Repairs to wharf.....	1,250 00	
Rimouski pier—Repairs.....	500 00	
Sandy Bay—Wharf.....	2,000 00	
Ste. Anne de Sorel ice piers.....	3,600 00	
Berthier en haut—Dredging Berthier Channel...	7,000 00	
Iberville—Wharf.....	8,000 00	
	176,150 00	
<i>Ontario.</i>		
Collingwood Harbour—Improvement of.....	\$ 80,000 00	
Rainy River—Improvement of navigable channel	20,000 00	
General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works.....	10,000 00	
Kingston Harbour, Lake Ontario.....	6,500 00	
Owen Sound Harbour—Dredging, etc	35,000 00	
Toronto Harbour—Works at eastern entrance, etc	20,000 00	
Burlington Channel—Repairs to piers.....	8,000 00	
Cobourg—Repairs to piers.....	3,000 00	
Goderich—Reconstruction of breakwater and repairs to piers.....	53,000 00	
Kincardine—Repairs to piers.....	12,000 00	
I. Orignal—Reconstruction of wharf	16,500 00	
Port Burwell—Improvement of harbour, provided interested parties expend a sum of \$50,000 ..	25,000 00	
Thornbury—Repairs to wharf	1,000 00	
Port Stanley—Repairs to piers and dredging....	16,000 00	
Honora, Manitoulin Island—Wharf.....	6,000 00	
Bowmanville Harbour	4,000 00	
Port Stanley—Assistance towards harbour improvements	10,000 00	
Carried forward.....	326,000 00	463,660 66
		930,251 06
		11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$326,000 00 \$463,660 66	930,251 06 11,156,920 26
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)</i> —Continued.		
HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
<i>Ontario—Concluded.</i>		
North Bay—Pile wharf.....	15,000 00	
Hilton or Marksvale Wharf—Purchase of wharf property, including water lot, wharf and storehouse.....	5,000 00	
Fort Frances Lock—Towards construction.....	25,000 00	
Bayfield Harbour—Closing gap in pile work on north side of harbour, with cribwork, etc...	7,500 00	
Meaford—Pilework and dredging.....	8,500 00	
River Ottawa—Improvement of steamboat channel through Narrows at Petewawa, above Pembroke.....	7,200 00	
Port Elgin—Extension of breakwater, etc.....	5,000 00	
	399,200 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works.....	\$ 3,000 00	
Wharfs on Lake Winnipeg.....	8,500 00	
Lake Manitoba—Opening of additional outlets to prevent overflow of lake, and maintenance of same at proper level for navigation purposes.....	25,000 00	
	36,500 00	
<i>North-west Territories.</i>		
General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works, including approaches.....	5,000 00	
<i>British Columbia.</i>		
Nanaimo Harbour—Improvement of south channel.....	\$ 6,000 00	
Columbia River—Improvements above Golden..	5,000 00	
Fraser River—Improvement of ship channel....	20,000 00	
General repairs and improvements to harbour, river and bridge works.....	3,000 00	
Skeena River.....	3,500 00	
Columbia River—Removal of rocks above Revelstoke.....	2,000 00	
Duncan River—Improvement of.....	3,000 00	
Williams Head Quarantine—Repairs to wharf and improvement of water service.....	6,750 00	
Okanagan River—Improvement of.....	500 00	
Columbia River—Improvements in Narrows between Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes.....	10,000 00	
Fraser River—Improvement of ship channel—Additional amount.....	50,000 00	
	109,750 00	
<i>Generally.</i>		
Harbours and rivers generally.....	5,000 00	
	1,019,110 66	
DREDGING.		
New dredging plant.....	\$ 60,000 00	
Dredge vessels, repairs.....	30,000 00	
Carried forward.....	90,000 00	1,949,361 72 11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$ 90,000 00	1,949,361 72
PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.</i>		
DREDGING—Concluded.		
Dredging—Nova Scotia.....		
do Prince Edward Island.....	50,000 00	
do New Brunswick.....		
do Quebec and Ontario.....	50,000 00	
do Manitoba.....	8,000 00	
do British Columbia.....	15,000 00	
do General service.....	5,000 00	
	218,000 00	
SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
Slides and booms.....	\$ 5,000 00	
Madawaska River—Ottawa District—Compensation to Wm. Bailey in full of all demands for past, present or prospective damages to his properties in the vicinity of the Chain Rapids timber driving station, whether caused by flooding of land, snubbing of booms, or in any other manner in connection with the location, construction, working or maintenance of slides, booms, dams or any other government works at the said station for the descent of timber or any other purposes. (Liability incurred in 1894-95.).....	550 00	
	5,550 00	
ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
Bridges—Ottawa City, over the Ottawa River, the Slides, the Rideau Canal and approaches thereto—Ordinary repairs. \$ 7,000 00		
Dominion traffic bridges throughout Canada, including approaches.....	5,000 00	
Bridge across the Saskatchewan at Edmonton, N.W.T.....	50,000 00	
Sappers' Bridge, Ottawa—Extraordinary repairs.....	3,000 00	
Asphalt sidewalks on north side Wellington street, etc., opposite Parliament square, Ottawa.....	8,500 00	
Maria street bridge over the Rideau Canal, Ottawa—Reconstruction.....	10,000 00	
	83,500 00	
TELEGRAPH LINES.		
Land and cable telegraph lines for the sea coasts and the islands of the Lower River and Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces:—		
Land line on north shore of St. Lawrence—To improve roadway, repair line and increase operating facilities generally, between Godbout and Pointe aux Esquimaux.....	\$ 3,000 00	
Land line on the north shore of St. Lawrence—Extension from Pointe aux Esquimaux eastward.....	7,000 00	
Telegraph lines, British Columbia—To provide for an alternative line connecting Cape Beale and Carmanah with Victoria by extending the French Creek-Alberni Line, southwardly to the south-west coast of Vancouver Island.....	4,600 00	
Land line on north shore of St. Lawrence—For purchase of premises now rented for telegraph office and dwelling at Long Point of Mingan, the transfer point for Anticosti cable.....	600 00	
Land line on north shore of St. Lawrence—Extension north-eastward towards Belle Isle.....	12,000 00	
To connect St. Alexis on the Saguenay line with Anse St. Jean.....	2,500 00	
	29,700 00	
Carried forward.....	29,700 00	2,256,411 72
		11,156,920 26

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	\$ 29,700 00	2,256,411 72
PUBLIC WORKS—Concluded.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income)—Concluded.</i>		
TELEGRAPH LINES—Concluded.		
To connect Isle aux Coudres with the Government telegraph line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence.....	1,500 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Surveys and inspections..	\$ 25,000 00	
National Art Gallery.....	2,000 00	
Salaries of engineers, draughtsmen and clerks, Chief Engineer's Office.....	42,000 00	
Salaries of architects, draughtsmen and clerks, Chief Architect's Office.....	20,000 00	
Salary of staff, telegraphic service.....	2,900 00	
Temporary, clerical and other assistance, inclusive of services of all persons required who were first employed after 1st July, 1882, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	20,000 00	
Towards a monument for the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie....	5,000 00	
Towards a statue of Her Majesty the Queen in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee.....	5,000 00	
One-half of the salary of the Departmental photographer, the other half of his salary having been provided for by the Department of Railways and Canals.....	700 00	
	122,600 00	2,410,211 72
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
A line or lines of steamers to run between St. John, Halifax and London, during the summer months, with direct services during the winter months between St. John and London, and between Halifax and London.....	40,000 00	
Steam communication between Halifax and Newfoundland, via Cape Breton ports.....	2,000 00	
A line or lines of steamers to run between St. John and Halifax, or either, and the West Indies and South America.....	78,000 00	
Steam service between Victoria and San Francisco.....	5,000 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , from the opening to the closing of navigation, between the mainland and the Magdalen Islands.....	9,000 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Prince Edward Island and the mainland.....	10,000 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Gaspé Basin and Dalhousie.....	12,500 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Pictou and Cheticamp.....	2,000 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , from the opening to the closing of navigation, between Baddeck, Grand Narrows and Iona, daily; between Port Mulgrave and St. Peters; between Grand Narrows, East Bay and Irish Cove.....	7,000 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , for not less than 32 full round trips, between St. John and Halifax, via Yarmouth and other way ports.....	7,000 00	
Steam communication during the season of 1897, <i>i. e.</i> , from the opening to the closing of navigation, between St. John and Minas Basin ports....	3,000 00	
Steam communication from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898, between Pictou, Murray Harbour, Georgetown and Montague Bridge.....	1,200 00	
Steam communication from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898, between Grand Manan and mainland.....	4,000 00	
Carried forward.....	180,700 00	13,567,131 98

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	180,700 00	13,567,131 98
MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS— <i>Continued.</i>		
Steam communication from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, daily, between Port Mulgrave, Arichat and Canso: four trips a week between Port Mulgrave and Guysboro', and from 1st April, 1897, to 30th November, 1897, semi-weekly, between Port Mulgrave and Port Hood, such trips to be extended once each week to Margaree.....	8,000 00	
Ocean and mail service between Great Britain and Canada.....	126,533 33	
Steam service fortnightly between St. John and Liverpool, Great Britain, during the winter season of 1897-98, not less than ten round trips....	20,000 00	
Steam service between Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Liverpool, from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.....	25,000 00	
Steam service between St. John and Glasgow during the winter of 1897-98	7,500 00	
Steam service between St. John, Dublin and Belfast, during the winter of 1897-98.....	7,500 00	
Steam communication between St. John and Digby, from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898.....	12,500 00	
Subsidy for carrying the mails between Canada and Newfoundland during the season of 1893-4-5.....	2,510 40	
Steam communication from 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898—Weekly between Quebec and Gaspé Basin, touching at intermediate ports....	5,000 00	
Steam communication between Port Mulgrave, Arichat, Canso, Guysboro' and Port Hood during the years 1893-95.....	7,000 00	
		402,243 73
OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
Maintenance and repairs to Government steamers.....	112,400 00	
Examination of masters and mates.....	5,000 00	
Rewards for saving life, etc.....	7,000 00	
Investigation into wrecks.....	1,000 00	
Canadian registry of shipping.....	500 00	
Tidal service, tide gauges, instruments and staff.....	2,500 00	
Removal of obstructions in navigable rivers.....	1,000 00	
Winter mail service.....	7,000 00	
		136,400 00
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
Salaries and allowances of light-keepers.....	205,000 00	
Agencies, rents and contingencies.....	15,510 00	
Maintenance and repairs to lights.....	230,000 00	
Construction, etc., of lights.....	20,000 00	
Signal service.....	6,000 00	
Repairs to wharfs.....	3,000 00	
Establishment of a fog-alarm at Belle Isle.....	20,000 00	
Construction of lights, and aids to navigation, as follows:—Three new lights on Lake of the Woods; light and fog-alarm on Flower Pot Island, Georgian Bay; range light at Port Dover; aids to navigation in British Columbia, including lights and fog-alarms at the Sisters and entrance to Vancouver, and pole light at Chemainus, B.C., and light at Eastern Harbour, Cheticamp, N.S.....	15,100 00	
		514,610 00
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS AND HYDROGRAPHIC SURVEYS.		
Observatory, Toronto.....	2,700 00	
Meteorological service.....	60,939 00	
Hydrographic surveys.....	16,000 00	
		79,639 00
Carried forward.....		14,700,024 71

SCHEDULE B—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		14,700,024 71
MARINE HOSPITALS.		
Care of sick seamen in Marine and other hospitals in the Maritime Provinces.....	35,000 00	
Shipwrecked seamen.....	3,000 00	38,000 00
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
Steamboat inspection.....	26,000 00	
Inspection of Dominion steamers and fog-alarms.....	1,300 00	27,300 00
FISHERIES.		
Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Inspectors, Overseers and Guardians	90,000 00	
Building and maintenance of Fishbreeding Establishments and Lobster Hatcheries.....	34,500 00	
Fishery Protection Service.....	95,000 00	
Building fishways and clearing rivers.....	2,000 00	
Legal and incidental expenses.....	4,000 00	
Canadian Fishery Exhibit.....	1,000 00	
Persons employed in the Department of Marine and Fisheries for services in connection with the distribution of the fishing bounty.....	5,000 00	
Oyster Culture.....	7,000 00	
Expenses investigating the question of seal life, in connection with the approaching negotiations for the revision of the Paris Award Regulations	1,000 00	
Further amount for the expenses of the British Commission appointed under the Behring Sea Claims Convention, and the remuneration and expenses of counsel, and other expenses in connection therewith.....	20,000 00	
Services of counsel and other expenses in connection with the Fisheries Reference, to argue the appeal for the Dominion before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.....	8,000 00	
Further amount towards expenses of the Fisheries and Yacht Exhibition now being held at the Imperial Institute in London.....	2,500 00	
Expenditure incurred by Dr. Andrew McPhail, Montreal, on the scientific examination of the cause of the blackening of canned lobsters.....	2,185 45	272,185 45
SUPERINTENDENCE OF INSURANCE.		
Expenses in connection with this service.....		8,000 00
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
Explorations and Surveys.....		
Printing and Publication, Reports and Maps, etc.....		
Wages of Assistant Explorers, Draughtsmen, Clerks and others (persons having special and professional or technical qualifications, as defined by the Act respecting the Department of the Geological Survey, 53 Vict., chap. 11, sec. 4, may be employed and may be paid out of this sum at a rate of more than \$400 per annum, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act).....	50,000 00	
Purchase of specimens, books, instruments, stationery, mapping material, maintenance of museum, laboratory apparatus, chemicals, express charges, telegrams, etc.....		
Advance to Explorers.....		
For continuing Artesian boring in the North-west Territories.....	7,000 00	57,000 00
Carried forward.....		15,102,510 16

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		15,102,510 16
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.		
SUNDRIES.		
Relief and seed, province of Quebec.....	\$ 3,500 00	
Relief and medical attendance, Ontario.....	1,100 00	
Blankets and clothing, Ontario and Quebec.....	500 00	
Schools : Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces.....	33,890 00	
Salaries of chiefs at Cape Croker and Gibson reserves ; salary of agent at St. Regis.....	150 00	
Removal of Lake of Two Mountains Indians from Oka to Gibson.....	200 00	
Robinson treaty annuities.....	16,806 00	
Survey of Indian reserves.....	500 00	
For the following overdrawn accounts : Indian Land Man- agement Fund, Province of Quebec Fund, Indian School Fund.....	14,000 00	
Grant for Agricultural Society, Munceys of Thames.....	90 00	
Expenses of prosecution of persons selling liquor to Indians belonging to bands in the older provinces which have no funds of their own.....	500 00	
Expenditure at Caughnawaga, P.Q., in repairing roads and bridges, evicting trespassers, reclaiming lands; for schools, for buildings and general improvements on the reserve.....	1,000 00	
	72,236 00	
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Salaries.....	\$ 1,200 00	
Relief and seed.....	2,100 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	2,200 00	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	100 00	
	5,600 00	
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Salaries.....	\$ 1,705 00	
Relief and seed.....	2,300 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	1,295 00	
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	300 00	
To increase the salary of the teacher of the Indian school at Church Point.....	50 00	
	5,650 00	
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Salaries and travelling expenses.....	\$ 300 00	
Relief and seed grain.....	925 00	
Medical attendance and medicine.....	350 00	
Office and miscellaneous expenses.....	75 00	
Instruction in farming to the Indians of Lennox Island.....	200 00	
	1,850 00	
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Annuities and commutations.....	\$124,525 00	
Implements, tools and harness.....	6,750 00	
Field and garden seeds.....	1,325 00	
Live stock.....	12,032 00	
Supplies for destitute and working Indians.....	177,943 00	
Triennial clothing.....	4,210 00	
Day, boarding and industrial schools.....	295,231 00	
Surveys.....	3,000 00	
Sioux.....	5,196 00	
	630,212 00	
Carried forward.....	85,336 00	15,102,510 16

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward	\$ 630,212 00	85,336 00 \$ 15,102,510 16
DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—Concluded.		
MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—Concluded.		
Grist and saw-mills	3,037 00	
General expenses		
Supplies for farmers		
Farm wages	118,125 00	
Buildings		
Completion and equipment of the Elkhorn Industrial School buildings	5,000 00	
Payment of gratuities to retiring officers in Manitoba and the North-west Territories	5,630 78	
To repair the buildings at the McDougall Orphanage, Alberta, and to erect outbuildings	2,000 00	
	764,004 78	
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Salaries	\$ 18,660 00	
Relief	3,500 00	
Seed	1,000 00	
Medical attendance and medicine	10,000 00	
Day schools	6,700 00	
Industrial and boarding schools	57,900 00	
Travelling expenses	5,000 00	
Office and miscellaneous expenses	10,820 00	
Steamer "Vigilant"	2,000 00	
Surveys and Reserve Commission	10,000 00	
	125,580 00	
GENERAL.		
Two inspectors, 1 at \$1,400, 1 at \$1,000	\$ 2,400 00	
Travelling expenses of these officers	1,000 00	
	3,400 00	
		978,320 78
NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
Pay of force	200,000 00	
Subsistence, forage, fuel and light	90,000 00	
Clothing, repairs and renewals, horses, arms and ammunition, medical stores and stationery	35,000 00	
Scouts, guides, billeting, transport of men, horses and stores, and contingencies	40,000 00	
New buildings and repairs	15,000 00	
Steam launch for the Upper Yukon River	5,000 00	
	385,000 00	
GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.		
Expenditure connected with Lieut.-Governor's office	5,880 00	
Incidental justice, etc	2,840 00	
Registrars	15,000 00	
Insane patients, Manitoba	30,000 00	
Grant for schools, clerical assistance, printing, etc., to be paid half-yearly in advance	242,979 00	
Schools in unorganized Territories	5,000 00	
Further amount for the North-west Government subsidy, to be paid half-yearly in advance	40,000 00	
	341,699 00	
Carried forward		16,807,529 94

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		16,807,529 94
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Canada Gazette.....	6,000 00	
Miscellaneous printing.....	25,000 00	
Expenses in connection with distribution of Parliamentary documents....	1,000 00	
Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next session.....	20,000 00	
Commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for the use of the Army and Navy.....	2,000 00	
Expenses of the Government in the District of Keewatin.....	1,660 00	
Maintenance of Keewatin and other lunatics.....	3,000 00	
Expenditure in connection with the Canada Temperance Act.....	500 00	
Compensation to members of the North-west Mounted Police for injuries received in discharge of duty.....	1,000 00	
Salary and contingencies of the office of the Paris agency.....	3,500 00	
Expenses of litigated matters which may be paid for services in connection with the litigation conducted within the Department of Justice, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.....	15,000 00	
Cost of litigated matters (Interior).....	1,000 00	
Payments of Extra Clerks, for services rendered in preparation of Returns ordered by Parliament.....	5,000 00	
Maintenance, construction of roads, bridges and other necessary works in connection with the Hot Springs Reservation, near Banff Station, North-west Territories.....	5,500 00	
Academy of Arts.....	2,000 00	
To assist in the publication of the Proceedings of the Royal Society.....	5,000 00	
Further amount for plant of Printing Bureau.....	5,000 00	
Cost of arbitration respecting the accounts between the Dominion of Canada and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. (Payments on account of services rendered may be made to members of the Civil Service, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act).....	7,500 00	
Expenses of taking evidence concerning the Public Accounts, and reporting the same to the Auditor General under authority of section 57 of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act; and to pay for legal advice to the Auditor General.....	500 00	
For the relief of distressed Canadians in foreign countries other than the United States.....	500 00	
Grant in aid of the meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Toronto.....	5,000 00	
Expenses of exploring, surveying, etc., the country lying between the Stikine River and the sources of the Yukon.....	6,000 00	
City of Winnipeg, one-half of the expenses incurred by the city in respect of an outbreak of small-pox among European immigrants in 1893..	6,389 36	
One-half the cost of delimitation of the Western Boundary of the Province of Ontario from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the Winnipeg River.....	4,500 00	
Balance of costs in the case of Maclean vs. The Queen, and Clark and Barber vs. The Queen.....	20 55	
Expense of delimiting the boundary between Canada and the United States.....	36,500 00	
Claims in connection with the sale of certain lots in the Town of Banff, made prior to the passing of the Rocky Mountains Park Act, 1887....	2,500 00	
Further amount for commutation in lieu of remission of duties on articles imported for use of the Army and Navy.....	250 00	
Expedition by water to Hudson's Bay, to settle, if possible, the practicability of the route for commercial purposes.....	20,000 00	
Further sum to compensate members of the North-west Mounted Police for injuries received while in the discharge of duty.....	1,000 00	
Classification of old records of Canada in the Office of the Privy Council..	1,000 00	
Expenses in connection with the visit of Hon. W. Laurier to England at the celebration of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee.....	8,000 00	
Payment of gratuities to temporary employees of the outside service of the Department of the Interior. (Payments from this sum shall be charged to the several services under the control of the Department).....	6,000 00	
		207,819 91
Carried forward.....		17,015,349 85

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....		17,015,349 85
COLLECTION OF REVENUE.		
Customs.		
Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports—		
Province of Nova Scotia	\$108,915 00	
do New Brunswick.....	91,385 00	
do Prince Edward Island.....	18,200 00	
do Quebec.....	215,185 00	
do Ontario.....	302,395 00	
do Manitoba.....	32,300 00	
do British Columbia	71,285 00	
North-west Territories.....	12,050 00	
Generally—To cover unforeseen expenditures	5,000 00	
Salaries and travelling expenses of inspectors of ports and travelling expenses of other officers on inspection and preventive service.....	48,750 00	
Board of Customs—Expenditure in connection therewith, including \$300 salary of Commissioner of Customs as Chairman of the Board	4,100 00	
Customs Laboratory—Expenditure in connection with the testing of molasses, etc., including pay of officers appointed or employed for that purpose.....	20,000 00	
Miscellaneous—Day-books, ledgers, bookbinding, printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks, instruments, etc., for various ports of entry and for legal expenses.....	17,000 00	
Expenses of maintenance of government cruiser "Constance" for preventive service on the Lower St. Lawrence.....	10,000 00	
Expenses of maintaining additional revenue cruisers and preventive service.....	6,250 00	
Additional amount for salaries and travelling expenses of inspectors of ports and officers on preventive service.....	5,000 00	
Expenses of special preventive service.....	5,000 00	
Department of Justice—Amounts to be disbursed by, and accounted for to it for secret preventive service.....	200 00	
John Reid, for services	973,015 00	
Excise.		
Salaries of officers and inspectors of Excise, and to provide for increase depending upon the result of Excise examinations	\$ 305,974 25	
Extra duty pay at large distilleries and other factories.....	6,000 00	
Duty pay to officers serving long hours at other than special surveys.....	1,000 00	
Preventive service	10,000 00	
Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc.....	48,000 00	
Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco.....	19,000 00	
Collectors of Customs' allowance on duty collected by them for 1896-97.....	5,500 00	
Commissions to sellers of stamps for Canadian twist tobacco.....	100 00	
To enable the department to supply methylated spirits to manufactories, the cost of which will be recouped by manufacturers to whom they are supplied, and to pay for rent, light, power, freight, salaries, etc.....	70,000 00	
L. A. Fr�chet, for technical translation.....	100 00	
Extension of this service in the Province of British Columbia.....	2,000 00	
	467,674 25	
Carried forward.....	1,440,639 25	17,015,349 85

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward.....	1,440,689 25	17,015,349 85
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—Continued.		
CULLING TIMBER.		
Salary of Supervisor.....	\$ 1,800 00	
Specification clerks (3).....	2,250 00	
Bookkeeper.....	750 00	
Pay of cullers.....	3,500 00	
Superannuated cullers.....	6,200 00	
Contingencies.....	2,250 00	
James Patton, in consequence of promotion.....	300 00	
Salaries of Martin O'Brien and Edward Kelly, two superannuated cullers, who are to be put back on the permanent staff.....	1,400 00	
	18,450 00	
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.		
Salaries of officers, inspectors and assistant inspectors of Weights and Measures.....	\$ 49,010 00	
Salaries of inspectors of gas.....	15,150 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc., for Weights and Measures.....	16,000 00	
Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc., for Gas and Electric Light Inspection.....	8,000 00	
For the purchase of standard instruments, salaries, etc., in connection with Electric Light Inspection.....	5,000 00	
	93,160 00	
INSPECTION OF STAPLES.		
For the purchase and distribution of Standards of Grain and Flour and other expenditure under the Act.....	\$ 3,000 00	
Salary of George Roy as chief inspector of raw hides.....	1,500 00	
	4,500 00	
ADULTERATION OF FOOD AND FERTILIZERS, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACT RESPECTING FRAUDULENT MARKING.		
Expenditure under this Act.....		25,000 00
MINOR REVENUES.		
Inland Revenue.....	\$ 200 00	
Ordnance Lands.....	1,000 00	
	1,200 00	
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
<i>Railways.</i>		
Intercolonial.....	\$3,100,000 00	
Prince Edward Island.....	245,000 00	
Compassionate allowance to the undermentioned who were passengers and seriously injured in an accident on the railway:—		
Mr. J. F. Robertson.....	1,500 00	
Mrs. J. F. Robertson.....	500 00	
Windsor Branch.....	20,000 00	
Carried forward.....	3,367,000 00	17,015,349 85

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	\$3,367,000 00	1,582,999 25
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—Continued.		
RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Concluded.		
<i>Canals.</i>		
Repairs and operating expenses	505,580 00	
Salaries and contingencies, canal offices	34,600 00	
Additional amount to persons permanently employed in the public service and remuneration to any other persons for services rendered for and in connection with passing vessels through the canals of the Government of Canada from midnight on Saturdays to midnight on Sundays, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act.	15,000 00	
Lachine—Staff	\$ 9,330 00	
William Bradley wages for the time he was laid up from injuries received while working on the electric light station, 7 weeks at \$7.50 per week	52 50	
	9,382 50	
Carillon and Grenville—Staff	2,000 00	
Cornwall—Staff	3,000 00	
Williamsburg—Staff	\$ 800 00	
do 3 months' salary as a retiring allowance to ex-superintendent Hickey	450 00	
	1,250 00	
Welland—W. H. Charles for time he worked after he was superannuated—8 days	10 00	
General—Repairs to Governor General's car	1,400 00	
	3,939,222 50	
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Collection of slide and boom dues	\$ 4,000 00	
Repairs and working expenses, harbours, docks and slides ...	96,400 00	
“Upper Ottawa Improvement Company,” authorized allowance for management, etc., in connection with logs to be passed through the Chenaux boom, Ottawa River, during fiscal year 1897-98	1,800 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 vessels when required for cable service ...	28,000 00	
Telegraph lines, North-west Territories	20,000 00	
Telegraph lines, British Columbia	14,250 00	
Telegraph and signal service generally	2,750 00	
Public Works agency, British Columbia	2,500 00	
	171,700 00	
POST OFFICE.		
Mail Service	\$2,257,137 00	
Salaries and Allowances	1,172,400 00	
Miscellaneous	207,120 00	
To provide for the appointment of six letter carriers at an annual salary of \$360 each for service in the city of Brantford after 1st December, 1897.	1,260 00	
	3,637,917 00	
Carried forward	9,331,838 75	17,015,349 85

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded.*

SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Brought forward	9,331,838 75	17,015,349 85
COLLECTION OF REVENUE—<i>Concluded.</i>		
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
Administration of the Chinese Immigration Act, including remuneration to Trade and Commerce and Customs Officers	\$ 3,500 00	
Canada's proportion of expenditure in connection with the International Customs Bureau	600 00	
Commercial Agencies, including expenses in connection with negotiations of treaties or in extension of commercial relations	15,000 00	
	19,100 00	
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
Commissioner's salary	\$ 3,200 00	
Superintendent of Mines' salary	3,000 00	
Secretary's salary	1,800 00	
Homestead Inspectors' salaries	8,400 00	
Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents' salaries	16,945 00	
Salaries of Clerks in Outside Service, Forest Rangers and Intelligence Officers	23,161 25	
Expenses of Inspection of Agencies, travelling expenses of Superintendent of Mines and Homestead Inspectors, contingencies of Dominion Lands and Crown Timber Agents, and at Head Office, removal expenses, etc., and stationery and printing and forest protection	31,000 00	
Members of the Board of Examiners of Dominion Land Surveyors, stationery, rent of rooms and contingent expenses of the Board (the authority required by the Civil Service Act is hereby given for paying out of this sum such amounts as may be required to pay for services of members of the Board who are members of the Civil Service).	700 00	
Salaries of extra clerks at Head Office, Ottawa, advertising, copying, etc.	2,000 00	
Salary of one carpenter	732 00	
	90,938 25	9,441,877 00
DOMINION LANDS.		
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>		
Surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, etc.	90,000 00	
Further amount for surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, etc., including old trails in Manitoba and the North-west Territories	5,000 00	
		95,000 00
Total		26,552,226 85

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



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 3.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the public service.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. In addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed, the Governor in Council is hereby authorized to raise, by way of loan, such sum or sums of money, not to exceed in the whole the sum of fifteen million dollars, as may be required for the purpose of paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion of Canada and for the carrying on of the public works authorized by the Parliament of Canada.

Loan of
\$15,000,000
authorized.

2. The sums of money hereby authorized to be raised by way of loan shall be so raised in accordance with and under the provisions of that portion of chapter twenty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada relating to the public debt and the raising of loans authorized by Parliament; and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada: Provided always, that the rate of interest to be paid on any loan to be raised hereunder shall not exceed three and a half per cent per annum.

To be raised
under R.S.C.,
c. 29.

To form part
of Con. Rev.
Fund.

Rate of
interest.

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



60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 4.

An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "cost" means the actual, necessary and reasonable cost, and includes the amount expended upon any bridge up to and not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, forming part of the line of railway subsidized not otherwise receiving any bonus, but shall not include the cost of equipping the railway, nor the cost of terminals and right of way of the railway in any city or incorporated town; and such actual, necessary and reasonable cost shall be determined by the Governor in Council, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Railways and Canals and upon the report of the Chief Engineer of Government railways, certifying that he has made or caused to be made an inspection of the line of railway for which payment of subsidy is asked, and careful inquiry into the cost thereof, and that in his opinion the amount upon which the subsidy is claimed is reasonable, and does not exceed the true, actual and proper cost of the construction of such railway.

Interpretation:
"Cost."

Cost, how determined.

2. The Governor in Council may grant a subsidy of \$3,200 per mile towards the construction of each of the undermentioned lines of railway (not exceeding in any case the number of miles hereinafter respectively stated), which shall not cost more on the average than \$15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, and towards the construction of each of the said lines of railway not exceeding the mileage hereinafter stated, which shall cost more on the average than \$15,000 per mile for the mileage subsidized, a further subsidy beyond the sum of \$3,200 per mile of fifty per cent on so much of the average cost

Subsidies authorized.

cost of the mileage subsidized as is in excess of \$15,000 per mile, such subsidy not exceeding in the whole the sum of \$6,400 per mile:—

To the Ottawa and New York Railway Company, for $53\frac{7}{10}$ miles of their railway from Cornwall to Ottawa, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 5 of the statutes of 1892;

To the Kingston, Smith's Falls and Ottawa Railway Company, for 101 miles of their railway from Kingston, or a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway at Rideau or some other point near Kingston, to Ottawa, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 5 of 1892;

For a railway from a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at or near either Welsford or Westfield, or between the said two points, to Gagetown, in the county of Queen's, New Brunswick, not exceeding 30 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 2 of 1890;

To the Cobourg, Northumberland and Pacific Railway Company, for 50 miles of their railway from Cobourg to the Ontario and Quebec Railway, in lieu of the subsidies granted by chapter 5 of 1892;

To the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for 20 miles of their railway from the end of the 62nd mile subsidized towards Désert, in lieu of the subsidies granted by chapter 4 of 1894;

To the Great Northern Railway Company, for 9 miles of their railway, being shortage in distance between Montcalm and St. Tite;

To the St. Gabriel de Brandon and Ste. Emélie de l'Energie Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from St. Gabriel to Ste. Emélie de l'Energie, and 5 miles from a point on the main line to St. Jean de Matha, making in all 20 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 4 of 1894;

To the Central Railway Company of New Brunswick, for 15 miles of their railway from Chipman Station to Newcastle Coal Fields, county of Queen's, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 4 of 1894;

To the Gulf Shore Railway Company, for $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles of their railway from the end of the section subsidized to Tracadie and thence to Big Tracadie, New Brunswick;

For a railway from Campbellton, on the Intercolonial Railway, towards Grand Falls, New Brunswick, a distance of 20 miles, commencing at Campbellton, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 4 of 1894;

To the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles of their railway from Hull to Aylmer, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 2 of 1890;

To the Schomberg and Aurora Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway from a point on the Grand Trunk Railway between King and Newmarket to Schomberg, in the province of Ontario;

To the Tilsonburg, Lake Erie and Pacific Railway Company, for $3\frac{5}{100}$ miles of their railway from the present terminus, through Tilsonburg to the Michigan Central Railway in the province of Ontario;

To the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company, for 52 miles of their railway, from the crossing of the Northern Pacific Junction Railway to 55 miles west of Barry's Bay, and also for 4 miles of their railway across Parry Island;

To the Pembroke Southern Railway Company, for 20 miles of their railway from Pembroke to Golden Lake, in the province of Ontario;

To the Ontario and Rainy River Railway Company, for 80 miles of their railway from the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western Railway to Rainy Lake, in the province of Ontario;

To the Strathroy and Western Counties Railway Company, for 7 miles of their railway, commencing at a point at or near Caradoc Station on the Canadian Pacific Railway and extending to the town of Strathroy;

To the Phillipsburg Railway and Quarry Company, for $1\frac{6}{100}$ mile of their railway from the end of the subsidized section to the Government wharf at Phillipsburg;

To the United Counties Railway Company, for 1 mile of their railway from Johnson to St. Grégoire Station, in the province of Quebec;

To the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, for $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles of their railway from Beauharnois to Caughnawaga, in the province of Quebec;

To the East Richelieu Valley Railway Company, for 24 miles of their railway from Iberville to St. Thomas, boundary of Missisquoi County, in the province of Quebec;

To the Portage du Fort and Bristol Branch Railway Company, for 15 miles of their railway to a point at or near Shawville, in the county of Pontiac;

For a railway from a point at or near Windsor Junction, on the Intercolonial Railway, to Upper Musquodoboit, for a distance of 40 miles;

To the St. Stephens and Milltown Railway Company, for $1\frac{1}{100}$ mile of their railway from Milltown to St. Stephen, in the province of New Brunswick;

For a railway from Sunny Brae to Country Harbour, and from a point at or near Country Harbour Cross Roads to Guysboro', in the province of Nova Scotia, a distance of 65 miles;

For a railway from Port Hawkesbury, Nova Scotia, to Port Hood and Broad Cove, 53 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 4 of 1894;

For a railway from a point on the Central Railway in the county of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, to the town of Liverpool, via the village of Caledonia, or to the village of Caledonia via Liverpool, or for any part thereof, the whole distance not exceeding 62 miles;

For a railway from Indian Garden on the line of the Central Railway, to Shelburne, in the province of Nova Scotia, a distance of 35 miles ;

To the Coast Railway Company of Nova Scotia, for 61 miles of their railway from Yarmouth to Port Clyde, in the province of Nova Scotia ;

For a railway from Brookfield Station on the Intercolonial Railway to Eastville, 30 miles ;

To the Great Northern Railway Company, for 35 miles of their railway from St. Jérôme, in the province of Quebec, to Hawkesbury, in the province of Ontario ;

To the Drummond County Railway Company, for 42½ miles of their railway from Moose Park to Chaudière River, provided that the amount of the said subsidy shall be refunded to the Government of Canada in the event of the company's railway from Ste. Rosalie to Chaudière River being purchased or leased for a term of years by the Government

Further subsidies authorized.

3. 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 :—

To the Great Northern Railway Company, for 67 miles of their railway between Montcalm and its junction with the Lower Laurentian Railway near St. Tite in the vicinity of the St. Maurice River, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidies granted by chapter 2 of 1893, and by chapter 4 of 1894, between these points, a subsidy not exceeding \$3,200 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 182,400 00
To the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway Company, for 85 miles of their railway from Aylmer to Pembroke, also for bridging the Ottawa River, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by chapter 8 of 1884, and by chapter 4 of 1894, not exceeding.....	114,272 00
To the Ottawa and Gatineau Railway Company, for 62 miles of their railway from Hull towards Désert, in the province of Quebec, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy granted by chapter 2 of 1893, not exceeding in the whole	35,872 00
To the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, for a subsidy towards the rebuilding and enlargement of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal over the St. Lawrence River, 15 per cent upon the amount expended thereon, not exceeding.....	300,000 00
To the Montfort Colonization Railway Company, for 33 miles of their railway from Montfort	

Junction to Arundel, in the province of Quebec, a subsidy not exceeding \$2,000 per mile, nor exceeding in the whole.....	\$ 66,000 00
To the Irondale, Bancroft and Ottawa Railway Company, the balance remaining unpaid of the subsidy for the last 5 miles of the company's railway; the eastern terminus to be either at the village of Bancroft or at some point near the Hastings Road, in the township of Herschell, in lieu of the subsidy granted by chapter 2 of 1893, not exceeding in the whole.....	16,000 00
To the Great Northern Railway Company, towards the construction of a railway bridge over the Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, 15 per cent upon the amount expended thereon, not exceeding.....	52,500 00
For a railway and traffic bridge over the Ottawa River at Nepean Point, between the city of Ottawa and the city of Hull, 15 per cent upon the amount expended thereon, not exceeding..	112,500 00

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

On what conditions subsidies may be granted.

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

As to running powers.

6. 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

How subsidies shall be paid.

ten miles, proportionate to the value of the portion so completed in comparison with that of the whole work undertaken, to be established by the report of the said Minister, or upon the completion of the work subsidized—except as to subsidies with respect to which it is hereinbefore otherwise provided.

Carriage of
mails.

7. Any company receiving a subsidy as aforesaid, in excess of \$3,200 per mile, shall be bound to carry Her Majesty's mails for a term of ten years free of charge over the portion of railway subsidized.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 5.

An Act to authorize a Subsidy for a Railway through the Crow's Nest Pass.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, the Governor in Council may grant to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company a subsidy towards the construction of a railway from Lethbridge, in the district of Alberta, through the Crow's Nest Pass to Nelson, in the province of British Columbia (which railway is hereinafter called "the Crow's Nest Line,") to the extent of eleven thousand dollars per mile thereof, and not exceeding in the whole the sum of three million six hundred and thirty thousand dollars, payable by instalments on the completion of each of the several sections of the said railway of the length respectively of not less than ten miles, and the remainder on the completion of the whole of the said railway; provided that an agreement between the Government and the Company is first entered into in such form as the Governor in Council thinks fit, containing covenants to the following effect, that is to say:—

Subsidy to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. for railway through Crow's Nest Pass.

Agreement to be entered into.

On the part of the Company:

Covenants therein.

(a.) That the Company will construct or cause to be constructed, the said railway upon such route and according to such descriptions and specifications and within such time or times as are provided for in the said agreement, and, when completed, will operate the said railway for ever;

(b.) That the said line of railway shall be constructed through the town of Macleod, and a station shall be established therein, unless the Governor in Council is satisfied by the Company that there is good cause for constructing the railway outside the limits of the said town, in which case the said line of railway shall be located and a station established at a distance not greater than five hundred yards from the limits of the said town;

(c.) That so soon as the said railway is opened for traffic to Kootenay Lake, the local rates and tolls on the railway and on any other railway used in connection therewith and now or hereafter owned or leased by or operated on account of the Company south of the Company's main line in British Columbia, as well as the rates and tolls between any point on any such line or lines of railway and any point on the main line of the Company throughout Canada, or any other railway owned or leased by or operated on account of the Company, including its lines of steamers in British Columbia, shall be first approved by the Governor in Council or by a Railway Commission, if and when such Commission is established by law, and shall at all times thereafter and from time to time be subject to revision and control in the manner aforesaid ;

(d.) That a reduction shall be made in the general rates and tolls of the Company as now charged, or as contained in its present freight tariff, whichever rates are now the lowest, for carloads or otherwise, upon the classes of merchandise hereinafter mentioned, westbound, from and including Fort William and all points east of Fort William on the Company's railway to all points west of Fort William on the Company's main line, or on any line of railway throughout Canada owned or leased by or operated on account of the Company, whether the shipment is by all rail line or by lake and rail, such reduction to be to the extent of the following percentages respectively, namely :—

Upon all green and fresh fruits, 33½ per cent ;

Coal oil, 20 per cent ;

Cordage and binder twine, 10 per cent ;

Agricultural implements of all kinds, set up or in parts, 10 per cent ;

Iron, including bar, band, Canada plates, galvanized, sheet, pipe, pipe-fittings, nails, spikes and horse shoes, 10 per cent ;

All kinds of wire, 10 per cent ;

Window glass, 10 per cent ;

Paper for building and roofing purposes, 10 per cent ;

Roofing felt, box and packing, 10 per cent ;

Paints of all kinds and oils, 10 per cent ;

Live stock, 10 per cent ;

Wooden ware, 10 per cent ;

Household furniture, 10 per cent ;

And that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be hereafter charged by the Company upon any such merchandise carried by the Company between the points aforesaid ; such reductions to take effect on or before the first of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight ;

(e.) That there shall be a reduction in the Company's present rates and tolls on grain and flour from all points on its main line, branches, or connections, west of Fort William to Fort William and Port Arthur and all points east, of three cents per one hundred pounds, to take effect in the

following manner :—One and one-half cent per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and an additional one and one-half cent per one hundred pounds on or before the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine ; and that no higher rates than such reduced rates or tolls shall be charged after the dates mentioned on such merchandise from the points aforesaid ;

(f.) That the Railway Committee of the Privy Council may grant running powers over the said line of railway and all its branches and connections, or any portions thereof, and all lines of railway now or hereafter owned or leased by or operated on account of the Company in British Columbia south of the Company's main line of railway, and the necessary use of its tracks, stations and station grounds, to any other railway company applying for such grant upon such terms as such Committee may fix and determine, and according to the provisions of *The Railway Act* and of such other general Acts relating to railways as are from time to time passed by Parliament ; but nothing herein shall be held to imply that such running powers might not be so granted without the special provision herein contained ;

(g.) That the said railway, when constructed, together with that portion of the Company's railway from Dunmore to Lethbridge, and all lines of railway, branches, connections and extensions in British Columbia south of the main line of the Company in British Columbia shall be subject to the provisions of *The Railway Act*, and of such other general Acts relating to railways as are from time to time passed by Parliament ;

(h.) That if the Company or any other company with whom it shall have any arrangement on the subject shall, by constructing the said railway or any part of it, as stipulated for in the said agreement, become entitled to and shall get any land as a subsidy from the Government of British Columbia, then such lands, excepting therefrom those which in the opinion of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada (expressed in writing) are coal-bearing lands, shall be disposed of by the Company or by such other company to the public according to regulations and at prices not exceeding these prescribed from time to time by the Governor in Council, having regard to the then existing provincial regulations applicable thereto ; the expression "lands" including all mineral and timber thereon which shall be disposed of as aforesaid, either with or without the land, as the Governor in Council may direct :

(i.) That if the Company or any other company with whom it shall have any arrangement on the subject shall, by constructing the said railway or any part of it as stipulated for in the said agreement, become entitled to and shall get any lands as a subsidy from the Government of British Columbia which in the opinion of the Director of the Geological Survey of Canada (expressed in writing) are coal-bearing lands, then the

Company will cause to be conveyed to the Crown, in the interest of Canada, a portion thereof to the extent of fifty thousand acres, the same to be of equal value per acre as coal lands with the residue of such lands. The said fifty thousand acres to be selected by the Government in such fair and equitable manner as may be determined by the Governor in Council, and to be thereafter held or disposed of or otherwise dealt with by the Government as it may think fit on such conditions, if any, as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council, for the purpose of securing a sufficient and suitable supply of coal to the public at reasonable prices, not exceeding two dollars per ton of two thousand pounds free on board cars at the mines.

And on the part of the Government, to pay the said subsidy by instalments as aforesaid.

Company to
carry out
agreement.

2. The Company shall be bound to carry out in all respects the said agreement, and may do whatever is necessary for that purpose.

Issue of
bonds.

3. In order to facilitate such financial arrangements as will enable the Company to complete the railway as aforesaid without delay and to acquire and consolidate with it the railway from Dunmore to Lethbridge, hereinafter called "the Alberta Branch," which, under the authority of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1893, it now operates as lessee, and is under covenant to purchase, the Company may issue bonds which will be a first lien and charge and be secured exclusively upon the said Alberta Branch and Crow's Nest Line together in the same way and with the same effect as if both the said pieces of railway to be so consolidated were being built by the Company as one branch of its railway within the meaning of section one of chapter fifty-one of the statutes of 1888, and that section shall apply accordingly, such first lien to be subject to the payment of the purchase money of the Alberta Branch, as provided for in the said covenant to purchase.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 6.

An Act to provide for Bounties on Iron and Steel made in Canada.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. The Governor in Council may authorize the payment of the following bounties on steel ingots, puddled iron bars and pig iron made in Canada, that is to say:—

Bounties for production in Canada of—

On steel ingots manufactured from ingredients of which not less than fifty per cent of the weight thereof consists of pig iron made in Canada, a bounty of three dollars per ton;

Steel ingots,

On puddled iron bars manufactured from pig iron made in Canada, a bounty of three dollars per ton;

Puddled iron bars,

On pig iron manufactured from ore, a bounty of three dollars per ton on the proportion produced from Canadian ore, and two dollars per ton on the proportion produced from foreign ore.

And pig iron.

2. The said bounties shall be applicable only to steel ingots, puddled iron bars and pig iron made in Canada prior to the twenty-third day of April, one thousand nine hundred and two.

During five years.

3. The Governor in Council may make regulations in relation to the said bounties in order to carry out the intention of this Act.

Regulations.

4. Chapter nine of the statutes of 1894, intituled *An Act to provide for the payment of Bounties on Iron and Steel manufactured from Canadian ore*, is hereby repealed.

1894, c. 9 repealed.



60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 7.

An Act respecting Cold Storage on Steamships from Canada to the United Kingdom and in certain cities in Canada.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. The agreements between Her Majesty and certain companies, entered into under the authority of an Order in Council dated the fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, for providing cold storage on steamships from Montreal to the United Kingdom during the seasons of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, copies whereof have been laid before Parliament, are hereby sanctioned and confirmed and declared to be effectual to all intents and purposes.

Agreements ratified for cold storage on steamships from Canada to United Kingdom.

2. The Governor in Council may enter into contracts with any person or company, for providing cold storage accommodation at Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown, for a term not exceeding three years, on such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council deems expedient; and the Governor in Council may guarantee a dividend not exceeding five per cent per annum during such term on the cost of the cold storage premises and refrigerating plant, the sum on which such dividend is so guaranteed not to exceed forty thousand dollars in the case of each of the cities of Quebec, Halifax and St. John, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars in the case of Toronto, and not to exceed twenty thousand dollars in the case of Charlottetown.

Cold storage at Toronto, Quebec, Halifax, St. John and Charlottetown.



60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 8.

An Act respecting Interest.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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 Interest Act, 1897.*

Short title.

2. Whenever any interest is, by the terms of any written or printed contract and whether under seal or not, made payable at a rate or percentage per day, week, month, or at any rate or percentage for any period less than a year, no interest exceeding the rate or percentage of six per cent per annum shall be chargeable, payable or recoverable on any part of the principal money unless the contract contains an express statement of the yearly rate or percentage of interest to which such other rate or percentage is equivalent.

When rate of interest not per annum, more than 6 per cent not recoverable unless contract states the equivalent rate per annum.

3. If any sum is paid on account of any interest not chargeable, payable or recoverable under the last preceding section, such sum may be recovered back or deducted from any principal or interest payable under such contract.

Recovery of sums paid otherwise.

4. This Act shall not apply to mortgages on real estate.

Not to apply to mortgages.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA .

CHAP. 9.

An Act to amend "An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Province of Quebec."

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Sections eighteen, nineteen and twenty of chapter thirty-two of the statutes of 1890 are hereby repealed and the following sections substituted therefor respectively :

"**18.** The bank shall always hold at least twenty per centum of the moneys deposited with it in public securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any of the provinces thereof or in deposits in chartered banks in Canada.

"**19.** The bank may, subject to the provisions contained in the next preceding section, invest any moneys deposited with it in the debentures, bonds, stocks or other public securities of the Dominion of Canada or of any province of Canada, or in the securities of any municipal or public school corporation in Canada, or in the bonds or debentures of any building society, loan or investment company, water-works company, gas company, street railway company, electric light or power company, electric railway or street railway company, telegraph or telephone company, if such society or company is incorporated in Canada, or in the stock, bonds or debentures of the United States or of any state thereof, or of the United Kingdom, or in the manner provided in the two sections next following, but not otherwise. But the bank may continue to hold any stock of any now existing chartered bank held by it before it received its charter, and may sell and dispose of such stock.

"**20.** The bank may also lend such moneys upon the personal security of individuals, or to any corporate bodies ; provided that collateral securities of the nature mentioned in the two sections next preceding, or British or foreign public securities or stock of some chartered bank in Canada, or bonds or debentures or stock of any incorporated institution or company

1890, c. 32, ss. 18, 19, 20 repealed and new provisions.

Amount of deposits to be invested in certain securities.

Investment of deposits.

Securities on which loans may be made. Proviso: collateral securities to be taken.

Proviso :
loans to gov-
ernments,
cities, and cer-
tain corpora-
tions may be
made without
collateral
security.

pany are taken, to not less than the amount lent, in addition to such personal or corporate security, with authority to sell such securities if the loan is not paid ; and provided also that the bank may lend moneys without collateral securities to the Government of Canada or the Government of any province of Canada, or to the corporation of any city or town in Canada with a population of at least two thousand inhabitants.”

2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the bank from investing in any security in which the bank was authorized to invest before the passing of this Act.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 10.

An Act respecting forged or unauthorized endorsements of Bills.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Subsection two of section twenty-four of *The Bills of Exchange Act, 1890*, as amended by section four of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1891 intituled *An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act, 1890*, is hereby repealed, and the following subsections are substituted therefor:—

“2. If a bill bearing a forged or unauthorized endorsement is paid in good faith and in the ordinary course of business, by or on behalf of the drawee or acceptor, the person by whom or on whose behalf such payment is made shall have the right to recover the amount so paid from the person to whom it was so paid or from any endorser who has endorsed the bill subsequently to the forged or unauthorized endorsement, provided that notice of the endorsement being a forged or unauthorized endorsement is given to each such subsequent endorser within the time and in the manner hereinafter mentioned; and any such person or endorser from whom said amount has been recovered shall have the like right of recovery against any prior endorser subsequent to the forged or unauthorized endorsement.

Right of recovery by person paying bill bearing forged or unauthorized endorsement.

Notice of forgery, etc., a condition of such right.

“3. The notice of the endorsement being a forged or unauthorized endorsement shall be given within a reasonable time after the person seeking to recover the amount has acquired notice that the endorsement is forged or unauthorized, and may be given in the same manner, and if sent by post may be addressed in the same way, as notice of protest or dishonour of a bill may be given or addressed under this Act.”

Time for and mode of such notice.



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. II.

An Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

- 1.** From and after the passing of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person, company, partnership or corporation, in any manner to prepay the transportation, or in any way to assist or encourage the importation or immigration of any alien or foreigner into Canada, under contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, made previous to the importation or immigration of such alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada. Assisting immigration of foreigners under contract to perform labour in Canada prohibited.
- 2.** All contracts or agreements, express or implied, parole or special, hereafter made by and between any person, company, partnership or corporation, and any alien or foreigner, to perform labour or service, or having reference to the performance of labour or service by any person in Canada, previous to the immigration or importation of the person whose labour or service is contracted for into Canada, shall be void and of no effect. Such contract to be void.
- 3.** For every violation of any of the provisions of section one of this Act, the person, partnership, company or corporation violating it by knowingly assisting, encouraging or soliciting the immigration or importation of any alien or foreigner into Canada, to perform labour or service of any kind under contract or agreement, express or implied, parole or special, with such alien or foreigner previous to his becoming a resident in or a citizen of Canada, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, which may be sued for and recovered by Her Majesty's Attorney General of Canada, or the person duly authorized thereto by him, as debts of like amount are now recovered in any competent court in Canada, the proceeds to Penalty.
Mode of recovery.

be paid into the hands of the Receiver General; and separate suits may be brought for each alien or foreigner who is a party to such contract or agreement.

As to master of ship landing such immigrant in Canada.

4. The master of any vessel who knowingly brings into Canada on such vessel and lands or permits to be landed from any foreign port or place any alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan who, previous to embarkation on such vessel, had entered into contract or agreement, parole or special, express or implied, to perform labour or service in Canada, shall be deemed guilty of an indictable offence and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars for each alien, labourer, mechanic or artisan so brought or landed, and may also be imprisoned for a term not exceeding six months.

Penalty.

Exemptions.

5. Nothing in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent any citizen or subject of any foreign country, temporarily residing in Canada, either in private or official capacity, from engaging, under contract or otherwise, persons not residents or citizens of Canada, to act as private secretaries, servants or domestics for such foreigner temporarily residing in Canada; nor shall this Act be so construed as to prevent any person, partnership or corporation from engaging, under contract or agreement, skilled workmen in foreign countries to perform labour in Canada in or upon any new industry not at present established in Canada, provided that skilled labour for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor shall the provisions of this Act apply to professional actors, artists, lecturers or singers, or to persons employed strictly as personal or domestic servants: Provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting any person from assisting any member of his family, or any relative or personal friend, to migrate from any foreign country to Canada for the purpose of settlement here.

Servant of foreigner temporarily residing in Canada.

Skilled workman in new industry.

Actors, artists, lecturers, singers and domestic servants.

Intending settlers.

Immigrants unlawfully landed to be returned.

At whose expense.

6. The Attorney General of Canada, in case he shall be satisfied that an immigrant has been allowed to land in Canada contrary to the prohibition of this Act, may cause such immigrant, within the period of one year after landing or entry, to be taken into custody and returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the owner of the importing vessel, or, if he entered from an adjoining country, at the expense of the person previously contracting for the services.

Payment to informer.

7. The Receiver General may pay to any informer who furnishes original information that the law has been violated such a share of the penalties recovered as he deems reasonable and just, not exceeding fifty per cent, where it appears that the recovery was had in consequence of the information thus furnished.

8. No proceedings under this Act, or prosecutions for violation thereof, shall be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General of Canada, or some person duly authorized by him. Procedure.

9. This Act shall apply only to such foreign countries as have enacted and retained in force, or as enact and retain in force, laws or ordinances applying to Canada of a character similar to this Act. Countries to which Act applies.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 12.

An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1897.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. It shall not be necessary that any revision of the lists of voters prepared in accordance with the provisions of *The Electoral Franchise Act*, shall be proceeded with during the present year, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, but the lists of voters in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue in force until they are finally revised, in accordance with the provisions of *The Electoral Franchise Act*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Lists of voters need not be revised for 1897.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 13.

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

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. For the present session of Parliament, the deduction of eight dollars per day mentioned in section twenty-six of the *Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons*, being chapter eleven of the Revised Statutes, shall not be made for twelve days in the case of a member who has been absent from a sitting of the House of which he is a member, or of some committee thereof, during such number of days ; but this provision shall not operate to extend the maximum amount mentioned in section twenty-five of the said Act, nor in the case of a member elected since the commencement of the present session shall it apply to days prior to his election.

Days of absence during present session.

Proviso.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 14.

An Act further to amend the Civil Service Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. The paragraph substituted by section one of chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1895, for paragraph (b) of section ten of *The Civil Service Act*, chapter seventeen of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“(b.) No person shall be appointed to any place in the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service—other than that of a deputy head, or controller of railway mail service or superintendent of railway mail service, or other officer or employee transferred from the outside service to the railway mail service branch—on probation or otherwise, whose age exceeds thirty-five years, or who has not attained the full age of fifteen years, in the case of a porter, messenger, or sorter, or the full age of eighteen years, in other cases.”

2. Schedule B to the said Act is hereby amended by inserting, under the sub-heading “Clerks in City Post Offices,” between the words “Letter-Carriers” and “Messengers” the words “Sorters and Stampers.”

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 15.

An Act further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, pay to any person dismissed from the public service of Canada, who at the time of such dismissal was contributing to any civil service superannuation fund under the provisions of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act*, or any Act in amendment thereof, the whole, or such portion as the Governor in Council deems expedient, of the amount so contributed by such person to such fund; and the Governor in Council may also, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, in addition pay to such person interest to the date of such dismissal on the contributions so repaid, or any portion thereof, at such rate of interest, not exceeding five per cent per annum, and calculated in such manner, as the Governor in Council deems advisable.

Deductions for superannuation fund may be repaid to dismissed public servant.

With interest.

2. This Act applies to any person heretofore or hereafter dismissed from the public service.

Retroaction.

3. Nothing herein shall be construed to confer upon any person any right to demand or enforce the repayment of any amount contributed by him to any such fund, or any interest thereon, and all payments made under this Act shall be wholly in the discretion of the Governor in Council.

Payments in discretion of Governor in Council.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 16.

An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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 Customs Tariff, 1897.* Short title.
2. In this Act, and in any other Act relating to customs, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (a.) The initials “n.e.s.” represent and have the meaning of “N.e.s.” the words “not elsewhere specified”;
 - (b.) The initials “n.o.p.” represent and have the meaning of “N.o.p.” the words “not otherwise provided for”;
 - (c.) The expression “gallon” means an imperial gallon; “Gallon.”
 - (d.) The expression “ton” means two thousand pounds avoirdupois; “Ton.”
 - (e.) The expression “proof” or “proof spirits,” when applied to wines or spirits of any kind, means spirits of a strength equal to that of pure ethyl alcohol compounded with distilled water in such proportions that the resultant mixture shall at a temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit have a specific gravity of 0.9198 as compared with that of distilled water at the same temperature; “Proof” or “proof spirits.”
 - (f.) The expression “gauge,” when applied to metal sheets or plates or to wire, means the thickness as determined by Stubbs’s standard gauge; “Gauge.”
 - (g.) The expression “in diameter,” when applied to tubing, means the actual inside diameter; “In diameter.”
 - (h.) The expression “sheet,” when applied to metals, means a sheet or plate not exceeding three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; “Sheet.”
 - (i.) The expression “plate,” when applied to metals, means a plate or sheet more than three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. “Plate.”

Interpreta-
tion.

3. The expressions mentioned in section two of *The Customs Act*, as amended by section two of *The Customs Amendment Act*, 1888, whenever they occur herein or in any Act relating to the customs, unless the context otherwise requires, have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the said sections two ; and any power conferred upon the Governor in Council by *The Customs Act* to transfer dutiable goods to the list of goods which may be imported free of duty is not hereby abrogated or impaired.

Saving certain
power of Gov-
ernor in Coun-
cil.

Duties in
schedule A
imposed.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to the requirements of *The Customs Act*, chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes, as amended, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon all goods enumerated, referred to as not enumerated, in schedule A to this Act, the several rates of duties of customs set forth and described in the said schedule and set opposite to each item respectively or charged thereon as not enumerated, when such goods are imported into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.

Goods free of
duty.

5. Subject to the same provisions and to the further conditions contained in schedule B to this Act, all goods enumerated in the said schedule B may be imported into Canada or may be taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada without the payment of any duties of customs thereon.

Prohibited
goods.

6. The importation into Canada of any goods enumerated, described or referred to in schedule C to this Act, is prohibited ; and any such goods imported shall thereby become forfeited to the Crown and shall be destroyed ; and any person importing any such prohibited goods, or causing or permitting them to be imported, shall for each offence incur a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Fish, etc., to
be free when
free in United
States and
Newfound-
land.

7. The whole or part of the duties hereby imposed upon fish and other products of the fisheries may be remitted as respects either the United States or Newfoundland, or both, upon proclamation of the Governor in Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that the Governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or either of them, have made changes in their tariffs of duties imposed upon articles imported from Canada, in reduction or repeal of the duties in force in the said countries respectively.

Export of
game pro-
hibited.

8. The export of deer, wild turkeys, quail, partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock, in the carcase or parts thereof, is hereby declared unlawful and prohibited ; and any person exporting or attempting to export any such article shall for each such offence incur a penalty of one hundred dollars, and the article so attempted to be exported shall be forfeited, and may, on reasonable cause of suspicion of intention to export, be seized

by any officer of the customs, and, if such intention is proved, shall be dealt with as for breach of the customs laws: As to export of carcase of certain deer. Provided, that this section shall not apply to the export, under such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council, of any carcase or part thereof of any deer raised or bred by any person, company or association of persons upon his or their own lands.

9. Regulations respecting the manner in which molasses and syrups shall be sampled and tested for the purpose of determining the classes to which they belong with reference to the duty chargeable thereon shall be made by the Controller of Customs, and the instruments and appliances necessary for such determination shall be designated by him and supplied to such officers as are by him charged with the duty of sampling and testing such molasses and syrups; and the decision of any officer (to whom is so assigned the testing of such articles) as to the duties to which they are subject under the tariff shall be final and conclusive, unless, upon appeal to the Commissioner of Customs within thirty days from the rendering of such decision, such decision is, with the approval of the Controller, changed; and the decision of the Commissioner with such approval shall be final. Molasses and syrups, determination of duty on.

10. In the case of all wines, spirits, or alcoholic liquors subject to duty according to their relative strength of proof, such strength shall be ascertained either by means of Sykes's hydrometer or of the specific gravity bottle, as the Controller of Customs directs; and in case such relative strength cannot be correctly ascertained by the direct use of the hydrometer or gravity bottle, it shall be ascertained by the distillation of a sample and the subsequent test in like manner of the distillate. Wines, spirits, etc., determination of duty on.

11. All medicinal or toilet preparations imported for completing the manufacture thereof, or for the manufacture of any other article by the addition of any ingredient or ingredients, or by mixing such preparations, or by putting up or labelling the same, alone or with other articles or compounds, under any proprietary or special name or trade mark, shall be valued for duty under the provision of subsection two of section sixty-five of *The Customs Act*, as amended by section fifteen of chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1888. Value for duty of medicinal or toilet preparations imported for certain purposes.

12. All medicinal preparations, whether chemical or other, usually imported with the name of the manufacturer, shall have the true name of such manufacturer and the place where they are prepared, and the word "alcoholic" or "non-alcoholic," permanently and legibly affixed to each parcel by stamp, label or otherwise; and all medicinal preparations imported without such names and word so affixed may be forfeited. Medicinal preparations to be labelled, etc.

Packages.

13. Packages shall be subject to the following provisions:—

(a.) All bottles, flasks, jars, demijohns, carboys, casks, hogsheads, pipes, barrels, and all other vessels or packages, manufactured of tin, iron, lead, zinc, glass or any other material capable of holding liquids, and all packages in which goods are commonly placed for home consumption, including cases, not otherwise provided for, in which bottled spirits, wines or malt liquors or other liquids are contained, and every package being the first receptacle or covering inclosing goods for the purpose of sale, shall in all cases, not otherwise provided for, in which they contain goods subject to an *ad valorem* duty or a specific and *ad valorem* duty, be charged with the same rate of *ad valorem* duty as is to be levied and collected on the goods they contain, and the value of the packages may be included in the value of such goods;

(b.) All such packages as aforesaid containing goods subject to a specific duty only, and not otherwise provided for, shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent *ad valorem*;

(c.) Packages not hereinbefore specified, and not herein specially charged with or declared liable to duty, and being the usual and ordinary packages in which goods are packed for exportation, according to the general usage and custom of trade, shall be free of duty;

(d.) All such special packages or coverings as are of any use, or apparently designed for use other than in the importation of the goods they contain, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as would thereon be levied if imported empty or separate from their contents;

(e.) Packages (inside or outside) containing free goods shall be exempt from duty when the packages are of such a nature that their destruction is necessary in order to release the goods.

Penalty for having blank invoice with certificate of correctness.

14. Any person who, without lawful excuse, the proof of which shall be on the person accused, sends or brings into Canada, or who, being in Canada, has in his possession, any bill-heading or other paper appearing to be a heading or blank capable of being filled up and used as an invoice, and bearing any certificate purporting to show, or which may be used to show, that the invoice which may be made from such bill-heading or blank is correct or authentic, is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, in the discretion of the court, and the goods entered under any invoice made from any such bill-heading or blank shall be forfeited.

Affidavit of importer claiming lower rate of duty on certain goods.

15. With respect to goods imported for manufacturing purposes that are admissible under this Act for any specific purposes at a lower rate of duty than would otherwise be chargeable, or exempt from duty, the importer claiming such exemption from duty, or proportionate exemption from duty,

shall make and subscribe to the following affidavit or affirmation before the collector of customs at the port of entry, or before a notary public or a commissioner for taking affidavits :—

I, (*name of importer*) the undersigned, importer of the (*names of the goods or articles*) mentioned in this entry, do solemnly (*swear or affirm*) that such (*names of the goods or articles*) are imported by me for the manufacture of (*names of the goods to be manufactured*) in my own factory, situated at (*name of the place, county and province*), and that no portion of the same will be used for any other purpose or disposed of until so manufactured.

16. Nothing contained in the foregoing provisions shall affect the *French Treaty Act*, 1894, or chapter three of the statutes of 1895, intituled *An Act respecting Commercial Treaties affecting Canada*. 1894, c. 2,
1895, c. 3.

17. When the customs tariff of any country admits the products of Canada on terms which, on the whole, are as favourable to Canada as the terms of the reciprocal tariff herein referred to are to the countries to which it may apply, articles which are the growth, produce, or manufacture of such country, when imported direct therefrom, may then be entered for duty, or taken out of warehouse for consumption in Canada, at the reduced rates of duty provided in the reciprocal tariff set forth in schedule D to this Act. Reciprocal
tariff.

2. Any question arising as to the countries entitled to the benefits of the reciprocal tariff shall be decided by the Controller of Customs, subject to the authority of the Governor in Council. Question as to
its application.

3. The Governor in Council may extend the benefits of the reciprocal tariff to any country entitled thereto by virtue of a treaty with Her Majesty. Application
by virtue of
treaty.

4. The Controller of Customs may make such regulations as are necessary for carrying out the intention of this section. Regulations.

18. Whenever the Governor in Council has reason to believe that with regard to any article of commerce there exists any trust, combination, association or agreement of any kind among manufacturers of such article or dealers therein, to unduly enhance the price of such article or in any other way to unduly promote the advantage of the manufacturers or dealers at the expense of the consumers, the Governor in Council may commission or empower any judge of the Supreme Court or Exchequer Court of Canada, or of any superior court in any province of Canada, to inquire in a summary way into and report to the Governor in Council whether such trust, combination, association or agreement exists. Trusts and
combines,
commissioners
to inquire
into.

2. The judge may compel the attendance of witnesses and examine them under oath and require the production of books and papers, and shall have such other necessary powers as are conferred Powers of
commissioner.

conferred upon him by the Governor in Council for the purposes of such inquiry.

His report,
and action
thereupon.

3. If the judge reports that such trust, combination, association or agreement exists, and if it appears to the Governor in Council that such disadvantage to the consumers is facilitated by the duties of customs imposed on a like article, when imported, then the Governor in Council shall place such article on the free list, or so reduce the duty on it as to give to the public the benefit of reasonable competition in such article.

Repeal:
1894, c. 33.
1895, c. 24
1896, c. 8.

19. The following Acts are hereby repealed:—*The Customs Tariff*, 1894, being chapter thirty-three of the statutes of 1894; chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1895, intituled *An Act to amend the Customs Tariff*, 1894; and chapter eight of the statutes of 1896, intituled *An Act further to amend the Customs Tariff*, 1894.

Repeal of
Orders in
Council, etc.

20. All Orders in Council and all departmental regulations inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Foregoing
provisions
deemed to
take effect on
23rd April,
1897.

21. The foregoing provisions of this Act shall be held to have come into force on the twenty-third day of April, in the present year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-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: Provided, that in the case of goods which were imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption, and on which duty was paid, on or after the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, in accordance with the rate of duty set forth as payable on such goods in the resolutions respecting the duties of customs introduced in the House of Commons on the twenty-second day of the said month, or in any such resolution subsequently introduced in the said House, the duty so paid shall not be affected, nor shall the person paying it be entitled to any refund or be liable to any further payment of duty, by reason of such rate of duty being altered by any resolution introduced subsequently to that in accordance with which such duty was paid and before the passing of this Act.

Proviso: as to
change of duty
after that day
and before
passing of this
Act.

SCHEDULE A.

GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTIES.

Ales, Beers, Wines and Liquors.

1. Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks or otherwise than in bottle, sixteen cents per gallon. 16c. p. gall.
2. Ale, beer* and porter, when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one gallon), twenty-four cents per gallon. 24c. p. gall.
3. Cider, not clarified or refined, five cents per gallon. 5c. p. gall.
4. Cider, clarified or refined, ten cents per gallon. 10c. p. gall.
5. Lime juice and fruit juices, fortified with or containing not more than twenty-five per cent of proof spirits, sixty cents per gallon; and when containing more than twenty-five per cent of proof spirits, two dollars per gallon. \$2 p. gall.
6. Lime juice and other fruit syrups and fruit juices, n.o.p., twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
7. Spirituous or alcoholic liquors, distilled from any material, or containing or compounded from or with distilled spirits of any kind, and any mixture thereof with water, for every gallon thereof of the strength of proof, and when of a greater strength than that of proof, at the same rate on the increased quantity that there would be if the liquors were reduced to the strength of proof. When the liquors are of a less strength than that of proof, the duty shall be at a rate herein provided, but computed on a reduced quantity of the liquors in proportion to the lesser degree of strength; provided, however, that no reduction in quantity shall be computed or made on any liquors below the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, but all such liquors shall be computed as of the strength of fifteen per cent under proof, as follows:—

(a.) Ethyl alcohol, or the substance commonly known as alcohol, hydrated oxide of ethyl or spirits of wine; gin of all kinds, n.e.s.; rum, whiskey and all spirituous or alcoholic liquors, n.o.p.; amyl alcohol or fusel oil, or any substance known as potato spirit or potato oil; methyl alcohol, wood alcohol, wood naphtha, pyroxylic spirit or any substance known as wood spirit or methylated spirits, absinthe, arrack or palm spirit, brandy, including artificial brandy and imitations of brandy; cordials and liqueurs of all kinds, n.e.s.; mescal, pulque, rum shrub, schiedam and other schnapps; tafia,

- angostura and similar alcoholic bitters or beverages, two dollars and forty cents per gallon.. \$2.40 p. gall.
- (b.) Spirits and strong waters of any kind, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, as being or known or designated as anodynes, elixirs, essences, extracts, lotions, tinctures or medicines, or medicinal wines (so called), or ethereal and spirituous fruit essences, n.e.s., two dollars and forty cents per gallon and thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... & 30 p. c. \$2.40 p. gall.
- (c.) Alcoholic perfumes and perfumed spirits, bay rum, cologne and lavender waters, hair, tooth and skin washes, and other toilet preparations containing spirits of any kind, when in bottles or flasks containing not more than four ounces each, fifty per cent *ad valorem*..... 50 p. c.
- When in bottles, flasks or other packages, containing more than four ounces each, two dollars and forty cents per gallon and forty per cent *ad valorem*..... & 40 p. c. \$2.40 p. gall.
- (d.) Nitrous ether, sweet spirits of nitre and aromatic spirits of ammonia, two dollars and forty cents per gallon and thirty per cent *ad valorem*. & 30 p. c. \$2.40 p. gall.
- (e.) Vermouth containing not more than thirty-six per cent, and ginger wine containing not more than twenty-six per cent of proof spirits, ninety cents per gallon 90c. p. gall.
- If containing more than these percentages respectively of proof spirits, two dollars and forty cents per gallon..... \$2.40 p. gall.
- (f.) Medicinal or medicated wines containing not more than forty per cent of proof spirits, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon..... \$1.50 p. gall.
8. Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wines, including orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent or less of spirits of the strength of proof, whether imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain a gallon), twenty-five cents per gallon; and for each degree or fraction of a degree of strength in excess of the twenty-six per cent of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents until the strength reaches forty per cent of proof spirits; and in addition thereto, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c. 25c. p. gall. 3c. p. deg.
9. Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart but more than a pint, three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each, but more than one-half pint, one dollar and sixty-five cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, eighty-two cents per dozen bottles; \$3.30 p. doz. \$1.65 p. doz. 82c. p. doz. bottles

- bottles containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars and thirty cents per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and sixty-five cents per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle, the quarts and pints in each case being old wine measure; in addition to the above specific duty there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent. \$1.65 p. gall.
10. But any liquors imported under the name of wine, and containing more than forty per cent of spirits of the strength of proof shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits. 30 p. c.

Animals, and Agricultural, Animal and Dairy Products.

11. Animals, living, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem*. 20 p. c.
12. Live hogs, one and one-half cent per pound. 1½c. per lb.
13. Meats, n.e.s. (when in barrel, the barrel to be free), two cents per pound. 2c. per lb.
14. Meats, fresh, n.e.s., three cents per pound. 3c. per lb.
15. Canned meats, and canned poultry and game, extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
16. Mutton and lamb, fresh, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
17. Poultry and game, n.o.p., twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
18. Lard, lard compound and similar substances, cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, n.e.s., two cents per pound. 2c. per lb.
19. Tallow and stearic acid, twenty per cent *ad valorem*. 20 p. c.
20. Beeswax, ten per cent *ad valorem*. 10 p. c.
21. Candles, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
22. Paraffine wax candles, thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
23. Soap, common or laundry, one cent per pound. 1c. p. lb.
24. Castile soap, mottled or white, two cents per pound 2c. p. lb.
25. Soap, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 35 p. c.
26. Pearline, and other soap powders, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
27. Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet, and mucilage, gelatine, and isinglass, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
28. Feathers, undressed, twenty per cent *ad valorem*. 20 p. c.
29. Feathers, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
30. Eggs, three cents per dozen. 3c. p. doz.
31. Butter, four cents per pound. 4c. p. lb.
32. Cheese, three cents per pound. 3c. p. lb.
33. Condensed milk (weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty), three and one-quarter cents per pound. 3¼c. p. lb.
34. Condensed coffee with milk, milk foods and all similar preparations, thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
35. Apples, including the duty on the barrel, forty cents per barrel. 40c. p. brl.
36. Beans, fifteen cents per bushel. 15c. p. bush.

37. Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bush.
38. Pease, n.e.s., ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bush.
39. Potatoes, n.e.s., fifteen cents per bushel.....	15c. p. bush.
40. Rye, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bush.
41. Rye flour, including the duty on the barrel, fifty cents per barrel.....	50c. p. brl.
42. Hay, two dollars per ton.....	\$2 p. ton.
43. Vegetables, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
44. Barley, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
45. Dutiable breadstuffs, grain and flour and meal of all kinds, when damaged by water in transit, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> on the appraised value, such appraised value to be ascertained as provided by sections 58, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Customs Act.....	20 p. c.
46. Buckwheat, meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb.
47. Cornmeal, including the duty on the barrel, twenty-five cents per barrel.....	25c. p. brl.
48. Indian corn for purposes of distillation, subject to regulations to be approved by the Governor in Council, seven and one-half cents per bushel.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. bush.
49. Oats, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bush.
50. Oatmeal, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
51. Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy, one-half cent per lb	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
52. Rice, cleaned, one and one-quarter cent per pound.....	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb.
53. Rice and sago flour and sago, and tapioca, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
54. Rice, when imported by makers of rice-starch for use in their factories in making starch, three-fourths of one cent per pound.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb.
55. Wheat, twelve cents per bushel.....	12c. p. bush.
56. Wheat flour, including the duty on the barrel, sixty cents per barrel.....	60c. p. brl.
57. Biscuits not sweetened, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
58. Biscuits, sweetened, twenty-seven and one-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. c.
59. Macaroni and vermicelli, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
60. Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour and all preparations having the qualities of starch, the weight of the package to be in all cases included in the weight for duty, one and one-half cent per pound...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
61. Seeds, viz. :—garden, field and other seeds for agricultural or other purposes, n.o.p., sunflower, canary, hemp and millet seed, when in bulk or in large parcels, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.
When put up in small papers or parcels, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
62. Mustard, ground, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
63. Mustard cake, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.
64. Sweet potatoes and yams, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bush.

- 65. Tomatoes, fresh, twenty cents per bushel and ten per cent *ad valorem* 20c. p. bush. and 10 p. c.
- 66. Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other packages, n.e.s., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, one and one-half cent per pound 1½c. p. lb.
- 67. Pickles, sauces and catsups, including soy, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
- 68. Malt, upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations, fifteen cents per bushel 15c. p. bush.
- 69. Extract of malt (non-alcoholic), for medicinal and baking purposes, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 70. Hops, six cents per pound..... 6c. p. lb.
- 71. Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds, three cents per lb; in packages weighing less than fifty pounds, six cents per pound; the weight of the package in the latter case to be included in the weight for duty..... 6c. p. lb.
- 72. Yeast cakes and baking powder, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty, six cents per pound 6c. p. lb.
- 73. Trees, viz.:—apple, cherry, peach, pear, plum and quince, of all kinds, and small peach trees known as June buds, three cents each..... 3c. each.
- 74. Grape vines, gooseberry, raspberry, currant and rose bushes; fruit plants, n.e.s., and shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
- 75. Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, cherries and currants, n.e.s., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
- 76. Cranberries, plums and quinces, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 77. Prunes, including raisins, dried currants, and California or silver prunes, one cent per pound..... 1c. p. lb.
- 78. Apples, dried, desiccated or evaporated; dates, figs, and other dried, desiccated or evaporated fruits, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 79. Grapes, two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
- 80. Oranges, lemons and limes, in boxes of capacity not exceeding two and one-half cubic feet, twenty-five cents per box..... 25c. p. box.
 In one-half boxes, capacity not exceeding one and one-fourth cubic foot, thirteen cents per half box. 13c. p. ½ box.
 In cases and all other packages, per cubic foot holding capacity, ten cents..... 10c. p. cub. ft.
 In bulk, per one thousand oranges, lemons or limes, one dollar and fifty cents. \$1.50 p. M.
 In barrels, not exceeding in capacity that of the one hundred and ninety-six pounds flour barrel, fifty-five cents per barrel. 55c. p. brl.

81. Peaches, n.o.p., the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, one cent per pound.... 1c. p. lb.
82. Fruits in air-tight cans or other packages, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, two and one-quarter cents per pound. 2¼c. p. lb.
83. Fruits preserved in brandy, or preserved in other spirits, two dollars per gallon..... \$2 p. gall.
84. Preserved ginger, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
85. Jellies, jams and preserves, n.e.s., three and one-quarter cents per pound..... 3¼c. p. lb.
86. Honey, in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
87. Tea and green coffee, n.e.s., ten per cent *ad valorem*.... 10 p. c.
88. Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production, two cents per pound and ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
89. Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, n.o.p., two cents per pound..... 2c. p. lb.
90. Extract of coffee, n.e.s., or substitutes therefor of all kinds, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
91. Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
92. Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound..... 4c. p. lb.
93. Cocoa shells and nibs, chocolate, and other preparations of cocoa, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
94. Cocoa paste, chocolate paste, cocos and cocoa butter, n.o.p., four cents per pound..... 4c. p. lb.
95. Nuts, shelled, n.e.s., five cents per pound..... 5c. p. lb.
96. Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts, pecans and shelled peanuts, n.e.s., three cents per pound..... 3c. p. lb.
And nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., two cents per pound... 2c. p. lb.
97. Cocoanuts, n.e.s., one dollar per hundred..... \$1 p. 100
98. Cocoanuts, when imported from the place of growth, by vessel, direct to a Canadian port, fifty cents per hundred..... 50c. p. 100
99. Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not, five cents per pound..... 5c. p. lb.
100. Nutmegs and mace, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*... 25 p. c.
101. Spices, viz. :—ginger and spices of all kinds, unground, n.e.s., twelve and one-half per cent *ad valorem*..... 12½ p. c.
Ground, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
102. Fine salt in bulk, and coarse salt, n.e.s., five cents per one hundred pounds..... 5c. p. 100 lbs.
103. Salt, n.e.s., in bags, barrels and other packages,—the bags, barrels or other packages, being the first coverings or inside packages, to bear the same duty as if such packages or first coverings were imported empty,—seven and one-half cents per hundred pounds 7½c. p. 100 lbs.

Fish and Products of the Fisheries.

104. Mackerel, one cent per pound 1c. p. lb.
 105. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound... $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
 106. Salmon, fresh, one-half cent per pound $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
 107. Salmon, pickled or salted, one cent per pound 1c. p. lb.
 108. All other fish, pickled or salted, in barrels, one cent per pound 1c. p. lb.
 109. Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for by this Act, fifty cents per hundred pounds 50c. p. 100 lbs.
 110. Fish, smoked and boneless, one cent per pound 1c. p. lb.
 111. Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and three and a half inches deep, per whole box, five cents 5c. p. box.
 (b.) In half boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-eighths deep, per half box, two and one-half cents $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. $\frac{1}{2}$ box.
 (c.) In quarter boxes, measuring not more than four inches and three-quarters long, three and a half inches wide and one and a quarter deep, per quarter box, two cents 2c. p. $\frac{1}{4}$ box.
 112. Anchovies and sardines when imported in any other form, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
 113. Fish preserved in oil, except anchovies and sardines, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
 114. Fresh or dried fish, n.e.s., imported in barrels, or half barrels, one cent per pound 1c. p. lb.
 115. Salmon and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
 116. Oysters, shelled, in bulk, ten cents per gallon 10c. p. gall.
 117. Oysters, shelled, in cans not over one pint, three cents per can, including the cans 3c. p. can.
 118. Oysters, shelled, in cans over one pint and not over one quart, five cents per can, including the cans 5c. p. can.
 119. Oysters, shelled, in cans exceeding one quart in capacity, an additional duty of five cents for each quart or fraction of a quart of capacity over a quart, including the cans 5c. p. quart.
 120. Oysters in the shell, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
 121. Packages containing oysters or other fish, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
 122. Oils, spermaceti, whale and other fish oils, and all other articles the produce of the fisheries not specially provided for, twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.

Books and Paper.

123. Albumenized and other papers and films chemically prepared for photographers' use, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
124. Books, viz. :—Novels or works of fiction, or literature of a similar character, unbound or paper-bound or in sheets, including freight rates for railways and telegraph rates, bound in book or pamphlet form, but not to include Christmas annuals or publications commonly known as juvenile and toy books, twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
125. Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets, or parts thereof, n.e.s.,—not to include blank account books, copy books, or books to be written or drawn upon, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
126. Advertising and printed matter, viz. :—Advertising pamphlets, advertising pictorial show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals ; illustrated price books, catalogues and price lists, advertising almanacs and calendars ; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p., fifteen cents per pound. 15 c. p. lb.
127. Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery or other goods or wares ; shipping, price or other tags, tickets or labels, and railroad or other tickets, whether lithographed or printed, or partly printed, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*.. 35 p. c.
128. Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, drafts and all similar work, unsigned, and cards or other commercial blank forms printed or lithographed, or printed from steel or copper or other plates, and other printed matter, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
129. Printed music, bound or in sheets, ten per cent *ad valorem* 10 p. c.
130. Photographs, chromos, chromotypes, artotypes, oleographs, paintings, drawings, pictures, engravings or prints, or proofs therefrom, and similar works of art, n.o.p. ; blue prints, building plans, maps and charts, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
131. Newspapers or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*.. 25 p. c.

- 132. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, not glossed or finished, fifteen per cent *ad valorem* 15 p. c.
- 133. Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets, glossed or finished, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
- 134. Mill-board, not straw board, ten per cent *ad valorem*... 10 p. c.
- 135. Straw board, in sheets or rolls; tarred paper, felt or straw board; sandpaper, glass or flint paper, and emery paper or emery cloth, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 136. Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 137. Playing cards, six cents per pack. 6c. p. pack.
- 138. Paper hangings or wall papers, borders or bordering, and window blinds of paper of all kinds, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
- 139. Printing paper and paper of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 140. Ruled and border and coated papers, papeteries, boxed papers, pads not printed, papier-maché ware, n.o.p.; envelopes, and all manufactures of paper, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.

Chemicals and Drugs.

- 141. Acid, acetic acid and pyroligneous, n.e.s., and vinegar, a specific duty of fifteen cents for each gallon of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof, and for each degree of strength in excess of the strength of proof an additional duty of two cents..... 15c. p. gall.
2c. p. deg.
The strength of proof shall be held to be equal to six per cent of absolute acid, and in all cases the strength shall be determined in such manner as is established by the Governor in Council.
- 142. Acid, acetic acid crude, and pyroligneous crude, of any strength not exceeding thirty per cent, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
- 143. Acid, muriatic and nitric, and all mixed or other acids, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
- 144. Acid, sulphuric, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 145. Acid phosphate, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
- 146. Sulphuric ether, chloroform, and solutions of peroxides of hydrogen, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
- 147. All medicinal, chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, when compounded of more than one substance, including patent and proprietary preparations, tinctures, pills, powders, troches, lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences and oils, n.o.p.; provided that drugs, pill-mass and preparations, not including pills or medicinal plasters, recognized by the British or the United States pharmacopœia or the French Codex as officinal, shall not

- be held to be covered by this item ; all liquids, containing alcohol, fifty per cent *ad valorem* ; and all others, liquid or not, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 50 p. c.
25 p. c.
148. Pomades, French or flower odours preserved in fat or oil for the purpose of conserving the odours of flowers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
149. Perfumery, including toilet preparations (non-alcoholic), viz. :—Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
150. Liquorice paste and liquorice in rolls and sticks, twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
151. Paraffine wax, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
152. Antiseptic surgical dressing, such as absorbent cotton, cotton wool, lint, lamb's wool, tow, jute, gauzes and oakum, prepared for use as surgical dressings, plain or medicated ; surgical belts and trusses, electric belts, pessaries and suspensory bandages of all kinds, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
153. Surgical and dental instruments (not being furniture) and surgical needles, ten per cent *ad valorem* until 1st January, 1898 ; thereafter free..... 10 p. c.
154. Cod liver oil, twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.

Opium.

155. Opium, crude, the outward ball or covering to be free of duty, one dollar per pound..... \$1 p. lb.
156. Opium, powdered, one dollar and thirty-five cents per pound..... \$1.35 p. lb.
157. Opium, prepared for smoking, five dollars per pound.. \$5 p. lb.

Colours, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc.

158. Dry white and red lead, orange mineral and zinc white, five per cent *ad valorem* 5 p. c.
159. Ochres, ochrey earths, raw siennas, and colours, dry, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
160. Oxides, umbers, burnt siennas, and fire proofs, n.e.s. ; laundry blueing of all kinds, rough stuff and dry and liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints commonly used for ships' hulls, and ground and liquid paints, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*.. 25 p. c.
161. Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers, one dollar and twelve and one-half cents per gallon..... \$1.12½ p.gall.
162. Paris green, dry, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
163. Ink for writing, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.

164. Blacking, shoe, and shoemakers' ink; shoe, harness and leather dressing, harness soap, and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
165. Putty, of all kinds, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
166. Turpentine, spirits of, five per cent *ad valorem* 5 p. c.
167. British gum, dextrine, sizing cream and enamel sizing, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
168. Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.e.s., twenty cents per gallon and twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... and 20 p. c.
169. Linseed or flaxseed oil, raw or boiled, lard oil, neat's-foot oil, and sesame seed oil, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
170. Illuminating oils composed wholly or in part of the products of petroleum, coal, shale or lignite, costing more than thirty cents per gallon, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
171. Lubricating oils, composed wholly or in part of petroleum, costing less than twenty-five cents per gallon, five cents per gallon..... 5c. p. gall.
172. Crude petroleum, fuel and gas oils (other than naphtha, benzine or gasoline) when imported by manufacturers (other than oil refiners) for use in their own factories for fuel purposes or for the manufacture of gas, two and one-half cents per gallon..... 2½c. p. gall.
173. Oils, coal and kerosene distilled, purified or refined, naphtha and petroleum, and products of petroleum, n.e.s., five cents per gallon..... 5c. p. gall.
174. Barrels, containing petroleum or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum forms a part, when such contents are chargeable with a specific duty, twenty cents each..... 20c. each.
175. Lubricating oils, n.e.s., and axle grease, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
176. Olive oil, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
177. Essential oils, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
178. Vaseline, and all similar preparations of petroleum for toilet, medicinal or other purposes, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.

Coal.

179. Bituminous slack coal, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, subject to regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs, twenty per cent *ad valorem*, but not to exceed thirteen cents per ton of 2,000 pounds (being the equivalent of fifteen cents per ton of 2,240 pounds): Provided that if the United States Congress fixes the duty on such slack coal at a rate not exceeding fifteen cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, then the duty on such coal imported into Canada, as

provided in this item, shall be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries, notwithstanding section seventeen of this Act. 20 p. c.

- 180. Coal, bituminous, round and run of mine, and coal, n.e.s., fifty-three cents per ton of 2,000 pounds (being the equivalent of sixty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds) : Provided that if the United States Congress fixes the duty on such coal at a rate not exceeding forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, the Governor in Council may by proclamation reduce the duty mentioned in this item to forty cents per ton of 2,240 pounds, or the equivalent thereof per ton of 2,000 pounds, and the duty declared by such proclamation shall then be the minimum duty on such coal from all countries, notwithstanding section seventeen of this Act. 53 c. p. ton of 2,000 lbs.

Earthenware, Cements, Slate and Stoneware.

- 181. Building brick, paving brick, stove linings, and fire brick, n.e.s., and manufactures of clay or cement, n.o.p., twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
- 182. Earthenware and stoneware, viz. : demijohns, churns or crocks, thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
- 183. Drain tiles, not glazed, twenty per cent *ad valorem*. 20 p. c.
- 184. Drain pipes, sewer pipes, chimney linings or vents, chimney tops and inverted blocks, glazed or unglazed, and earthenware tiles, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 35 p. c.
- 185. China and porcelain ware, also earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured and Rockingham ware, white granite or iron stoneware, "c. c." or cream-coloured ware, decorated, printed or sponged, and all earthenware, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
- 186. Baths, tubs and wash-stands of earthenware, stone, cement or clay, or of other material, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
- 187. Cement, Portland and hydraulic or water lime, in bags, barrels or casks, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. 12½c. p. 100 lbs.
- 188. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, ground, not calcined, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. 15 p. c.
- 189. Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, calcined or manufactured, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, twelve and one-half cents per one hundred pounds. 12½c. p. 100 lbs.
- 190. Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent *ad valorem*. 20 p. c.
- 191. Grindstones, not mounted, and not less than thirty-six inches in diameter, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. 15 p. c.
- 192. Grindstones, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
- 193. Flagstone, sandstone and all building stone, not hammered or chiselled; and marble and granite, rough, not hammered or chiselled, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. 15 p. c.

194. Marble and granite, sawn only; flagstone and all other building stone, dressed; and paving blocks of stone, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
195. Marble and granite, n.e.s., and all manufactures of marble or granite, n.o.p., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . . .	35 p. c.
196. Manufactures of stone, n.o.p., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
197. Roofing slate, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; provided that the duty shall not exceed seventy-five cents per square.	25 p. c.
198. Slate mantels and other manufactures of slate, n.e.s., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
199. Slate pencils and school writing slates, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
200. Mosaic flooring of any material, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.

Glass and Glassware.

201. Common and colourless window glass, and plain coloured, opaque, stained or tinted, or muffled glass, in sheets, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
202. Ornamental, figured, and enamelled coloured glass, vitrified or painted, chipped, figured, enamelled, and obscured white glass; stained glass windows, and memorial or ornamental window glass, n.o.p., and rough rolled plate glass, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> . . .	30 p. c.
203. Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, not exceeding twenty-five square feet each, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
204. Plate glass, not bevelled, in sheets or panes, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
205. Plate glass, bevelled, in sheets or panes, n.o.p., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
206. Silvered glass, bevelled or not and framed or not, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
207. German looking-glass plate, (thin plate), unsilvered or for silvering, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
208. Glass demijohns or carboys, empty or filled, bottles, decanters, flasks, phials, glass jars and glass balls, lamp chimneys, glass shades or globes, cut, pressed or moulded crystal or glass tableware, decorated or not, and blown glass tableware, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
209. Bent plate or other sheet glass, and all other glass, and manufactures of glass, n.o.p., twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
210. Spectacles and eyeglasses, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
211. Spectacle and eyeglass frames, and metal parts thereof, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.

Leather, Rubber and Manufactures of.

212. Dongola, cordovan, calf, sheep, lamb, kid or goat, kangaroo, alligator, or other upper leather, and all leather, dressed, waxed, glazed or further finished than tanned, n.e.s.; harness leather, and chamois skin, seventeen and one-half per cent *ad valorem*... 17½ p. c.
213. Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured; sole leather, and belting leather, of all kinds; tanners' scrap leather; and leather and skins, n.o.p., fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
214. Glove leathers, tanned or dressed, coloured or uncoloured, when imported by glove manufacturers for use in their own factories in the manufacture of gloves, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
215. Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, and morocco leather, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
216. Leather-board, leatheroid, and manufactures thereof, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
217. Whips of all kinds, including thongs and lashes, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
218. Belting, of leather or other material, n.e.s., twenty per cent *ad valorem* 20 p. c.
219. Boots and shoes, and slippers, of any material, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
220. Manufactures of raw hide, and all manufactures of leather, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
221. India-rubber boots and shoes; and all manufactures of india-rubber and gutta percha, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
222. India-rubber clothing and clothing made waterproof with india-rubber, rubber or gutta percha hose, and cotton or linen hose lined with rubber, rubber mats or matting, and rubber packing, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.

Metals and Manufactures of.

223. Iron or steel scrap, wrought, being waste or refuse, including punchings, cuttings or clippings of iron or steel plates or sheets having been in actual use; crop ends of tin plate bars, or of blooms, or of rails, the same not having been in actual use, one dollar per ton \$1.00 p. ton.
Nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be re-manufactured in rolling mills.
224. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, and cast scrap iron, two dollars and fifty cents per ton..... \$2.50 p. ton.
225. Ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, and spiegeleisen, five per cent *ad valorem*..... 5 p. c.

226. Iron or steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, puddled bars and loops or other forms, n.o.p., less finished than iron or steel bars but more advanced than pig iron, except castings, two dollars per ton. \$2 p. ton.
227. Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, girders and other rolled shapes or sections, weighing less than thirty-five pounds per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n.o.p., seven dollars per ton. \$7 p. ton.
228. Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, channels, joists, girders, zees, stars or other rolled shapes, or trough, bridge, building or structural rolled sections or shapes, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, n.e.s., and flat eye-bar blanks not punched or drilled, ten per cent *ad valorem*. 10 p. c.
229. Bar iron or steel, rolled, whether in coils, rods, bars or bundles, comprising rounds, ovale and squares, and flats; and rolled shapes, n.o.p.; and rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, eight inches or less in width, number eighteen gauge and thicker, n.e.s., seven dollars per ton. \$7 p. ton.
230. Universal mill or rolled edge bridge plates of steel when imported by manufacturers of bridges, ten per cent *ad valorem*. 10 p. c.
231. Rolled iron or steel plates not less than thirty inches in width, and not less than one quarter of an inch in thickness, n.o.p., ten per cent *ad valorem*. 10 p. c.
232. Rolled iron or steel sheets or plates, sheared or un-sheared, and skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, n.e.s., seven dollars per ton. \$7 p. ton.
233. Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves, when imported by manufacturers of wrought iron or steel pipe for use only in the manufacture of wrought iron or steel pipe in their own factories, five per cent *ad valorem*. 5 p. c.
234. Rolled iron or steel sheets number seventeen gauge, and thinner, n.o.p.; Canada plates; Russia iron; flat galvanized iron or steel sheets, terne plate, and rolled sheets of iron or steel coated with zinc, spelter or other metal, of all widths or thickness, n.o.p., and rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, thinner than number eighteen gauge, n.e.s., five per cent *ad valorem*. 5 p. c.
235. Chrome steel, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. 15 p. c.
236. Steel, in bars, bands, hoops, scroll or strips, sheets or plates, of any size, thickness or width, when of greater value than two and one-half cents per pound, n.o.p., five per cent *ad valorem*. 5 p. c.
237. Swedish rolled iron and Swedish rolled steel nail rods under half an inch in diameter for the manufacture of horse-shoe nails, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. 15 p. c.

238. Iron and steel railway bars or rails of any form, punched or not, n.e.s., for railways, which term for the purposes of this item shall include all kinds of railways, street railways and tramways, even although they are used for private purposes only, and even although they are not used or intended to be used in connection with the business of common carrying of goods or passengers, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
239. Railway fish plates and tie plates, eight dollars per ton. \$8 p. ton.
240. Switches, frogs, crossings and intersections for railways, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
241. Locomotives for railways, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 35 p. c.
242. Iron or steel bridges, or parts thereof; iron or steel structural work, columns, shapes or sections, drilled, punched or in any further stage of manufacture than as rolled or cast, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 35 p. c.
243. Forgings of iron or steel of whatever shape or size or in whatever stage of manufacture, n.e.s.; and steel shafting, turned, compressed, or polished; and hammered iron or steel bars or shapes, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
244. Iron or steel castings, in the rough, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
245. Stove plates, stoves of all kinds, for oil, gas, coal or wood, or parts thereof, and sad or smoothing, hatters' and tailors' irons, plated wholly or in part, or not, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 25 p. c.
246. Springs, axles, axle bars, n.e.s., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel, for railway or tramway, or other vehicles, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. . . . 35 p. c.
247. Cart or wagon skeins or boxes, thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.
248. Cast iron pipe of every description, eight dollars per ton \$8 per ton.
249. Wrought iron or steel boiler tubes, n.e.s., including flues and corrugated tubes for marine boilers, five per cent *ad valorem*. 5 p. c.
250. Tubes of rolled steel, seamless not joined or welded, not more than one and one-half inch in diameter; and seamless steel tubes for bicycles, ten per cent *ad valorem* 10 p. c.
251. Wrought iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over two inches in diameter, n.e.s., fifteen per cent *ad valorem*. 15 p. c.
252. Wrought iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, two inches or less in diameter, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*. 35 p. c.
253. Other iron or steel pipe or tubing, plain or galvanized, riveted, corrugated or otherwise specially manufactured, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*. 30 p. c.

254. Iron or steel fittings for iron or steel pipe, of every description, and chilled iron or steel rolls, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
255. Iron or steel cut nails and spikes, (ordinary builders'); and railroad spikes, one-half of one cent per pound... $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
256. Wrought and pressed nails and spikes, trunk, clout, coopers', cigar box, Hungarian, horse-shoe, and other nails, n.e.s.; horse, mule and ox shoes, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
257. Wire nails of all kinds, n.o.p., three-fifths of one cent per pound $\frac{3}{5}$ c. p. lb.
258. Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
259. Iron or steel shoe tacks, and ordinary cut tacks, leathered or not, brads, sprigs and shoe nails, double pointed tacks, and other tacks of iron and steel, n.o.p., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
260. Screws, commonly called "wood screws," of iron or steel, brass or other metal, including lag or coach screws, plated or not, and machine or other screws, n.o.p., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
261. Coil chain, coil chain links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel, five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and over, five per cent *ad valorem*..... 5 p. c.
262. Barbed wire; and galvanized wire for fencing, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*, until 1st January, 1898; thereafter free. 15 p. c.
263. Buckthorn strip fencing, woven wire fencing, and wire fencing of iron or steel, n.e.s., fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
264. Wire, single or several, covered with cotton, linen, silk, rubber or other material, including cable so covered, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
265. Brass wire, plain, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
266. Copper wire, plain, tinned or plated, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
267. Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
268. Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p., twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
269. Wire rope, stranded or twisted wire, clothes line, picture or other twisted wire and wire cable, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
270. Wire cloth or wove wire, and wire netting, of iron or steel, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
271. Needles, of any material or kind, and pins manufactured from wire of any metal, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
272. Lead, old, scrap, pig and block, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
273. Lead, in bars, and in sheets, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.

274. Lead pipe, lead shot and lead bullets, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
275. Lead, manufactures of, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
276. Brass and copper nails, tacks, rivets and burrs or washers; bells and gongs, n.e.s., and all manufactures of brass or copper, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
277. Zinc, manufactures of, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
278. Nickel anodes, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
279. Iron or steel nuts, washers, rivets, and bolts, with or without threads, and nut, bolt and hinge blanks, and T and strap hinges of all kinds, n.e.s., three-quarters of one cent per pound and twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... $\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb. and 25 p. c.
280. Builders', cabinet-makers', upholsterers', harness-makers', saddlers', and carriage hardware, including butt-hinges, locks, curry combs or curry cards, horse-boots, harness and saddlery, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
281. Skates of all kinds, roller or other, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
282. Gas meters, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
283. Safes, doors for safes and vaults; scales, balances, weighing beams, and strength testing machines of all kinds, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
284. Carvers, knives and forks of steel, butcher and table steels, oyster, bread, kitchen, cooks', butcher, shoe, farrier, putty, hacking and glaziers' knives, cigar knives, spatulas or palette knives, razors, erasers or office knives, pen, pocket, pruning, sportsmen's or hunters' knives, manicure files, scissors, trimmers; barbers', tailors' and lamp shears, horse and toilet clippers, and all like cutlery, plated or not, n.o.p.,—when any of the above articles are imported in cases or cabinets, the cases or cabinets shall be dutiable at the same rate as their contents,—thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
285. Knife blades or blanks, and table forks of iron or steel in the rough, not handled, filed, ground or otherwise manufactured, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
286. Celluloid, moulded into sizes for handles of knives and forks, not bored nor otherwise manufactured; also, moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin-foil or not, but not finished or further manufactured, and celluloid lamp shade blanks, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
287. Bird, parrot, squirrel and rat cages, of wire, and metal parts thereof, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
288. Files and rasps, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.

289. Adzes, cleavers, hatchets, saws, wedges, sledges, hammers, crow-bars, cant-dogs and track tools; picks, mattocks, and eyes or poles for the same; anvils, vices; and tools, of all kinds, for hand or for machine use, including shoemakers' and tinsmiths' tools or bench machines, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
290. Axes, scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, rakes, pronged forks, snaths, farm, road or field rollers, post hole diggers, and other agricultural implements, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
291. Shovels and spades, iron or steel, n.e.s.; shovel and spade blanks, and iron or steel cut to shape for the same; and lawn mowers, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
292. Britannia metal, nickel silver, Nevada and German silver, manufactures of, not plated, and manufactures of aluminum, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
293. Sterling or other silverware, nickel-plated ware, gilt or electro-plated ware, wholly or in part, of all kinds, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
294. Telephone and telegraph instruments, electric and galvanic batteries, electric motors, dynamos, generators, sockets, insulators of all kinds; and electric apparatus, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
295. Electric light carbons and carbon points, of all kinds, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
296. Carbons over six inches in circumference, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
297. Lamps, side-lights and head-lights, lanterns, chandeliers, gas, coal or other oil fixtures and electric light fixtures, or metal parts thereof, including lava or other tips, burners, collars, galleries, shades and shade holders, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
298. Lamp springs, and glass bulbs for electric lights, ten per cent *ad valorem* 10 p. c.
299. Babbit metal, type metal, phosphor tin and phosphor bronze in blocks, bars, plates, sheets and wire, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
300. Type for printing, including chases, quoins and slugs, of all kinds, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
301. Plates engraved on wood, steel, or other metal, and transfers taken from the same, including engravers' plates of steel, polished, engraved or for engraving thereupon, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
302. Stereotypes, electrotypes, and celluloids for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper advertisements or engravings, and all other like work for commercial, trade or other purposes, n.e.s., and matrices or copper shells for the same, one and one-half cent per square inch. 1½c. p. sq. in.

303. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns, and bases for the same, composed wholly or partially of metal or celluloid, one-fourth of one cent per square inch..... $\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. sq. in.
 And matrices or copper shells for the same, one and one-half cent per square inch..... $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. sq. in.
304. Clothes wringers for domestic use, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
305. Buckles of iron, steel, brass or copper, of all kinds, n.o.p., (not being jewellery), thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
306. Guns, rifles, including air guns and air rifles not being toys, muskets, cannons, pistols, revolvers, or other firearms; cartridge cases, cartridges, primers, percussion caps, wads, or other ammunition, n.o.p.; bayonets, swords, fencing foils and masks; gun or pistol covers or cases, game bags, loading tools and cartridge belts of any material, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
307. Agate, granite or enamelled iron or steel hollow-ware, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
308. Enamelled iron or steel ware, n.e.s.; iron or steel hollow-ware, plain black, tinned or coated; and nickel and aluminum kitchen or household hollow-ware, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
309. Tinware, plain, japanned or lithographed, and all manufactures of tin, n.e.s., and manufactures of galvanized sheet iron or of galvanized sheet steel, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
310. Signs, of any material, framed or not; and letters of any material for signs or similar use, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
311. Fire engines and fire extinguishing machines, including sprinklers for fire protection, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
312. Brass pumps of all kinds, and garden or lawn sprinklers, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
313. Printing presses, printing machines, lithographic presses and type-making accessories therefor; folding machines, book-binders' book-binding, ruling, embossing and paper cutting machines, and parts thereof, ten per cent *ad valorem* 10 p. c.
314. Sewing-machines, and parts thereof, thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
315. Steam engines, boilers, ore crushers and rock crushers, stamp mills, Cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks, percussion coal cutters, pumps, n.e.s., windmills, horse-powers, portable engines, threshers, separators, fodder or feed cutters, potato diggers, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm wagons, slot machines and type-writers, and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.

316. Machine card clothing, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
317. Mould boards or shares, or plough plates, land sides, and other plates for agricultural implements, when cut to shape from rolled plates of steel but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	5 p. c.
318. Mowing machines, harvesters self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, cultivators, ploughs, harrows, horse-rakes, seed drills, manure spreaders, weeders, and malleable sprocket or link belting chain for binders, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
319. Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, and sportsmen's fishing bait, and fish hooks, n.e.s., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
320. Patterns of brass, iron, steel or other metal (not being models), thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
321. Manufactures, articles or wares not specially enumerated or provided for, composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, and whether wholly or partly manufactured, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.

Vehicles.

322. Freight wagons, drays, sleighs and similar vehicles, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
323. Buggies, carriages, pleasure carts and similar vehicles, n.e.s., including cutters, children's carriages and sleds, and finished parts thereof, n.o.p., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
324. Railway cars, (or other cars), wheelbarrows, trucks, road or railway scrapers and hand carts, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
325. Bicycles and tricycles, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.

Manufactures of Wood, Cane, Cork.

326. Cane, reed or rattan, split or otherwise manufactured, n.o.p., fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.
327. Corks, and other manufactures of cork wood or cork bark, n.o.p., twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
328. Sawed boards, planks and deals planed or dressed on one or both sides, when the edges thereof are jointed or tongued and grooved, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
329. Lumber and timber, manufactured, n.e.s., twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
330. Pails and tubs of wood; churns, brooms and whisks, wash-boards, pounders and rolling pins, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
331. Veneers of wood, not over three thirty-seconds of an inch in thickness, seven and one-half per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	7½ p. c.

332. Mouldings of wood, plain, gilded or otherwise further manufactured, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
333. Wood pulp, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
334. Manufactures of wood, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
335. Fishing rods, walking sticks and walking canes, of all kinds, n.e.s., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
336. Picture frames and photograph frames, of any material, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
337. Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.e.s., twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
338. Coffins and caskets, and metal parts thereof, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
339. Show-cases, of all kinds, and metal parts thereof, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
340. Billiard tables, with or without pockets, and bagatelle tables or boards, cues, balls, cue-racks, and cue-tips, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
341. Vulcanized fibre, kartavert, indurated fibre, and like material, and manufactures of, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
342. Blinds of wood, metal or other material, not textile or paper, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
343. House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron, or other material, in parts or finished; wire screens, wire doors and wire windows; cash registers; window cornices and cornice poles of all kinds; hair, spring and other mattresses, bolsters and pillows, including furniture springs and carpet sweepers; thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
344. Window shade or blind rollers, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.

Jewellery and Material therefor, etc.

345. Watch cases, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
346. Clocks, watches, watch glasses, clock and watch keys, and clock movements, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
347. Watch actions and movements, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.
348. Precious stones, n.e.s., polished, but not set, pierced or otherwise manufactured, and imitations thereof, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.
349. Composition metal for the manufacture of jewellery and filled gold watch cases, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ..	10 p. c.
350. Jewellery, for the adornment of the person, including hat pins, hair pins, belt or other buckles, and similar personal ornamental articles commercially known as jewellery, n.o.p., and all manufactures of gold and silver, n.e.s., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
351. Fancy writing desks, fancy cases for jewellery, watches, silverware, plated ware and cutlery; glove, handker-	

- chief and collar boxes or cases, brush or toilet cases, and all fancy cases for similar fancy articles, of any material; fans, dolls and toys of all kinds; ornaments of alabaster, spar, amber, terra cotta or composition; statuettes and bead ornaments, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
352. Gold, silver and aluminum leaf, Dutch or schlag metal leaf; brocade and bronze powders and gold liquid paint, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.

Minerals.

353. Asbestos in any form other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
354. Plumbago, not ground or otherwise manufactured, ten per cent *ad valorem*..... 10 p. c.
355. Plumbago, ground, and manufactures of, n.e.s., and foundry facings of all kinds, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.

Musical Instruments.

356. Pianofortes, organs and musical instruments of all kinds, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
357. Brass band instruments, parts of pianofortes and parts of organs, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
Provided that musical instrument cases shall be dutiable at the same rate as their contents when imported containing the instruments.

Textiles, Hats, Furs, etc.

358. Cotton batts, batting and sheet wadding, cotton warps and cotton yarns, dyed or not, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
359. Cotton fabrics, white or gray, bleached or unbleached, n.o.p., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
360. Cotton fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
361. Damask of linen, stair linen, diaper, napkins, doylies, table and tray cloths, sheets, quilts, towels, and like articles of linen or cotton, or of linen and cotton combined, made up or not, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
362. Embroideries, n.e.s., laces, braids, fringes, cords, elastic, round or flat; garter elastic, tassels and bracelets, n.o.p., braids, chains, cords, or other manufactures of hair, n.e.s.; handkerchiefs of all kinds; lace collars and all similar lace goods; lace nets and nettings of cotton, linen, silk or other material; shams, curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed; regalia, badges and belts of all kinds, n.o.p.; linen, silk and

- cotton clothing, and all other articles made up by the seamstress from linen or cotton fabrics, n.o.p., corsets of all kinds, corset clasps, busks, blanks and steels, and covered corset wires, cut to lengths, tipped or untipped, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
363. White cotton embroideries, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
364. Jeans, sateens and coutils, when imported by corset and dress stay makers for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
365. Collars and cuffs, of cotton, linen, xylonite, xyolite or celluloid, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
366. Shirts of any material, and ladies' or misses' blouses and shirt waists, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.
367. Crapes, black, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
368. Velvets, velveteens, silk velvets, plush and silk fabrics, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
369. Ribbons of all kinds and materials, and manufactures of silk or of which silk is the component part of chief value, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
370. Cotton sewing thread in hanks, three and six cord, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.
371. Cotton sewing thread and crochet cotton, on spools or tubes or in balls, and all other cotton thread, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent *ad valorem* 25 p. c.
372. Silk in the gum, or spun, not more advanced than singles, tram and thrown organzine, not coloured, fifteen per cent *ad valorem* 15 p. c.
373. Sewing and embroidery silk, and silk twist, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
374. Jute cloth, uncoloured, not otherwise finished than bleached or calendered, ten per cent *ad valorem*.... 10 p. c.
375. Horse clothing of jute, shaped or otherwise manufactured, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
376. All manufactures of hemp, flax or jute, n.e.s., or of flax, hemp and jute combined, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
377. Bags or sacks of hemp, linen or jute, and cotton seamless bags, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
378. Felt, pressed, of all kinds, not filled or covered by or with any woven fabric, twenty per cent *ad valorem*.. 20 p. c.
379. Hair-cloth of all kinds, thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
380. Sails for boats and ships, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 25 p. c.
381. Cloths, not rubbered or made water-proof, whether of wool, cotton, unions, silk or ramie, sixty inches or over in width and weighing not more than seven ounces to the square yard, when imported exclusively for the manufacture of mackintosh clothing, under regulations to be adopted by the Governor in Council, fifteen per cent *ad valorem*..... 15 p. c.

382. Featherbone, plain or covered, in coils, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
383. Stockinettes for the manufacture of rubber boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes, for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories, fifteen per cent *ad valorem* 15 p. c.
384. Cotton duck, gray or white, n.e.s., twenty-two and one-half per cent *ad valorem*..... 22½ p. c.
385. Oiled silk and oiled cloth, and tape or other textile india-rubbered, flocked or coated, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem* 30 p. c.
386. Women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, italian cloths, alpacas, orleans, cashmeres, henriettas, serges, buntings, nun's cloth, bengalines, whip cords, twills, plains or jacquards of similar fabrics, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, or like animal, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished state for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada, under such regulations as are established by the Governor in Council, twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*.. 25 p. c.
387. Socks and stockings of all kinds, thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
388. Knitted goods, n.e.s., undershirts and drawers, and hosiery of all kinds, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* 35 p. c.
389. Shawls of all kinds; railway or travelling rugs and lap dusters of all kinds, thirty per cent *ad valorem*... 30 p. c.
390. Wool, viz.: Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, South-down combing wools, or wools known as lustre wools and other like combing wools, such as are grown in Canada, three cents per pound 3c. p. lb
391. Worsted tops made from such wools as are mentioned in the next preceding item, fifteen per cent *ad valorem* 15 p. c.
392. Yarns, woollen and worsted, n.e.s., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.
393. Yarns, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or like animal, costing thirty cents per pound and over, when imported on the cop or tube or in the hank by manufacturers of woollen goods for use in their products, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
394. Fabrics, manufactures, wearing apparel and ready-made clothing, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca, goat or other like animal, n.e.s.; blankets, bed-comforters, or counterpanes, flannels, cloths, doe-skins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent *ad valorem*..... 35 p. c.

395. Mats, door or carriage, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
396. Carpeting, rugs, mats and matting of cocoa, straw, hemp or jute; carpet linings and stair pads, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
397. Turkish or imitation Turkish or others rugs or carpets; and carpets, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
398. Enamelled carriage, floor, shelf, and table oil-cloth, linoleum, and cork matting or carpets, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
399. Window shades in the piece or cut and hemmed or mounted on rollers, n.e.s., thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
400. Webbing, elastic and non-elastic, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
401. Umbrellas, parasols and sunshades of all kinds and materials, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
402. Gloves and mitts, of all kinds, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
403. Hats, caps and bonnets, n.e.s., and hat, cap and bonnet shapes, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
404. Braces or suspenders, and metal parts thereof, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
405. Boot, shoe and stay laces of any material, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
406. Fur skins, wholly or partially dressed, fifteen per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	15 p. c.
407. Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks and other manufactures of fur, n.o.p., thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
408. Church vestments of any material, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.

Sundries.

409. Ships and other vessels, built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and all appurtenances; on the hull, rigging and all appurtenances, except machinery, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ; on the boilers, steam engines and other machinery, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c. 25 p. c.
410. Canoes, skiffs, or open pleasure sail-boats, of any material, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
411. Canvas, and sail twine of hemp and flax, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	5 p. c.
412. Blasting and mining powder, two cents per pound....	2c p. lb.
413. Cannon, musket, rifle, gun and sporting powder and canister powder, three cents per pound.....	3c. p. lb.
414. Nitro-glycerine, giant powder, nitro and other explosives, three cents per pound.....	3c. p. lb.

415. Glycerine, when imported by manufacturers of explosives, for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.
416. Torpedoes, firecrackers, and fireworks of all kinds, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
417. Fertilizers, compounded or manufactured, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. c.
418. Lamp wicks, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
419. Photographic dry plates, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ...	30 p. c.
420. Emery wheels, and manufactures of emery, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
421. Lead-pencils, pens, penholders and rulers of all kinds, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
422. Magic lanterns and slides therefor, philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.e.s., cyclometers and pedometers, and tape lines of any material, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
423. Tobacco pipes of all kinds, pipe mounts, cigar and cigarette cases, cigar and cigarette holders, and cases for the same, smokers' sets and cases therefor, and tobacco pouches, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
424. Trunks, valises, hat boxes, carpet bags, tool bags or baskets, satchels, reticules, musical instrument cases, purses, portmanteaux, pocket-books, fly-books, and parts thereof, n.o.p., and baskets of all kinds, thirty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. c.
425. Frames, clasps and fasteners for purses and chatelaine bags or reticules not more than seven inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of purses and chatelaine bags or reticules, for use in the manufacture thereof, in their own factories, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
426. Buttons, viz.:—Pantaloons buttons wholly of metal, and shoe buttons, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i> ..	25 p. c.
Buttons of all kinds covered or not, n.o.p., including recognition buttons, and cuff or collar buttons (not being jewellery), thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
427. Combs for dress and toilet, including mane combs, of all kinds, thirty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	35 p. c.
428. Brushes, of all kinds, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
429. Hair, curled or dyed, twenty per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. c.
430. Artificial flowers, twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
431. Twine and cordage of all kinds, n.e.s., twenty-five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. c.
432. Rove, when imported for the manufacture of twine for harvest binders, five per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	5 p. c.
433. Binders' twine or twine for harvest binders of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i> until 1st January, 1898; thereafter to be free	10 p. c.

434. Hammocks, lawn tennis nets, sportsmen's fish nets, and other articles manufactured of twine, n.o.p., thirty per cent *ad valorem*..... 30 p. c.

Sugar, Syrups and Molasses.

435. All sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, and all refined sugars of whatever kinds, grades or standards, one cent per pound..... 1c. p. lb.
436. Sugar, n.e.s., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings, or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms and sugar concrete, one-half cent per pound; the usual packages in which imported to be free..... $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
437. Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing any admixture thereof, three-fourths of one cent per pound..... $\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb.
438. Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, including sweetened gums, candied peel and pop-corn, one-half of one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent *ad valorem* $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. and 35 p. c.
439. Maple sugar, and maple syrup, twenty per cent *ad valorem*..... 20 p. c.
440. Syrups and molasses of all kinds, n.o.p., the product of the sugar cane or beet, n.e.s., and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, three-fourths of one cent per pound..... $\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. lb.
441. Molasses produced in the process of the manufacture of cane sugar from the juice of the cane without any admixture with any other ingredient, when imported in the original package in which it was placed at the point of production and not afterwards subjected to any process of treating or mixing, the package in which imported, when of wood, to be free,—
- (a.) Testing by polariscope forty degrees or over, one and three-fourths cent per gallon..... $1\frac{3}{4}$ c. p. gall.
- (b.) When testing by polariscope less than forty degrees and not less than thirty-five degrees, one and three-fourths cent per gallon, and in addition thereto one cent per gallon for each degree or fraction of a degree less than forty degrees..... 1c. additional p. degree.

Tobacco, and Manufactures of.

442. Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of the cigarettes to include the weight of the paper covering, three dollars per pound and twenty-five per cent *ad valorem*... \$3 p. lb. and 25 p.c.
443. Cut tobacco, fifty-five cents per pound..... 55c. p. lb.
444. Manufactured tobacco, n.e.s., and snuff, fifty cents per pound..... 50c. p. lb.

445. Foreign leaf raw tobacco, unstemmed, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, after 30th June, 1897, ten cents per pound, to be computed on the weight when ex-warehoused. 10c. p. lb.
446. Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, after 30th June, 1897, fourteen cents per pound, to be computed on the weight when ex-warehoused. 14c. p. lb.

Unenumerated Goods.

447. All goods not enumerated in this Act as subject to any other rate of duty, nor declared free of duty by this Act, and not being goods the importation whereof is by this Act or any other Act prohibited, shall be subject to a duty of twenty per cent *ad valorem*. 20 p. c.

SCHEDULE B.

FREE GOODS.

448. Articles for the use of the Governor General.
449. Articles when imported by and for the use of the Army and Navy, viz. : Arms, military or naval clothing, musical instruments for bands, military stores and munitions of war; also articles consigned direct to officers and men on board vessels of Her Majesty's navy, for their own personal use or consumption.
450. Articles imported by or for the use of the Dominion Government, or of 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: Military clothing, musical instruments for military bands, military stores and munitions of war.
451. Articles for the personal or official use of Consuls General who are natives or citizens of the country they represent and who are not engaged in any other business or profession.
452. Travellers' baggage, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.
453. Carriages for travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes or hawkers, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.
454. Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada; books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest.
455. Settlers' effects, viz. : Wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery, or articles imported for use in any

manufacturing establishment, or for sale; provided that any dutiable article entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty, until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Controller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba or the North-west Territories by intending settlers, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

456. Animals and articles brought into Canada temporarily and for a period not exceeding three months, for the purpose of exhibition or of competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or other association; (but a bond shall be first given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs, with the condition that the full duty to which such animals or articles would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond.)
457. Horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs, for the improvement of stock, under regulations made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council.
458. Menageries, horses, cattle, carriages and harness of, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.
459. Admiralty charts.
460. Typewriters, tablets with movable fixtures, and musical instruments, when imported by and for the use of schools for the blind, and being and remaining the sole property of the governing bodies of the said schools and not of private individuals; the above particulars to be verified by special affidavit on each entry when presented.
461. Globes, geographical, topographical and astronomical; maps and charts for the use of schools for the blind; pictorial illustrations of insects or similar studies, when imported for the use of colleges, schools and scientific and literary societies; manuscripts and insurance maps, and album insides of paper.
462. Philosophical instruments and apparatus—that is to say, such as are not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in universities, colleges, schools, scientific societies, and public hospitals.
463. Botanical and entomological specimens; mineralogical specimens; skins of birds, and skins of animals not natives of Canada, for taxidermic purposes, not further manufactured than prepared for preservation; fish skins; and anatomical preparations and skeletons or parts thereof; and specimens, models and wall diagrams for illustration of natural history for universities and public museums.
464. Books, viz.: Books on the application of science to industries of all kinds, including books on agriculture, horticulture, forestry, fish and fishing, mining, metallurgy, architecture, electric and other engineering, carpentry, ship-building, mechanism, dyeing, bleaching, tanning, weaving and other mechanic arts, and similar industrial books; also books printed in any language other than the English and French languages, or in any two languages not being English and French, or in any three or more languages; and bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, religious tracts, and Sunday school lesson pictures.

465. Books, embossed, for the blind, and books for the instruction of the deaf and dumb and blind.
466. Books printed by any government or by any association for the promotion of science or letters, and official annual reports of religious or benevolent associations, and issued in the course of the proceedings of the said associations, to their members, and not for the purpose of sale or trade.
467. Books, not printed or reprinted in Canada, which are included and used as text books in the curriculum of any university, incorporated college or normal school in Canada; books specially imported for the *bona fide* use of incorporated mechanics' institutes, public libraries, libraries of universities, colleges and schools, or for the library of any incorporated medical, law, literary, scientific or art association or society, and being the property of the organized authorities of such library, and not in any case the property of individuals,—the whole under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs,—provided that importers of books who have sold the same for the purpose mentioned in this item, shall, upon proof of sale and delivery for such purpose, be entitled to a refund of any duty paid thereon.
468. Books, bound or unbound, which have been printed and manufactured more than twelve years.
469. Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound; and tailors', milliners', and mantle-makers' fashion plates.
470. Paintings in oil or water colours, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the old masters by such artists; and paintings, in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs.
471. Clothing and books, donations of, for charitable purposes, and photographs, not exceeding three, sent by friends and not for the purpose of sale.
472. Life-boats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies established to encourage the saving of human life.
473. Coins, cabinets of, collections of medals and of other antiquities including collections of postage stamps; gold and silver coins, except United States silver coin; medals of gold, silver or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes and received and accepted as honorary distinctions, and cups or other prizes won in *bona fide* competitions; and medals commemorating the Diamond Jubilee of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, until the thirty-first of December, 1897, and dies for manufacturing such medals.
474. Locomotive and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line of road crossing the frontier, so long as Canadian locomotives and cars are admitted free under similar circumstances into the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.
475. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts,—but no article shall be deemed a model which can be fitted for use.
476. Aluminum in ingots, blocks or bars, strips, sheets or plates; alumina and chloride of aluminum, or chloralum, sulphate of alumina and alum cake; and alum in bulk only, ground or unground.

477. Ambergris; ammonia, sulphate of, sal-ammoniac, and nitrate of ammonia; arsenic; bromine, Burgundy pitch; cinnabar, cochineal, cyanide of potassium, and cyanogen or compound of bromine and potassium for reducing metals in mining operations; iodine, crude; kryolite or cryolite, mineral; oxalic acid; quinine, salts of; salt-petre; calcareous tufa; alizarine and artificial alizarine; aniline oil, crude; aniline salts and arseniate of aniline; annatto, liquid or solid; aniline dyes and coal tar dyes in bulk or packages of not less than one pound weight.
478. Antimony salts; antimony, or regulus of, not ground, pulverized or otherwise manufactured.
479. Artificial limbs.
480. Asphalt or asphaltum; bone pitch, crude only; and resin or rosin in packages of not less than one hundred pounds; and resin oil.
481. Anchors for vessels.
482. Bees.
483. Bells, when imported for the use of churches only.
484. Bismuth, metallic, in its natural state; blood albumen and tannic acid.
485. Blast furnace slag.
486. Blanketing and lapping, and discs or mills for engraving copper rollers, when imported by cotton manufacturers, calico printers, and wall paper manufacturers, for use in their own factories only.
487. Bolting cloth not made up.
488. Bones, crude, not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed.
489. Book-binders' cloth.
490. Boracic acid, and borax, ground or unground, in bulk of not less than twenty-five pounds.
491. Bristles, broom corn and hair brush pads.
492. Brass and copper, old and scrap, or in blocks; and brass or copper in bolts, bars and rods in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, unmanufactured, and brass or copper in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated, and brass or copper tubing, in lengths of not less than six feet, and not polished, bent or otherwise manufactured, and copper in ingots or pigs.
493. Britannia metal in pigs, blocks or bars.
494. Buckram, when imported for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.
495. Bullion, gold and silver, in ingots, blocks, bars, drops, sheets or plates, unmanufactured; gold and silver sweepings, and bullion or gold fringe.
496. Burr-stones, in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, not bound up or prepared for binding into mill-stones.
497. Caplins, unfinished Leghorn hats and Manilla hoods.
498. Casts, as models for the use of schools of design.
499. Cane and rattans, not manufactured; osiers or willows, and bamboos, unmanufactured, and bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades.
500. Cat-gut or gut cord, for musical instruments; and cat-gut or worm gut, unmanufactured, for whip and other cord.
501. Celluloid, xylonite or xyolite in sheets, and in lumps, blocks or balls in the rough.

502. Chloride of lime, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight ; cobalt, ore of ; oxide of cobalt, oxide of tin and oxide of copper ; copper, precipitate of, crude ; dragon's blood ; gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime) ; lava, unmanufactured ; manganese, oxide of ; phosphorus ; litharge ; saffron, saffron cake, safflower, and extract of ; sulphate of iron (copperas) ; sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) ; sulphur and brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour ; tartar emetic and gray tartar ; cream of tartar in crystals and argal or argols ; verdigris, or sub-acetate of copper, dry ; zinc, salts of, and tartaric acid crystals.
503. Chronometers and compasses for ships.
504. Citron, lemon and orange rinds in brine.
505. Clays, including China clay, fire clay and pipe clay ; gannister and sand.
506. Coal, anthracite and anthracite coal dust ; coke.
507. Coal and pine pitch, and coal and pine tar in packages of not less than 15 gallons.
508. Coir and coir yarn ; raw cotton or cotton wool ; and cotton waste, not dyed, cleaned, bleached or otherwise manufactured ; cotton yarns, number forty and finer ; and mohair yarns.
509. Communion plate, when imported for the use of churches.
510. Crucibles, clay or plumbago.
511. Curling stones.
512. Cups, brass, being rough blanks, for the manufacture of paper shells or cartridges, when imported by manufacturers of brass and paper shells and cartridges, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
513. Diamonds, unset, diamond dust or bort and black, for borers ; and diamond drills for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.
514. Domestic fowls, pure-bred, for the improvement of stock, homing or messenger pigeons and pheasants and quails.
515. Drugs, crude, such as barks, flowers, roots, beans, berries, balsams, bulbs, fruits, insects, grains, gums and gum resins, herbs, leaves, nuts, fruit and stem seeds—which are not edible and which are in a crude state and not advanced in value by refining or grinding or any other process of manufacture and not otherwise provided for ; egg yolk ; fuller's earth, in bulk only, not prepared for toilet or other purposes ; lead, nitrate and acetate of, not ground ; litmus and all lichens, prepared or not prepared ; musk, in pods or in grain ; roots, medicinal, viz. :—alkanet, crude, crushed or ground, aconite, calumba, folia digitalis, gentian, ginseng, jalap, ipecacuanha, iris, orris root, liquorice, sarsaparilla, squills, taraxacum, rhubarb and valerian, unground ; vaccine and ivory vaccine points ; gum chicle or sappato gum, crude ; platinum and black oxide of copper, for use in the manufacture of chlorate ; potash, chlorate of, not further prepared than ground, and free from admixture with any other substance ; and bacteriological products or serum for subcutaneous injection.
516. Duck for belting and hose, when imported by manufacturers of such articles for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories ; and canvas or fabric, not frictionized, for the manufacture of

- bicycle tires when imported by the manufacturers of bicycle tires for use exclusively in the manufacture of bicycle tires in their own factories.
517. Dyeing or tanning articles, in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, n.e.s. ; berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes ; turmeric, nut galls and extracts thereof ; lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell ; indigo, indigo paste and extract of, and indigo auxiliary or zinc dust ; persis, or extract of archill and cudbear ; terra japonica, gambier or cutch, extract of logwood, fustic, oak and oak bark and quebracho ; camwood and sumac and extract thereof, tanner's bark, hemlock bark and oak bark ; ground logwood, ground fustic, patent prepared dyes, and ground oak bark ; iron liquor, solutions of acetate or nitrate of iron for dyeing and calico printing ; madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of ; red liquor, a crude acetate of aluminum prepared from pyroligneous acid, for dyeing and calico printing.
518. Emery in bulk, crushed or ground.
519. Felt, adhesive for sheathing vessels.
520. Fertilizers, un-compounded or unmanufactured, including phosphate rock, kainite or German potash salts, German mineral potash, bone-dust, bone black or charred bone and bone-ash, fish offal or refuse, guano and other animal or vegetable manures.
521. Fibre, Mexican, natural, and tampico or istle and vegetable fibres ; fibrilla, flax fibre and flax tow ; grass, Manilla, Esparto or Spanish, and other grasses, and pulp of, including fancy grasses, dried but not coloured or otherwise manufactured ; moss, Iceland, and other mosses, seagrass and seaweed, crude or in their natural state, or cleaned only ; and kelp.
522. Fire bricks, for use in processes of manufacture, or for manufacturing purposes.
523. Fillets of cotton and rubber not exceeding seven inches wide, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of card clothing in their own factories.
524. Fish hooks, for deep sea or lake fishing, not smaller in size than number 2·0 ; bank, cod, pollack and mackerel fish lines ; and mackerel, herring, salmon, seal, seine, mullet, net and trawl twine in hanks or coil, barked or not,—in variety of sizes and threads,—including gilling thread in balls, and head ropes, barked marline, and net morsels of cotton, hemp or flax, and deep sea fishing nets or seines, when used exclusively for the fisheries, and not to include hooks, lines or nets commonly used for sportsmen's purposes.
525. Flint, flints and ground flint stones ; felspar, cliff, chalk, China or Cornwall stone, ground or unground ; gravels ; precious stones in the rough.
526. Florist stock, viz. :—Palms, bulbs, corms, tubers, rhizomes, araucaria, spiræa and lilies of the valley ; seedling stock for grafting, viz. : plum, pear, peach and other fruit trees ; seeds, viz. : annatto, beet, carrot, flax, turnip, mangold, mustard, sowing rapeseed and mushroom spawn ; aromatic seeds which are not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by grinding or refining or by any other process of manufacture, viz. : anise, anise star, cara-

way, cardamom, coriander, cumin, fennel and fenugreek ; seed pease and seed beans from Britain ; beans, viz. : tonquin, vanilla and nux vomica, crude only, locust beans and locust bean meal, and cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground ; fruits, viz. : bananas, plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, guavas, mangoes and shaddocks ; wild blueberries, wild strawberries and wild raspberries ; and trees, n.e.s.

527. Fossils, shells, tortoise and mother-of-pearl, and other shells unmanufactured.
528. Foot-grease, being the refuse of cotton seed after the oil has been pressed out, but not when treated with alkalis ; and grease, rough, the refuse of animal fat for the manufacture of soap and oils only.
529. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.
530. Goldbeaters' moulds and goldbeaters' skins.
531. Gums, viz. :—Amber, Arabic, Australian, copal, dammar, elemy, kaurie, mastic, sandarac, Senegal, shellac ; and white shellac in gum or flake, for manufacturing purposes ; and gum tragacanth, gum gedda and gum barbery.
532. Hair, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled, dyed or otherwise manufactured ; and horse-hair not further manufactured than simply cleaned and dipped or dyed, imported by manufacturers of hair cloth for use in the manufacture of such article in their own factories.
533. Hatters' furs, not on the skin, and hatters' plush of silk or cotton ; and hatters' bands (not cords), bindings, tips and sides, hat sweats and linings both tips and sides, when imported by hat and cap manufacturers for use in the manufacture of these articles only in their own factories.
534. Hemp, undressed.
535. Hemp paper, made on four cylinder machines and calendered to between .006 and .008 inch thickness for the manufacture of shot shells ; primers for shot shells and cartridges, and felt board sized and hydraulic pressed, and covered with paper or uncovered, for the manufacture of gun wads, when such articles are imported by manufacturers of shot shells, cartridges and gun wads, to be used for these purposes only in their own factories, until such time as the said articles are manufactured in Canada ; Provided always that the said articles, when imported, shall be entered only at such port or ports as are named by the Controller of Customs, and at no other place ; samples of such articles to be furnished to the collector of the said port or ports by the Customs Department for the guidance of the officers when accepting free entries of such materials.
536. Hides and skins, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled, and raw pelts.
537. Hoofs, horn strips, horn and horn tips, in the rough, not polished or otherwise manufactured than cleaned.
538. Hoop iron not exceeding $\frac{3}{8}$ inch in width and being 25 gauge and thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.
539. Ice.
540. Indian corn, not for purposes of distillation and under Customs regulations.

541. Ingot moulds ; iron sand or globules or iron shot and dry putty for polishing glass or granite.
542. Iron or steel masts, or parts thereof, and iron or steel beams, angles, sheets, plates, knees and cable chain for wooden, iron, steel or composite ships and vessels ; and iron, steel or brass manufactures which at the time of their importation are of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, when imported for use in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels.
543. Ivory and ivory nuts, piano key ivories and veneers of ivory un-manufactured.
544. Junk, old.
545. Jute and jute butts ; and jute cloth, as taken from the loom, not coloured, cropped, mangled, pressed, calendered nor finished in any way.
546. Jute, flax or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, jute canvas, not pressed or calendered, when imported by the manufacturers of carpets, rugs and mats, jute webbing or jute cloth, hammocks, twines and floor oil cloth, for use in the manufacture of any of these articles only, in their own factories.
547. Lamp black and ivory black.
548. Lastings, mohair cloth, or other manufactures of cloth, when imported by manufacturers of buttons for use in their own factories, and woven or made in patterns of such size, shape or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for covering buttons, exclusively. These conditions to be ascertained by special examination by the proper officer of customs, and so certified on the face of each entry.
549. Leeches.
550. Lime juice, crude only.
551. Locomotive and car wheel tires of steel in the rough.
552. Meerschaum, crude or raw.
553. Metal glove fasteners ; papier-maché shoe buttons, shoe eyelets, shoe eyelet hooks, shoe lace wire fasteners, and sewing machine attachments
554. Mineral waters, natural, not in bottle, under regulations prescribed by the Controller of Customs.
555. Machinery imported exclusively for mining, smelting and reducing, viz. :—Coal cutting machines except percussion coal cutters, coal heading machines, coal augers and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke-making machinery, ore drying machinery, ore roasting machinery, electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores, blast furnace water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron or copper, briquette making machines, ball and rock emery grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors, giants and elevators for hydraulic mining, amalgam safes, automatic ore samplers, automatic feeders, jigs, classifiers, separators, retorts, buddles, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces, amalgam cleaners, gold mining slime tables, blast furnace blowing engines, wrought iron tubing, butt or lap welded, threaded or coupled or not, not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, when imported for use exclusively in mining, smelting, reducing or refining.

556. Nickel; and ores of metal of all kinds; and silex or crystallized quartz.
557. Oakum.
558. Oils, viz. :—Cocoanut and palm, in their natural state; and carbolic or heavy oil; oil of roses and ottar or attar of roses, and olive oil for manufacturing soap or tobacco, or for canning fish.
559. Oil cake and oil cake meal, cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, and palm nut cake and meal.
560. Oysters, seed and breeding, imported for the purpose of being planted in Canadian waters.
561. Oleo-stearine and degreas.
562. Palm leaf, unmanufactured.
563. Plaits, plain, not to include braid or fancy trimmings, composed of chip, manilla, cotton, mohair, straw, Tuscan and grass.
564. Platinum wire and platinum in bars, strips, sheets or plates; platinum retorts, pans, condensers, tubing and pipe, when imported by manufacturers of sulphuric acid for use in their works in the manufacture or concentration of sulphuric acid.
565. Potash, muriate and bichromate of, crude, caustic potash, and red and yellow prussiate of potash; also pot and pearl ash, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight.
566. Prunella.
567. Pumice and pumice stone, ground or unground.
568. Quicksilver.
569. Quills in their natural state or unplumed.
570. Rags of cotton, linen, jute, hemp and woollen, paper waste clippings, and waste of any kind except mineral.
571. Rennet, raw and prepared.
572. Ribs of brass, iron or steel, runners, rings, caps, notches, ferrules, mounts and sticks or canes in the rough, or not further manufactured than cut into lengths suitable for umbrella, parasol or sunshade or walking sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use in their factories in the manufacture of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks.
573. Rubber and gutta percha, crude caoutchouc or india-rubber, unmanufactured; powdered rubber and rubber waste; hard rubber in sheets but not further manufactured, and recovered rubber and rubber substitute.
574. Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil, in their own factories.
575. Rubber thread, elastic.
576. Reeds, square or round, and raw-hide centres, textile leather or rubber heads, thumbs and tips, and steel, iron or nickel caps for whip ends, when imported by whip manufacturers, for use in the manufacture of whips in their own factories.
577. Rollers, copper, for use in calico printing, when imported by calico printers for use in their factories in the printing of calicoes and for no other purpose (such rollers not being manufactured in Canada).
578. Astrakhan or Russian hare skins and China goat plates or rugs, wholly or partially dressed, but not dyed.
579. Salt, imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries.

580. Sausage skins or casings, not cleaned.
581. 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.
582. Silk, raw or as reeled from the cocoon, not being doubled, twisted or advanced in manufacture in any way; silk cocoons and silk waste.
583. Silk in the gum or spun, when imported by manufacturers of silk underwear to be used for such manufacture in their own factories.
584. Silver, nickel and German, in ingots, blocks, bars, strips, sheets or plates, unmanufactured.
585. Steel rails weighing not less than 45 pounds per lineal yard for use only in the tracks of a railway which is employed in the common carrying of goods and passengers and is operated by steam motive power only; provided that this item shall not extend to rails for tracks of a railway which is used for private purposes only, nor shall this item extend to rails for use in the tracks of any electric railway, street railway, or tramway.
586. Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake, barilla or soda ash, caustic soda; silicate of soda in crystals or in solution; bichromate of soda, nitrate of soda or cubic nitre, sal soda, sulphide of sodium, nitrite of soda, arseniate, binarseniate, chloride, chlorate, bisulphite and stannate of soda.
587. Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthenware.
588. Steel bowls for cream separators, and cream separators.
589. Steel saws and straw cutters cut to shape, but not further manufactured.
590. Crucible sheet steel, eleven to sixteen gauge, two and one-half to eighteen inches wide for the manufacture of mower and reaper knives, when imported by the manufacturers thereof for use for such purpose in their own factories.
591. Steel of number twenty gauge and thinner, but not thinner than number thirty gauge, for the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for exclusive use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.
592. Flat steel wire, of number sixteen gauge or thinner, when imported by the manufacturers of crinoline or corset wire and dress stays, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
593. Steel valued at two and one-half cents per pound and upwards, when imported by the manufacturers of skates, for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.
594. Steel, under one-half inch in diameter, or under one-half inch square, when imported by the manufacturers of cutlery, or of knobs, or of locks, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
595. Steel of number twelve gauge and thinner, but not thinner than number thirty gauge, for the manufacture of buckle clasps, bed fasts, furniture casters, and ice creepers, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles, for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.

596. Steel of number twenty-four and seventeen gauge, in sheets sixty-three inches long, and from eighteen inches to thirty-two inches wide, when imported by the manufacturers of tubular bow sockets for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
597. Steel for the manufacture of bicycle chain, when imported by the manufacturers of bicycle chain for use in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.
598. Steel for the manufacture of files, augers, auger bits, hammers, axes, hatchets, scythes, reaping hooks, hoes, hand-rakes, hay or straw knives, wind mills and agricultural or harvesting forks when imported by the manufacturers of such or any of such articles for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.
599. Steel springs for the manufacture of surgical trusses, when imported by the manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture thereof in their own factories.
600. Flat spring steel, steel billets and steel axle bars, when imported by manufacturers of carriage springs and carriage axles for use exclusively in the manufacture of springs and axles for carriages or vehicles other than railway or tramway, in their own factories.
601. Spiral spring steel for spiral springs for railways, when imported by the manufacturers of railway springs for use exclusively in the manufacture of railway spiral springs in their own factories.
602. Steel strip and flat steel wire when imported into Canada by manufacturers of buckthorn and plain strip fencing, for use in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories; and barbed fencing wire of iron or steel after January 1st, 1898.
603. Galvanized iron or steel wire number nine, twelve and thirteen gauge, after January 1st, 1898.
604. Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of newspaper columns in any language other than French and English, and of books, and bases and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid.
605. Surgical and dental instruments (not being furniture) and surgical needles, after January 1st, 1898.
606. Tagging metal, plain, japanned or coated, in coils, not over one and a half inch in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.
607. Tails, undressed.
608. Tea and green coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea and green coffee purchased in bond in the United Kingdom, provided there is satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the United Kingdom.
609. Teasels.
610. Tin, in blocks, pigs, bars and sheets, tin plates, tin crystals, tin strip waste, and tin foil, tea lead.
611. Timber or lumber or wood, viz.: lumber and timber planks and boards of amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal-wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, whitewood, African teak, black-heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin-wood and white ash, when not otherwise manufactured than rough-sawn

or split or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any other preserving process; sawed or split boards, planks, deals and other lumber when not further manufactured than dressed on one side only or creosoted, vulcanized or treated by any preserving process; pine and spruce clapboards; timber or lumber hewn or sawed, squared or sided or creosoted; laths, pickets and palings; staves not listed or jointed of wood of all kinds; firewood, handle, heading, stave, and shingle bolts, hop poles, fence posts, railroad ties; hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon, oar, gun, heading and all like blocks or sticks rough hewn, or sawed only; felloes of hickory wood, rough sawn to shape only, or rough sawn and bent to shape, not planed, smoothed or otherwise manufactured; hickory billets and hickory lumber, sawn to shape for spokes of wheels, but not further manufactured; hickory spokes, rough turned, not tenoned, mitred, throated, faced, sized, cut to length, round tenoned or polished; shingles of wood; the wood of the persimmon and dogwood trees; and logs and round unmanufactured timber, ship timber or ship planking, not specially enumerated or provided for in this Act.

612. D shovel handles, wholly of wood, and Mexican saddle trees and stirrups of wood.
613. Corkwood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.
614. Saw-dust of the following woods: Amaranth, cocoboral, boxwood, cherry, chestnut, walnut, gumwood, mahogany, pitch pine, rosewood, sandal-wood, sycamore, Spanish cedar, oak, hickory, white-wood, African teak, black-heart ebony, lignum vitæ, red cedar, redwood, satin-wood, white ash, persimmon and dogwood.
615. Treenails.
616. Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions of the Inland Revenue Act, until July 1st, 1897.
617. Tubes, rolled iron not welded or joined, under one and one-half inch in diameter, angle iron, nine and ten gauge not over one and one-half inch wide, iron tubing lacquered or brass covered, not over one and one-half inch in diameter, all of which are to be cut to lengths for the manufacture of bedsteads, and to be used for no other purpose, and brass trimmings for bedsteads, when imported by or for manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads to be used for such purposes only in their own factories, until such time as any of the said articles are manufactured in Canada.
618. Turpentine, raw or crude.
619. Turtles.
620. After 1st January, 1898, binders' twine, or twine for harvest binders, of hemp, jute, manilla or sisal, and of manilla and sisal mixed, and all articles upon which duties are levied which enter into the cost of the manufacture of such twine, under regulations to be made by the Controller of Customs.
621. Ultramarine blue, dry or in pulp.
622. Varnish, black and bright, for ships' purposes.
623. Whalebone, unmanufactured.
624. Whiting or whitening, Paris white and gilders' whiting, *blanc fixe* and satin white.
625. Wire, crucible cast steel.

626. Wire rigging for ships and vessels.
627. Wire, of brass, zinc, iron or steel, screwed or twisted, or flattened or corrugated, for use in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, when imported by manufacturers of boots and shoes, to be used for such purposes only in their own factories.
628. Steel wire, Bessemer soft drawn spring, of numbers ten, twelve and thirteen gauge, respectively, and homo steel spring wire of numbers eleven and twelve gauge, respectively, when imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses, to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of such articles.
629. Wool and the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat, and other like animals, not further prepared than washed, n.e.s.; noils, being the short wool which falls from the combs in worsted factories; and worsted tops, n.e.s.
630. Wool or worsted yarns, when genapped, dyed or finished and imported by manufacturers of braids, cords, tassels and fringes to be used in the manufacture of such articles only in their own factories.
631. Yarn spun from the hair of the alpaca or of the angora goat, when imported by manufacturers of braids for use exclusively in their factories in the manufacture of such braids only, under such regulations as are adopted by the Controller of Customs.
632. Yellow metal, in bolts, bars and for sheathing.
633. Zinc spelter and zinc in blocks, pigs, sheets and plates; and seamless drawn tubing.
634. Molasses, second process, or molasses derived from the manufacture of "molasses sugar," testing by polariscope less than 35 degrees, when imported by manufacturers of blacking, for use in their own factories, in the manufacture of blacking,—conditional that the importers shall, in addition to making oath at the time of entry that such molasses is imported for such use and will not be used for any other purpose, cause such molasses to be at once mixed in a proper tank made for the purpose with at least one-fifth of the quantity thereof of cod or other oil, whereby such molasses may be rendered unfit for any other use, such mixing to be done in the presence of a Customs officer at the expense of the importer, and under such further regulations as are from time to time considered necessary in the interest and for the protection of the revenue, and that until such mixing is done and duly certified on the face of the entry thereof by such Customs officer the entry shall be held to be incomplete and the molasses subject to the usual rate of duty as when imported for any other purpose.
635. Bags, barrels, boxes, casks and other vessels exported filled with Canadian products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products; and articles the growth, produce and manufacture of Canada, when returned after having been exported; provided that proof of the identity of such articles and goods shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Controller of Customs, and that such articles and goods are returned within three years from time of exportation, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture

manufacture or other means; provided further that this item shall not apply to any article or goods upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the re-importation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawback allowed; nor shall this item apply to any article or goods manufactured in customs or excise bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law.

SCHEDULE C.

PROHIBITED GOODS.

636. Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.
637. Reprints of Canadian copyright works, and reprints of British copyright works which have been copyrighted in Canada also.
638. Coin, base or counterfeit.
639. Oleomargarine, butterine or other similar substitute for butter.
640. Tea adulterated with spurious leaf or with exhausted leaves, or containing so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit for use.
641. Goods manufactured or produced wholly or in part by prison labour, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, jail or penitentiary; also goods similar in character to those produced in such institutions, when sold or offered for sale by any person, firm or corporation having a contract for the manufacture of such articles in such institutions or by any agent of such person, firm or corporation, or when such goods were originally purchased from or transferred by any such contractor.

SCHEDULE D.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF.

On all the products of countries entitled to the benefits of this Reciprocal Tariff, under the provisions of section seventeen, the duties mentioned in schedule A shall be reduced as follows :—

On and after the twenty-third of April, 1897, until the thirtieth day of June, 1898, inclusive, the reduction shall in every case be one-eighth of the duty mentioned in schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be seven-eighths of the duty mentioned in schedule A.

On and after the first day of July, 1898, the reduction shall in every case be one-fourth of the duty mentioned in schedule A, and the duty to be levied, collected and paid shall be three-fourths of the duty mentioned in schedule A.

Provided, however, that these reductions shall not apply to any of the following articles, and that such articles shall in all cases be subject to the duties mentioned in schedule A, viz. :—wines, malt liquors, spirits, spirituous liquors, liquid medicines and articles containing alcohol; sugar, molasses and syrups of all kinds, the product of the sugar cane or beet root; tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.



60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 17.

An Act respecting Export Duties.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. If any country now or hereafter imposes a duty upon the articles enumerated in item 611 in schedule B to *The Customs Tariff*, 1897, or upon any of such articles when imported into such country from Canada, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare the following export duties, or any of them, chargeable upon logs and pulp-wood exported from Canada to such country, that is to say :—On pine, Douglas fir, spruce, fir balsam, cedar and hemlock logs, and pulp-wood, an export duty not exceeding three dollars per thousand feet, board measure ; and in case of the export of any of the above-mentioned logs or pulp-wood in shorter lengths than nine feet, then a rate per cord may be levied in the same way, not greater than the equivalent of the above-mentioned rate per thousand feet, board measure ; and such export duty shall be chargeable accordingly after the publication of such proclamation : Provided that the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in like manner, from time to time remove and re-impose such export duty.

Export duty on logs and pulp-wood.

2. The Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, impose export duties as under upon the following ores and metals, and each such duty shall be chargeable accordingly after the publication of such proclamation ; and the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in like manner, from time to time remove and re-impose such export duties :—

Export duty on ores and metals.

(a.) On nickel contained in matte, or in the ore, or in any crude or partially manufactured state, and upon copper contained in any matte or ore which also contains nickel—when exported

exported from Canada—upon such nickel, an export duty not exceeding ten cents per pound, and upon such copper, an export duty not exceeding two cents per pound ;

(b.) On ores which contain copper, or any metal other than nickel or lead, when exported from Canada, an export duty not exceeding fifteen per cent on the value of the said ores ;

(c.) On lead ores, and on lead and silver ores, when exported from Canada to a country which imposes an import duty on lead in bars or in the form of pig lead in excess of the import duty on lead contained in lead ores or in lead and silver ores,—an export duty on the lead contained in the ores so exported from Canada, to an amount per pound equivalent to such excess.

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most Excellent Majesty.



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 18.

An Act respecting the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Chapter eleven of the statutes of 1887, intituled *An Act respecting the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue*, is hereby repealed. 1887, c. 11 repealed.

2. The offices of Minister of Customs and Minister of Inland Revenue, which, under the provisions of the said Act, ceased to exist when the said Act was brought into force, are hereby revived; and hereafter the Department of Customs shall be presided over by the Minister of Customs for the time being, and the Department of Inland Revenue by the Minister of Inland Revenue for the time being. Offices of Minister of Customs and Minister of Inland Revenue revived.

2. The salary of each of the said ministers shall be five thousand dollars per annum and shall continue at that rate until a readjustment of the departments of government shall reduce the number of ministers holding departments to thirteen or less, whereupon and thereafter the salary of each of the said ministers shall be seven thousand dollars per annum. Salaries.

3. The person holding the office of Controller of Customs immediately before the coming into force of this Act, shall, by virtue of this Act, be and become the Minister of Customs, and the person then holding the office of Controller of Inland Revenue, shall, by virtue of this Act, be and become the Minister of Inland Revenue, and they shall respectively hold the said offices during pleasure: Provided that if either of such persons is a member of the House of Commons he shall not, by reason of his so becoming Minister of Customs or Minister of Inland Revenue, nor by reason of obtaining such increase of salary, vacate his seat in the House, or require to be re-elected. Controllers to become Ministers, Without vacating seat in House of Commons.

Duties and
powers.

4. Whenever under or by virtue of any statute any power or duty is given to or imposed upon the Controller of Customs or the Controller of Inland Revenue, such power or duty shall be exercised or carried out as the case may require by the Minister of Customs or the Minister of Inland Revenue respectively.

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most Excellent Majesty.



60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 19.

An Act further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Section seventy-five of *The Inland Revenue Act* (hereinafter called the principal Act), chapter thirty-four of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

R.S.C., c. 34,
s. 75 amended.

“5. A writ of assistance addressed to a collector of inland revenue or any superior officer of inland revenue shall have full force and effect in the hands of any officer to whom he delegates his authority for its execution.”

Delegation of
powers.

2. The principal Act is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto immediately after section ninety-five:—

New section.

“95A. If any goods subject to excise entered to be warehoused are not duly carried into and deposited in the warehouse, or, having been so deposited, are afterwards taken out of the warehouse without lawful permit, or, having been entered and cleared for exportation, are not duly carried and shipped or otherwise conveyed out of Canada, or are afterwards re-landed, sold, or used in or brought into Canada without the permission of the proper officer of the Crown, such goods shall be forfeited to the Crown and may be seized by any officer of inland revenue and dealt with accordingly.”

Penalty for
not disposing
of goods in
accordance
with entry.

3. Subsection four of section one hundred and thirteen of the principal Act, as amended by section two of chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1889, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 113
amended.

“4. Any information or complaint with respect to any offence against the provisions of this Act or any other law relating to the inland revenue, may, whenever the prosecution, suit or proceeding is instituted under the Act respecting

Limitation of
time for
prosecution.

summary proceedings before Justices of the Peace, be laid or made within two years of the time when the matter of the information or complaint arose."

Section 130
repealed.

4. The section substituted for section one hundred and thirty of the principal Act by section four of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1891, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Excise duties
on spirits.

"**130.** There shall be imposed, levied and collected on all spirits distilled, the following duties of excise, which shall be paid to the collector of inland revenue as herein provided, that is to say:—

Made from
raw grain.

"(a.) When the material used in the manufacture thereof consists of not less than ninety per cent, by weight, of raw or unmalted grain—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof and for any less quantity than a gallon, one dollar and ninety cents;

Made from
malted barley,
alone or com-
bined with
raw grain.

"(b.) When manufactured exclusively from malted barley taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid; or when manufactured from raw or unmalted grain, used in combination, in such proportions as the Department of Inland Revenue prescribes, with malted barley taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs or of excise has been paid—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon, one dollar and ninety-two cents;

Made from
molasses, etc.

"(c.) When manufactured exclusively from molasses, syrup, sugar, or other saccharine matter taken to the distillery in bond and on which no duty of customs has been paid—on every gallon of the strength of proof by Sykes's hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength and for any less quantity than a gallon, one dollar and ninety-three cents."

Section 148
amended.

5. Subsection three of section one hundred and forty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Least quan-
tity to be ex-
warehoused.

"**3.** Except for export, no less quantity than thirty gallons of proof spirits or the contents of one barrel shall be ex-warehoused by one entry."

Section 159
amended.

6. So much of section one hundred and fifty-nine of the principal Act as provides the punishment for the offences in the said section specified is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalty for
distilling, etc.,
without
license.

"is guilty of a misdemeanour and shall, for a first offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months

and not less than one month and, in default of payment of the penalty, to a further term of imprisonment not exceeding twelve months and not less than six months, and for every subsequent offence, to a penalty of five hundred dollars, and to imprisonment, with hard labour, for a term not exceeding twelve months and not less than six months, and, in default of payment of the penalty, to a further term of imprisonment equal to that already imposed by the court for such subsequent offence; and—”

7. The subsection substituted for subsection one of section one hundred and sixty-two of the principal Act by section three of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“**162.** Every person who sells or offers for sale, or who purchases any spirits, or has any spirits in his possession, knowing them to have been unlawfully manufactured or imported, shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than ten dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of one hundred dollars; and all spirits so unlawfully manufactured or imported, wherever they are found, and all horses and vehicles and other appliances which have been or are being used for the purpose of removing the same, shall be forfeited to the Crown, and shall be dealt with accordingly.”

Section 162
repealed.

Penalty for
sale of spirits
unlawfully
manufactured.

8. Section one hundred and seventy-five of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :

“**175.** Utensils used by any person solely for the purpose of brewing beer for the use of himself and his family, and not for sale, are exempt from the provisions of this Act, provided due notice of the possession thereof and of his intention of using them for the above mentioned purpose is given to the nearest collector of inland revenue or to the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa; and beer so brewed shall not be liable to any duty under this Act, nor shall any license be required by any person so brewing for his own and his family's use.”

Section 175
repealed.

Beer brewed
for private
use.

9. Section one hundred and eighty-three of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

“**183.** Every person who, without having a license under this Act then in force, brews any beer or other fermented liquor, except for the use of himself or his family, as by this Act provided, is guilty of a misdemeanour, and shall, for the first offence, incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence, a penalty of two hundred dollars.”

Section 183
repealed.

Brewing
without
license.

10. Section one hundred and ninety-six of the principal Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “Governor in Council” in the sixth line and substituting therefor the words “Department of Inland Revenue.”

Section 196
amended.

Section 234
amended.

11. Section two hundred and thirty-four of the said Act, as enacted by section nine of chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1889 and amended by section five of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1894, is hereby amended by striking out the word "six" in line twenty-nine and substituting therefor the word "four."

Section 254
amended.

12. Section two hundred and fifty-four of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

License fee ;
foreign leaf.

"**254.** The person in whose favour a license for manufacturing tobacco or cigars exclusively from foreign leaf tobacco is granted, shall, upon receiving such license, pay to the collector of inland revenue the sum of seventy-five dollars.

Canadian leaf.

"**2.** The person in whose favour a license for manufacturing tobacco or cigars exclusively from tobacco grown in Canada is granted, shall, upon receiving such license, pay to the collector of inland revenue the sum of fifty dollars.

Canadian and
foreign leaf
combined.

"**3.** The person in whose favour a license for manufacturing tobacco or cigars from foreign and domestic leaf tobacco in combination is granted, shall, upon receiving such license, pay to the collector of inland revenue the sum of sixty-five dollars."

Section 258
amended.

13. Paragraphs (*j*) and (*k*) of section two hundred and fifty-eight of the principal Act, as enacted by section fourteen of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1891, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

On cigarettes
of Canadian
leaf.

"(*j*.) On cigarettes, the product solely of domestic leaf tobacco, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand ;

On cigarettes
of foreign
leaf.

"(*k*.) On cigarettes, the product solely of foreign leaf tobacco, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, three dollars per thousand ;

On cigarettes,
over 3 lbs. per
1000.

"(*l*.) On cigarettes, whether the product of foreign or of domestic leaf tobacco, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, eight dollars per thousand ;

On foreign
leaf, unstem-
med.

"(*m*.) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, ten cents per pound ;

On foreign
leaf, stemmed.

"(*n*.) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, fourteen cents per pound ;"

Application of
section 13.

14. The provisions of the next preceding section shall apply to foreign raw leaf tobacco in excise warehouse on the twenty-third day of April, or transferred thereto, free of customs duties, before the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, and to tobacco removed from warehouse before the said twenty-third of April, contrary to the regulations of the Department of Inland Revenue.

15. Section two hundred and eighty-six of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

“(i.) For determining the time and manner of payment of the duties on foreign raw leaf tobacco taken for use in any tobacco or cigar manufactory; Section 286 amended.
Regulations: payment of duties.

“(j.) For the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes, from foreign and domestic leaf in combination,—and for determining the proportion of each that shall be used and the duty that shall be payable thereon, having regard, as nearly as possible, to the proportion of foreign and domestic leaf used,—and for determining what proportion of such duties shall be levied upon the foreign leaf taken for use, and what proportion upon the resultant finished product; provided that the aggregate duties of excise so imposed shall not exceed those fixed from time to time with respect to tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.” Manufacture of foreign and domestic leaf in combination.

16. Section two hundred and ninety-five of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Section 295 repealed.

“**295.** No less quantity than one hundred pounds of raw leaf tobacco, two hundred pounds of cavendish or other tobacco, or four thousand cigars, shall be entered for warehouse by one entry. Least quantity of tobacco and cigars to be entered,

“2. Except for export, no less quantity than one hundred pounds of cavendish or manufactured tobacco, seventy-five pounds of raw leaf tobacco, or two thousand cigars, shall be ex-warehoused by one entry. Or ex-warehoused.

“3. The restrictions in this section contained as to the quantity of raw leaf tobacco that may be warehoused or ex-warehoused at one time, shall not apply to samples of foreign leaf tobacco made up in accordance with the departmental regulations made in that behalf.” Exception as to samples.

17. Section three hundred and six of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding at the beginning thereof the words “Except as herein otherwise provided.” Section 306 amended.

18. Section three hundred and thirteen of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Section 313 repealed.

“**313.** The weight of all quantities of imported raw leaf tobacco after passing out of the control of the customs shall be stated so as to show the weight with reference to the standard mentioned in paragraph (c) of section two hundred and forty-seven.” Weight, how stated.

19. Paragraph (b) of section three hundred and seventeen of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:— Section 317 amended.

“(b.) manufactures, except by himself or the members of his family resident with him on the farm or premises whereon it is grown, any tobacco grown by himself for his private use Tobacco grown for private use.

in excess of the quantity allowed, or other than of the description specified, by subsection two of section three hundred and three of this Act, or —”

Section 334 amended.

20. Section three hundred and thirty-four of the said Act is hereby amended by inserting after the word “Act,” in the fifth line, the words “is guilty of a misdemeanour, and”

Sections added.

21. The principal Act is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections :—

“ ACETIC ACID.

Acetic acid licenses.

“**339.** No person who has not been licensed as herein provided shall carry on the business of the manufacture of acetic acid.

Conditions of license.

“**340.** A license to carry on the business of the manufacture of acetic acid may be granted to any person who has complied with the provisions of this Act, if the granting of such license has been approved by the district inspector and the person has, jointly and severally with two good and sufficient sureties, entered into a bond to Her Majesty, in the sum of four thousand dollars; and such bond shall be entered into before the collector of inland revenue, his deputy or other officer authorized thereto by the Department of Inland Revenue, who shall cause such sureties to justify as to their sufficiency before him by affidavit endorsed upon such bond, and such bond shall be conditioned for the rendering of all accounts and the payment of all duties and penalties which the person to whom the license is to be granted becomes liable to render or pay under the provisions of this Act, and that such person will faithfully comply with the requirements thereof according to their true intent and meaning.

Bond.

Conditions of bond.

License fee.

“**341.** The person in whose favour the license is granted for the manufacture of acetic acid shall, upon receiving such license, pay to the collector of inland revenue the sum of fifty dollars.

Excise duty on acetic acid.

“**342.** There shall be imposed, levied and collected upon acetic acid produced in Canada by the destructive distillation of wood, the following duty of excise, which shall be paid to the collector as by this Act provided, that is to say: for every gallon of six per cent acid, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength, four cents,—the strength to be determined by such tests as are established by departmental regulations.

Regulations as to exemptions.

“**343.** The Governor in Council may make regulations exempting from duties of excise, in whole or in part, any acetic acid used in any of the mechanical arts and manufactures specified in such regulations.

Application of certain provisions.

“**344.** All the provisions of this Act respecting licenses and the obligations of persons holding them, the keeping of

books or accounts, the payment of duties and making of returns, and the general regulations as to bonding and warehousing, so far as applied by departmental regulations, and all provisions respecting penalties, so far as applicable thereto, shall have full force and effect with respect to the manufacture of acetic acid, and as to persons licensed as herein provided, as if such provisions had been enacted with special reference to the manufacture of acetic acid and to such persons."

22. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-third day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Commence-
ment of Act.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 20.

An Act further to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Subsection one of section four of *The Petroleum Inspection Act*, chapter one hundred and two of the Revised Statutes, as enacted by section two of chapter forty of the statutes of 1894, is hereby amended by striking out the words “two hundred and ninety,” in the fifth line, and substituting therefor the words “two hundred and seventy.”

R.S.C., c. 102,
s. 4 amended.

2. Subsection three of section fifteen of the said Act, as enacted by section three of chapter forty of the statutes of 1894, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 15
amended.

“3. Notwithstanding anything in this section contained, the Governor in Council may designate places at which petroleum may be imported in tank cars and in tank ships respectively, and may, on the joint recommendation of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, prescribe regulations under which petroleum may be so imported; but all petroleum so imported shall, before being removed for consumption, be put into packages, inspected, and marked in accordance with the requirements of section seven of this Act.”

Importation
of petroleum
in tank cars
and tank
ships.

3. The said Act is hereby amended by adding the following section thereto:—

Section
added.

“32. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the Governor in Council may, with regard to petroleum made in Canada, from time to time make regulations prescribing the time, place and mode of its inspection, storage, transportation and delivery.”

Regulations
by Governor
in Council.



60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries, and the Branding of Dairy Products, and to prohibit misrepresentation as to the dates of Manufacture of such Products.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Dairy Act, 1897.* Short title.

2. The Minister of Agriculture shall keep in the Department of Agriculture a book to be called "The Cheese Factories and Creameries Register," and any person engaged in the business of cheese or of butter making may apply to the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, for the registration of the cheese factory or creamery owned or duly represented by him; and, on receipt of the particulars as set forth in schedule to this Act, the Minister of Agriculture, or such officer of the Department of Agriculture as is designated by the Governor in Council, shall forthwith send to the owner or representative of such cheese factory or creamery a certificate showing the registration number allotted to such cheese factory or creamery. Registration of cheese factories and creameries.

3. The person to whom such registration number is assigned shall thereafter have the exclusive right to use it for the purpose of designating the dairy products manufactured by him at such cheese factory or creamery, in the manner shown in schedule B to this Act. Exclusive right to use registration number.

4. No person shall sell, offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any butter or cheese made in Canada, and destined for export therefrom, unless the word "Canadian," "Canadian," or "Canada" is printed, stamped or marked in a legible and indelible manner, in letters not less than three-eighths of an inch high, and one-quarter of an inch wide, upon— Branding of word "Canadian," "Canadian," or "Canada" compulsory.

(a) the box or package containing the butter or cheese, and—

(b) moreover, in the case of cheese, upon the cheese itself, before it is taken from the factory where it was made.

Defacing marks prohibited.

5. No person, with intent to misrepresent, shall remove or in any way efface, obliterate or alter the word "Canadian," "Canadien," or "Canada," or the registration number on any cheese, or on any box or package which contains cheese or butter.

Misrepresentation as to dates of manufacture prohibited.

6. No person shall knowingly sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter upon which, or upon any box or package containing which, is printed, stamped or marked any month other than the month in which such butter or cheese was made; and no person shall, knowingly and with intent to misrepresent, sell, or offer, expose, or have in his possession for sale, any cheese or butter represented in any manner as having been made in any month other than the month in which it was actually made.

Penalties.

7. Every person, who, by himself, or by any other person to his knowledge, violates any of the provisions of sections four, five and six of this Act shall, for each offence, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars and not less than five dollars, for every cheese or box, or package of butter or cheese which is sold, or offered, exposed, or had in his possession for sale, contrary to the provisions of those sections, together with the costs of prosecution, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding three months, unless such fine and the costs of enforcing it are sooner paid.

Application of penalties.

8. Any pecuniary penalty imposed under this Act shall, when recovered, be payable, one-half to the informant or complainant, and the other half to Her Majesty.

Governor in Council may make regulations.

9. The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he considers necessary in order to secure the efficient operation of this Act; and the regulations so made shall be in force from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, or from such other date as is specified in the proclamation in that behalf.

SCHEDULE A.

Particulars for the registration of cheese factories and creameries :

1. Name of cheese factory or creamery.....

2. Where situated :—

(a.) Province

(b.) County.....

(c.) Township or parish.....

(d.) Post office.....

(e.) Telegraph or telephone office.....

(f.) Railway station or shipping port.....

3. Name of owner.....

Post office address.....

If a co-operative dairy association or joint stock company :—

Name of secretary

Post office address.....

4. Registered brand or trade mark, if any.....

5. Registered number allotted.....

The above is certified correct.

..... Owner.

..... P. O. Address.

..... Secretary.

Witness.....

..... P. O. Address.

Witness.....

..... P. O. Address.

SCHEDULE B.

Form of brand for registered number to be allotted to cheese factories and creameries:—

REGISTERED
№ *
DAIRY ACT 1897

• *The figure or figures of registration to be inserted.*

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 22.

An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Subsection four of section forty-two of *The Steamboat Inspection Act*, chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 78,
s. 42 amended.

“4. A third class engineer shall be qualified to take charge of any passenger steamboat of not more than thirty nominal horse power, having single cylinder engines,—or of any passenger steamboat of not more than forty-five nominal horse power, having compound engines,—or of any freight steamboat of not more than seventy-five nominal horse power; but such engineer shall not be qualified to take charge of any sea-going steamboat.”

Qualifications
of third class
engineer.

2. Subsection five of the said section forty-two is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 42
amended.

“5. A fourth class engineer may act in the capacity of assistant engineer on any steamboat except a sea-going passenger steamboat of more than one hundred nominal horse power, but shall not act as chief engineer on any steamboat requiring under this Act engineers holding certificates.”

Qualifications
of fourth class
engineer.

3. Sections four and five of chapter twenty-six of the statutes of 1888, amending *The Steamboat Inspection Act*, are hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

1888, c. 26,
ss. 4 and 5
repealed.

“4. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries, upon the report of the inspector of boilers and machinery, in whose district the steamboat is to run, may grant a temporary certificate to an applicant, sufficiently qualified by his knowledge of steamboat machinery and his experience as engineer on a steamboat, authorizing him to act as an engineer on a steamboat carrying passengers, having an engine of not more than four nominal

Permits to
act as engi-
neers may be
granted.

horse power if the engine is a single cylinder engine, or nine nominal horse power if the engine is of the compound type, within specified limits in the waters of Canada—which steamboat and limits shall be designated in the certificate.

Duration.

“2. Such temporary certificate may be issued and be in force for a term not exceeding one year, but may be suspended or cancelled for cause by the Minister, who may also renew it from time to time for any term not exceeding one year.

Fee.

“3. For every such temporary certificate and for every renewal thereof the applicant shall pay the sum of two dollars, which shall be paid over to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General to form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Exemption from penalty in such case.

“4. No person who holds such a temporary certificate, and no person who employs him as holding such certificate, shall be liable to the penalty provided by section forty-three of *The Steamboat Inspection Act*, if he is acting on the vessel and within the limits specified in the said certificate.”

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 23.

An Act to amend the Act respecting the Protection of Navigable Waters.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Paragraph (b) of section one of the *Act respecting the Protection of Navigable Waters*, chapter ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 91,
s. 1 (b)
repealed.

“(b.) The expression ‘owner’ means the registered or other owner or owners at the time such wreck, obstruction or obstacle as is thereafter referred to was occasioned, and shall also include subsequent purchasers.”

Meaning of
“owner.”

2. Section four of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

R.S.C., c. 91,
s. 4 repealed.

“4. If, in the opinion of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the navigation of any navigable water as aforesaid is obstructed, impeded or rendered more difficult or dangerous by reason of the wreck, sinking, or lying ashore or grounding of any vessel, or of any part thereof, or of any other thing, or if by reason of the situation of any wreck or any vessel, or any part thereof, or of any other thing so lying sunk, ashore or grounded, the navigation of any navigable water, as aforesaid, is, in the opinion of the Minister, likely to be obstructed, impeded or rendered more difficult or dangerous, or, if in the opinion of the Minister, any vessel or part thereof, wreck or other thing cast ashore, stranded or left upon any property belonging to Her Majesty in the right of Canada is an obstacle or obstruction to such use of the said property as may be required for the public purposes of Canada, the said Minister may, under the authority of the Governor in Council (if any such obstruction or obstacle so caused or likely to be caused as aforesaid continues for more than twenty-four hours), cause the same to be removed or destroyed in such manner and by

Minister may
cause obstruction
to be
removed.

And may use
explosives.

And cause
vessel, etc., to
be sold.

Application
of proceeds of
sale.

such means as he thinks fit, and may use gunpowder or other explosive substance for that purpose if he deems it advisable, and may cause such vessel, or its cargo, or anything causing or forming part of such obstruction or obstacle, to be conveyed to such place as he thinks proper, and to be there sold by auction or otherwise as he deems most advisable, and may apply the proceeds of such sale to make good the expenses incurred by him in placing and maintaining any signal or light to indicate the position of such obstruction or obstacle, or in the removal, destruction or sale of such vessel, cargo or thing, paying over any surplus of such proceeds to the owner of the vessel or thing sold, or other persons entitled to such proceeds or any part thereof, respectively."

Section 5
repealed.

Recovery of
costs if pro-
ceeds of sale
are insuffi-
cient to defray
them.

3. Section five of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**5.** Whenever, under the provisions of this Act, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries has caused any signal or light to be placed and maintained to indicate the position of any obstruction or obstacle, or has, with the authority of the Governor in Council, caused to be removed or destroyed any obstruction or obstacle to the navigation of any navigable water occasioned or in manner aforesaid likely to be occasioned by the wreck, sinking or lying ashore or grounding of any vessel or part thereof, or other thing, or, with such authority has caused to be removed any vessel or part thereof, wreck or other thing cast ashore, stranded or left upon any such public property as in the last preceding section mentioned, and the cost of placing and maintaining such signal or light or of removing or destroying such vessel or part thereof, wreck or other thing has been defrayed out of the public moneys of Canada, and the net proceeds of the sale under this Act of such vessel or its cargo, or the thing, which caused or formed part of such obstruction, are not sufficient to make good the expenses incurred for the purposes aforesaid and the costs of sale, the amount by which such proceeds fall short of the expenses so defrayed as aforesaid, and such costs—or the whole amount of such expenses if there is nothing which can be sold as aforesaid—shall be recoverable with costs by the Crown from the owner of such vessel or other thing or from the managing owner or from the master or person in charge thereof at the time such obstruction or obstacle was occasioned, or from any person through whose act or fault, or through the act or default of whose servants such obstruction or obstacle was occasioned or continued; and any sum so recovered shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

From whom
recoverable.

Disposal of
sum recover-
ed.



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 24.

An Act further to amend the Fisheries Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Subsection two of section fifteen of *The Fisheries Act*, as enacted by section one of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1895, shall not apply to the owners or employees of any saw-mill now constructed and in operation with respect to putting or permitting to pass, before the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, any saw-dust or mill rubbish from such saw-mill into any waters which are on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, excepted from the operation of the said subsection.

Exception from application of R.S.C. c. 95, s. 15.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 25.

An Act further to amend the Patent Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Chapter eighteen of the statutes of 1888 is hereby repealed, and section five of *The Patent Act*, chapter sixty-one of the Revised Statutes, is hereby revived as it existed previous to the passing of the Act hereby repealed. 1888, c. 18 repealed; and R.S.C., c. 61, s. 5 revived.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 26.

An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Subsection one of section nine of *The Post Office Act*, R.S.C., c. 35, chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

“(r.) make regulations for security being given by any person or body corporate to Her Majesty for the due performance of his duties in any matter relative to the Post Office of Canada by any officer, employee, clerk or servant employed by or under the Postmaster General, or by any one employed in the Canada Post Office, or by any one performing, whether with or without authority, any business of the Post Office of Canada; and also for the establishment and maintenance of a fund, to be derived from moneys received from officers, employees, clerks and servants employed by or under the Postmaster General, wherewith to make good to the Crown any loss by reason of any officer, employee, clerk or servant employed by or under the Postmaster General, or of any one performing any business of the post office, failing to duly discharge his duties in any matter relating to the Post Office of Canada.”

R.S.C., c. 35, s. 9 amended.

Regulations by Postmaster General.

2. Hereafter railway mail clerks will not be required to pass the promotion examination provided for by section thirty-nine of *The Civil Service Act*.

Railway mail clerks exempt from promotion examination.

3. The said Act is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

Sections added.

“119. The Governor in Council may establish a branch of the Post Office Department to be called the Railway Mail Service Branch, to be composed of a controller, with headquarters at Ottawa, superintendents at points to be determined by the Postmaster General, and such other employees as

Establishment of railway mail service branch.

are from time to time necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the branch.

Controller and other employees.

“**120.** The Governor in Council may appoint to such branch an officer to be called ‘the Controller of the Railway Mail Service of Canada’ together with such superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees as are deemed necessary; and such controller, superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees may be appointed from among persons in the Civil Service; and, in such event, such appointments shall not, within the meaning of *The Civil Service Superannuation Act* or any other Act, be regarded as new appointments, but shall be regarded as mere transfers from one branch of the Civil Service to another.

Qualification of controller.

“**121.** No person shall be eligible to be appointed Controller of the Railway Mail Service unless he has been for at least ten years employed in the Canada Post Office.

New appointments.

“**122.** New appointments to the said branch shall be made as provided for by *The Civil Service Act* and the amendments thereof.

Duties of controller.

“**123.** The duties of the controller, under the direction of the Head of the Department, shall be :—

“(a.) to have control over the superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees in such branch in the discharge of the duties from time to time assigned to them by the controller, and to deal with all breaches or neglect of duty, with power to suspend such persons for such breaches or neglect of duty or other sufficient cause, during the pleasure of the Postmaster General;

“(b.) to issue mail schedules and distribution lists;

“(c.) to deal with all matters pertaining to the internal economy of postal cars;

“(d.) to deal with all delayed or mis-sent mails or mail matter;

“(e.) to regulate the receipt and despatch of mails between post offices and railways, and to perform such other duties as are from time to time assigned to him by the Head of the department.

Salary.

“**124.** The salary of the controller shall be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall not exceed two thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Controller's office to be in inside service.

“**125.** The controller, and those employed in his office at Ottawa, shall form part of the first or inside departmental division of the Civil Service.

Salary of superintendent.

“**126.** The salary of a superintendent shall be determined by the Governor in Council, and shall not exceed one thousand five hundred dollars per annum.

Qualification of superintendent.

“**127.** Except in British Columbia, no person shall be eligible to be appointed such superintendent unless he has served at least ten years as a railway mail clerk.

“**128.** The scale of salaries of clerks and other employees in the offices of the superintendents shall be the same as for clerks in the city post offices. Salaries in offices of superintendents.

“**129.** A railway mail clerk shall be appointed on probation for at least six months, at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum, together with the allowance for mileage. Railway mail clerk to be six months on probation,

“**130.** Except as regards those now in the service and over sixty years of age, every railway mail clerk shall be subject at least once in each year, to a case examination under the directions of the controller. And subject to a case examination.

“**131.** Increases and reductions in the salaries of the superintendents, railway mail clerks, transfer agents and other employees in the railway mail service branch, may be made by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Postmaster General on the report of the controller; and in the case of railway mail clerks, the report shall be accompanied by a statement of the clerk's last case examination, general efficiency and length of service.” Increases and reductions of salaries.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 27.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Section 37 of *The Companies Act* is hereby amended by striking out the following words at the end thereof, “but the limitation made by this section shall not apply to commercial paper discounted by the company” ;—and by substituting therefor the following words :—“ Provided always that the limitations and restrictions on the borrowing powers of the company contained in this section shall not apply to or include moneys borrowed by the company on bills of exchange or promissory notes drawn, made, accepted, or endorsed by the company.”

R.S.C., c. 119,
s. 37 amended.
Exception
from restric-
tions of
borrowing
powers.

2. This Act shall be read as part of *The Companies Act*, and the provisions hereof shall apply and extend to all existing companies to which the provisions of *The Companies Act* are applicable.

Application of
amendment.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 28.

An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the North-west Territories.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression “the said Act” means *The North-west Territories Act*, chapter fifty of the Revised Statutes. Interpretation.
R.S.C., c. 50.

2. The paragraph lettered (c.) of section two of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :— Section 2 amended.

“(c.) The expression ‘Lieutenant-Governor in Council’ means the Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the Territories, or in conjunction with the Executive Council of the Territories, as the case may be.” “Lieutenant Governor in Council” defined.

3. The said section two is hereby further amended by adding the following paragraph thereto :— Section 2 amended.

“(g.) The expression ‘Legislative Assembly’ means the Legislative Assembly of the Territories composed, under the provisions of this Act, of the members elected to represent the several electoral divisions into which the Territories are or from time to time may be divided.” “Legislative Assembly” defined.

4. Section eleven of the said Act is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the words “or of the Legislative Assembly.” Section 11 amended.

5. Section twelve of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “Lieutenant-Governor in Council” therein, and substituting in lieu thereof the words “Legislative Assembly.” Section 12 amended.

6. The section substituted for section thirteen of the said Act by section six of chapter twenty-two of the statutes of Section 13 amended.

1891 is hereby amended by striking out the words "at any time in force in" in the fifth line thereof, and substituting in lieu thereof the words "declared to be applicable to," and by repealing subparagraph (c) of paragraph (7) of subsection one of the said section thirteen.

Section 16
repealed.

Ordinances
respecting
juries.

7. Section sixteen of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"**16.** The Legislative Assembly may, from time to time, make ordinances in respect to the mode of calling juries, other than grand juries, in criminal as well as civil cases, and when and by whom and the manner in which they may be summoned or taken, and in respect to all matters relating to the same."

1894, c. 17,
s. 17 repealed.

Executive
Council of the
Territories.

8. Section seventeen of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"**17.** There shall be a Council to aid and advise in the government of the Territories, to be styled the Executive Council of the Territories; and the persons who are to be members of that Council shall be, from time to time, chosen and summoned by the Lieutenant-Governor and sworn in; and members thereof may be, from time to time, removed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Powers.

"**2.** All powers, authorities and functions which, under any Act of the Parliament of Canada or Ordinance of the Territories, are vested in or exercisable by the Lieutenant-Governor with the advice, or with the advice and consent, of the Executive Committee of the Territories, or in conjunction with that Committee, shall, upon the passing of this Act, be vested in, and shall or may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor with the advice, or with the advice and consent of, or in conjunction with, the Executive Council of the Territories, subject, nevertheless, to be abolished or altered by competent legislative authority."

1894, c. 17,
s. 18 repealed.

Qualification
of member of
Legislative
Assembly.

9. Section eighteen of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

"**18.** No person holding any office, commission or employment to which an annual salary from the Crown is attached, shall be eligible as a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall sit or vote therein, during the time he holds such office, commission or employment; but nothing herein contained shall render ineligible any member of the Executive Council of the Territories, by reason of any salary, fee, allowance, emolument or profit of any kind or amount attaching to such membership, from being a member of the Assembly, or shall disqualify him from sitting or voting therein: Provided he is elected while holding such office, and is not otherwise disqualified."

10. Subsection one of section fifty-six of the said Act, as amended by section eight of chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1891, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 56
amended.

“**56.** For each judicial district the Governor in Council may appoint a sheriff and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint a clerk of the court and may respectively name the place at which such sheriff and clerk, respectively, shall reside and keep an office; and the clerk of the district within which the seat of government of the Territories is situate, shall be registrar of the court sitting in banc.”

Sheriffs and
clerks.

11. Subsection one of the section substituted for section sixty-four of the said Act by section seven of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Section 64
amended.

“**64.** The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint justices of the peace for the Territories, who shall have jurisdiction as such throughout the same; but, until the Legislative Assembly otherwise provides, no person shall be appointed a justice of the peace for the Territories, or shall act as such, who is not the owner in fee simple for his own use and benefit of lands lying and being in the Territories of and above the value of three hundred dollars over and above what will satisfy and discharge all encumbrances affecting the same and over and above all rents and charges payable out of or affecting the same and who has not resided in the Territories for a period of at least three years.”

Justices of
the peace.

Property
qualification.

12. Subsection two of the section substituted for section sixty-four of the said Act by section seven of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1894 is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto: “or such other oath or oaths as the Legislative Assembly from time to time prescribes.”

Section 64
amended.

13. Subsection four of the section substituted for section sixty-four of the said Act by section seven of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1894 is hereby amended by striking out all the words after “years” in the fourth line thereof.

Section 64
amended.

14. Paragraph (a) of subsection one of section sixty-six of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word “larceny” in the first and second lines, and substituting therefor the word “theft,” and by striking out the word “feloniously” in the third line of the said paragraph.

Section 66
amended.

15. Subsection one of section eighty-eight of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words “Lieutenant-Governor” in the third line thereof, and substituting the words “Legislative Assembly” in lieu thereof.

Section 88
amended.

Section 90
amended.

16. Section ninety of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the words "Lieutenant-Governor in Council" therein and substituting the words "Legislative Assembly" in lieu thereof.

1888, c. 19,
s. 16 repealed.

17. Section sixteen of chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1888, is hereby repealed.

Section 107
repealed.

18. Section one hundred and seven of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Control of
road allow-
ances.

"**107.** All road allowances in townships now or hereafter surveyed and subdivided in the Territories, and all road allowances set out on block lines now or hereafter surveyed in the Territories, the plans of survey whereof have been duly approved, shall be subject to the direction, management and control of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for the public use of the Territories, subject to any ordinance made or to be made with respect thereto."

Section 108
repealed.

19. The section substituted for section one hundred and eight of the said Act by section seventeen of chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1891 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Survey and
transfer of
certain roads.

"**108.** On the Minister of the Interior receiving notice from the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any particular thoroughfare or public travelled road or trail in the Territories, which existed as such prior to the subdivision of the land into sections and which it is desired to have transferred to the Territories, the Governor in Council may pass an order authorizing the survey of such road or trail by a Dominion land surveyor, such survey to be made under instructions from the Lieutenant-Governor in accordance with a manual of instructions regarding the manner of making such surveys approved by the Surveyor General of Dominion lands; and upon approval of the returns of such survey by the Surveyor General, one copy thereof shall be filed in the Department of the Interior and one in the Land Titles Office for the district within which such road or trail is situated, and such road or trail may then be transferred by the Governor in Council for the use of the Territories, subject to any rights which may have been acquired under letters patent issued previous to such transfer.

"2. The width of such road or trail shall be one chain or sixty-six feet; and in making the survey, the surveyor shall make such changes in the location of the road or trail as he finds necessary for improving it, without, however, altering its main direction."

1894, c. 17,
s. 21 repealed.

20. Subsection one of section twenty-one of chapter seventeen of the statutes of 1894 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Closing up of
old roads, etc.

"**21.** Subject to any ordinances made with respect thereto, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may close up any road allow-

ance or trail which has been transferred to the Territories, or vary its direction, and may open and establish any new highway instead thereof, and may deal with the land in any road allowance, public travelled road or trail so closed as he sees fit.”

21. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may cause to be surveyed and marked on the ground such roads or trails as are from time to time deemed necessary to aid in the development of any district which cannot be served by existing road allowances or by old trails mentioned in the section substituted for section one hundred and eight of the said Act by section nineteen of this Act. Survey of new roads.

2. Such roads shall be laid out one chain or sixty-six feet in width ; and in making the survey the manual of instructions mentioned in the said section shall be followed, and one copy of the returns of such survey shall be filed in the Land Titles Office for the district within which such trail is situated and a second copy in the offices of the North-west Government at Regina.

22. Section six of chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1892 is hereby repealed. 1892, c. 15, s. 6 repealed.

23. This Act shall come into force on the first day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. Commencement of Act.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 29.

An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression “the said Act” means *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter fifty-four of the Revised Statutes. Interpretation.
R.S.C., c. 54.

2. Sub-clause three of clause thirty-four of the said Act, as amended by section one of chapter twenty-four of the statutes of 1891, is hereby amended by inserting after the word “Board” in the second line thereof the words, “or any other person named for the purpose by the Minister.” Clause 34
amended.

3. Sub-clause four of clause thirty-eight of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out all the words therein after the words “local agent,” and by adding in lieu thereof the words, “or his senior assistant, or before some other person named for that purpose by the Minister.” Clause 38
amended.

4. Clause thirty-eight of the said Act is hereby further amended by adding the following subsections thereto :— Clause 38
amended.

“9. If a settler has obtained a patent for his first homestead, or a certificate for the issue of such patent countersigned in the manner prescribed by this Act, and has obtained entry for a second homestead, or if any son of such settler, who has attained the age of eighteen years, has obtained entry for a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied, in the case of the parent, by residence upon his first homestead, and, in the case of a son, by residence upon the parent’s homestead. Second home
stead entry by
settler or his
son.

“10. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, any person claiming a patent for land for which he has made entry as a homestead, or as a pre-emption, shall be entitled to obtain such patent upon proving to the satisfaction of the Minister, Conditions on
which patent
may be ob-
tained.

or of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or of the Dominion Lands Board,—

- Residence.** “(a.) That he has fulfilled three years’ residence upon the land which is the subject of his entry, if the land is a homestead, and upon his homestead if the land is pre-emption, in accordance with the provisions as to three years’ residence upon a homestead which are contained and explained in this Act ;
- Cultivation.** “(b.) That in each of such years he has cultivated not less than one acre of such land, and that at the date of his application the whole area so cultivated has been substantially fenced ;
- Cattle.** “(c.) That he has at least forty head of cattle upon such land ;
- Buildings.** “(d.) That he has erected on such land, or upon land occupied by him in the vicinity, stables and outhouses sufficient to winter at least forty head of cattle.”

Clause 42 repealed.

5. Clause forty-two of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Assignments before issue of patent to be void.

“**42.** Unless the Minister otherwise declares, every assignment or transfer of homestead or pre-emption right, or any part thereof, and every agreement to assign or transfer any homestead or pre-emption right, or any part thereof, after patent obtained, made or entered into before the issue of the patent, shall be null and void ; and, unless the Minister otherwise declares, the person so assigning or transferring, or making an agreement to assign or transfer, shall forfeit his homestead and pre-emption right, and shall not be permitted to make another homestead entry ; provided that a person whose homestead or homestead and pre-emption have been recommended for patent by the local agent, and who has received from such agent a certificate to that effect, in the form K in the schedule to this Act, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, or, in his absence, by a member of the Dominion Lands Board, may legally dispose of and convey, assign or transfer his right and title therein ; and such person shall be considered to have received his certificate upon the date upon which it was so countersigned.”

Forfeiture.

Proviso: in case of recommendation for patent by local agent.

Clause 50 repealed.

6. Clause fifty of the said Act is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor :—

Lease of grazing lands.

“**50.** When so authorized by the Governor in Council, leases of unoccupied Dominion lands may be granted by the Minister, for grazing purposes, to any person, for such term of years, for such rent and upon such other terms and conditions, as in that behalf are set forth in regulations authorized from time to time by the Governor in Council.”

Sale of school lands to Hon. Peter McLaren.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act or in any Act amending it, the Governor in Council may authorize the sale, upon such terms as are thought proper, to the Honourable

Peter McLaren, of the following school lands, that is to say,—the northerly twenty-five acres of that portion of the north-west quarter of section eleven in township nine and range twenty-six, west of the fourth meridian, in the provisional district of Alberta, the southern boundary of the said twenty-five acres of land to be a due east and west line : Provided that such sale shall not take place until the Minister, by notice in the *Canada Gazette*, has set apart as school lands in lieu of the said twenty-five acres of land, other land of equal area and value as nearly as may be.

Proviso :
other lands to
replace them.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act or in any Act amending it, the Governor in Council may authorize the sale to any former lessee of a grazing ranche in the North-west Territories, whose lease was, with other similar leases, determined pursuant to the provision of an Order in Council of the twelfth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and who was thereby given, among other privileges, permission to purchase not in excess of ten per cent of his leasehold at the rate of two dollars per acre (which rate was subsequently reduced to one dollar and twenty-five cents by an Order in Council of the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three) as part of such ten per cent of his leasehold, of any school lands comprised therein : Provided that such sale shall not take place until the Minister, by notice in the *Canada Gazette*, has set apart, as school lands, in lieu of the school lands comprised within such leasehold and sold to such lessee or lessees, other land of equal area and value, as nearly as may be.

Sale of school
lands to
former lessees
of grazing
ranches.

Proviso :
other lands to
replace them.

9. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act or in any Act amending it, the Minister, by authority of the Governor in Council, may grant to Edward W. Johnston a homestead entry for the south-east quarter of section eleven in township eleven and range four, east of the first meridian, upon proof to the satisfaction of the Minister that he was in *bona fide* occupation of the said land prior to the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and that he has continued to occupy and cultivate the said land since that date, in accordance with the requirements of the said Act relating thereto.

Grant of
homestead to
Edward W.
Johnston.

2. The Minister may cause to be selected in lieu of the said school lands, an equal area of vacant and unreserved Dominion lands within the province of Manitoba, of equal value as nearly as may be, for the purposes for which sections eleven and twenty-nine in every surveyed township throughout the extent of Dominion lands are set apart under the provisions in that behalf contained in the said Act, and may withdraw the lands so selected from the operation of those clauses of the said Act and of its amending Acts, which relate to sale and to homestead entry, and set them apart as school lands, by a notice to that effect in the *Canada Gazette*.

Other lands
to replace it.

Clause 96
amended.

10. Clause ninety-six of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word "and" in the second line thereof, and inserting the word "or" in lieu thereof.

Clause 98
repealed.

11. Clause ninety-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following clause is substituted in lieu thereof:—

Forms in
schedule may
be varied by
the Minister.

"**98.** The Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may, whenever he deems it necessary so to do, vary any of the forms in the schedule to this Act, or to any Act amending it, or he may from time to time, with the like approval, cause to be adopted such other forms to the like effect or such new forms as he considers applicable or necessary to any special case or class of cases."

Application
for homestead
by woman as
head of
family.

12. If, in the case of any woman who, claiming to be the sole head of a family, makes application for a homestead entry, any doubt arises as to the right of such woman to be recognized as the sole head of a family, the Minister may decide from the special circumstances of the case whether such application shall be granted or refused.

Issue of patent
after death of
applicant.

13. Where patents for any lands have been or are hereafter issued to a person who died or who hereafter dies before the date of such patent, the patent in such case shall not therefor be void, but the title to the land designated therein and granted or intended to be granted thereby shall become vested in the heirs, assigns, devisees or other legal representatives of such deceased person according to the laws of the province in which the land is situated, as if the patent had issued to the deceased person during life.

Issue of patent
in case of
mental incapacity
of
settler.

14. In the event of any person who has partly or wholly fulfilled the conditions of his homestead entry becoming insane or mentally incapable, and, by reason of such insanity or mental incapacity, unable to complete the conditions of his entry or to furnish the proof called for by clause thirty-eight of the said Act, the guardian or committee of such person, or any person who in the event of his death would be entitled as his legal representative to do so, may furnish such proof if the conditions of entry have been wholly fulfilled by such person, or, if only partly fulfilled, may complete them and then furnish the necessary proof, as the legal representative of such person.

1891, c. 24,
clause 7
amended.

15. Clause seven of chapter twenty-four of the statutes of 1891 is hereby amended by adding the following sub-clause thereto:—

As to entries
obtained
before Sept.
30, 1891.

"2. In the case of any entry obtained before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, the right of the person obtaining it shall be liable to forfeiture in the discretion of the Minister if the application

for patent is not made on or before the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight: Provided that in no case shall any homestead entry be cancelled under the provisions of this section until the person who made the entry has been given at least three months' notice in writing by the Minister that his entry will be forfeited because of his neglect to apply for patent, such notice to be mailed to the address of such person to the post office nearest the land which is the subject of the entry." Proviso.

16. Clause ten of chapter twenty-four of the statutes of 1891 is hereby amended by adding the following words thereto: "and where the person so interested is unable to obtain an affidavit by a witness to the execution of the acknowledgment and charge by the settler to whom the advance thereby secured was made, the registrar of the district in which the land so charged or encumbered is situated is hereby authorized to accept in lieu of such affidavit a certificate from the local agent in whose office the acknowledgment and charge is of record, that it was duly filed in his office; and it is hereby declared that if the said acknowledgment and charge was so duly filed it shall be considered to have constituted a first charge upon such land from the date of its filing with the local agent, and to be and remain a first charge upon such land until duly satisfied and extinguished according to law." 1891, c. 24,
clause 10
amended.

Registration.

17. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act contained, any person who has been placed on homestead lands or has been assisted to place himself on such lands by the Board mentioned in chapter twenty-one of the statutes of 1888, and who has resided on such lands up to the time of the passing of this Act, may, upon abandoning such lands, and, if required to do so, upon executing an acknowledgment as hereinafter provided, be granted a second homestead entry. Crofters,
second home-
stead entry to.

1888, c. 21.

2. The lands so abandoned may be granted to the said board subject to a condition that the board shall place a *bona fide* settler thereon by the sale thereof to such settler or otherwise within two years from the date of the patent to the board, or, in default of so doing, shall on demand sell the said lands to any person willing to become a *bona fide* settler thereon for such sum of money as is sufficient to pay the amount of the charge of the Board thereon and interest and the expenses incurred by the Board in obtaining such patent, or for such less sum as is named in such patent as the fair value of such lands, on pain, in case of refusal, of the forfeiture of the said lands and of all claims thereon and of the patent or other title thereto. Disposal of
first home-
stead.

3. The Minister shall, for the purposes of this section, be the sole and final judge as to the value of such abandoned lands, and in any case where such lands are valued by him at less than the amount of the charge thereon and interest and the If first home-
stead is valued
at less than
charges there-
on.

expenses aforesaid, the settler may be required, before he is granted a second entry, to sign an acknowledgment in the form R in the schedule to the said Act, or to the like effect, creating a charge upon his second homestead for the difference between the amount of the charge on his first homestead and interest and expenses and the value so placed upon such first homestead.

Issue of letters patent to settler or purchaser who is indebted to the Crown.

18. In any case in which any settler or purchaser is entitled to the issue of letters-patent for any land to which the said Act relates, but the issue of such patent is delayed because of the liability of such settler or purchaser, either as principal or surety upon a bond to the Crown or to the Minister, or as mortgagor on a mortgage in favour of the Crown or the Minister, for the repayment of an advance of seed grain, or on account of any other indebtedness to the Crown, the Minister may cause such letters-patent to issue in favour of the settler or purchaser entitled thereto, and may transmit them to the registrar in whose district the land is situated, with a certificate signed by him or his deputy, or by some other person named by him for the purpose, setting forth the particulars of such liability or indebtedness, including the total amount of the liability or indebtedness, with the rate of interest to be paid thereon, the name of the persons liable or indebted therefor, and the land to be charged thereby; and the registrar when registering the patent for such land shall make the necessary entries respecting such indebtedness in the proper register or other record book in his office, and thereafter the said indebtedness shall be and remain a charge upon the land until satisfied and extinguished according to law.

Registration.

Lands in Yukon district and remote parts of N.-W. T. may be laid off into lots.

19. Notwithstanding anything in the said Act contained, the Minister may direct that lands in the Yukon District and in remote parts of the unorganized portions of the Northwest Territories shall be laid off into lots of such size and shape as may be found advisable; and such lots may be dealt with and may be described according to plans of record.

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 30.

An Act to amend the Land Titles Act, 1894.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Section eighty-seven of *The Land Titles Act, 1894*, is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:— 1894, c. 28, s. 87 repealed.

“87. The owner of any land may authorize and appoint any person to act for him or on his behalf with respect to the transfer or other dealing with such land or with any part thereof, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, by executing a power of attorney in the form S in the schedule to this Act, or as near thereto as circumstances permit, or in any form heretofore in use for the like purpose in which the land is not specifically mentioned and described, but is mentioned and referred to in general terms, any of which forms of power of attorney the registrar shall register; and if the land referred to in any form of power of attorney is specifically and properly described, the registrar shall make a memorandum upon the certificate of title and upon the duplicate certificate of the particulars therein contained and of the time of its registration; and until such power of attorney is revoked in the manner provided by the next following section, the right of the owner to transfer or to otherwise deal with the land shall be suspended. Form of power of attorney. Registration. Owner's powers suspended until revocation.

“2. The registrar is hereby empowered to recognize, for the purpose for which it was executed, in so far as it concerns any land in his district belonging to the person who executed it, any power of attorney which is in the general form referred to in this section and which has heretofore been or shall hereafter be deposited, filed or registered in any land titles office in any registration district of the Territories; and where an original power of attorney in any form mentioned in this section has heretofore been or shall hereafter be deposited, filed or registered in one land titles office, a copy thereof, certified as such by the registrar in whose office it is of record, may Power of attorney in general form. Certified copies.

be accepted by any other registrar in lieu of the original, and be recognized by him for the purpose for which the original power of attorney was executed, in so far as it affects any land in the district of the last mentioned registrar belonging to the person who executed it.

Registrar's
book.

“ 3. The registrar shall keep a book in convenient form in which shall be entered according to the respective dates of the receipt thereof in his office, a record of all powers of attorney or duly certified copies of powers of attorney, deposited, filed, or received in his office; and such book shall be kept in alphabetical order, so as to show the names of all persons whose lands are or are intended to be affected by such powers, and the day, hour and minute of their receipt by him.”

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most Excellent Majesty.



60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 31.

An Act further to amend the law respecting Building Societies and Loan and Savings Companies.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. Any loan corporation may pass a by-law prohibiting absolutely the loaning to shareholders upon the security of their stock, or limiting the aggregate amount which may be so loaned, and no corporation shall repeal such by-law until the liabilities of such corporation are discharged. Loans to shareholders.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 32.

An Act respecting Trials by Jury in certain cases in the North-west Territories.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

WHEREAS by "The Judicature Ordinance," number 6 of Preamble.
1893, of the ordinances of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, section 155 purports to enact as follows:—

"155. On the application to set a cause down for trial, if the action be for slander, libel, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution, seduction, breach of promise of marriage, or if the action arises out of a tort, wrong or grievance in which the damages claimed exceed five hundred dollars, or if the action be for debt or founded on contract wherein the amount claimed or the damages sought to be recovered exceed one thousand dollars, or if the action be for the recovery of real property, and either party signify his desire to have the issues of fact therein tried by a judge with a jury, or the judge so directs, the same shall be tried by a jury;"

N.-W. T.
Ordinance
1893, No. 6,
s. 155.

And whereas, in view of the provisions of section eighty-eight of *The North-west Territories Act*, chapter 50 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, doubts have been entertained as to the power of the said Legislative Assembly to enact the said section 155 so far as the same purports to provide for the trial by a jury of actions for slander, libel, false imprisonment, malicious prosecution or seduction in which the amount claimed does not exceed five hundred dollars, and of actions for breach of promise of marriage in which the amount claimed does not exceed one thousand dollars;

Doubts as to
validity of
certain provi-
sions.

And whereas it is expedient to prevent any question being raised on the ground of such doubts as to the validity of that provision: 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 said provision of the said section is hereby ratified and confirmed and is declared to have the force of law in the North-west

Said provi-
sions
validated.

Retroactive
effect of
validation.

North-west Territories in manner and form as the same is enacted by the said ordinance; and all acts, matters and things which have heretofore been done, or which may hereafter be done under the authority or supposed authority of the said section are hereby confirmed as if the said section had been enacted by the Parliament of Canada at the time of the passing of the said ordinance.

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60 - 61 VICTORIA .

CHAP. 33.

An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

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

1. The paragraph respecting Manitoba of section eleven of the *Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts*, chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section two of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1895, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor :—

R.S.C., c. 138,
s. 11 amended.

“Six county court judges, each \$2,000 per annum, during the first three years of service, and after three years of service, each \$2,500 per annum.”

Manitoba
judges.

2. The section substituted for section twelve of the said Act by chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1891, is hereby amended by striking out the third and fourth lines and substituting the following therefor :—

Section 12
amended.

“The local judge of the district of Quebec, \$1,000 per annum.”

Quebec judge
in Admiralty

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60-61 VICTORIA.

CHAP. 34.

An Act respecting the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Judges thereof.

[Assented to 29th June, 1897.]

WHEREAS by Acts of the Legislature of the province of Ontario it is provided to the effect hereinafter mentioned with respect to appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada, and it is desirable to confirm hereby the provisions of the said Acts: Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Preamble.

1. No appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court of Canada from any judgment of the Court of Appeal for Ontario, except in the following cases:—

No appeal to Supreme Court of Canada from Court of Appeal for Ontario.

- (a.) Where the title to real estate or some interest therein is in question;
- (b.) Where the validity of a patent is affected;
- (c.) Where the matter in controversy in the appeal exceeds the sum or value of one thousand dollars, exclusive of costs;
- (d.) Where the matter in question relates to the taking of an annual or other rent, customary or other duty or fee, or a like demand of a general or public nature affecting future rights;
- (e.) In other cases where the special leave of the Court of Appeal for Ontario or of the Supreme Court of Canada to appeal to such last mentioned court is granted;
- (f.) Whenever the right to appeal is dependent upon the amount in dispute, such amount shall be understood to be that demanded, not that recovered, if they are different.

Exceptions.

2. The judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature for Ontario shall reside at the city of Toronto or within five miles thereof, but leave to reside elsewhere in the province for any specified time may be granted from time to time by order of the Governor in Council.

Judges of Supreme Court of Ontario to reside at or near Toronto.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACTS OF CANADA

SECOND SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT, 60-61 VICTORIA, 1897

PUBLIC ACTS

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

CHAP.	PAGE.
1. An Act for granting to Her Majesty the sum of \$26,000, required for defraying certain expenses in connection with the Militia Contingent to be sent to England for the Jubilee of Her Majesty in June, 1897. (<i>Appropriation Act, No. 1.</i>).....	3
2. 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, 1897, and the 30th June, 1898, and for other purposes relating to the public service. (<i>Appropriation Act, No. 2.</i>).....	5
3. An Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums or money for the public service.....	51
4. An Act to authorize the granting of subsidies in aid of the construction of the lines of railway therein mentioned.....	58
5. An Act to authorize a subsidy for a Railway through the Crow's Nest Pass.....	59
6. An Act to provide for Bounties on Iron and Steel made in Canada.	63
7. An Act respecting Cold Storage on Steamships from Canada to the United Kingdom and in certain Cities in Canada.....	65
8. An Act respecting Interest.....	67
9. An Act to amend "An Act respecting certain Savings Banks in the Province of Quebec".....	69
10. An Act respecting forged or unauthorized endorsements of Bills.....	71
11. An Act to restrict the importation and employment of Aliens.....	73

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

CHAP.	PAGE.
12. An Act respecting the Voters' Lists of 1897.....	77
13. An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons.....	79
14. An Act further to amend the Civil Service Act.....	81
15. An Act further to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act.....	83
16. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts respecting the Duties of Customs.....	85
17. An Act respecting Export Duties.....	133
18. An Act respecting the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue.	135
19. An Act further to amend the Inland Revenue Act.....	137
20. An Act further to amend the Petroleum Inspection Act.....	145
21. An Act to provide for the Registration of Cheese Factories and Creameries, and the branding of Dairy Products, and to prohibit Misrepresentation as to the dates of Manufacture of such Products	147
22. An Act further to amend the Steamboat Inspection Act.....	151
23. An Act to amend the Act respecting the protection of Navigable Waters.....	153
24. An Act further to amend the Fisheries Act.	155
25. An Act further to amend the Patent Act.....	157
26. An Act further to amend the Post Office Act.....	159
27. An Act to amend the Companies Act.....	163
28. An Act further to amend the Acts respecting the North-west Territories.....	165
29. An Act further to amend the Dominion Lands Act.	171
30. An Act to amend the Land Titles Act, 1894.	177
31. An Act further to amend the law respecting Building Societies and Loan and Savings Companies.....	179

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

3

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

CHAP.	PAGE.
32. An Act respecting Trials by Jury in certain cases in the North-west Territories.....	181
33. An Act further to amend the Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts.....	183
34. An Act respecting the Supreme Court of Ontario and the Judges thereof.....	185

INDEX

TO

ACTS OF CANADA

SECOND SESSION, EIGHTH PARLIAMENT, 60-61 VICTORIA, 1897

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

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

	PAGE.
ACTS amended or repealed :—	
R. S. C., c. 5—Electoral Franchise.....	77
do 11—Senate and House of Commons.....	79
do 17—Civil Service.....	81
do 18—Civil Service Superannuation.....	83
do 34—Inland Revenue.....	137
do 35—Post Office.....	159
do 50—North-west Territories.....	165
do 54—Dominion Lands.....	171
do 61—Patents.....	157
do 78—Steamboat Inspection.....	151
do 91—Protection of Navigable Waters.....	153
do 95—Fisheries.....	155
do 102—Petroleum Inspection.....	145
do 119—Companies under letters patent.....	163
do 138—Provincial Courts.....	183
1887, c. 11—Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue.....	135
1888, c. 18—Patents.....	157
21—Crofters.....	171
26—Steamboat Inspection.....	151
1889, c. 15—Inland Revenue.....	137
1890, c. 32—Savings Banks, Quebec.....	69
33—Bills of Exchange.....	71
1891, c. 17—Bills of Exchange.....	71
22—North-west Territories.....	165
24—Dominion Lands.....	171
27—Provincial Courts.....	183
46—Inland Revenue.....	137
1892, c. 15—North-west Territories.....	165
1893, c. 12—Civil Service Superannuation.....	83
1894, c. 9—Bounties on Iron and Steel.....	63
17—North-west Territories.....	165
28—Land Titles.....	177

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

	PAGE.
ACTS amended or repealed :—	
1894, c. 33—Customs Tariff.....	90
35—Inland Revenue.....	137
40—Petroleum Inspection.....	145
1895, c. 15—Civil Service.....	81
24—Customs Tariff.....	90
38—Provincial Courts.....	183
1896, c. 8—Customs Tariff.....	90
1896 (2nd Session) c. 3—Appropriation Act.....	6
Aliens, importation and employment of.....	73
Appropriation Act No. 1.....	3
do No. 2.....	5
BILLS, forged or unauthorized endorsements of.....	71
Building Societies and Loan and Savings Companies.....	179
CHEESE Factories and Creameries, registration of.....	147
Civil Service.....	81
Civil Service Superannuation.....	83
Cold Storage on Steamships to United Kingdom and in certain cities in Canada	65
Companies incorporated by Letters Patent.....	163
Crow's Nest Pass, subsidy for a railway through the.....	59
Customs and Inland Revenue, Departments of.....	135
Customs Dufies	85
DAIRY Products, branding of	147
Dominion Lands.....	171
EXPORT Duties on Logs and Pulp-wood.....	133
FISHERIES	155
HOUSE of Commons, sessional indemnity of members of.....	79
INLAND Revenue.....	137
Inland Revenue, Departments of Customs and.....	135
Interest.....	67
Iron and Steel made in Canada, bounties on.....	63
JUDGES of Provincial Courts.....	183
Jury, trials by, in the North-west Territories.....	181
LAND Titles.....	177
Loan and Savings Companies.....	179
NAVIGABLE Waters, protection of.....	153
North-west Territories.....	165
do trials by jury in.....	181

INDEX.

7

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

	PAGE.
ONTARIO, Supreme Court of.....	185
PATENTS.....	157
Petroleum, inspection of.....	145
Post Office.....	159
Provincial Courts, judges of.....	183
QUEBEC, Saving Banks in the Province of	69
RAILWAY Subsidies.....	53
Railway through Crow's Nest Pass.....	59
SAVINGS Banks in Province of Quebec.....	69
Senate, sessional indemnity of members of.....	79
Steamboat inspection.....	151
Steel made in Canada, bounty on.....	63
Superannuation, Civil Service.....	83
Supreme Court of Ontario.....	185
TARIFF, Customs.. ..	85
VOTERS' Lists of 1897	77
WATERS, navigable, protection of.....	153