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PART I.

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PART I.

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Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 2.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act (Newspaper Ownership).

First reading, February 25, 1930.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
98950 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 2.

An Act to amend the Post Office Act (Newspaper Ownership).

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

R.S., c. 161.

1. The *Post Office Act*, chapter one hundred and sixty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section twenty-three thereof:—

Sworn statement of names and addresses of editors, owners, stockholders, etc., to be made semi-annually.

"**23A.** (1) The editor, publisher, business manager or owner, of every newspaper, magazine, periodical, or other publication, shall file with the Postmaster General and the postmaster of the post office designated by the regulations, not later than the first day of April and the first day of October of each year, on blanks furnished by the Post Office Department, a sworn statement setting forth the names and post office addresses of the editor and managing editor, publisher, business managers and owners, and, in addition, the stockholders, if the publication be owned by a corporation; and also the names of known bondholders, mortgagees or other security holders; and such additional information concerning the interest, direct or indirect, of any person in such publication or its stock, bonds, or other securities as the Postmaster General shall by regulation require, such information to disclose the ownership of such publication; and also, in the case of daily newspapers, there shall be included in such statement the average of the number of copies of each issue of such publication sold or distributed to paid subscribers during the preceding six months: Provided, that it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons owning less than one per centum of the total amount of stock, bonds, mortgages or other securities. A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine, or other publication

Small stockholders omitted.

To be printed in next issue.

Explanatory Notes.

The object of this Bill is to require in the public interest the names and addresses of the owners, editors, publishers and stockholders in newspapers and periodicals published in Canada to be filed and printed in such papers. The Bill as passed last Session required the filing and printing of the ownership of publications, including the names and addresses of the editor, publisher, business managers, owners, stockholders, known bondholders and other security holders. This Bill adds that such additional information is to be given concerning the interest, direct or indirect, of any person in such publication or its stock, bonds, or other securities as the Postmaster General shall by regulation require, such information to disclose the ownership of such publication.

Denied admission to mails on failure.

printed next after the filing of such statement. Any such publication shall be denied the privileges of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this subsection within ten days after notice by registered letter of such failure.

Paid editorials, etc., to be marked "advertisement."

Penalty for failure.

(2) All editorial or other reading matter published in any such newspaper, magazine, or periodical for the publication of which money or other valuable consideration is paid, accepted, or promised shall be plainly marked "advertisement". Any editor or publisher printing editorial or other reading matter for which compensation is paid, accepted or promised without so marking the same shall, upon summary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not more than five hundred dollars.

Statements to be made in duplicate and delivered to postmaster.

(3) The statement required by this section shall be made in duplicate in the form prescribed by the Postmaster General and both copies shall be delivered to the postmaster designated by the regulations. The postmaster shall forward one copy to the Postmaster General and retain the other in the files of the Post Office. The postmasters shall furnish the publishers with copies of the said form at least ten days prior to the first day of April and the first day of October of each year.

Regulations.

(4) The Postmaster General may make such regulations as are required to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 3.

An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (Approval of Parliament)

First reading, February 25, 1930.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
98951 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 3.

An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (Approval of Parliament).

R.S., c. 140.

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

1. The *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, chapter one hundred and forty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section nine thereof:—

Construction of works in boundary navigable waters subject to approval of Parliament.

"**9A.** (1) No work except harbour improvements shall be commenced or constructed in, upon, over, under, through or across any international navigable boundary waters between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, or any part of the river St. Lawrence, without the approval of Parliament or on any terms or conditions other than those approved by Parliament.

Plans filed with Clerk of the House.

"(2) Plans of any such work, in duplicate, and a description of the proposed site, shall be deposited with the Clerk of the House of Commons.

Orders in Council to be authorized.

"(3) No order in council, regulation or permit purporting to grant the right to commence or construct such work shall have any force or effect unless authorized by Parliament."

Commencement of section.

2. The preceding section shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of January, 1930.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

In the Navigable Waters Protection Act "work" is defined as follows:—

"2. *(b)* "work" includes any bridge, boom, dam, aboiteau, wharf, dock, pier or other structure, tunnel or pipe, or telegraph or power cable or wire and the approaches or other works necessary or appurtenant thereto, or any work, structure or device, whether similar in character to the foregoing or not, which may interfere with navigation."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 4.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Motor Vehicles).

First reading, February 25, 1930.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
99093 1930

4th Sess on, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 4.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Motor Vehicles).

R.S., c. 36.

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

1. Subsections one and two of section two hundred and eighty-five of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Reckless driving.

"**285.** (1A) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both fine and imprisonment, who drives any carriage, motor vehicle, automobile or other vehicle, upon a street, road, highway, or any other public place recklessly or in a wanton or furious manner, or at a speed or in a manner dangerous to, or with reckless disregard to, the public safety, having regard to all the circumstances of the case, or who does not take reasonable precautions against, and use reasonable care to avoid danger to human life and safety.

Injuring persons.

"(1B) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars, and may be arrested on view without warrant by any constable or peace officer, who drives any automobile or motor vehicle upon a street, road, highway or any other public place in a manner contrary to the provisions of the preceding subsection, and thereby causes an accident by which any person suffers bodily harm.

Failing to stop.

"(1C) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment and a fine of one thousand dollars, who in contravention of the preceding provisions causes an accident to any person and fails to stop his automobile or motor vehicle, or drives on without rendering every assistance in his power to the injured, or refuses or fails to give his name, address and the license number of his automobile or motor vehicle and also the name and

Explanatory Note.

The appalling loss of life throughout Canada of late years from accidents through motor cars, and the large number killed by hit and run drivers has been the cause of numerous complaints and some considerable criticism from Judges, Grand Juries and Coroner's Juries in Canada, with requests for some form of Federal Legislation to cover the cases. Under the Code now, murder or manslaughter may be charged where the victim dies, in the case of a hit and run driver, but if the victim survives, after injuries, there is no penalty except fine under the various Motor Vehicles Acts and no adequate section of the Code to fit the case. The amendments are intended to cover such cases.

Everyone knows that the provisions of the Criminal Code are too uncertain, too inconsistent and quite insufficient to meet present needs. Almost any amendment might improve it. The deaths and bodily injuries caused by highway traffic would be appalling if their frequent occurrence had not made us too familiar with them. Nearly all accidents are the result of some breach of the rules of the road or some other law. No real attempt is made to enforce the highway traffic laws: they may be broken with impunity. Not a moment of the day passes in cities without a deliberate breach of the law.

address of the owner of the automobile or motor vehicle when requested to do so, or if the automobile or motor vehicle does not bear a legally authorized license plate, or if he fails to make a report in writing of the accident within twenty-four hours of its occurrence to the nearest police station in the town or city in which the accident occurred, or to the sheriff of the county or district if the accident occurred outside of a city or town.

Racing.

"(1D) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment or a fine of five hundred dollars, or to both fine and imprisonment, who drives any automobile or motor vehicle upon a street, road, highway or any other public place in a race, whether prearranged or not, or for a bet or wager, or incites another to a dangerous or furious speed by striving to pass him, or engages in racing one car against another on the spur of the moment or drives or races wantonly or furiously or with reckless disregard to human life and safety.

Causing death deemed to be murder.

"(2A) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and shall be deemed to be guilty of murder and liable to the penalty therefor, if he causes the death of any person by reckless or negligent or wanton or furious driving at a speed or in a manner dangerous to the public safety, contrary to the provisions of this section, and does not stop his automobile or motor vehicle but drives on without rendering every assistance in his power, and refuses or fails to give his name, address and license number when requested to do so, and does not make a report in writing of the accident within twenty-four hours of its occurrence to the nearest police station in the town or city in which the accident occurred or to the sheriff of the county or district, if the accident occurs outside of a city or town.

Driver not to drive again for ten years.

"(2B) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars who, having killed a person while driving an automobile or motor vehicle, drives an automobile or motor vehicle at any time during the ensuing ten years, whether such death was caused entirely or partially by fault of such driver, and notwithstanding the fact of contributory negligence on the part of the deceased to the accident.

Involuntary homicide.

"(2C) A person who, by the operation or use of any vehicle in a culpably negligent manner, but not wilfully or wantonly, occasions the death of another person, is guilty of the crime of involuntary homicide and, upon conviction, shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars, or by both. The term "vehicle" shall be held to include every conveyance in, on or about which persons or property may be transported upon or under the land, upon, under or through water or in or through the air.

Speed a question of fact.

(2D) In any prosecution under this section, whether the defendant was driving in a culpably negligent manner shall be a question of fact for the jury, and shall not depend upon the rate of speed fixed by law for operating such vehicle.

Compensation for loss of property.

Award.

(2E) (1) Any court, judge or magistrate on the trial of any offence under the provisions of this section may upon the application of any person aggrieved and immediately after the conviction of the offender, award any sum of money, not exceeding one thousand dollars, by way of satisfaction or compensation for any loss of property, costs and expenses suffered by the applicant through or by means of the offence of which such person is so convicted and such court, judge or magistrate may require the offender to enter into a bond to the person aggrieved with two sureties satisfactory to the court, judge or magistrate, conditioned to pay the amount so awarded, or such sum as may be determined in any civil action, and if the accused does not pay the amount so awarded or any fine imposed, or enter into a sufficient bond for the payment thereof as aforesaid, the court, judge or magistrate may commit the accused to gaol for a term not exceeding one year or until such time as the said bond is duly executed.

Bond.

Judgment.

(2) The amount awarded for such satisfaction or compensation, and costs and expenses shall be deemed a judgment debt due to the person entitled to receive the same from the person so convicted, and the order for payment of such amount may be enforced in such and the same manner as in the case of any costs and expenses ordered by the court, judge or magistrate to be paid by the person convicted under the provisions of section one thousand and forty-four of the *Criminal Code*."

Costs.

When Act comes into force.

2. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, 1930.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 5.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Firearms, Homicide, Offences).

First reading, February 25, 1930.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

99094

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 5.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Firearms, Homicide, Offences).

R.S., c. 36.

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

Persons who may issue permits to carry firearms.

1. Subsection two of section one hundred and eighteen of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(2) No person except a judge or stipendiary, district or police magistrate, may grant, or shall be authorized to grant, a permit in Form 76, and it shall be granted to such persons only as in the opinion of the judge or magistrate show sufficient and reasonable cause for the application, and of whose discretion and good character he is satisfied."

Homicide where culpable.

2. Subsection two of section two hundred and fifty-two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(2) Homicide is culpable when it consists in the killing of any person, either by an unlawful act, or by negligence, or by both combined, or by causing a person, by threats or fear of violence, or by deception, to do an act which causes that person's death, or by wilfully frightening a child or sick person."

Explanatory Notes.

1. The subsection to be repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) Upon sufficient cause being shown, any officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police or of a provincial police or detective force, or any stipendiary or district magistrate or police magistrate or acting police magistrate or sheriff or chief constable of any city, incorporated town or district municipality, or any person authorized under the law of any province to issue licences or permits to carry firearms, or to hunt or shoot, or any officer or class of officers or persons thereto authorized by the Governor in Council, may grant any applicant therefor as to whose discretion and good character he is satisfied a permit in Form 76, for such period not exceeding twelve months as he deems fit."

The object of this amendment regarding permits for dangerous weapons is to make the provisions more stringent. It is to make it harder for the disreputable to obtain a permit, without really hampering the reputable. The existing law has not prevented criminals or any evil-disposed persons arming themselves, but the reputable and law-abiding have been disarmed. This is the opposite of what was intended by Parliament.

One example should be sufficient: A man was held up on a highway by three robbers all fully armed. If the man had obeyed the law, he would have been robbed and probably wounded, possibly killed. He disobeyed the law, he carried a dangerous weapon; and so made himself liable to arrest and imprisonment; but his crime enabled him to defend himself and punish his attackers, eventually having them arrested and punished.

2. The subsection to be repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) Homicide is culpable when it consists in the killing of any person, either by an unlawful act or by an omission without lawful excuse, to perform or observe any legal duty, or by both combined, or by causing a person by threats or fear of violence, or by deception to do an act which causes that person's death, or by wilfully frightening a child or sick person."

Causing death by negligence is manslaughter—meaning criminal negligence of course; but it is nowhere in the Code so expressed. The idea is that the law would be plainer if expressed in the words suggested in the Bill; instead of in the words in the existing section.

Release from proceedings for same offence qualified.

3. (1) Section ten hundred and seventy-nine of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsections thereto:

"(2) No person shall be acquitted of, or absolved from, a greater offence by being prosecuted, convicted or acquitted of a lesser offence.

(3) A greater offence shall include every offence for which a greater penalty may be imposed".

3. Section ten hundred and seventy-nine reads as follows:—

"**1079.** When any person convicted of any offence has paid the sum adjudged to be paid, together with costs, if any, under such conviction, or has received a remission thereof from the Crown, or has suffered the imprisonment awarded for non-payment thereof, or the imprisonment awarded in the first instance, or has been discharged from his conviction by the justice in any case in which such justice may discharge such person, he shall be released from all further or other criminal proceedings for the same cause."

The object of this amendment is to prevent the abuse of the law in cases where if a criminal is convicted or acquitted of a minor crime he is absolved in many cases from a greater crime, however plainly he may be guilty of it. For instance, if acquitted or convicted of common assault he cannot be convicted of causing grievous bodily harm, or, it has been held, of manslaughter in some cases, however guilty of or even if he admits having committed the graver crime. A friendly prosecutor may thus clear a criminal of very grave crimes. The amendment is also to prevent Crown officials from charging criminals of minor offences when they should charge them with the graver offences. The object is to prevent such officials being unduly influenced by fear, favour or friendliness, or, on the other hand, by enmity, and to leave absolution and amelioration to rest solely in the clemency of the Crown which is ample and even and can always be sought.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 6.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Embalming).

First reading, February 26, 1930.

Mr. GUERIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

1856

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 6.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code (Embalming).

R.S., c. 36.

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

Burial of dead and indignity to dead body.

1. Section two hundred and thirty-seven of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding the word "or" at the end of paragraph *(b)* thereof, and by adding to the said section the following paragraph:—

Embalming.

"*(c)* embalms any human body, entire or in part, before the expiration of at least ten hours after death."

Explanatory Note.

The object of this Bill is to ensure that it shall be definitely ascertained that life has departed from the body of a human being before the operation of embalming takes place. It is to prevent haste before a body is embalmed in cases where the appearance of death is present but life may not be actually extinct. Such an operation under these circumstances would be akin to manslaughter.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 7.

An Act to amend the Marriage and Divorce Act.

First reading, February 26, 1930.

Mr. BOURASSA.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

1578

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 7.

An Act to amend the Marriage and Divorce Act.

Title of Act amended.

1. The title of the *Marriage and Divorce Act*, chapter one hundred and twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is hereby amended by striking out the words "and Divorce."

Short title amended.

2. Section one of the said Act is hereby amended by striking off the words "and Divorce."

Sections respecting divorce repealed.

3. Sections four, five and six of the said Act are hereby repealed.

Not to have retroactive effect.

4. This Act shall not affect the validity of judicial decisions or decrees heretofore rendered in conformity with the said Act, nor shall it affect pending cases.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The *Marriage and Divorce Act*, chapter 127 of the Revised Statutes, reads as follows:

"CHAPTER 127.

An Act respecting Marriage and Divorce.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the Marriage and Divorce Act.

MARRIAGE.

2. A marriage is not invalid merely because the woman is a sister of a deceased wife of the man, or a daughter of a sister of a deceased wife of the man.

3. A marriage is not invalid merely because the man is a brother of a deceased husband of the woman or is a son of such brother.

DIVORCE.

4. In any court having jurisdiction to grant divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* any wife may commence an action praying that her marriage may be dissolved on the ground that her husband has since the celebration thereof been guilty of adultery.

5. If the court is satisfied by the evidence that the case of the wife has been proved, and does not find that the wife has been in any manner accessory to or has connived at the adultery of her husband, or that she has condoned the adultery complained of, or that the action was commenced and is prosecuted in collusion with the husband or the woman with whom he is alleged to have committed adultery, then the court shall pronounce a decree declaring such marriage to be dissolved: Provided always that the court shall not be bound to pronounce such decree if it finds that the wife during the marriage has been guilty of adultery, or if the wife shall in the opinion of the court have been guilty of unreasonable delay in presenting or prosecuting such action or of cruelty towards the husband, or of having deserted or wilfully separated herself from the husband before the adultery complained of, and without reasonable excuse, or of such wilful neglect or misconduct as has conduced to the adultery.

6. Nothing contained in the two last preceding sections shall affect, restrict, or take away any right of any wife existing before the twenty-seventh day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 8.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act.

First reading, February 26, 1930.

Mr. CHURCH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

98949

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 8.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act.

R.S., c. 154.

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

1. The *Penitentiary Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section nineteen thereof:—

Grand jury may inspect penitentiary and make presentment.

"**19A.** The grand jury of any county in which a penitentiary is situated may visit, view and inspect the same, and make such inquiry as to it may deem proper into the state, condition and management thereof, the nature and efficiency of its accommodation, the employment, training and treatment of convicts, the conduct of its officers, prisoners and employees, and of all others having dealings of any kind or in any capacity with such penitentiary, and may examine and inspect the accounts, vouchers, records and books of the penitentiary; and the grand jury may thereupon make such findings and such presentments as it may deem to be required in the public interest."

Permission to visit dying relatives.

2. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act or any other statute or regulation, the Minister of Justice or Solicitor General or a judge of the Supreme or County Court of a province, in special, urgent and important cases, may, on such terms as are defined in each case, permit a prisoner, under escort, to pay a brief or temporary visit to a dying parent, wife, child or other near dependent.

Offenders under nineteen not admitted.

3. No person under nineteen years of age on his or her last birthday shall be admitted to or be confined in any penitentiary or other penal institution under the control or administration of the Parliament of Canada, notwithstanding any law, usage or custom to the contrary.

Explanatory Notes.

1. The object of this section is to give jurisdiction to the grand jury to visit these institutions and to examine into complaints made, and make presentments without expense to the country. These institutions are managed by the Crown, and it is the intention of the Bill to afford the people some reliable and definite knowledge of the conditions that prevail in them. The practice recommended here is intended to serve the public interest, and in no way to be deemed as a criticism of the existing system of official inspection. On the contrary the object is to assist in satisfactory administration.

2. This section is intended to meet the cases which occasionally arise of urgent requests of relations of prisoners for permission to visit dying parents or dependents. A recent case evoked wide sympathy.

3. There are many youths of sixteen and seventeen years of age confined in the penitentiaries, and the object of this amendment is to prevent this by fixing the lowest age at nineteen in all cases. Very strong representations have been made in this regard by some of the judges.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 9.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

First reading, February 26, 1930.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

96170

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 9.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

R.S., c. 27.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Companies Act Amending Act, 1930.*

Definition.

2. In this Act the expression "the principal Act" means the *Companies Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

3. Subsection one of section five of the principal Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Companies incorporated for certain purposes.

"**5.** (1) The Secretary of State may, by letters patent under his seal of office, grant a charter to any number of persons, not less than five, who apply therefor, constituting such persons, and others who have become subscribers to the memorandum of agreement hereinafter mentioned and who thereafter become shareholders in the company thereby created, a body corporate and politic, for any of the purposes or objects to which the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends, except the construction and working of railways within Canada or of telegraph or telephone lines within Canada, the business of insurance within the meaning of the *Insurance Act*, the business of a trust company within the meaning of the *Trust Companies Act*, the business of a loan company within the meaning of the *Loan Companies Act*, and the business of banking and the issue of paper money.

Exception.

R.S., c. 101.

R.S., c. 29.

R.S., c. 28.

4. Paragraph *(a)* of section seven of the principal Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Corporate name.

"*(a)* The proposed corporate name of the company, the last word of which shall be the word "Limited" or the abbreviation thereof, "Ltd.," which name shall not be

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of this Bill is to improve the provisions of the *Companies Act* so as to make it sufficient for the changing and increasing complexity of modern business, to afford greater security for the investor, and to eliminate ambiguities, correct errors and improve Departmental methods.

The changes made are indicated, so far as possible, by the notes opposite the clauses of the Bill and by the words underlined in the text of the Bill and in the text of the sections dealt with.

This Bill is substantially the same as Bill "C" passed by the Senate during the last session of Parliament. Except for a slight addition to the powers recited in section 14 of the Bill and a slight change in Form C to the principal Act, only verbal changes have been made to correct obvious errors, mostly clerical.

5. (1) Modern business necessitates changes in this section. The business of a loan company is referred to, but the *Loan Companies Act* deals only with companies lending on real estate. Loaning on personal property and business character has been largely introduced, and the limitation is now ambiguous. The recent development of investment trusts as carried on in England and Scotland with great success also requires attention, as these companies do not carry on the business of trust companies.

The only change in the wording of the present section of the Bill is the addition of the words underlined in the text opposite.

4. This amendment merely provides that the word "Limited" may be abbreviated. This will facilitate the operations of companies, and regularize infractions of the Act as it stands.

The only change in the paragraph *(a)* amended, is the addition of the words underlined.

that of any other known company, incorporated or unincorporated, or any name liable to be confounded therewith, or otherwise, on public grounds, objectionable;"

5. Subsection six of section eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Application of this Part.

"(6) The following provisions of Part I of this Act shall not apply to corporations created under this section, namely subsections 4 and 5 of section 5, sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 34, 38, 40, 44 to 83, both inclusive, 98 to 106, both inclusive, 108 to 112, both inclusive, 114 to 116, both inclusive, paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of section 117, sections 118, 120A, 123 to 125, both inclusive, 132 to 135, both inclusive, paragraphs *(j)* and *(k)* of subsection three of section 136, and sections 144, 144A, 145, and 147."

6. Section nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Issue of shares without nominal or par value.

"**9** (1) The letters patent or any supplementary letters patent of any company may provide for the issue of any or all of the shares of the capital stock of such company without any nominal or par value.

Equality of shares.

"(2) Each share of the capital stock without nominal or par value shall be equal to every other such share of the capital stock subject to the preferences, restrictions or other conditions attached to any class of shares.

Particulars to be endorsed on certificate.

"(3) Every certificate of shares without nominal or par value shall have plainly written or printed upon its face the number of such shares which it represents and the number of such shares which the company is authorized to issue, and no such certificate shall express any nominal or par value of such shares.

Shares to be allotted at price fixed by board or letters patent.

"(4) In the absence of other provisions in that behalf in the letters patent, supplementary letters patent or by-laws of the company, the issue and allotment of shares without nominal or par value authorized by this section may be made from time to time for such consideration as may be fixed by the board of directors of the company; and in fixing the amount of such consideration the board may provide that a part thereof may be set aside as a reserve.

Shares to be deemed fully paid.

"(5) Any and all shares issued as permitted by this section shall be deemed fully paid and non assessable on receipt by the company of the consideration for the issue and allotment thereof, and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the company or to its creditors in respect thereof.

Amount of capital required.

"(6) The amount of capital with which the company shall carry on business shall be not less than the aggregate amount of the par value of outstanding fully paid par value

5. Certain sections of the Act are not applicable to companies without share capital, and in the Act as it appears in the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, several mistakes were made with respect to the numbers of these sections. This amendment merely corrects such errors.

The present subsection six reads as follows:

6. The following provisions of Part I of this Act shall not apply to corporations created under this section, namely, sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 28, 38, 44 to 53, both inclusive, 56 to 87, both inclusive, 103 to 111, both inclusive, 113 to 117, both inclusive, 119 to 121, both inclusive, paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of section 122, section 123, sections 128 to 130, both inclusive, 138 to 141, both inclusive, paragraphs *(j)* and *(k)* of subsection three of section 142 and sections 154 and 155.

6. Provisions relating to shares without par value were first adopted by the legislation of 1917, which adopted the legislation of the State of New York of 1912. Since that time considerable advances have been made in the methods of these companies. As the Act stands, preferred shares must have a par value, and in a number of the jurisdictions this has been changed to permit the issue of preferred shares without par value. The amendment provides for this recent development. The other amendments of the section are merely verbal. There has been much pressure on the Department for this amendment, and in many cases the strict intention of the Act has been overcome.

Section 9 of the Act reads at present as follows:—

9. The letters patent or any supplementary letters patent of any company may provide for the issue of the shares of the capital stock of such company without any nominal or par value, except in the case of preferred stock having a preference as to principal, and if such preferred stock or any part thereof has a preference as to principal, the letters patent shall state the amount of such preferred stock having such preference, the particular character of such preference, and the amount of each share thereof, which shall be five dollars or some multiple of five dollars, but not more than one hundred dollars.

2. Each share of the capital stock without nominal or par value shall be equal to every other share of such capital stock subject to the preferences, restrictions or other conditions attached to any other class of shares, if any, authorized to be issued.

3. Every certificate of shares without nominal or par value shall have plainly written or printed upon its face the number of such shares which it represents and the number of such shares which the company is authorized to issue, and no such certificate shall express any nominal or par value of such shares.

4. The certificates of preferred shares having a preference as to principal shall state briefly the amount which the holder of any such preferred shares shall be entitled to receive on account of principal from the surplus assets of the company in preference to the holders of other shares, and shall state briefly any other rights or preferences given to the holders of such shares.

5. The issue and allotment of shares authorized by this section, other than shares of preferred stock having a preference as to principal, may be made from time to time for such consideration as may be prescribed in the letters patent, or as may be fixed by the board of directors pursuant to authority conferred in the letters patent, or if the letters patent do not so provide, then by the consent of the holders of two-thirds of each class of shares then outstanding given at a meeting called for that purpose in such manner as is prescribed by the by-laws of the company.

6. Any and all shares issued as permitted by this section shall be deemed fully paid and non-assessable and the holder of such shares shall not be liable to the company or to its creditors in respect thereof.

shares, if any, or of any less amount paid up on par value shares, together with the amount of the consideration received upon the issue and allotment of the shares without nominal or par value from time to time outstanding, or such portion of such consideration as shall on or before the issue and allotment of any such shares without nominal or par value from time to time be declared to be capital in accordance with any provisions in that behalf in the letters patent, supplementary letters patent, or by-laws of the company, or, in the absence of any such provisions, as shall be so declared by the directors, and any balance of the consideration so received over and above the portion thereof declared to be capital in accordance with the provisions of this subsection shall be distributable surplus.

Capital not less than $500.

"(7) In no case shall the amount of capital with which a company shall carry on business be less than the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars.

Provision in certain cases for converting into capital the consideration received or for confirming issue of non-par shares.

"(8) In the case of any shares without nominal or par value which were issued before the first day of July, 1930, or of any such shares which may be issued thereafter without there having been made, on or before the issue and allotment thereof in accordance with the provisions of this Act, a declaration that any specified proportion of the consideration to be received therefor shall be capital, the directors may at any time pass a by-law for either or both of the following purposes, namely:—*(a)* declaring that a specified portion of the consideration received for any such shares, whether issued before or after the going into effect of this Act, shall be capital; or *(b)* approving the consideration received for and confirming the issue of any such shares which were issued for a consideration not fixed in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and upon such by-law being sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the company duly called for considering the same the Secretary of State, upon being satisfied of the expediency and *bonâ fide* character thereof, may grant supplementary letters patent confirming the said by-law.

7. Subsection one of section sixteen of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Existing companies may be incorporated under this Part.

"**16.** (1) Any company heretofore incorporated under a special or a general Act for any purpose or object for which letters patent may be issued under Part I of this Act, and being a subsisting company, may apply for letters patent authorizing the company to carry on its business under that Part, subject to all the provisions of that Part, and the Secretary of State may direct the issue of letters patent for that purpose."

7. The amount of capital with which the company shall carry on business shall be not less than the aggregate amount of the consideration for the issue and allotment of the shares without nominal or par value from time to time outstanding, and in addition thereto an amount equal to the total par value of all other issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock of the company.

8. In no case shall the amount of capital with which a company shall carry on business be less than the sum of five hundred ($500) dollars.

9. For the purposes of the provisions of this Part respecting commencement of operations or incurring any liability, ten per centum (10%) of the authorized capital of a company under this section shall be deemed to mean ten per centum (10%) of the number of shares authorized to be issued without nominal or par value and in addition thereto ten per centum (10%) of the authorized capital stock other than such shares without nominal or par value.

7 and **8.** The sections amended by these two clauses provide for the reincorporation under the *Companies Act* of companies incorporated by special Acts of Parliament and under general legislation. Their provisions are not wide enough to admit of practical use. It has been found in some cases that the Act is not applicable, because the special Act provides for purposes or objects of the company not within Part I of the *Companies Act*. The amendments provide merely for the limitation or extension of the objects so as to bring the company within Part I of the *Companies Act*. A further amendment provides that the incorporation may be by the issue of Supplementary Letters Patent by the Secretary of State. The Act requires the approval of the Governor in Council, which appears to be unnecessary in such a case.

Sections sixteen and seventeen as they now stand read as follows:—

16. Any company heretofore incorporated for any purpose or object for which letters patent may be issued under this Part, whether under a special or a general Act, and now being a subsisting and valid corporation, may apply for letters patent to carry on its business under this Part, and the Secretary of State, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may direct the issue of letters patent incorporating the shareholders of the said company as a company under this Part.

8. Section seventeen of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Scope of letters patent.

"**17.** If a subsisting company applies for the issue of letters patent under this Part, the Secretary of State may, by letters patent, vary the powers of the company to such other objects for which letters patent may be issued under this Part as the applicant desires, and vary, restrict or extend any rights, powers or capacities of the company as conferred by its Act of incorporation or other constating instruments."

Repeal of sections 19, 20 and 21.

9. Sections nineteen, twenty and twenty-one of the principal Act are hereby repealed.

Minister may change name by supplementary letters.

10. Section twenty-three of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**23.** If it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that the name of a company, given by original or supplementary letters patent issued under this Part, is the same as the name of an existing incorporated or unincorporated company, or so similar thereto as to be liable to be confounded therewith, or on public grounds, or otherwise, objectionable, the Secretary of State may direct the issue of supplementary letters patent, reciting

8. The present section reads as follows:—

"If a subsisting company applies for the issue of letters patent under this Part, the Secretary of State may, by the letters patent, extend the powers of the company to such other objects for which letters patent may be issued under this Part as the applicant desires, and as the Secretary of State thinks fit to included in the letters patent."

9. It has been found in practice that sections 19, 20, 21 are illusory. In cases where these sections have been applied such difficulties were created for the companies that private Acts of Parliament were found necessary to overcome the difficulties. It is the practice of the Department not to apply these sections, and it appears to be advisable, therefore, that they should be repealed. It is as difficult for a company to carry on under two Acts of incorporation as for a man to serve two masters.

The sections repealed read as follows:—

19. Any company incorporated under any general or special Act of any of the provinces of Canada, and any company duly incorporated under the laws of the United Kingdom or of any foreign country for any of the purposes or objects for which letters patent may be issued under this Part, and being at the time of the application a subsisting and valid corporation, may apply for letters patent under this Part, and the Secretary of State, upon receiving satisfactory evidence that the Act of incorporation or charter of the company so applying is valid and subsisting and that no public or private interest will be prejudiced, may issue letters patent incorporating the shareholders of the company so applying as a company under this Part, limiting, if necessary, the powers of the said company to such purposes or objects as might have been granted had the shareholders applied in the first instance to the Secretary of State for letters patent under this Part, and thereupon all the rights, property and obligations of the former company shall be and become transferred to the new company, and all proceedings may be continued or commenced by or against the new company that might have been continued or commenced by or against the old company.

2. It shall not be necessary in any such letters patent to set our the names of the shareholders.

3. After the issue of such letters patent the company shall be governed in all respects by the provisions of this Part, except that the liability of the shareholders to creditors of the old company shall remain as at the time of the issue of the letters patent.

20. Every company desirous of obtaining letters patent under the last preceding section shall first, file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy of the charter or Act incorporating the company, and shall also designate the place in Canada where its principal office will be situated and the name of the agent or manager in Canada authorized to represent the company and to accept process in all suits and proceedings against the company for any liabilities incurred by the company therein.

21. Every such company to which such letters patent have been granted shall, when so required, make a return to the Secretary of State of the names of its shareholders, the amount of its paid-up capital and the value of its real and personal estate held in Canada, and, in default of making the said return within three months, the letters patent may be cancelled.

10. The amendment here is merely to correlate this section with paragraph *(a)* of subsection 1 of section 8, which provides that on incorporation a name shall not be on public grounds objectionable. It appears clearly advisable that if a name is objected to on this ground the Secretary of State should have the authority to change it. When an objectionable name is given through mistake there should be a provision to change it.

The only alteration in the wording of section 23 of the Act is the addition of the words underlined in the text of the Bill.

the former letters and changing the name of the company to some other name which shall be set forth in the supplementary letters patent."

Capital required before commencing business.

11. Section twenty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed.

12. Section twenty-nine of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

Forfeiture of charter by non-user.

"(2) In any case of doubt whether a charter has become forfeited under this section, if the Secretary of State is satisfied by such evidence as he may require that the charter is subsisting and valid, he may by supplementary letters patent so declare."

When company may surrender charter.

13. Subsection one of section thirty of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**30.** The charter of a company incorporated under this Part may be surrendered if the company proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State,

(a) that it has parted with its property, divided its assets ratably amongst its shareholders or members; and

either

(b) that it has no debts or liabilities; or

(c) that the debts and obligations of the company have been duly provided for or protected or that the creditors of the company or other persons holding them consent; and

(d) that the company has given notice of the application for leave to surrender by publishing the same once in the *Canada Gazette* and once in a newspaper published at or as near as may be to the place where the company has its chief place of business."

14. Section thirty-two of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Incidental and ancillary powers.

"**32.** A company shall possess as incidental and ancillary to the powers set out in the letters patent or supplementary letters patent, power

"*(a)* to carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights;

"*(b)* to acquire or undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which the company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the company;

11. The repeal of section 28 of the Principal Act which provides that 10% of capital must be paid before commencing business, was decided upon by the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate. It was felt that the section no longer served a useful purpose under modern business conditions.

12. This change in section 29 of the Principal Act was also suggested by the Senate committee to resolve a doubt concerning the position under the existing section.

13. This amendment is merely to make clearer the exact provisions of section 30 of the Act. The necessity for the amendment has been shown in the administration of the section.

Section 30 of the Act reads as follows:—

30. The charter of a company incorporated under this Part may be surrendered if the company proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State,

(a) that it has no debts or obligations.

(b) that it has parted with its property, divided its assets ratably amongst its shareholders or members and has no debts or liabilities; or

(c) that the debts and obligations of the company have been duly provided for or protected or that the creditors of the company or other persons holding them consent; and

(d) that the company has given notice of the application for leave to surrender by publishing the same once in the *Canada Gazette* and once in a newspaper published at or as near as may be to the place where the company has its chief place of business.

2. The Secretary of State, upon a due compliance with the provisions of this section, may accept a surrender of the charter and direct its cancellation and fix a date upon and from which the company shall be dissolved, and the company shall thereby and thereupon become dissolved accordingly.

14. In the practice of the Department section 32 of the Act has been found to be very advantageous. Its paragraphs give the common objects set out in Palmer's book, and they are inserted in all applications. Since the first enactment of this section it has been found advisable to extend its provisions by inserting the words "patent rights, trade-marks, formulae" in paragraph *(c)*, and by adding clauses *(t)*, *(u)*, *(v)* ,*(w) and (x)*. For the convenience of practitioners the whole section is brought forward in the amendment.

"*(c)* to apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any patents, patent rights, trade-marks, formulae, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit the company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account, the property, rights or information so acquired;

"*(d)* to amalgamate or enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, or reissue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same;

"*(e)* to take, or otherwise acquire and hold, shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the company;

"*(f)* to enter into any arrangements with any authorities, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the company may think desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

"*(g)* to establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the company (or its predecessors in business) or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition or for any public, general or useful object;

"*(h)* to promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and

liabilities of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit the company;

"*(i)* to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any personal property and any rights or privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business and in particular any machinery, plant, stock-in-trade;

"*(j)* to construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, electric works, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control thereof;

"*(k)* to lend money to customers or others having dealings with the company or with whom the company proposes to have dealings, or to any company any of whose shares are held by the company.

"*(l)* to draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

"*(m)* to sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the company;

"*(n)* to apply for, secure, asquire by assignment, transfer, purchase or otherwise, and to exercise, carry out and enjoy any charter, license, power, authority, franchise, concession, right or privilege, which any government or authority or any corporation or other public body may be empowered to grant, and to pay for, aid in and contribute towards carrying the same into effect, and to appropriate any of the company's shares, bonds and assets to defray the necessary costs, charges and expenses thereof;

"*(o)* to procure the company to be registered and recognized in any foreign country, and to designate persons therein according to the laws of such foreign country to represent the company and to accept service for and on behalf of the company of any process or suit;

"*(p)* to remunerate any person or company for services rendered, or to be rendered, in placing or assisting to place or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the company's capital or any debentures, debenture

stock or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business;

"*(q)* to raise and assist in raising money for, and to aid, by way of bonus, loan, promise, endorsement, guarantee of bonds, debentures or other securities or otherwise, any other company or corporation, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such company or corporation, or by any person with whom the company has business relations;

"*(r)* to adopt such means of making known the products of the company as may seem expedient, and in particular by advertising in the press, by circulars, by purchase and exhibition of works of art or interest, by publication of books and periodicals and by granting prizes, rewards and donations;

"*(s)* to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the company;

"*(t)* to issue and allot fully paid shares of the capital stock of the company in payment or part payment of any real or personal property purchased or otherwise acquired by the company;

"*(u)* to invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be determined;

"*(v)* to distribute among the shareholders of the company in kind, specie or otherwise as may be resolved, by way of dividend, bonus or in any other manner deemed advisable, any property or assets of the company or any proceeds of the sale or disposal of any property of the company and in particular any shares, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities of or in any other company belonging to this company, or of which it may have power to dispose;

"*(w)* to pay out of the funds of the company all or any of the expenses of or incidental to the formation and organization thereof, or which the company may consider to be preliminary;

"*(x)* to establish agencies and branches;

"*(y)* to carry on all or any of the objects of the company as principals, agents, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

"*(z)* to do all such other things as are indidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects of the company.

"(2) All or any of the powers set out in subsection one may be withheld by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent."

15. Section thirty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Name with word "Limited" or abbreviation "Ltd." required to be used in certain ways.

"**38.** The company shall keep its name, the last word of which shall be the word "Limited" or the abbreviation thereof, "Ltd.", painted or affixed, in letters easily legible, in a conspicuous position on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the company is carried on, and engraved in legible characters on its seal, and shall have its name, in legible characters, mentioned in all notices, advertisements and other official publications of the company and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, endorsements, cheques and orders for money or goods purporting to be signed by or on behalf of such company, and in all bills of parcels, invoices and receipts of the company."

Application by company.

16. Section forty-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**41.** The company may, at any time within six months after the passing of any such resolution, make application to the Secretary of State for the issue of such supplementary letters patent."

Filing of prospectus for registration.

17. Subsection two of section fifty of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(2) A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration with the Secretary of State, on or before the date of its publication, and, if the date of the prospectus precedes the date of receipt of the copy for filing with the Department, evidence establishing that no publication of the prospectus has been effected in the interval between such dates, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration."

18. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section fifty the following section:—

Rectification of filing of prospectus in certain cases.

"**50A.** If the chief place of business of the company is in the province of Quebec, the chief justice or the acting chief justice of the superior court for the district in which such chief place of business is situated, or a judge of the said court designated by either of them, or, if such chief place of business is in any other province any chief justice in that province or a judge designated by him on being

15. This amendment merely provides for the abbreviation of the word "Limited."

16. The Act as it stands provides that "the directors" may apply. This is rather ambiguous and misleading. It may strictly mean all the directors. In some cases this would create difficulty. The application should be made by the company itself, and it will therefore be signed by the officers indicated by the by-laws of the company.

Section 41 of the Act reads as follows:—

41. The directors may, at any time within six months after the passing of any such resolution, make application to the Secretary of State, for the issue of such supplementary letters patent.

17. This amendment is to overcome a practical difficulty. The prospectus is usually dated the day it is signed. It is not effective until the day it is filed. In the cases of prospectuses signed in British Columbia the loss of time may be serious, and shares may be allotted between the dates of the signing and filing. If no publication has been effected in this interval the prospectus may be filed; otherwise it may not. It is to overcome this difficulty that the amendment is suggested.

The subsection to be amended reads as follows:—

2. A copy of every such prospectus, signed by every person who is named therein as a director or proposed director of the company, or by his agent authorized in writing, shall be filed for registration with the Secretary of State, on or before the date of its publication, and no such prospectus shall be issued until a copy thereof has been so filed for registration.

18. Section 50A is entirely new. It frequently happens that through oversight or misunderstanding substantial requirements of the prospectus are not complied with. Frequently the filing is not made in time. This section is introduced for the purpose of permitting the whole situation to be reviewed by a Superior Court Judge. It is in fact very similar to the provisions of section 88, which provides for the rectification of a charge or mortgage.

satisfied that the omission to file a prospectus, or a statement in lieu of prospectus, as hereinbefore required, or that the omission or mis-statement of any particular prescribed to be contained in such prospectus or statement, was accidental, or due to inadvertence, or some other sufficient cause, or is not of a nature to prejudice the position of subscribers to any issue of shares or securities referred to in such prospectus or statement, or that on other grounds it is just and equitable to grant relief, may, on the application of the company or any person interested, and on such terms and conditions as may seem to the said judge just and expedient, order that the time for filing be extended or dispense with the signature of any director or directors or make such other order as to the said judge seems proper, and a copy of the prospectus or statement filed in accordance with any order of such judge shall be deemed for all purposes a compliance with subsection two of section fifty of this Act."

By-law to be sanctioned.

19. (1) Subsection four of section fifty-six of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(4) No such by-law shall have any force or effect whatever until after it has been sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast at a special general meeting of the shareholders of the company duly called for considering the same, notice of which meeting shall be given by letter mailed to each shareholder at his last known address as registered in the books of the company, and to shareholders generally as provided by the by-laws of the company, nor until a certified copy of such by-law has been filed with the Secretary of State.

Notice.

Copy to be filed.

Confirmation of by-law for preference stock.

"(2) Subsection six of section fifty-six of the principal Act is hereby repealed."

20. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section fifty-six the following sections:

Particulars of issue on certificate.

"**56A.** Where the capital stock of the company consists of more than one class of shares, every certificate of each class shall have plainly written or printed thereon a statement of the rights and conditions attaching to such class of shares.

Notice of changes in capital structure to be filed.

"**56B.** When any class of shares is created subject to redemption or conversion into any other class, and such redemption or conversion is effected, notice thereof, setting forth the number of shares redeemed or converted and the class into which conversion is made, shall be filed forthwith in the Department of the Secretary of State.

19. (1) This amendment is necessary owing to the changes introduced by clause 20 of the Bill with respect to the redemption of preferred shares. The subject of redemption is more fully explained in the notes to that clause.

[**19.** (2) Subsection (6), which is repealed, reads as follows:—
6. No such by-law which has the effect of increasing or decreasing the capital of the company, or otherwise varying any term or provision of letters patent or supplementary letters of the company, shall be valid or acted upon until confirmed by supplementary letters patent.]

20. It has recently become a very common practice to provide for different classes of shares having different voting rights. This is fully authorized by the Act. But it seems advisable that the holder of a certificate should be advised of his voting rights, and this section 56A requires that these terms shall be fully set out in the certificate.

The Act as it stands requires any transaction with respect to the company's capital whereby an increase or reduction is made to be confirmed by Supplementary Letters Patent. This has heretofore been insisted upon so that a complete record of the capital clauses of the company should be on file in the Department; but where the charter itself authorizes a redemption or a conversion it seems to be a hardship that Supplementary Letters Patent should be insisted upon with respect to each transaction. The purposes of the Department are fully complied with on a statement of the redemption or conversion being filed.

Redeemable preference shares to be shown in balance sheet.

"**56C.** (1) There shall be included in every balance sheet of a company which has issued redeemable preference shares a statement specifying what part of the issued capital of the company consists of such shares and the date on or before which those shares are, or are to be liable, to be redeemed.

Redemption of preference shares.

"(2) The redemption of preference shares may be effected on such terms and in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the company or, if the preference shares were created by letters patent or supplementary letters patent, subject to the provisions of such letters patent or supplementary letters patent."

Prohibition of provision of financial assistance by company for purchase of its own shares.

"**56D.** (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, it shall not be lawful for a company to give, whether directly or indirectly, and whether by means of a loan, guarantee, the provision of security or otherwise, any financial assistance for the purpose of or in connection with a purchase made or to be made by any person of any shares in the company:

Provisos.

Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to prohibit—

(a) where the lending of money is part of the authorized business of a company, the lending of money by the company in the ordinary course of its business;

(b) the provision by a company, in accordance with any scheme for the time being in force, of money for the purchase by trustees of fully-paid shares in the company to be held by or for the benefit of employees of the company, including any director holding a salaried employment or office in the company;

(c) the making by a company of loans to persons *bonâ fide* in the employment of the company with a view to enabling those persons to purchase fully-paid shares in the company to be held by themselves by way of beneficial ownership.

Loans to directors unlawful.

"(2) Nothing in proviso *(c)* to subsection one of this section shall render lawful the making of a loan to a person who is a director of the company.

Aggregate of outstanding loans to show in balance sheet.

"(3) The aggregate amount of any outstanding loans made under the authority of provisoes *(b)* and *(c)* to subsection one of this section shall be shown as a separate item in the balance sheet.

Certain powers exercisable by by-law only.

"(4) The powers under provisoes *(b)* and *(c)* to subsection one of this section shall be exercised by by-law only."

21. Section fifty-nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Increase of capital.

"**59.** The directors may make a by-law for increasing the capital stock of the company to any amount which they consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the company."

The Act as it stands, as heretofore stated, provides for the redemption of preferred shares. This has become a very usual method of financing. Redeemable preferred shares have been largely substituted for issues of debentures. Shares entail no obligation on the company until profits are earned. An issue of debentures does, and in the early days of a company they may bring about its ruin. This section is introduced for the purpose of regulating methods of redemption. It was taken with very slight change from section 18 of the English Act of 1928.

Section 56D is taken almost *verbatim* from the English Act of 1928, section 16. This Bill was studied by experts in England for a length of time before being enacted, and its aim was to prevent fictitious flotations and reorganizations.

21. Formerly the Act required ninety per cent to be subscribed before capital could be increased. In 1824 this was reduced to fifty per cent. There seems to be no reason why a company should not at any time when more than ten per cent has been subscribed proceed to increase its capital. Frequently at the outset the full scope of the business is not known.

Section fifty-nine of the Act at present reads as follows:—

"**59.** The directors of the Company may, at any time after fifty per centum of the authorized capital stock of the company has been subscribed and ten per centum of such subscribed stock has been paid in, make a by-law for increasing the capital stock of the company to any amount which they consider requisite for the due carrying out of the objects of the company."

22. Section sixty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Supplementary letters to confirm by-law.

"**68.** At any time, not more than six months after the approval by the shareholders of a by-law for increasing or reducing the capital stock of the company, or for sub-dividing the shares, the company may apply to the Secretary of State for the issue of supplementary letters patent to confirm the same."

23. Section sixty-nine of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Evidence with application.

"**69.** (1) The company shall, with such application, produce a copy of such by-law, under the seal of the company, and signed by the president or vice-president and the secretary, and establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State the due passage and sanction of such by-law and the expediency and *bonâ fide* character of the increase or reduction of capital or subdivision of shares, as the case may be, thereby provided.

Evidence how taken.

"(2) The Secretary of State shall, for that purpose, take any requisite evidence in writing, by oath or affirmation or by statutory declaration, and shall keep of record any such evidence so taken."

24. Section eighty-five of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Registration of mortgages and charges.

"**85.** (1) Every mortgage or charge created after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, by a company, and being either

(a) a mortgage or charge for the purpose of securing any issue of debentures;

(b) a mortgage or charge on uncalled share capital of the company;

(c) a floating charge on the undertaking or property of the company;

(d) a mortgage or charge on calls made but not paid;

(e) a mortgage or charge on goodwill, on any patent or license under a patent, on any trade-mark or on any copyright or license under a copyright;

shall, so far as any security on the company's property or undertaking is thereby conferred, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company, unless the prescribed particulars of the mortgage or charge, together with an original of the instrument, if any, by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, are delivered to or received by the Secretary of State, for registration in manner required by this Act, within thirty days after the date of its creation, but without prejudice to any contract or obligation for repayment of the money thereby secured.

22. See note to Clause 16 of the Bill.

23 See note to Clause 16 of the Bill.

24. The amendments of section 85 of the Act follow the corresponding section of the English Act following the amendment introduced by section 43 of the Act of 1928. They extend the provisions of the section to mortgages on calls made but not paid, and to mortgages of good-will, patents, licences, etc. Further, they provide that where debentures are issued without a covering charge a copy of the debenture may be filed; further, that where more than one mortgage is made a single certificate may be issued by the Secretary of State.

The only changes made in the wording of section 85 are the additions shown by the words underlined.

Money secured payable on voidance of mortgage.

"(2) When a mortgage or charge becomes void under this section the money secured thereby shall immediately become payable: Provided that

Provisos.

(i) in the case of a mortgage or charge created out of Canada comprising solely property situate outside Canada, the delivery to and the receipt by the Secretary of State of a copy of the instrument by which the mortgage or charge is created or evidenced, verified in the prescribed manner, shall have the same effect for the purposes of this section as the delivery and receipt of the instrument itself, and thirty days after the date on which the instrument or copy could, in due course of post, and if despatched with due diligence, have been received in Canada, shall be substituted for thirty days after the date of the creation of the mortgage or charge, as the time within which the particulars and instrument or copy are to be delivered to the Secretary of State; and

(ii) where the mortgage or charge is created in Canada, but comprises property outside Canada, the instrument creating or purporting to create the mortgage or charge may be sent for registration notwithstanding that further proceedings may be necessary to make the mortgage or charge valid or effectual according to the law of the country in which the property is situate; and

(iii) the holding of debentures entitling the holder to a charge on land shall not be deemed to be an interest in land.

Register.

"(3) The Secretary of State shall keep, with respect to each company, a register in the prescribed form of all the mortgages and charges created by the company after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and requiring registration under this section, and shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter in the register, with respect to every such mortgage or charge, the date of creation, the amount secured by it, short particulars of the property mortgaged or charged, and the names of the mortgagees or persons entitled to the charge.

Entries therein.

Registration of debentures referring to charge created by deed or other instrument.

"(4) Where a series of debentures containing, or giving by reference to any other instrument, any charge to the benefit of which the debenture holders of that series are entitled *pari passu*, is created by a company, it shall be sufficient if there are delivered to or received by the Secretary of State, within thirty days after the execution of the deed containing the charge, or, if there is no such deed, after the execution of any debentures of the series, the following particulars:—

Particulars.

(a) The total amount secured by the whole series;

(b) The dates of the resolutions authorizing the issue of the series and the date of the covering deed, if any, by which the security is created or defined;

(c) A general description of the property charged; and

(d) The names of the trustees, if any, for the debenture holders;

together with the deed containing the charge or, in the province of Quebec, a notarial copy thereof, or if there is no such deed, a copy of one of the debentures of the series, certified by the secretary of the company under the common seal; and the Secretary of State shall, on payment of the prescribed fee, enter those particulars in the register:

Proviso as to successive issues.

"Provided that, where more than one issue is made of debentures in the series, there shall be sent to the Secretary of State for entry in the register particulars of the date and amount of each issue, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

Commissions, etc.

"(5) Where any commission, allowance, or discount has been paid or made either directly or indirectly by the company to any person in consideration of his subscribing or agreeing to subscribe, whether absolutely or conditionally, for any debentures of the company, or procuring or agreeing to procure subscriptions, whether absolute or conditional, for any such debentures, the particulars required to be sent for registration under this section shall include particulars as to the amount or rate per cent of the commission, discount, or allowance so paid or made, but an omission to do this shall not affect the validity of the debentures issued.

Deposit as security not issue at discount.

"(6) The deposit of any debentures as security for any debt of the company shall not, for the purposes of this provision, be treated as the issue of the debentures at a discount.

Certificate of registration.

"(7) The Secretary of State shall give a certificate under his hand of the registration of any mortgage or charge registered in pursuance of this section, stating the amount thereby secured, and the certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section as to registration have been complied with:

Effect.

Combined certificate.

"Provided that when more than one instrument is registered under this section pertaining to any charge, the Secretary of State may issue a single certificate to include a statement of the various registrations.

Memorandum of registration of mortgage, etc., to appear on debentures and stock certificates.

"(8) The company shall cause to be endorsed on every debenture or certificate of debenture stock which is issued by the company and the payment of which is secured by the mortgage or charge so registered, a memorandum or statement that such mortgage or charge has been registered pursuant to this Act, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed as requiring a company to cause such memorandum of registration of any mortgage or charge so given to be endorsed on any debenture or certificate of debenture stock which has been issued by the company before the mortgage or charge was created.

(7) It frequently happens that several mortgages are created or bonds issued made by a company, and a separate certificate must be prepared in each case. As the Act stands, there is no provision for a certificate giving the numbers of several issues. Under the circumstances, a subsequent issue would require a certificate of not only that issue but of all those preceding. This amendment provides that a certificate may give the numbers of more than one issue.

(8) This amendment is a consequence of the amendment to subsection (7).

Company's duty to register particulars.

"(9) It shall be the duty of the company to send to the Secretary of State for registration the particulars of every mortgage or charge created by the company and of the issues of debentures of a series, requiring registration under this section, but registration of any such mortgage or charge may be effected on the application of any person interested therein.

Registration by person interested.

Recovery of fees paid in such case.

"(10) Where the registration is effected on the application of some person other than the company, that person shall be entitled to recover from the company the amount of any fees properly paid by him to the Secretary of State on the registration.

Inspection.

Fee.

"(11) The register kept in pursuance of this section shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of the prescribed fee.

Copies of instruments to be kept by company.

"(12) Every company shall cause a copy of every instrument creating any mortgage or charge requiring registration under this section to be kept at the registered office of the company.

Copy of one debenture enough.

"(13) In the case of a series of uniform debentures, a copy of one such debenture shall be sufficient."

25. Subsection one of section eighty-seven of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Filing of accounts of receivers and managers.

"**87.** Every receiver or manager of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument shall, within one month or such longer period as the Secretary of State may allow after the expiration of the period of six months from the date of his appointment and of every subsequent period of six months and within one month after he ceases to act as receiver or manager, file with the Secretary of State an abstract in the prescribed form showing his receipts and his payments during that period of six months, or, where he ceases to act as aforesaid, during the period from the end of the period to which the last preceding abstract related up to the date of his so ceasing, and the aggregate amount of his receipts and of his payments during all preceding periods since his appointment, and shall also, on ceasing to act as receiver or manager, file with the Secretary of State notice to that effect, and the Secretary of State shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges."

26. Subsection three of section ninety-one of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Registration of debentures.

"3. If any person knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the delivery of any debenture or certificate of

25. The corresponding section of the English Act was amended under the provisions of the English Act of 1928, section 44. It is advisable, as mentioned in several other instances, that the Canadian Act should be identical with the English Act, so as to have the benefit of the decisions of the English Courts.

Section 87 of the Act at present reads as follows:—

87. Every receiver or manager of the property of a company who has been appointed under the powers contained in any instrument, and who has taken possession, shall, once in every half year while he remains in possession, and also on ceasing to act as receiver or manager, file with the Secretary of State an abstract in the prescribed form of his receipts and payments during the period to which the abstract relates, and shall also on ceasing to act as receiver or manager file with the Secretary of State notice to that effect, and the Secretary of State shall enter the notice in the register of mortgages and charges.

26. This is a new penalty clause suggested by the Senate Committee at last Session of Parliament.

debenture stock requiring registration with the Secretary of State under the foregoing provisions of this Act without a memorandum or statement of registration being endorsed upon it, he shall, without prejudice to any other liability, be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Penalty.

27. Section one hundred and three of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Qualifications of directors elected.

"**103.** (1) No person shall be elected as a director or appointed as a director to fill any vacancy unless he, or a corporation of which he is an officer, is a shareholder, and, if the by-laws of the company so provide, owning shares of the company absolutely in his own right to an amount required by the by-laws of the company, and not in arrears in respect of any calls thereon.

Requirements on part of person to be named director.

"(2) A person shall not be named as a director or proposed director of a company in any prospectus filed by the company unless before the filing of the prospectus he has by himself or his agent authorized in writing

(a) signed and filed with the Secretary of State a consent in writing to act as such director, and

(b) either signed the petition for incorporation and memorandum of agreement and stock book for a number of shares not less than his qualification, or signed and filed with the Secretary of State a contract in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares, or made and forwarded to the Secretary of State a statutory declaration to the effect that a number of shares, not less than his qualification, if any, are registered in his name."

28. Section one hundred and five of the principal Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Election of directors.

": Provided that the letters patent or supplementary letters patent may provide for the division of directors into classes, and in the event of such provision one class shall be elected in each year for a term not exceeding five years, and one class shall retire from office in each year."

29. The principal Act is amended by adding immediately after section one hundred and eight the following as sections 108A and 108B:—

Executive committee.

"**108A.** The board of directors of a company, whenever it consists of more than six, may, if authorized by by-law, duly passed by the directors, and sanctioned by at least two-thirds of the votes cast by the shareholders present and representing at least a majority in value of the shares of the company at a special general meeting of shareholders,

27. The amendment of subsection (1) of section 103 is of far-reaching importance. In the early days of company legislation it was thought advisable for the protection of shareholders that only a shareholder interested personally in the affairs of a company should be named as a director. Modern business has shown that this creates great difficulties in many cases. For instance, a trust company as executor may hold shares in a company, practically controlling it. It does not hold the shares in its own right, and it cannot acquire other shares in its own right. It nevertheless desires to control the company in the interests of the estate concerned. This amendment places the situation in the hands of the company itself, and it may or may not require directors to be hsareholders in their own right.

Subsection 1 of section 103 of the Act at present reads as follows:—

103. No person shall be elected as a director or appointed as a director to fill any vacancy unless he is a shareholder, owing stock absolutely in his own right, and to the amount required by the by-laws of the company, and not in arrear in respect of any call thereon.

The amendments of subsection (2) of section 103 contain two very important provisions. The original section was copied from the English Act, and it was intended to be identical with it in its provisions, although some slight changes in wording were made. It was discovered, however, that these changes altered the section so as to create great hardship in some cases. As the subsection stands, a person who is named as a director and has not taken the qualifying shares may never thereafter be named as a director. This is hardly what waas intended. The amendment make the section more in keepint with the provisions of the English Act.

The subsection at present reads as follows:—

2. A person named as a director or proposed director in any prospectus or in any statement in lieu of prospectus, issued by or on behald of the company, shall not be capable of being appointed director of the company, unless, at the time of the publication of the prospectus or statement in lieu of prospectus, he has by himself or by his agent authorized in writing.

(a) signed and filed with the Secretary of State a consent in writing to act as such director; and

(b) either signed the petition for incorporation, and momerandum of agreement and stock book for anumber of shares not less than his qualification or signed and filed with the Secretary of State a contract in writing to take from the company and pay for his qualification shares.

28. This is a changed proposed by the Senate Committee to meet a need of modern business.

29. The creation of large corporations for manufacturing, mining and similar purposes freqeuntly requires the naming of a large board of directors, in order to represent all of the interests of the company. It is difficult to call meetings of a large board, and many day-do-day transactions require the approval of the board. It is well accepted under other Companies Acts that the appointment of an executive committee to deal with current matters to the extent authorized by the by-laws of the company is feasible.

Section 108A is the new enactment proposed to meet the case.

duly called for considering the by-law, and approved by the Secretary of State, elect from its number an executive committee consisting of not less than three, which executive committee may exercise such powers of the board as are delegated by such by-law, subject to any restrictions contained in any such by-law and to any regulations imposed from time to time by the directors.

Repeal of by-law.

"(2) Any such by-law may be repealed by the same proportional vote of shareholders at any annual general meeting or at a special general meeting called for the purpose."

Signatures on stock certificates.

"**108B.** Any by-law regulating the issue and registration of certificates of stock may provide that any stock certificates on which appear engraved, lithographed or other facsimile reproductions of the signatures of the officers of the company authorized to sign the same, shall be deemed to have been manually signed by such officers and in such event, subject to the provisions of such by-law, such certificates shall be as valid to all intents and purposes as if they had been so manually signed."

Liability of directors.

30. Section one hundred and fourteen of the Principal Act is hereby repealed.

31. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and sixteen the following section:—

Authorized representatives at meetings.

"**116A.** A corporation, whether a company to which Part I of this Act applies or not, may:—

(a) if it is a shareholder of another corporation, which is a company within the meaning of this Act, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of the company or at any meeting of any class of shareholders of the company;

(b) if it is a creditor (including a holder of debentures) of another corporation, being a company within the meaning of this Act, by resolution of its directors or other governing body authorize such person as it thinks fit to act as its representative at any meeting of any creditors of the company held in pursuance of this Act or of any rules made thereunder, or in pursuance of the provisions contained in any debenture or trust deed, as the case may be.

Powers of representative.

"(2) A person authorized as aforesaid shall be entitled to exercise the same powers on behalf of the corporation which he represents as that corporation could exercise if it were an individual shareholder, creditor, or holder of debentures, of that other company."

108B. Facsimile reproductions of signatures are recognized by the various stock exchanges only if they are authorized by statute. The purpose of section 108B is to regularize the use of facsimiles, which have been found essential in the cases of companies having many thousands of share certificates outstanding, the manual signature of which involves very considerable expense.

30. The repeal of section 114 is necessitated by the repeal of section 28 of the Principal Act.

31. The new section, 116A, is merely for the purpose of providing that companies which hold shares in another may be adequately represented at meetings of the shareholders.

32. Sections one hundred and eighteen and one hundred and nineteen of the principal Act are hereby repealed and the following is substituted for section one hundred and eighteen:—

Register of transfers.

"**118.** A register of transfers shall be provided in which shall be entered the particulars of every transfer of shares in the capital of the company.

Keeper of register.

"(2) The register of transfers shall be kept by the secretary or by such other officer or officers as may be specially charged with that duty or by such other agent or agents as may from time to time be appointed for the purpose by the Company.

Place.

"(3) Unless otherwise provided in the letters patent or by-laws of the company the register of transfers may be kept at the chief place of business of the company or at such other office or place as may from time to time be appointed by the directors, and one or more branch registers of transfers may be kept at such office or offices of the company or other place or places in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere as may from time to time be appointed by the directors.

Branches.

Books for entry of copy of particulars of transfers.

"(4) Unless the register of transfers is kept at the chief place of business of the company a book or books shall be kept at such chief place of business of the company or at the place within Canada where one of the branch transfer offices is kept in which shall be entered a copy of the particulars of every transfer of shares in the capital of the company, but entry of the particulars of the transfer of shares in the capital of the company in a register or branch register of transfers kept elsewhere than at such chief place of business of the company shall for all purposes of Part I of this Act be a complete and valid transfer."

Books to be open for inspection.

"(5) Such register and books during reasonable business hours of every day except Sundays and holidays shall, at the places where they are respectively authorized by this section to be kept, be open for the inspection of shareholders and creditors of the company and their personal representatives and of any judgment creditor of a shareholder, any of whom may make extracts therefrom."

Extracts therefrom.

33. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and nineteen the following section:—

Books of account.

"**119A.** Every company shall cause to be kept proper books of account with respect to—

Contents.

(a) all sums of money received and expended by the company and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place;

(b) all sales and purchases of goods by the company;

(c) the assets and liabilities of the company.

32. Section 118 is new. The international extension of Canadian business appears to require the establishment of branch registers. This is imperative where registers should be established to facilitate transactions on an exchange in a foreign country or at a distance from the place of the head office of the company.

33. This new section, 119A, is for the purpose of strengthening the sections of the Act respecting the keeping of books.

Place where to be kept.

"(2) The books of account shall be kept at the chief place of business of the company or at such other place as the directors think fit, and shall at all times be open to inspection by the directors."

Investment trust companies.

34. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and twenty the following section:—

Application of section.

"**120A.** (1) This section shall apply to all companies having the words "Investment Trust" in their name, to all companies which carry on the business of an investment trust, to all companies the letters patent or supplementary letters patent of which limit, restrict or regulate the securities which may be purchased, dealt with or invested in by such companies, and to all companies advertised or otherwise held out to be investment trusts.

Powers of Secretary of State to demand statement as to securities held.

"(2) The Secretary of State may at any time and from time to time upon his own motion demand from the company a sworn statement specifying the amounts, descriptions and classes of securities held by the company at any specified dates together with such details of transactions relating to the purchase or sale of securities by the company or any other of its operations during any specified period as the Secretary of State may require. It shall be sufficient if such demand as aforesaid is forwarded by registered mail to the place of head office of the company as last shown by the records of the Department of the Secretary of State.

Inspectors and investigation of affairs.

"(3) The Secretary of State may also at any time and from time to time on his own motion appoint one or more inspectors to investigate the affairs of the company and to report thereon in such manner as he may direct, and all the provisions of the next preceding section of this Act shall apply to such company.

Power to wind up company if statement not furnished or inspection refused, etc.

"(4) If at any time such demand for a statement of the affairs of the company as aforesaid is not complied with within the time required by such demand, or if the company, its officers or agents, refuse or neglect to submit the affairs of the company to inspection, as required, the Secretary of State or the Attorney-General of Canada may proceed to wind up the company, under the provisions of paragraph *(e)* of section ten of the *Winding-up Act*, chapter two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes, 1927, and a certificate signed by the Secretary of State stating that any of the provisions of this section have not been complied with, or that the report of an inspector as provided by the next preceding subsection shows that the limitations, restrictions or regulations by the letters patent or supplementary letters patent of such company of the securities which may be purchased, dealt with or invested in by such company are not observed or carried out or are in any way

Certificate of Secretary of State.

34. Section 120A is new. The recent establishment of investment trust companies has occasioned considerable discussion and criticism. These companies have been carried on in England and Scotland for seventy-five years or more, and they have been eminently successful. While under a conservative management they are of great advantage to the investing public, yet under reckless management they may be the occasion of enormous losses. For these reason it is thought advisable that some method of inspection should be adopted, and this amendment is introduced for that purpose.

contravened, shall be deemed to be sufficient evidence that it is just and equitable that the company should be wound up."

Effect as evidence.

35. Section one hunded and forty-four of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Meeting of shareholders ordered by Secretary of State to consider compromise.

"**144.** (1) Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its shareholders or any class of them affecting the rights of shareholders or any class of them, under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent or by-laws, a judge, designated as in section 50A of this Act provided, of the superior court of the province in which the chief place of business of the company is situated may, on application in a summary way of the company or of any shareholder, order a meeting of the shareholders of the company or of any class of shareholders, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said judge directs.

When compromise binding on shareholders.

"(2) If the shareholders, or class of shareholders, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the meeting, by three-fourths of the shares of each class represented agree to the compromise or arrangement either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meeting, called for the purpose, such compromise or arrangement may be sanctioned by the said judge, and if so sanctioned such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or increase of share capital and any provisions for the allotment or disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth, may be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding on the company, and the shareholders or class of shareholders, as the case may be.

Notice to dissenting shareholders.

"(3) Where at a meeting called as hereinbefore provided dissentient votes are cast by shareholders of one or more class affected, and where, notwithstanding such dissentient votes, the compromise or arrangement is agreed to by the holders of three-fourths of each class represented, it shall be necessary that the company notify each shareholder in such manner as may be prescribed by the said judge of the time and place when application will be made to the judge for the sanction of the compromise or arrangement."

36. The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting immediately after section one hundred and forty-four the following section:—

Extension of s. 144 of principal Act to certain reorganisations of share capital, etc.

"**144A.** The expression "arrangement" in section one hundred and forty-four of the principal Act (which gives power to a company to make compromises and arrangements with its creditors and members) shall be construed

35. Section 144 was introduced in the legislation of 1924, and followed the provisions of the English Act, under which the administration of the section was delegated to a Judge of the Superior Court. The general adminstration of the *Companies Act* in England and in Canada is to some extent different. In England, once a company is registered, many transactions may be carried on by the company independently of the Registrar of Companies, although notice must be given to that official, and to the shareholders of the company. In Canada, many transactions must be confirmed by the Secretary of State on the issue of Letters Patent. In the administration of this section these methods are interwoven, and this creates difficulty. The amendment provides that the arrangement sanctioned by the judge may be confirmed by letters patent, and notice shall be given to dissentient shareholders of the application to the judge.

Section 144 of the Act at present reads as follows:—

144. Where a compromise or arrangement is proposed between a company and its shareholdrs or any class of them affecting the rights of shareholders or any class of them, under the company's letters patent or supplementary letters patent or by-laws, a judge of the superior court of the province in which the chief place of business of the company is situated may, on application in a summary way of the company or of any shareholder, order a meeting of the shareholders of the company or of any class of shareholders, as the case may be, to be summoned in such manner as the said judge directs.

2. If the shareholdres, or class of shareholders, as the case may be, present in person or by proxy at the meeting, by three-fourths of the sahres of each class represented agree to the compromise or arrangement either as proposed or as altered or modified at such meeting, called for the purpose, such compromise or arrangement may be sanctioned by a judge as aforesaid, and if so sanctioned such compromise or arrangement and any reduction or increase of share capital and any provisions for the allotment or disposition thereof by sale or otherwise as therein set forth, shall be confirmed by supplementary letters patent, which shall be binding on the company, and the shareholders or class of shareholders, as the case may be.

36. The new section, 114A, is taken from the English Act of 1928, and is apparently for the purpose of covering some doubt regarding the exact meaning of the word "arrangement."

as extending to a re-organization of the share capital of the company by the consolidation of shares of different classes or by the division of shares into shares of different classes or by both these methods."

37. Section one hundred and forty-eight of the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Not having name on seal.

"**148.** Every director, manager or officer of the company, and every person on its behalf, who uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company, whereon its name is not engraven in legible characters; or

On notice.

(a) issues, or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such company, or

Bill or note.

(b) signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such company, any bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods; or

Bill of Parcels.

(c) issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice or receipt of the company;

wherein its name is not mentioned in legible characters, shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars, and shall also be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company."

Penalty.

Form C.

38. Form "C" to the principal Act is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

FORM "C".

Public notice is hereby given that under the first part of the Companies Act, letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the day of incorporating (here state names, address, and calling of each corporator named in the letters patent) for the principal purpose of (here state the principal undertaking of the company, as set forth in the letters patent), by the name of (here state the name of the company as in the letters patent) with a total capital stock of dollars divided into shares of dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this day of 19 .

A.B.
Under Secretary of State.

37. The purpose of this clause of the Bill is to rectify an error in the consolidation of the Statutes by eliminating the words underlined in the following copy of section 148 as it now is in the Act:—

"**148.** Every director, manager or officer of the company, and every person on its behalf, who uses or authorizes the use of any seal purporting to be a seal of the company, whereon its name is not engraven in legible characters; or

(a) issues, or authorizes the issue of any notice, advertisement or other official publication of such company; or

(b) signs or authorizes to be signed on behalf of such company, any bill of exchange, promissory note, endorsement, cheque, order for money or goods; or

(c) issues or authorizes to be issued any bill of parcels, invoice or receipt of the company;

wherein its name, with the said word after it, is not mentioned in legible characteer, shall incur a penalty of two hundred dollars, and shall also be personally liable to the holder of any such bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or order for money or goods, for the amount thereof, unless the same is duly paid by the company."

38. Advertisement of the principal purpose of incorporation instead of the recital of all the object clauses will effect an economy of several thousand dollars annually in advertising charges.

Application of Act.

39. The principal Act, as hereby amended, shall be applicable to all companies whether heretofore or hereafter incorporated under Part I of the said Act.

Date of operation of certain sections

40. Section twenty-four of this Act shall come into operation on the first day of July one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 10.

An Act to amend the Timber Marking Act.

First reading, February 26, 1930.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
103 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 10.

An Act to amend the Timber Marking Act.

R.S., c. 198.

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

1. The *Timber Marking Act*, chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section nine thereof:—

Exchequer Court may rectify entries.

"**9A.** (1) The Exchequer Court of Canada may, on the information of the Attorney General, or at the suit of any person aggrieved by any omission, without sufficient cause, to make any entry in the register of Timber Marks, or by any entry made or remaining without sufficient cause in any such register, make such order for making, expunging or varying any entry in any such register as the Court thinks fit; or the Court may refuse the application.

Costs.

"(2) In either case the Court may make such order with respect to the cost of the proceedings as the Court thinks fit.

Questions decided.

"(3) The Court may, in any proceeding under this section, decide any question that it may be necessary or expedient to decide for the rectification of any register."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

This section is to make provision for the removal from the register, of marks which have become abandoned, so as to make it possible for other persons in the lumbering business to adopt and register such marks under the provisions of the Timber Marking Act. This provision is the same as found in the Trade Mark and Design Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 11.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

First reading, February 26, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
857 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 11.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

R.S. c. 35.

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

1. Section thirty-seven of the *Supreme Court Act*, chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Appeals from other than court of last resort, where over $2,000 involved.

"**37.** Where the amount or value of the matter in controversy in the appeal exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars, subject to section thirty-eight, an appeal shall lie directly to the Supreme Court from any final judgment of a provincial court, whether of appellate or original jurisdiction, other than the highest court of final resort in the province, pronounced in a judicial proceeding, which is not one of those specifically excepted in section thirty-six,

By leave.

(a) by leave of the highest court of final resort having jurisdiction in the province in which the proceedings were originally instituted; and

By consent.

(b) by consent in writing of the parties, or their solicitors, verified by affidavit and filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court and with the registrar, clerk or prothonotary of the court to be appealed from;

Ordinarily appeal only from court of last resort.

but otherwise, subject to section forty-four, no appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court save from the highest court of final resort in the province, whether the judgment or decision in such proceeding was or was not a proper subject of appeal to such highest court of final resort."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to clear up differences of opinion which have arisen as to the meaning and effect of the present section 37 of the Supreme Court Act, as amended in 1920 (Chap. 32). This section as it now appears in chapter 35 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, reads as follows:—

"**37.** Subject to sections thirty-eight and thirty-nine hereof, an appeal shall lie directly to the Supreme Court from any final judgment of a provincial court, whether of appellate or original jurisdiction, other than the highest court of final resort in the province, pronounced in a judicial proceeding which is not one of those specifically excepted in section thirty-six,

(a) in any case by leave of the highest court of final resort having jurisdiction in the province in which the proceeding was originally instituted: Provided that except in cases in which such highest court of final resort has concurrent jurisdiction with the court from which it is sought to appeal, special leave shall not be granted in any case which is not appealable to such highest court of last resort and which has not been heretofore appealable to the Supreme Court; and

(b) where the amount or value of the matter in controversy in the appeal exceeds the sum of two thousand dollars without leave but by consent in writing of the parties or their solicitors verified by affidavit and filed with the Registrar of the Supreme Court and with the registrar, clerk or prothonotary of the court to be appealed from;

but otherwise, subject to section forty-four, no appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court other than from the highest court of final resort having jurisdiction in the province in which the proceeding was originally instituted, whether the judgment or decision in such proceeding was or was not a proper subject of appeal to such highest court of final resort."

The view is entertained on the one hand that under this section two conditions must concur to permit of special leave to appeal being granted under it, viz., that unless the court sought to be appealed from had concurrent jurisdiction with the court of final resort in the province (1) the case must be appealable to the court of highest resort, and (2) would have been appealable to the Supreme Court of Canada prior to the amendment of 1920; and on the other hand the view is held that these conditions are alternative.

It is thought that the amendment will clear up this uncertainty and put the meaning of the section in the future beyond controversy by limiting the appeals *per saltum* to cases in which the value of the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of $2,000.00, i.e., to cases which would be now appealable *de plano* had the decision sought to be appealed from been that of the court of appeal.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 12.

An Act respecting Grain.

First reading, February 26, 1930.

THE MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
98786 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 12.

An Act respecting Grain.

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

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canada Grain Act.*

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

2. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires:—

"Board."

(a) "Board" means the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

"Cental."

(b) "Cental" means a quantity of grain weighing one hundred pounds.

"Commissioner."

(c) "Commissioner" includes the chief commissioner and the commissioners appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

"Country elevator."

(d) "Country elevator" means any elevator in the Western Division in which grain is stored or from which it is discharged before it has been inspected and graded under this Act, but does not include any terminal elevator as hereinafter defined.

"Crop year."

(e) "Crop year" means the interval between the first day of August in any year and the thirty-first day of July in the following year, or such other accounting period of not less than three hundred and sixty-five days as, for any particular purpose, the Board may direct.

"Division."

(f) "Division" means either the Western Division or the Eastern Division as hereinafter defined and as the context may require.

"Domestic grain."

(g) "Domestic grain" means grain which is intermixed with a mass of other grain and is either of a variety different from the variety by reference to which such mass should be graded or has special characteristics

Explanatory Notes.

The present Canada Grain Act, which this Bill is intended to replace, has assumed its present form as a result of nearly twenty years of growth. It is in consequence difficult to administer owing to the confused arrangement of its provisions, their occasional inconsistency with one another, the divergences between the statutory provisions and the practical routine necessarily followed in practice, and the doubt as to the legislative competence of Parliament to enact some of the sections upon which the effective administration of the Act depends. The intention of the present Bill is to remove these difficulties by the rearrangement of the existing provisions and the rephrasing and clarification of the expressions used so as to avoid raising unnecessary doubt as to their meaning or constitutionality. No alteration is intended in the practical operation of the legislation except on minor points indicated in the subjoined notes.

Section **1** requires no explanation.

Section **2** contains definitions which, although important, are so only with relation to the operative provisions which follow; standing by themselves they have no effect.

such that it requires to be and can be separated from the mass in order that the same may properly be assigned to the grade to which, without the admixture, it would be assignable.

"Eastern Division." *(h)* "Eastern Division" means all that portion of Canada lying east of the meridian passing through the eastern boundary of the City of Port Arthur.

"Eastern elevator." *(i)* "Eastern elevator" means an elevator situate in the Eastern Division.

"Elevator." *(j)* "Elevator" means any premises into which western grain may be received or out of which it may be discharged directly from or into railway cars or vessels, and, notwithstanding anything contained in any other general or special Act, includes any such premises owned or operated by His Majesty, either directly or through any individual, public body or company.

"Grade name." *(k)* "Grade name" means the name, or name and number, assigned to any grade of grain established by or pursuant to this Act, and includes any name, or name and number, so nearly resembling any such name, or name and number, as to be calculated or likely to cause confusion therewith.

"Holder." *(l)* "Holder", when used with respect to any cash purchase ticket, purchase note, elevator receipt or consignment note, means the person from time to time entitled to payment pursuant to such cash purchase ticket or purchase note, or from time to time entitled to delivery of the grain in the elevator receipt or consignment note described, by virtue either of the issue or endorsement to him of such cash purchase ticket, or purchase note, elevator receipt or consignment note or its delivery to him after it has been endorsed in blank.

"Inspection point." *(m)* "Inspection point" means a place at which the Board of Grain Commissioners has made provision for the inspection of grain and the issue of inspection certificates in respect thereof.

"Licensed." *(n)* "Licensed", when used with respect to any elevator, includes every elevator of which the manager is the holder of a licence as such under this Act and every elevator into or out of which the receipt or discharge of any grain is recorded or acknowledged in such a way that the manager thereof is punishable under this Act unless he is the holder of such a licence, and when used with respect to any person, includes the holder of every licence of the kind referred to and any person who is a party to any transaction in respect of which he is punishable under this Act unless he is the holder of such a licence.

"Manager." (*o*) "Manager", when used with respect to an elevator, means the person in possession of the premises constituting such elevator, either as owner or lessee thereof or as being entitled under a contract with the owner or lessee to operate such elevator for his own benefit and advantage, but does not include a person in charge of an elevator who is remunerated for his services by commission.

"Mill elevator." (*p*) "Mill elevator" means an elevator which is operated by a person engaged in the business of manufacturing grain into some other product, into which there is received no grain purchased from growers thereof otherwise than for cash paid before or at the time the grain is received and from which no grain is discharged otherwise than for consignment to a manufacturing plant operated by the manager of such elevator.

"Minister." (*q*) "Minister" means the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

"Operator." (*r*) "Operator", when used with respect to an elevator, means any person appointed or authorized by the manager of such elevator to take charge of the operation thereof, or to represent him in connection with its operation.

"Private." (*s*) "Private", when used with respect to an elevator, means an elevator which is either used by the manager exclusively for the storage or handling of grain belonging to him alone, or, when the manager is a co-operative association of grain growers, or is a company controlled by such an association, is used by such association exclusively for the storage or handling of grain belonging either to it or to some one or more of its members.

"Public." (*t*) "Public", when used with respect to an elevator, means any elevator other than a mill elevator, a private elevator, or a semi-public elevator.

"Railway Company." (*u*) "Railway company" means any company operating a line of railway to which the jurisdiction of Parliament extends, and includes any other public carrier of goods by land to which such jurisdiction extends.

"Semi-public." (*v*) "Semi-public", when used with respect to an elevator, means any elevator, not being a mill elevator or a private elevator, the manager whereof is expressly permitted by the terms of his licence as such manager to bin as he sees fit any grain except wheat graded in any of the four grades first specified in Schedule One to this Act.

"Terminal elevator." (*w*) "Terminal elevator" means an elevator in the Western Division into which western grain is received after the issue of an inspection certificate under this Act or contemporaneously with an inspection under this Act upon which an inspection certificate is issued, and includes any elevator in Duluth or elsewhere in

the United States of America where provision is made by the Board for the inspection of western grain under the provisions of this Act.

"Western Division."

(x) "Western Division" means all that portion of Canada lying west of the meridian passing through the eastern boundary of the City of Port Arthur.

"Western grain."

(y) "Western grain" means grain grown in the Western Division.

BOARD OF GRAIN COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Constitution

Board of Grain Commissioners.

3. The Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada as heretofore constituted is hereby continued and shall hereafter consist of a chief commissioner and not more than two commissioners who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council and, subject to their earlier removal for misbehaviour, shall hold office for ten years from the date of their appointments respectively.

Retirement at 70 years of age.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of the last preceding subsection, no commissioner shall continue in office after he has attained the age of seventy years, unless it is declared by the Governor in Council, either before or within one month after the termination of such commissioner's tenure of office, that it is in the public interest that such commissioner shall remain in office for an additional period of twelve months, but no such declaration shall authorize the continuance in office of any commissioner after he has reached the age of seventy-five years.

Exception.

Continuance of present commissioners.

(3) The chief commissioner and the commissioners heretofore appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada shall continue as such, according to the tenure of their respective appointments.

Salaries.

4. The chief commissioner shall be paid an annual salary of twelve thousand dollars and each of the commissioners an annual salary of ten thousand dollars.

Assistant Commissioners.

5. The Governor in Council may appoint four assistant grain commissioners who shall hold office during pleasure and each of whom shall receive such salary, not exceeding seventy-five hundred dollars, as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Headquarters.

(2) One of such assistant grain commissioners shall have his headquarters and office in the Province of Alberta, one in the Province of Saskatchewan, one in the Province of Manitoba, and one in the Province of Ontario at or west of the City of Port Arthur.

Subject to Board.

(3) The assistant grain commissioners shall be subject to the orders and shall carry out the directions of the Board.

Section **3** incorporates the provisions of section 4 (1–3) of the present Act, the only difference being that it is provided that the tenure of office of a commissioner over seventy is to be extended only for twelve months at a time.

Section **4** makes substantially the same provision as section 4 (8) of the present Act.

Section **5** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in section 4 (8A, 8B) and 11A (2) of the present Act, the salaries of assistant commissioners being limited to $7,500.

Whole time to duties.

6. The commissioners and the assistant grain commissioners shall each of them devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties under this Act, and shall not accept or hold any other office or employment, or be interested either directly or indirectly, as shareholder in any company or partner in any firm or otherwise, in any commercial dealing in relation to grain.

No interest in grain dealing.

Oath of office.

7. Each commissioner and assistant commissioner and the secretary of the Board shall, before acting as such, take and subscribe before a superior or county court judge, and cause to be filed with the department of which the Minister is the head an oath of office, in the form following:—

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully, truly and impartially, to the best of my judgment, skill and ability, execute and perform the office of chief commissioner *(or as the case may be)* of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, and that while I continue to hold such office, I will not accept or hold any other office or employment, or be interested, either directly or indirectly, as shareholder in any company or partner in any firm or otherwise, in any commercial dealing in relation to grain. So Help Me God."

Powers and Duties of Board.

Officers.

8. Provision may be made according to law for the appointment to act under the Board of a secretary, a chief chemist, a chief grain inspector, and such inspectors, weighmasters, scientific, technical and professional advisers, clerks, and other officers and assistants as may be necessary for the carrying out of the duties of the Board, and each of the persons so appointed may, out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, be paid such salary as is authorized by law to be paid to him, the salaries payable to inspectors, weighmasters and their assistants to be fixed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Board.

Salaries.

Jurisdiction.

9. The Board and the chief commissioner shall have jurisdiction, upon or without complaint made, to inquire into any matter relating to

(a) The grading of any grain,

(b) The weighing of any grain,

(c) The deductions made from any grain for dockage,

(d) Any shortage appearing upon the delivery of any grain into or out of any elevator,

(e) The unfair or discriminatory operation of any elevator,

(f) The deterioration of any grain during storage or treatment,

(g) The refusal or neglect of any person to comply with any provision of this Act or of any regulation made or licence issued pursuant thereto, or,

(h) Any other matter arising out of the performance of the duties of the Board.

Section **6** makes substantially the same provision as section 7 of the present Act.

Section **7** makes substantially the same provision as section 8 of the present Act.

Section **8** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 4 (9), 9 and 12 of the present Act.

Section **9** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 11, 18A (1), 108, 109, 114 (4), 166 and 203 of the present Act.

Investigation of complaints.

(2) Upon complaint made to it in writing in respect of any of the subjects aforesaid the Board shall forthwith make inquiry or cause inquiry to be made into the matter complained of, unless it is of the opinion that the circumstances are such as to render inquiry unnecessary, in which case such decision and the reasons therefor shall be duly recorded and notified to the complainant.

Powers under *Inquiries* Act.

(3) For the purpose of any inquiry under this section, the Board and the chief commissioner shall have the powers of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of Part I of the *Inquiries Act*.

Power to authorize inquiries.

10. The Board or the chief commissioner may authorize a commissioner or assistant commissioner to inquire into any matter as to which the commission has power to make inquiry, and any commissioner or assistant commissioner so authorized shall have the same powers as the Board might itself have exercised.

Orders by Board after inquiry.

11. The Board may, after any inquiry made by it under this Act or upon the report of any commissioner or assistant commissioner as to any inquiry made by him thereunder, give such direction as the right and justice of the case requires, and may order the payment by the complainant, if any, or by any licensee under this Act, to any other person of proper compensation, to be fixed by the Board, for any loss sustained by the person to whom payment is directed by reason of any failure on the part of the person by whom payment is directed to fulfil any obligation imposed upon him by this Act or by any regulation made or license issued pursuant thereto.

Shortages and overages.

(2) In case of any shortage of grain upon its delivery into or out of any elevator the Board may apportion the amount of any loss as between the manager of the elevator and any railway company or vessel taking part in the transport of such grain, regard being had, in the discretion of the Board, to any overages in the hands of any person concerned.

Hearing of parties.

(3) Nothing in this section shall authorize the Board to make any order for the delivery up of any property or the payment of any money by any person who has not had an opportunity to be heard, and to adduce evidence if he so desires, either before the Board itself or before the commissioner or assistant commissioner upon whose recommendation the Board acts.

Orders to have same effect as judgments.

12. Any order of the Board for the delivery up of any property or the payment of any money shall, on the deposit of a duly certified copy thereof in the office of the registrar or clerk of the superior court of any province, have the same effect as a judgment of such court, and execution thereof may be had according to the usual practice of such court.

Section **10** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in section 11A (1, 2) of the present Act.

Section **11** (1), (2) confers upon the Board powers similar to those it now possesses under sections 18A (1), 109 and 167 (1) of the present Act, except that after an inquiry by a commissioner or an assistant commissioner, the Board must itself make the appropriate order.

Section **11** (3) imposes a new limitation on the powers of the Board.

Section **12** make a provision similar to that of section 18A (1) of the present Act.

Appeals.

13. From any decision of the Board directing the delivery up of any property or ordering the payment by any person of any sum of money, an appeal shall lie to the court of appeal for the province in which the violation of any provision of this Act, or of any regulation, passed or licence issued pursuant thereto, is alleged to have occurred, in the same manner and subject to the same rules as govern an appeal to the said court from a judgment of a judge of the superior court of the province.

Oath of office of certain officials.

14. Before permitting him to enter on his duties the Board shall require every officer under its control upon whom is imposed the duty of issuing any certificate as to the grade or weight of any grain or of receiving or accounting for any money or other property to make an oath in writing in the same terms, *mutatis mutandis*, as that required by this Act to be made by the commissioners and also

Bonds.

to enter into a bond with proper securities, to the satisfaction of the Board, in such sum as it may fix, conditioned on the due performance of his duties.

Kept on file.

(2) Such oath and bond shall be kept on file by the Board and the bond shall avail His Majesty and/or any other person aggrieved by the failure of such officer in the performance of his duties to the full amount of such bond, in addition to any remedy which may exist independently thereof.

Premiums.

(3) Any premium payable for the issue of any such bond by a bonding or fidelity company shall be paid by the Board.

Regulations.

15. The Board may make regulations or orders not inconsistent with this Act:—

Meetings.

(a) Fixing the times and places at which regular meetings of the Board shall be held, providing for the holding of extraordinary meetings, directing the mode of giving notice of any meeting, if any is required to be given, specifying the length of such notice and governing generally the conduct of meetings of the Board.

Distribution of duties.

(b) Governing the distribution among the commissioners of the duties to be performed by them respectively and specifying the duties of the assistant commissioners and all officers and other persons employed under the Board.

Practice on inquiries.

(c) Governing the practice to be followed in any case in which an inquiry is held by the Board or any commissioner or assistant commissioner into any matter authorized to be inquired into under this Act.

Inspection districts.

(d) Establishing inspection districts and fixing the boundaries thereof from time to time.

Seals.

(e) Designating the seal or seals, if any, to be used by any officer or employee of the Board to authenticate

Section **13** contains a provision similar to that contained in section 18A (2) of the present Act, an appeal to a provincial court of appeal being substituted for an appeal to a district or county court and the right of appeal being limited to the cases specified.

Section **14** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 28, 29 and 55 of the present Act.

Section **15**: The regulatory powers of the Board under the present Act are related to the successive clauses of this section as follows:—

Clause of Sec. 15	Section of present Act
(a)	10
(b)	11A (2), 23, 25, 35, 36, 60.
(c)	108A
(d)	22
(e)	59
(f)	new
(g)	51, 232
(h)	44 (2), 45, 47 (4), 93 (13)
(i)	140 (5)
(j)	91 (3)
(k)	186 (3)
(l)	186 (2)
(m)	193 (1 *h*)
(n)	114 (2), 144 (2), 195
(o)	107 (3), 115, 146, 196, 204, 206
(p)	new
(q)	107 (3B), 116 (9), 168
(r)	127, 202, 216, 217
(s)	87 (2), 127, 129, 209
(t)	new
(u)	20, 107 (3c) 147
(v)	new
(w)	13
(x)	123 (8)
(y)	215 (7)
(z)	219
(aa)	110
(bb)	49 (2)
(cc)	20

any document prepared by him and governing the use to be made of any such seal.

Samples.

(f) Defining the circumstances under which samples of grain taken elsewhere than at an inspection point may be examined and graded by the chief inspecting officer, prescribing the information which is to be given to the chief grain inspector in respect of any such sample, defining the amount of grain to be included therein, specifying the character of the package or packages in which it is to be contained, and fixing the fee payable for the examination and grading thereof.

Fees.

(g) Fixing the fees payable for any service performed by any officer or employee of the Board and specifying the time and manner of the payment of such fees.

Practice on appeals to grain appeal tribunals.

(h) Governing the practice to be followed on appeals from inspecting officers to grain appeal tribunals, fixing the fees or costs, if any, to be payable on such appeals, and directing the time and the mode of payment of any such fees or costs.

Inspection certificate from private elevators.

(i) Requiring that an inspection certificate relating to grain of which any part has passed through any private elevator bear across its face words indicating that the grain therein described has passed through such elevator.

Relation and identification of inspection certificates.

(j) Governing the mode in which inspection certificates and contracts for the carriage of the grain covered by such certificates are to be related and identified each with respect to the other.

(k) In case there is a shortage of railway cars for the shipment of grain, governing the equitable distribution of such cars among shipping points on any line of railway.

Distribution of cars.

(l) Governing the distribution of cars for the shipment of grain among shippers without discrimination at any place at which, by reason of special circumstances, the Board is of the opinion, for reasons to be recorded, that the distribution of such cars as in this Act provided would operate inequitably, or would prevent the immediate shipment of seed grain or of grain which has deteriorated or has become or is in danger of becoming out of condition.

Carloads held for orders.

(m) Rescinding the shipper's privilege of having any carload of grain held for orders at any place in this Act mentioned, if such rescission is considered by the Board to be advisable by reason of the congestion of traffic.

Licences.

(n) Specifying the information required to be furnished by applicants for each class of licence issuable under this Act and approving the form of any such licence.

Security.

(o) Fixing the amount of the security by way of bond or otherwise to be given by any applicant for any licence under this Act.

Licence forms.

(p) Approving specimen forms to be used by licensees under this Act in transactions entered into by them as such licensees and requiring licensees to use only forms prepared according to such specimens.

Records, accounts and returns.

(q) Specifying the character and form of the records and accounts to be kept by any class of licensees under this Act, and of the reports and returns to be made by any such class of licensees, and fixing the times when such reports and returns shall be made.

Charges of licensees.

(r) Governing the charges authorized to be made by licensees under this Act, or under the regulations applying to the conduct of business by such licensees, and specifying the mode in which such charges are to be advertised or notified to the public or to persons who may be interested therein.

Charges for discharge of grain and insurance.

(s) In particular, fixing or approving the charges to be made for the discharge of grain into and out of elevators, and for the insurance against fire, storage, cleaning, treatment and handling of grain while in any elevator.

Shrinkage allowances.

(t) Governing the shrinkage allowances which may be made on the delivery of grain to country elevators.

Handling of grain in elevators.

(u) Governing the procedure to be followed at elevators in respect to the receipt and discharge of grain and the handling, treatment and shipping thereof while in such elevator.

Distribution of grain after license revoked.

(v) Governing and providing for the supervision of the distribution of grain contained in any elevator upon the suspension or revocation of the licence under this Act held by the manager of such elevator.

Terminal elevator receipts.

(w) Requiring the registration and cancellation of terminal elevator receipts, specifying the mode and times and the conditions of their registration and cancellation and fixing the fees payable in respect thereof.

Cars at terminal elevators.

(x) Specifying the mode in which applications shall be made for the placing of cars at terminal elevators to receive shipments of grain therefrom, and governing the distribution of cars to terminal elevators for the purpose of such shipment.

Special bin accommodation.

(y) Specifying the procedure to be followed by the parties to any contract for the use of special bin accommodation in any elevator for the purpose of insuring the preservation of the identity of western grain stored in any special bin.

Construction of elevators.

(z) Specifying the requirements to be complied with in the construction or reconstruction of any elevator, and requiring that, before any new elevator is constructed, or before any existing elevator is altered, plans and specifications of the construction or alteration proposed shall, before such construction or alteration is undertaken, be submitted to and approved by the Board.

Responsibility for shortages and overages.

(aa) Defining the responsibilities of elevator managers and vessel owners respectively for shortages and overages on the delivery of grain from elevators into vessels or from vessels into elevators, directing the mode in which liability for shortages is to be distributed and governing the disposition of any overages.

Sample markets.

(bb) Directing the establishment of sample markets, governing the conduct of such markets, the drawing of samples by reference to which dealings thereon shall be carried on, the handling of cars or vessels containing grain corresponding with samples, the movement of such cars or vessels and their detention at sample market points and the disposition of the grain contained in such cars or vessels, and dealing generally with trade and commerce in grain by reference to samples.

General.

(cc) Governing any other matter relating to the handling of grain.

Regulations or orders may be general or restricted.

16. Any regulation or order made by the Board may either be general in its application or may be restricted to particular persons, elevators, railway companies or common carriers, or classes of persons, elevators, railway companies or carriers, specified therein; any such regulation or order may likewise be limited in its application to specified divisions, districts or places.

Publication.

17. Every regulation made by the Board shall forthwith after its adoption by the Board be transmitted to the Minister and shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Disallowance.

(2) Any such regulation may at any time be disallowed by the Governor in Council and shall cease to have effect as from the date of its disallowance of which notice shall be given forthwith in the *Canada Gazette*.

Rescinding of orders.

18. Any order made by the Board under this Act may be rescinded at any time by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Minister, and upon such recission any money paid or property transferred pursuant to such order shall forthwith be repaid or retransferred by the person who received the benefit of the payment or transfer.

Published in full twice.

19. All the regulations made by the Board pursuant to this Act and then in force shall, between the 15th day of July and the 15th day of August in each year, be published in full in at least two issues of the *Canada Gazette*.

Power to administer oaths.

20. The commissioners, the assistant commissioners and the secretary of the Board shall have power to administer any oath, affidavit or declaration made for any purpose relating to the administration of this Act and not otherwise specially provided for.

Section **16** is new.

Section **17** is new. Under the present Act the Board's powers under sections 10, 60, 87 (2), 107 (3), 115, 116 (8), 123 (8), 140 (3), 145, 146, 168, 192, 193 (1 h), 196, 209, 215 (7), 219 (3) are exerciseable independently of the Governor in Council, while its powers under sections 13, 20, 22, 45, 49 (2), 51, 93 (13), 110, 129, 147, 157 (3), 202 and 232 are exerciseable only after the approval of the Governor in Council has been obtained. There does not seem to be any sound basis of principle for the distinction, and both on general grounds and because the Board is often called upon to meet urgent situations, the Governor in Council's supervisory authority ought clearly to be exerciseable on complaint and not initially on representations made by the Board alone.

Section **18** is new: see note to section 17.

Section **19** is new: its purpose is to give general notice of the regulations in force at the commencement of each crop year.

Section **20** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 18 of the present Act.

Publications to be left on file.

21. The Board shall at its principal office keep available for inspection by any person without fee all relevant publications showing the market prices of grain from day to day during at least the next preceding five years in all the recognized markets in Canada, including Vancouver, Winnipeg, Fort William, Toronto and Montreal, and in the markets at Liverpool and London in England and New York, Chicago, Minneapolis and Duluth in the United States of America.

Research laboratory.

22. The Board shall maintain an efficient and adequately equipped laboratory for research work in relation to grain.

Annual report to Minister.

23. The Board shall, during the month of January in each year, make a report to the Minister upon all such matters as appear to the Board to be of public interest in connection with the performance of its duties and especially upon any subject upon which the Minister may direct it to report.

GRADES AND SAMPLES

Statutory grades.

24. The several grades of western grain mentioned in Schedule One to this Act and the several grades of other grain mentioned in Schedule Two thereto are hereby established under the names and numbers in the said Schedules specified; such grades are hereinafter referred to as "statutory grades", and additional grades, hereinafter referred to as "commercial grades", may be established as hereinafter set out under such names, or names and numbers, as may be designated to describe the same respectively.

Commercial grades.

Western committee.

25. The Board shall before the first day of July in each year cause to be constituted a Committee on Western Grain Standards and a Committee on Eastern Grain Standards (hereinafter referred to as the "Western Committee" and the "Eastern Committee"), which Committees shall respectively have jurisdiction to select and settle the standard samples to be used in the current crop year in connection with the grading of western grain and of other grain.

Eastern Committee.

Members of Western committee.

(2) The commissioners, the chief grain inspector, the chairmen of the grain appeal tribunals hereafter referred to, the chief chemist on the staff of the Board and the Dominion cerealist shall be *ex-officio* members of the Western Committee, and the Board shall nominate or arrange for the nomination as members, from among persons who are willing and able to act, of a representative of millers of wheat flour and of four representatives of the grain growers in Alberta, five of the grain growers in Saskatchewan, three of the grain growers in Manitoba and one of the grain growers in British Columbia.

Members of Eastern committee.

(3) The Board shall nominate two commissioners to be members of the Eastern Committee and shall also nominate

Section **21** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 108 (5) of the present Act, the time during which the publications are required to be retained being limited to five years.

Section **22** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 79 of the present Act.

Section **23** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 15 of the present Act.

Section **24** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 39, 94, 96 and 78 of the present Act.

Section **25** contains provisions substantially similar to those of section 40 of the present Act with respect to the grades of western grain. As to other grain the proposed provisions are similar to those repealed by mistake in 1929: see 1925. c. 33, ss. 43, 46.

or arrange for the nomination as members of one representative of the Montreal Board of Trade, two of the persons engaged in the business of exporting grain and one of the millers of wheat flour in the Eastern Division, and such additional persons, not exceeding three in number, as the Board may consider advisable.

Presiding officer.

(4) The chief commissioner of the Board shall, if present, preside at all meetings of the Western Committee, and one of the members of the Board shall preside at all meetings of the Eastern Committee.

Oath of office.

(5) Each member of either Committee, other than *ex-officio* members or members of the Board, shall make oath in writing that he will faithfully and impartially perform his duties as such member to the best of his skill and ability.

Quorum.

(6) Two-thirds of the members of either Committee shall constitute a quorum thereof.

Allowances.

(7) Each member of either Committee who is not, in respect of the time he acts as such, otherwise in receipt of remuneration from the Dominion of Canada, shall be entitled to an allowance for his services as such member twenty dollars for each day he is necessarily absent from his place of residence or business in going to, remaining at and returning from the place of meeting of the Committee, and each member shall be indemnified for his actual and reasonable travelling and living expenses while so absent.

Tentative standard samples of Western grain.

26. As soon as possible after the first day of August in each year the Board shall cause samples to be collected of the grain of the current year's crop of western grain in course of shipment by the growers thereof, and from such samples shall cause to be prepared tentative standard samples of the statutory grades of western grain and of such commercial grades as it appears likely to be convenient to establish owing to the probability that the crop will include a substantial quantity of certain kinds of grain which, because of special characteristics, cannot be assigned to any statutory grade.

Standard samples of statutory grades.

27. When such tentative standard samples have been prepared, and reports on the milling and baking qualities of the tentative standard samples of wheat have been obtained, the Board shall convene a meeting or meetings of the Western Committee which shall select and settle standard samples of each statutory grade, which samples shall, so far as possible, represent the minimum of each such grade.

Commercial grades.

(2) Such Committee shall also name and define all such commercial grades of western grain as, in its opinion, it is advisable to establish for the current crop year and shall select and settle the standard samples representing the minimum of each of such commercial grades.

Section **26** contains the provisions substantially similar to those contained in sections 32, 39 and 78 of the present Act.

Section **27** contains provisions substantially the same as those contained in sections 41, 42 and 80 of the present Act.

Reference to sub-committee.

(3) Such Committee may, if it sees fit so to do at any meeting, delegate the naming and definition of any commercial grades and the selection and settlement of the standard samples thereof to a sub-committee of its members, which shall be constituted as it may direct.

Tentative standard samples of Eastern grain.

28. As early as possible in each year, the Board shall cause to be collected samples of the grain of the current year's crop grown in the Eastern Division or outside Canada and from such samples shall cause to be prepared tentative standard samples of the statutory grades of grain grown in the Eastern Division and of such other grades of grain grown in the said division or outside Canada as, in its opinion or in the opinion of the Eastern Committee, it appears likely to be convenient to establish.

Standard samples of statutory grades.

29. When such tentative standard samples have been prepared, the Board shall convene a meeting or meetings of the Eastern Committee, which shall select and settle standard samples of each statutory grade of grain grown in the Eastern Division and shall also name and select and settle statutory samples of any other grades of grain grown in the Eastern Division or outside Canada which the Committee considers it advisable to establish.

Standard samples for grain appeal tribunal.

30. The Board shall distribute a sample of each standard sample as selected and settled by the Western or the Eastern Committee to each grain appeal tribunal in the division for which such Committee acts, and, on payment of such fee as the Board may prescribe, shall furnish a sample of any standard sample to any person who may desire to obtain the same.

Standard export samples.

31. In addition to the standard samples hereinbefore referred to, the Board shall cause to be prepared and shall submit to the Western Committee, and such Committee shall, as early as convenient, select and settle standard export samples of spring wheat to be graded in any of the first five grades specified in Schedule One to this Act, of all commercial grades of red spring wheat, and of such other grades of any grain as the Committee considers advisable.

How constituted.

(2) The standard export sample of each of the grades of which such a sample is selected and settled by the Western Committee shall be constituted by mixing three parts of grain equal to the general average of the grain assigned to such grade at the inspection point or points through which the grain delivered as aforesaid has passed, with one part of grain equal to the quality of the standard sample of such grade.

Section **28** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 81 (1) and 98 of the present Act.

Section **29** assimilates the procedure for all grades of grain inspected in the Eastern Division to that established by the present Act for western and foreign grain: see sections 81 and 98.

Section **30** makes provisions substantially similar to those contained in sections 42c and 81 (2), (4) of the present Act.

Section **31** makes provisions substantially similar to those contained in section 84 of the present Act, but extends the mandatory provision to No. 4 Manitoba Northern and gives the Western Committee power to select and settle standard export samples of additional grades of wheat and other grains not expressly mentioned.

INSPECTION AND WEIGHING OF GRAIN.

Inspecting Officers' Duties.

Inspection points.

32. The Board shall make provision for the inspection of grain at Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Fort William, Vancouver, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax and St. John, and at such other places as it considers that such provision should be made in the public interest.

Duties of weigh-masters.

33. Every person under the control of the Board whose duty it is to weigh grain shall weigh any grain offered for weighing at the scales to which he is assigned and shall forthwith issue a certificate of the weight of such grain in which shall be stated the date of such weighing, such full particulars of the grain weighed as may be necessary to identify the same, and the apparent condition of the railway car or vessel in which the same is contained.

Records.

(2) Every such person shall keep such records as the Board may direct with respect to the grain weighed by him.

Duties of principal inspector officer.

34. Except as hereinafter provided, it shall be the duty of the principal inspecting officer at any inspection point, forthwith upon application in that behalf made to him, orally or in writing, by any person who satisfies him that he is in possession of or interested in grain then at such inspection point, or in the inspection district to which such officer is assigned, or is the duly authorized agent of a person so in possession of or interested in such grain, to cause the same to be inspected in the order in which such applications are received.

Inspection after dark or in bad weather.

35. No inspecting officer shall be required to inspect any grain under such conditions of darkness or bad weather as to be likely to interfere with the efficiency of the inspection unless the inspecting officer considers that the risk of error is not excessive and the person requesting the inspection has in writing, independent and separate from such request, released the inspecting officer from responsibility for such error as may occur by reason of the conditions under which the inspection is to be made, and in case any inspection is made under any such release, the inspecting officer shall be personally present when the grain inspected is delivered on board any car or vessel and shall delay the issue of any inspection certificate until the sample taken by him is fully examined.

Personal presence.

Issue of certificate.

Inspection at other than inspection points.

36. No inspecting officer in the Western Division shall be required to inspect any grain which is not at the inspection point at which such officer is stationed, and no inspecting officer in the Eastern Division shall be required to inspect

Section **32** is new: the provision makes no change in the present practice.

Section **33** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 57 and 214 of the present Act.

Section **34** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 27 (1) of the present Act.

Section **35** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 34 of the present Act.

Section **36** is new: it is in accord with the present practice.

any grain which is not in the district to which such officer has been assigned, or to inspect any grain in such district more than five miles from his office unless the person requesting such inspection has first paid to the inspecting officer a sum sufficient to cover such officer's travelling expenses between his office and the place where such grain is and return, and also such an allowance for his time as the Board may direct.

No inspection if samples cannot be obtained.

37. No inspecting officer shall be required to inspect or grade any grain which is so situated that he cannot obtain such samples as he considers necessary for the adequate grading thereof.

Re-inspection.

38. No inspecting officer in the Eastern Division shall re-inspect any western or other grain unless its identity with the grain first inspected has been preserved and it is reported to have deteriorated or gone out of condition subsequent to its earlier inspection or to be likely to deteriorate or go out of condition.

Leakage.

39. The Board shall, at such points as it deems necessary, provide for the examination of railway cars containing grain in order to ascertain if there is any evidence of leakage therefrom, and if any such car is found to be in bad order, shall cause the fact to be forthwith reported to the proper officer of the railway company upon whose line of railway such car then is.

Grading and Inspection Certificates.

Standard samples as guide to grading.

40. The standard samples selected and settled by the Western Committee, and the standard samples of statutory grades selected and settled by the Eastern Committee, shall be referred to as a guide to the grading of grain under this Act in any of the grades to which the said standard samples relate, but no reference to any such samples shall authorize the assignment to any of the said grades, of grain which has not the characteristics of such grade as defined in this Act or by the Western Committee, or justify the refusal to assign to any such grade grain which has the characteristics of such grade as so defined.

Standard samples of commercial grades.

(2) The standard samples of commercial grades selected and settled by the Eastern Committee shall govern the grading of grain in any such commercial grade.

Standard export samples.

(3) The standard export samples selected and settled by the Western Committee shall govern the grading, into any grade with respect to which a standard export sample has been so selected and settled, of any western grain delivered out of a terminal elevator for carriage beyond the boundaries of the division within which such elevator is situate.

Section **37** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 74 of the present Act.

Section **38** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 75 and 91 of the present Act.

Section **39** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 214 of the present Act.

Section **40** contains provisions substantially similar, so far as concerns statutory grades, to those contained in section 42B of the present Act, and so far as concerns reference to standard export samples, substantially similar to those of the present section 84 (1); its provisions, so far as they relate to the grading of eastern and foreign grain, correspond with the present practice, but the definitions of commercial grades of Western govern the grading of grain into such grades instead of the standard samples: see sections 31 and 78 (2) of the present Act.

Percentage of dockage in certificate.

41. The percentages of dirt and of domestic grain to be docked from the bulk of any grain in order that it shall be of the grade assigned shall be separately stated in every grain inspection certificate issued in respect of such grain.

Procedure if dockage cannot be determined.

(2) If at any inspection of grain in a railway car, the percentages of dockage cannot conveniently be ascertained, the issue of an inspection certificate shall be delayed or the inspection certificate issued shall state the facts and the percentages shall be ascertained when the car is unloaded.

Scoured grain.

42. No grain which has been treated with lime or sulphur shall be graded higher than No. 4.

Inspection certificates.

43. Except as hereinafter provided, the inspecting officer shall, after the inspection of any grain pursuant to this Act, issue an inspection certificate assigning the grain to one of the grades named and defined as herein provided.

Shipping documents.

(2) Every inspection certificate issued upon the grading of any grain by reference to a standard export sample shall accompany the shipping documents relating to such grain.

Deterioration.

(3) Any inspection certificate issued with respect to any western grain which is found to have deteriorated or gone out of condition subsequent to the issue of such certificate and to be no longer assignable to the grade therein stated, shall be endorsed across its face with a statement of the facts dated and signed by the inspecting officer, and any such certificate issued with respect to other grain shall be cancelled and a new certificate substituted therefor.

Country of origin.

44. Any inspection certificate issued in respect of grain grown outside Canada shall state the country of origin of such grain and that the grade to which such grain has been assigned is a grade established by the Eastern Committee under this Act.

Separate inspection certificates.

45. When grain of more than one grade is or has been loaded into any railway car or vessel, separate inspection certificates may be issued in respect of the quantity of each grade of grain so loaded if the inspecting officer is satisfied that the provision made, by bulkheading or otherwise, for keeping each grade of grain separate from any other is sufficient to prevent or to have prevented grain of different grades becoming mixed, and in any case in which the inspector is not so satisfied he shall issue one inspection certificate covering all the grain loaded into or discharged from such car or vessel and shall endorse thereon the number of bushels of each grade of grain so loaded, if such number is known.

Deceptive loading.

46. If an inspecting officer has reason to believe that any grain has been wilfully loaded in such a manner as to

Section 41 makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 92 of the present Act.

Section 42 contains the same provision as section 103 (5) of the present Act except that for practical reasons the reference to scouring has been omitted and that No. 4 is specified instead of No. 3.

Section 43 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 71 (2), 75, 77, 90 and 91 of the present Act.

Section 44 makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 99 of the present Act.

Section 45 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 72, 73, 85 and 86 (2) of the present Act.

Section 46 makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 33 of the present Act.

lead to its being improperly graded, he shall certify the grade in accordance with the poorest quality of grain found by him in the load.

Grain Appeal Tribunals.

Grain appeal tribunals.

47. The Board shall constitute grain appeal tribunals at, or for districts including, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and Montreal, and at such other places or for such other districts as in the opinion of the Board such a tribunal is required in the public interest.

Western division.

(2) Each grain appeal tribunal in the Western Division shall consist of eight members, of whom one, who shall be chairman of the tribunal, shall be appointed by the Board from among persons who are qualified to be inspectors of grain under this Act, and of whom the remaining seven shall be competent persons who are not members of the inspection staff under the Board.

Eastern division.

(3) Each grain appeal tribunal in the Eastern Division shall consist of such number as the Board deems necessary of fit and skilful persons who are recommended to the Board by the board of trade of the city at which the headquarters of the tribunal are situate, and may also include the principal inspecting officer under the Board at such city; such officer, if he is a member of the tribunal, shall be the chairman thereof, and if he is not, the Board shall appoint one of the members of the tribunal to be chairman.

Chairman in Western District.

(4) The chairman of each grain appeal tribunal in the Western Division shall devote the whole of his time to the performance of his duties as such, and shall not inspect grain otherwise than as chairman of the tribunal or hold any other office or employment or be interested either directly or indirectly, as shareholder in any company or partner in any firm or otherwise, in any commercial dealings in relation to grain; he shall make an oath of office in writing in the same terms *mutatis mutandis* as that required to be made by a commissioner under this Act and shall cause such oath to be filed with the Board.

Oath of office.

Oath of members.

(5) Every other member of a grain appeal tribunal shall take an oath of office in such terms as the Board may prescribe.

Remuneration.

(6) The remuneration of the chairman of each grain appeal tribunal in the Western Division and the fees payable to any other member of any grain appeal tribunal who is not in the public service of Canada, shall be fixed by the Board subject to the approval of the Minister.

Quorum.

(7) A quorum of an appeal tribunal shall consist of the chairman and two other members of the tribunal to be selected by him, one of such members to be a representative of the growers of grain.

Absence.

(8) If the chairman of any tribunal is unable to act as such for the purpose of disposing of any appeal, he may

Section 47 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 44, 46, 48 and 93 (5–13) of the present Act.

delegate his powers as chairman to any other member of such tribunal.

Appeals.

48. Any person in possession of or interested in any grain who is dissatisfied with the grading of such grain by an inspecting officer may appeal from the decision of such officer either to the principal inspecting officer at the place or for the district at or in which the grain then is or to the grain appeal tribunal at such place or for such district, and if an appeal is taken to the principal inspecting officer, a further appeal shall lie to the appropriate grain appeal tribunal.

Procedure.

(2) An appeal to the principal inspecting officer may be made orally or in writing forthwith upon the receipt by the appellant of notice of the decision complained of, and an appeal from the inspecting officer or the principal inspecting officer to the grain appeal tribunal may be made by the appellant's giving notice in writing of his intention to appeal to the officer appealed from within twenty-four hours after the receipt by him of notice of the decision.

Fresh samples.

(3) The appellant may require a fresh sample of the grain in question to be drawn at his expense for the purpose of an appeal to a grain appeal tribunal.

Samples sent to tribunals.

(4) Upon receipt of any notice of appeal to a grain appeal tribunal, the principal inspecting officer at the place or for the district shall forthwith transmit to the tribunal the original sample and the freshly drawn sample, if any, of the grain in question.

Review.

(5) The grain appeal tribunal shall review the decision of the inspecting officer and shall finally assign the grain in question to its proper grade.

Condition of appeal.

(6) No appeal shall be entertained under this section unless either the identity of the grain in question has been preserved pending the disposition of the appeal or the Board expressly authorizes the appeal to be entertained.

Sieves and Fees

Sieves.

49. Every sieve used for the purpose of determining the dockage from any grain shall be constructed as the Board shall prescribe, and shall, before being put in use, be inspected and approved as the Board may direct.

Fees.

50. All fees for the inspection and weighing of grain shall be payable by the railway company or elevator manager in whose possession the grain is at the time the same is weighed and such railway company or elevator manager shall have a lien upon the grain for any fees so paid.

Fees on subsequent inspection.

51. If after any grain has been inspected a subsequent inspection thereof is made, no fee shall be chargeable for

Section 48 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 47, 93 (1-4) and 101 of the present Act.

Section 49 makes a slight change in the provisions of section 218 of the present Act in that the detailed specification of the character of sieves is left to the Board.

Section 50 makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 52 of the present Act.

Section 51 makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 83 (4, 5) of the present Act.

such subsequent inspection unless the same is undertaken because the grain is reported to have been incorrectly graded by reason of any act or omission of any owner thereof or to have deteriorated or gone out of condition by reason of special circumstances.

Grading of Package Samples

Duty of inspecting officer.

52. Every inspecting officer who receives for grading a sample of western grain of such amount, in such package and accompanied by such fee as is prescribed by the Board, shall forthwith examine the same and shall as soon as possible after the receipt thereof, notify such persons as appear upon the package containing such sample to be interested in the grading thereof of the grade to which he assigns such sample and of the dockage to be made therefrom.

Decision fines.

(2) No decision of an inspecting officer under this section shall be subject to appeal.

RAILWAYS AND VESSELS

Free Transportation

Free transportation of Board and staff.

53. Every railway company and every other common carrier subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament shall furnish free transportation for the commissioners, the assistant grain commissioners, and the secretary of the Board, and for such other persons employed under the Board as it may direct.

Carriage of Grain

No western grain taken from elevators not licensed.

54. No railway company or vessel shall receive any western grain from any elevator or discharge any such grain into any elevator after the expiration of twenty-four hours from the time at which notice has been given to it by the Board that the manager of such elevator has not obtained a licence under this Act or that his licence thereunder has been revoked.

Notice.

(2) Any such notice may be given by mail or telegram addressed to the head office of any railway company or of any company operating a vessel, or to such person as may be named by any railway or other company as the person to whom such notices may be given.

Penalty.

(3) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on indictment by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Grain for export must be inspected and graded.

55. Except grain shipped under a regulation or order made by the Board pursuant to this Act, no western grain shall be shipped or accepted for shipment out of Canada by any railway company or by any vessel unless such grain has been inspected and graded under this Act, and in any bill of lading or other contract for the shipment of grain out of

Section **52** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 163 and 164 (1, 2) of the present Act.

Section **53** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 16 of the present Act.

Section **54** is new: its purpose is to compel elevators to obtain licences by a method which is undoubtedly within the legislative competence of Parliament.

Section **55** is new: it is inserted partly from a constitutional and partly from a practical point of view.

Canada the grain shall be described by the grade name of the grade to which it has been assigned.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each one thousand bushels shipped.

Notice of arrival of grain.

56. Every railway company by which uninspected grain is carried to an inspection point shall, forthwith on the arrival of the grain at such inspection point, give notice to the proper inspection officer of the place where such grain may be found and inspected by him.

Grain carried by railways must be inspected and graded.

57. No railway company shall carry grain from or through Winnipeg, Edmonton or Calgary, Fort William, Port Arthur, or Vancouver unless such grain has first been inspected and graded under this Act or unless the Board or one of its members or officers having authority in that behalf gives express permission for such carriage.

Areas included.

(2) For the purpose of this section the expressions "Winnipeg", "Edmonton", "Calgary", "Fort William" and "Vancouver" shall respectively mean an area including one of the cities named and such additional territory adjoining the same as may be defined by the Board.

Extension.

(3) The Board may by regulation extend the provisions of this section to any other place at which provision is made by it for the inspection of grain and to an area adjoining such place.

Penalty.

(4) Any breach by any railway company of the provisions of this section or of any regulation made thereunder shall be punishable on indictment by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and any officer or employee of any railway company who is a party to any such breach shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Grain discharged from mill elevator.

58. No railway company shall deliver any grain discharged from any mill elevator otherwise than to a plant for the manufacture of grain products operated by the manager of such elevator.

Directions on bill of lading.

59. When any carload of grain is shipped to such a destination that, in order to reach it, the car must pass through Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Port Arthur, Fort William, Moose Jaw or Saskatoon, the bill of lading issued in respect of the same shall, at the request of the shipper and on payment by him of the sum of three dollars, be marked on its face with a direction that the car is to be held at any one of the above named places for the orders of some person resident in such place, whose name and address is stated in the direction.

Section **56** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 83 (6) of the present Act.

Section **57** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 83 (1, 3, 7) of the present Act.

Section **58** is new: the provision is an obviously necessary one having regard to the definition of a mill elevator in section 2 (*p*).

Section **59** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 193 of the present Act.

Notice of arrival.

(2) Forthwith upon the arrival of such car at the place at which it is directed to be so held, the railway company by which it is carried thereto shall give notice of its arrival to the person named in the direction, and if within twenty-four hours such person delivers to the railway company an order in writing for the delivery of the grain contained in such car at any proper point of delivery on the tracks of such railway company or any connecting railway company at such place, the grain shall be delivered accordingly upon the surrender of the bill of lading and the payment of an amount equal to the prescribed rate for the carriage of such grain from the point of shipment to the place where the same is delivered.

Delivery.

Forwarding to destination.

(3) If no such written order as aforesaid is received within the time limited therefor, the railway company may forward the car to its destination in accordance with the bill of lading.

Delivery at other points at prescribed rates, if requested.

(4) If such a written order is received and the grain is delivered pursuant thereto, the railway company shall, if so required within six months of such delivery by the person on whose direction it was made, carry such grain from such point of delivery to any other point in Canada at a rate equal to the through rate from the original point of shipment to such point in Canada plus an amount equal to one cent for each cental of such grain, less three dollars.

Exceptions.

(5) This section shall not apply so as to authorize the holding at Winnipeg or Fort William of cars shipped between the first day of September and the fifteenth day of December in any year.

"Winnipeg" defined.

(6) In this section the word "Winnipeg" includes the railway terminals at Winnipeg and St. Boniface.

Loading Platforms

Orders to construct loading platforms.

60. The Board may, between the fifteenth day of April and the fifteenth day of October in any year, on the application of ten or more persons who are engaged in the growing of grain on at least one thousand two hundred acres of land within twenty miles from the railway siding, other than a siding reserved for crossing purposes only, which is nearest to the said lands, require the railway company on whose line such siding is, to construct or enlarge thereat, within thirty days after the receipt by such company of such notice, a loading platform or an addition to the loading platform, as directed by the Board.

Dimensions.

(2) Every such loading platform shall be of such height as may be prescribed by the Board and of such length, not exceeding one hundred and twenty feet, and of such width, not exceeding twenty-four feet, as the Board may direct.

Section **60** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 172–176 of the present Act, the specification of the acreage required, however, being new.

Free of charge.

(3) Any person shall be entitled, without charge, to make use of any loading platform for the purpose of loading grain.

Car Order Book

Can order books.

61. Every railway company shall from time to time furnish to the agent of such railway company at each point from which western grain may be shipped by the growers thereof a car order book containing applications for cars in Form 12 in Schedule Three to this Act, which applications shall be printed in accordance with a specimen form to be furnished by the Board.

Numbers.

(2) Each group of three contiguous forms as bound in the said book shall bear the same number which shall be printed on the said forms before the delivery of the book to the railway agent; the numbers on each successive group of forms shall be consecutive.

Additional forms.

(3) If the forms in the car order book supplied are likely to become exhausted, the railway agent shall apply to the railway company for an additional book and the same shall be supplied by the railway company forthwith.

Restriction as to duplicates.

(4) No two car order books each containing forms bearing the same number shall be issued to the railway agent at any point in any crop year.

Penalty.

(5) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Duties of railway agent on filling forms of applications.

62. The railway agent at any shipping point shall, upon the request of any person or persons who have grown or who own any grain which he or they desire to ship, or upon the request of any person resident at such point who produces to and deposits with the railway agent written authority from any such person or persons authorizing him to act on his or their behalf, fill in (except as to signature) the group of three blank forms of application in the car order book which bear the lowest consecutive number, and, upon the signature of such forms of application by the person or persons aforesaid, shall detach two of the said forms so filled in from the said book, retaining and filing one thereof on a special file to be kept by him and delivering the other to the person or one of the persons by whom the said form has been signed.

Further application by same person.

(2) Except the manager of an elevator, no person on whose behalf an application for a car has been made shall be entitled to make, or cause to be made, another application in the same car order book until after the car covered by such first application has been loaded and billed out or such first application has been cancelled.

Section **61** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in section 179 (1, 2, 5, 7) of the present Act.

Section **62** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 180 (1-3), 181 (2), 182 (4), 183 (1), 186 (1) and 188 of the present Act.

Application of manager of grain elevator.

(3) Not more than two uncancelled and unfulfilled applications for the placing of cars for the shipment of grain belonging to the manager of an elevator shall be permitted to be outstanding at any time in any one car order book.

Applications in respect of land distant less than 10 miles.

(4) If in any car order book an application for the placing of a car has been made by or on behalf of any person, other than the manager of an elevator, such person shall not, while such application remains uncancelled and unfulfilled, be entitled to make a similar application in any other car order book in respect of any land distant less than ten miles from the land described in the first application.

Misrepresentation.

63. Any person who in any application makes any untrue representation shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and upon conviction under this section the application shall be cancelled unless the Board otherwise directs.

Applications as agent.

64. No person who has signed any application in a car order book on behalf of any other person or persons shall be entitled to make another application as agent for any person or persons until after the car covered by such first application has been loaded and billed out or such first application has been cancelled.

Indian agents.

(2) Nothing in this section shall prevent an Indian agent in charge of any Indian reserve from making applications on behalf of any Indian or Indians by whom grain has been grown on such reserve.

Applications filled in order of arrival.

65. Applications for cars shall be received and completed in the order of the arrival at the place where the book is kept of the persons who desire to make such applications.

Application may specify cars desired.

66. Any application may specify a car of any standard capacity which the quantity of grain specified in the application is sufficient to fill or nearly fill, and may, if so desired by the person making the application, specify a car of two or more capacities alternatively.

Inspection of car order book.

67. The car order book shall be open at any reasonable time to the inspection of any person who requests the inspection thereof; any such inspection shall be made only in the presence of the railway agent who shall be responsible for the safe custody and proper condition of the book.

No car furnished except by application.

68. Except pursuant to an application duly made in the car order book, no car shall be furnished to any person for the shipment of grain at any shipping point for which a car order book has been issued.

Section **63** contains provisions substantially similar to those contained in section 191 (1, 2, 4) of the present Act.

Section **64** (1) makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 180 (3) of the present Act; subsection (2) is new, the reason for it being obvious.

Section **65** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 180 (5) of the present Act.

Section **66** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in section 182 (1) and 184 (3, 4) of the present Act.

Section **67** is new; its purpose is obvious.

Section **68** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 184 (1, 2) and 187 (1) of the present Act.

Cars to be in proper condition.

69. Every railway agent shall, before making any distribution or directing the placing of cars in accordance with the last preceding section, satisfy himself that all such cars are in proper condition to be loaded with grain, and the placing pursuant to any application of any car which is not in such condition shall not be deemed to be a compliance with the provisions of this Act.

Notice of placing car.

70. Upon the placing of any car pursuant to any application, the railway agent shall make and sign a note on the original application stating the fact, the number of the car, and the time of the giving of notice of the placing thereof, and shall, upon the completion of the loading and the billing of such car, make a further note thereon accordingly.

Notice of intention and ability to load.

71. Every person who receives notice of the placing of a car pursuant to any application shall, within three hours thereafter, give notice to the railway agent of his ability and intention to load such car.

Time for loading.

(2) The loading of every car placed pursuant to an application shall be commenced within twenty-four hours after the giving of notice of ability and intention to load the same, and such loading shall, in the months of September, October and November in each year, be completed within twenty-four hours, and at any other time within forty-eight hours, after the loading thereof has commenced.

Cancellation on failure to load.

(3) If, after any car has been placed in accordance with any application, notice of ability and intention to load the same has not been given, or the loading thereof has not commenced within the times hereinbefore limited, the application shall be cancelled and shall be marked accordingly with the date of the cancellation and the initials of the railway agent.

Disposal of car.

(4) Any car placed pursuant to any application cancelled under this section shall forthwith be assigned in fulfilment of the first application entitled to be fulfilled by the placing of a car of the capacity of the car in question at the place where such car then is, and if there is no such application, shall be treated as an available car upon the next following distribution of cars.

Moving cars from platforms or sidings.

72. No car which, pursuant to any application, has been placed at a loading platform or on a siding shall before being loaded be moved from such loading platform or siding except on the direction of the railway agent in accordance with the provisions hereinbefore contained.

Railway agent refusing or failing to comply.

73. Any railway agent who refuses or fails to comply with the provisions of this Act with respect to the car order book and the distribution of cars in accordance with

Section **69** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 187 (2) of the present Act.

Section **70** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 189 of the present Act.

Section **71** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 185 (1–4) and 187 (3, 4) of the present Act.

Section **72** is new: it is necessary to avoid possible abuses.

Section **73** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 231 of the present Act.

applications contained therein shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars for a first offence and for any second or subsequent offence shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than two months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Improper applications cancelled.

74. The Board may, if after inquiry it is of opinion that any application in any car order book has been improperly made, direct such application to be cancelled.

Lost or destroyed car order books.

75. If any car order book is lost or destroyed the railway agent shall forthwith report the fact to the Board which shall make inquiry into the circumstances and shall give such directions as the circumstances require for the reconstitution of the car order book and the distribution of cars at the shipping point to which the same relates.

Car order books at sidings.

76. If no railway agent has been appointed to act as such at any siding on any line of railway in the Western Division from which grain may be shipped, other than a siding constructed for crossing purposes only, the railway company on whose line of railway such siding is shall, if the Board so directs, appoint some person to act as custodian of a car order book at such siding between such dates as the Board may specify; every person so appointed shall be furnished with a car order book and shall, during the period specified by the Board, perform at such siding all the duties imposed by this Act upon a railway agent with respect to a car order book.

Elevators.

Notice of construction or transfer of elevators.

77. Every railway company shall, forthwith upon entering into any arrangement for the construction of an elevator on any of its lines of railway, notify the Board of such arrangement and of the person with whom the same has been made, and shall, forthwith upon the transfer of any interest in any such elevator, notify the Board of such transfer.

Contracts for country elevators.

78. Every contract or authority made or given by any railway company for the construction of a country elevator on its line of railway shall be subject to cancellation if the construction of such elevator is not commenced within sixty days after the site of such elevator has been staked out by the railway company or if, after the commencement of such construction, it is not carried on and the elevator completed with reasonable diligence.

Section **74** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 191 (3) of the present Act.

Section **75** is a simplification of the provisions of section 183 (2–5) of the present Act. A discretion should obviously be left to the Board to deal with the case.

Section **76** contains substantially the same provision as is contained in section 179 (3, 4) of the present Act.

Section **77** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 142 (3) of the present Act.

Section **78** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 171 of the present Act.

LICENCES.

Licences Generally.

Security by licencee.

79. Except as hereinafter provided, the Board shall, before issuing any licence under this Act require the applicant for such licence to furnish security, by bond with proper sureties or otherwise to the satisfaction of the Board and as may be fixed by regulation, for the due performance by the licensee of all the obligations which may be imposed upon him by this Act, by the regulations thereunder, or by the terms of the licence applied for, and for the payment by him of all sums which may become due under any contract made by him as such licensee or under any order of the Board made in the exercise of the jurisdiction by this Act conferred upon it.

Enforcement.

(2) Any such security may be realized or enforced by His Majesty or by any other person who has suffered damage by reason of the refusal or failure of the licensee or anyone acting on his behalf to perform any such obligation or to make any such payment.

When security not required.

(3) Nothing in this section shall require the giving of security by any person or body of persons appointed by His Majesty for the performance of any duties for the performance of which a licence is required under this Act, or by any board of harbour commissioners constituted under any statute of Canada.

Revocation.

80. Every licence issued under this Act shall be subject to suspension or revocation by the Board upon its being established to the satisfaction of the Board either that the licensee has refused or failed to comply with any such obligation or to make any such payment as is specified in the last preceding section, or that any person acting on behalf of such licensee has so refused or failed and that the licensee has not taken adequate measures to ensure against such refusal or failure.

Hearing.

(2) No licence shall be suspended or revoked unless the licensee has been afforded an opportunity to adduce evidence if he so desires and to be heard either before the Board or before the commissioner or assistant commissioner upon whose recommendation the Board acts.

Payments by way of penalty.

81. The Board may order the payment by any licensee under this Act by way of penalty for the breach of any provision of this Act, or of any regulation made pursuant thereto, of a sum not exceeding the amount of the fine which might be imposed upon such licensee on indictment or summary conviction in respect of such breach.

Payments after expiry or revocation.

(2) Any such order which might have been made while any licence was in force may be made after the expiry or

Section **79** contains substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 107 (4), 115, 146, 196 and 197 of the present Act.

Section **80** (1) makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 116 (8), 145 and 167 (2) of the present Act. It confers upon the Board powers similar to those it now has with respect to terminal and country elevators under sections 116 (8) and 145 of the present Act and to those which are now exerciseable by the Board subject to the approval of the Governor in Council in respect of private elevators under section 140 (3). The condition imposed by subsection (2) is new.

Section **81** is new; it confers upon the Board, subject to appeal under section 13 *supra*, a jurisdiction which it seems proper it should have.

revocation thereof in respect of any act or omission of a licensee done or omitted before its expiry or revocation.

Term and renewal of licences.

82. Every licence issued by the Board under the provisions of this Act shall expire on the thirty-first day of August next following the date of its issue, but shall be renewable from year to year, provided proper security has been given or is renewed to the satisfaction of the Board, unless the licence has been revoked before its expiry as hereinbefore provided, or, after its expiry, the Board decides, after due inquiry, that it should have been revoked.

Power to alter conditions.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the Board from altering from time to time the conditions to be fulfilled before any licence is granted or the terms to be imposed on licensees, and any renewal of any licence shall be required to be made only subject to the conditions and on the terms from time to time required to be fulfilled and performed.

Charges by licensee.

83. No licensee under this Act shall make any charges for any services performed pursuant to his licence either in excess of or less than the charges for such services authorized to be made therefor.

Prescribed forms to be used by licensee.

84. No licensee under this Act shall make any contract of a kind for which a licence is required in any form other than one of the forms authorized to be used by or pursuant to the provisions hereof, and no such form shall be signed by any such licensee or delivered by him to any person as a record or as evidence of a transaction for which a licence is required in which any change has been made, to which anything has been added which is not obviously required or expressly authorized to be so by such form, or from which any statement called for thereby has been omitted.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Forms of ticket, receipt or note.

85. Every licensee under this Act shall at all times keep available for use a supply of all such forms of ticket, receipt or note as are authorized to be used by him pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

In books.

(2) All tickets, receipts, or notes of each kind shall be bound together and no licensee shall issue any ticket, receipt or note except from such a book.

Duplicates.

(3) Every ticket, receipt or note shall be made out at least in duplicate, and at least one of each pair or set shall be written on a sheet which is not adapted to be detached from the book.

Section 82 (1) makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 107 (1) and 144 (3) of the present Act; subsection (2) is new.

Section 83 differs from the provisions contained in sections 128, 147 (1), 202 and 209 of the present Act only in requiring approval of the actual rates instead of only of maximum rates.

Section 84 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 122, 157 (3, 4), 165, 170 (1), 201, 205 (2), 206 (3) and 225 of the present Act.

Section 85 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 118 (1), 121 (3) and 157 (1) of the present Act.

Numbers.

(4) Each ticket, receipt or note of each set shall bear the same number which shall be printed thereon, and the numbers on each set shall be consecutive in each book; receipts, tickets, or notes shall be made out in the order of their number.

Number used once only.

(5) The same number shall not be used more than once by any licensee during any crop year.

Duplicate for parties.

(6) One duplicate, or one of each pair or set of tickets, receipts or notes made out by any licensee in respect of any transaction evidenced thereby shall be detached from the book in which it is bound and delivered by the licensee to the other party to such transaction.

Lost or destroyed.

(7) If any ticket, receipt or note is lost or destroyed and another is issued in its stead, the latter shall be marked across its face with the words "Duplicate issued in lieu of *(naming the kind of ticket, receipt or note)* Number ....., ..., issued and dated on the....."

Surrendered.

(8) If any ticket, receipt or note is surrendered and a fresh one issued in respect of any of the grain in the first described, the ticket, receipt or note subsequently issued shall be marked across its face with the words "Partial renewal of *(naming the kind of ticket, receipt or note)* Number ....., issued and dated on the....."

Waiver or agreement or notice by operator binds holders.

86. Any authorized agreement or waiver by the holder of any receipt, ticket or note issued pursuant to the provisions of this Act shall bind all subsequent holders of such ticket, receipt or note, and any authorized notice given by the operator of any elevator to the person who, according to his records was the last holder of any such ticket, receipt or note relating to grain in such elevator, shall bind the then and any subsequent holders thereof.

Records, accounts and returns.

87. Every licensee under this Act shall keep or cause to be kept such records and accounts and shall make or cause to be made such returns from time to time as may be directed or required by the Board; all such records, accounts and returns shall accurately and faithfully represent the facts of the transactions to which they respectively purport to relate, and shall be subject at any time to examination by any officer of the Board.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on indictment by imprisonment for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than three months or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Licensee to permit access to scales.

88. Every licensee under this Act who is in control of scales adapted to the weighing of grain shall permit any person authorized by the Board or any officer of the Board

Section 86 is new; waiver by and agreement with the holder of an elevator receipt is authorized by for example section 118, *infra*, and the provision contained in this section is obviously necessary.

Section 87 embodies substantially the provisions contained in sections 37, 116 (9), 125, 126, 143 (4), 148 (d), 166 (2), 168 (1–4, 7) and 169 (2) of the present Act without the details now set out in the Act and by it now largely left to the Board's discretion, and extends these provisions to all licensees.

Section 88 makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 61 and 223 of the present Act.

whose duty it is to weigh grain to have access to such scales at any time for the purpose either of using or of examining or testing such scales.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Elevators Generally

Manager of elevator must be licensed.

89. Neither the manager of a licensed elevator nor anyone acting on his behalf shall, in any record or acknowledgement of the receipt or discharge of any western grain into or out of such elevator, use any grade name to describe the grain so received or discharged, unless the manager of such elevator has obtained a licence to operate the same under this Act.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and the manager of any elevator shall be liable for any punishment by way of fine which might be imposed upon any person acting on his behalf, unless he establishes that the person who acted on his behalf had received express instructions from him, which, if they had been followed, would have avoided any breach of the provisions of this section.

Only licensed manager may issue ticket, receipt or note.

90. No person shall issue or sign any ticket, receipt or note respecting western grain received into or stored in any licensed elevator unless he is the holder of a licence as manager of such elevator or is a person expressly authorized by such manager to issue such ticket, receipt or note.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Weighing on receipt and discharge.

91. No western grain shall be received into any licensed elevator without being weighed immediately before or during its receipt.

Examination by inspecting officer.

92. Every licensed elevator, its equipment and all grain therein or in course of delivery into or out of the same shall be subject at any time to examination by any inspecting or other officer acting under the direction of the Board, and the operator and manager of every elevator shall afford to every such officer full facilities for the examination of every part of the same, its equipment and contents, and for the weighing of the grain therein.

Section **89** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 107 (2, 5), 114 (1), 140 (4), 22 and 224 of the present Act, with such limitations as is required to remove doubt as to the legislative competence of Parliament to enact the section.

Section **90** is new: the provisions it contains are ancillary to those of the next preceding section.

Section **91** is new: it is in accordance with the present practice.

Section **92** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 38, 87 (1, 7), 137, 144 (4) and 169 (1) of the present Act.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than three months or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Actual receipt and delivery is required.

93. No cash purchase ticket, elevator receipt or consignment note or other acknowledgment of receipt or custody shall be issued in respect of any grain which has not actually been delivered at and received into any licensed elevator into which such receipt shows it to have been received, and not more than one such ticket, receipt or note shall be issued or permitted to be outstanding in respect of any given quantity of grain so delivered and received.

Cancellation of receipts, etc.

(2) Upon the delivery up for cancellation of any elevator receipt, consignment note or other acknowledgment of the receipt or possession of grain, the same shall forthwith be plainly marked across its face with the word "Cancelled" followed by the date and the signature of the person to whom the same has been delivered up.

Penalty.

(3) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Surrender of receipts or notes.

94. The operator or manager of any licensed elevator shall upon the request of the holder of any elevator receipt or consignment note accept a surrender thereof for consolidation or division and issue in lieu thereof one or more fresh receipts or notes covering the whole or part of the grain therein described as the circumstances require.

Deteriorated grain to be kept separate.

95. No grain which, after having been graded under this Act, is found by the operator of any licensed elevator (other than a mill elevator) to have deteriorated or to be likely to become out of condition shall, after having been so found, be binned with any other grain, but such grain shall be kept separate and apart from all other grain until after it has been certified by an officer of the Board to be in good condition.

Grain stored may be security for advances.

96. The manager of any public or semi-public elevator may issue or cause to be issued in respect of any grain therein which has been purchased by him and to which he is solely entitled, and the manager of any private or of any mill elevator may issue or cause to be issued in respect of any grain therein, a receipt, in such form as the Board may approve, certifying that the grain therein described has been received into and is at the date of such receipt stored in the elevator and that he has authority to pledge the same, and upon the delivery of such receipt duly

Section **93** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 118 (3, 4), 119 and 157 (2) of the present Act.

Section **94** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 120 and 121 of the present Act, although the consolidation or division may be obtained by the holder as of right instead of only by consent.

Section **95** contains substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 133 and 160 (7) of the present Act.

Section **96** is new but corresponds generally with the present practice which is indicated in part by the provisions of sections 140 (2) and 161 of the present Act.

endorsed to any other person by way of security for an advance to such manager, the property in the grain therein described shall pass to the person by whom the money is advanced as security for the repayment thereof and of such interest and other charges as may be agreed upon.

Consent of holder before shipment.

(2) After an advance has been obtained on the security of a receipt issued under this section, the grain therein described shall not be shipped or otherwise disposed of except with the consent of or and in the manner directed by the holder of such receipt.

Confers interest in excess grain in public elevator.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the preceding subsections, no receipt issued hereunder shall confer upon the holder thereof any interest in any grain at any time in any public elevator, except the excess grain found therein beyond that required to fulfil the obligations of the manager of the elevator in respect of all elevator receipts issued by him relating to grain belonging to others which has been received into such elevator.

Penalty.

(4) The operator or manager of any elevator who creates or attempts to create in any person any interest in any grain in such elevator for his own benefit otherwise than as in this section provided shall be liable on indictment to imprisonment for not more than two years or to a fine of three thousand dollars, or on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Mill Elevators.

Fee for license.

97. The fee payable for the issue of a licence to the manager of any mill elevator shall be five dollars for each such elevator.

Receipt for delivery to.

98. Upon the delivery of any grain to a mill elevator the operator or manager of such elevator shall issue in respect thereof such acknowledgment of its receipt, if any, as the Board may prescribe, and any such acknowledgment or receipt may be required by the Board to be in such form as it may direct.

Bins.

99. Any grain received into any mill elevator may be binned in any manner in which the operator or manager thereof deems to be convenient.

Conditions of delivery.

100. No grain shall be discharged out of any mill elevator except for the purpose of delivery to a plant for the manufacture of grain products operated by the manager of such mill elevator.

Public and Semi-Public Elevators Generally.

Proper care to be exercised.

101. The operator of every licensed public and semi-public elevator shall exercise reasonable care and vigilance to prevent any grain in the elevator from suffering damage

Section **97** makes the same provision as section 141 (4) of the present Act.

Section **98** is new: its purpose is obvious.

Section **99** is new: it is in accordance with the present practice.

Section **100** contains substantially the same provision as is contained in section 141 (1) of the present Act.

Section **101** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 133 and 139 of the present Act.

and from deteriorating or going out of condition and shall be liable to the persons interested in such grain for any loss sustained by reason of his failure to perform such obligation, but shall not be so liable for any act of God or of the King's enemies.

Fire insurance.

102. The operator of every licensed public and semi-public elevator in the Western Division shall at all times keep all the grain in such elevator fully insured by companies approved by the Board against loss or damage by fire during such time as it is stored therein or is in course of delivery into or out of the same.

Notice of deterioration.

103. When in any licensed public or semi-public elevator any grain belonging wholly or in part to any person other than the manager of such elevator is found to have deteriorated or to be in danger of becoming out of condition, the operator or manager of such elevator shall forthwith give notice by telegram or telephone to the secretary of the Board and to the principal inspecting officer at the nearest inspection point; such notice shall state the amount of such grain and give such information as to its condition as will indicate how urgently action is required.

Inspection and directions.

(2) The officer to whom such notice is given shall, if he deems it necessary, arrange for the inspection of such grain, and the Board, or such officer as it may authorize generally or specially in that behalf, shall give such directions as the circumstances require as to the treatment or disposition of such grain for the benefit of the persons interested therein.

Notice of treatment, shipment or other disposition.

(3) No direction shall be given for the treatment, shipment or other disposition of the said grain without notice to the persons interested therein unless it would clearly be to the disadvantage of such persons to delay the treatment, shipment or other disposition directed until after such notice has been given, or unless the persons interested in such grain cannot be ascertained, and where notice to the persons interested is directed, the Board or officer by whom the direction is given may determine the mode of giving notice and the interval thereafter which should elapse before any action is taken.

Recovery of cost of treatment.

(4) If pursuant to the direction of the Board or any authorized officer thereof, the grain is treated, shipped or otherwise disposed of, the costs incurred by the manager of the elevator in complying with such direction shall be recoverable by such manager from the persons respectively interested in the said grain in proportion to their respective interests therein, and he may also recover any other lawful charges accruing against the said grain and payable by such persons respectively.

Section **102** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 116 (14) and 148 (c) of the present Act.

Section **103** covers, in less detail, the subject dealt with in sections 131, 132, 134, 135, and 160 of the present Act, the details being left for special direction in each case by an officer of the Board.

Responsibility of manager or operator.

(5) Nothing in this section shall be construed as relieving the manager or operator of any elevator from the performance of any obligation imposed upon him by this Act or arising under the contract under which such grain came into or remains in his possession, and if the deterioration of the said grain, or its having become or being likely to become out of condition appears to be due to the default of the manager of the elevator in the performance by him of any such obligation, the officer shall report accordingly, and the Board may, on any such report, in the due exercise of the powers conferred upon it by this Act, make such order in the circumstances as the right and justice of the case require.

Order by board on default.

Discharge of grain if not sole owner or authorized part owner.

104. No operator or manager of any licensed public or semi-public elevator shall, otherwise than as in this Act provided, discharge out of the said elevator any grain of which he is not the sole owner, except when the manager of such elevator is the owner of a part interest in the grain and his co-owners have authorized him to discharge the grain from the elevator in the manner in which the same is in fact discharged.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Liability for delay in shipment.

105. No charge for the storage of any grain in a licensed public or semi-public elevator shall be made in respect of the time subsequent to the delivery thereof into a railway car or subsequent to the expiration of twenty-four hours after a car or other conveyance in which it should have been shipped is placed at the elevator for the purpose of such shipment, and the manager of any such elevator who makes default in the shipment of any grain within the time hereinbefore limited shall be liable to pay damages to the holder of any elevator receipt or consignment note covering any part thereof at the rate of one cent for each bushel of the grain which should have been shipped for each day or part of a day during which his default continues.

Country Elevators Generally.

Fee for license.

106. The fee payable for the issue of a license to the manager of a country elevator shall be five dollars for each such elevator.

Daily statement to nearest station agent.

107. The operator or manager of every licensed country elevator shall, at the same time on every day on which such elevator is open for business, furnish to the nearest station agent of the railway company on whose line of

Section **104** is new; its purpose is obvious. *See also* section 138 of the present Act.

Section **105** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 124, 151 (3), 153 (4) and 154 of the present Act.

Section **106** contains the same provision as is contained in section 144 (6) of the present Act.

Section **107** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 210 of the present Act plus the provision of a penalty for breach thereof.

railway such elevator is situate, a statement of the total quantity of grain received into such elevator on that day, and of the total quantity in store at the time the statement is furnished.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Facilities to verify weight.

108. The operator and manager of every licensed country elevator shall afford full facilities to any person by whom grain is delivered to such elevator to verify the correct weight of the grain delivered as the same is being weighed.

Duties as to cleaning grain.

109. At any licensed country elevator equipped to clean any grain delivered thereat, such grain shall, at the request of the person by whom it is delivered, be cleaned before being weighed, unless compliance with any such request would prevent the receipt of any other grain into such elevator as the same is offered for delivery thereto.

Public Country Elevators

To receive grain without discrimination.

110. The operator or manager of every licensed public country elevator shall, at all reasonable hours on each day upon which the elevator is open, receive all grain offered thereat for storage without discrimination and in the order in which it is offered, provided that there is in the elevator available storage accommodation for grain of the variety and grade of such grain and of the character desired by the person by whom the same is offered.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Cash purchase tickets, receipts or assignments.

111. Upon the delivery of each lot or parcel of grain at any licensed public country elevator, the operator or manager thereof shall sign and deliver to the person by whom the grain is delivered a cash purchase ticket, elevator receipt or consignment note in such one or other of the Forms 1 to 5 in Schedule Three to this Act as the case may require, or in such other form as may have been authorized by the Board to be used in substitution for or in addition to any of the said forms.

Special bin accommodation.

112. If grain is offered at any licensed public country elevator for storage in a separate bin, and the operator or manager of such elevator agrees to provide separate bin accommodation therefor, the grain offered shall be placed

Section **108** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 149 (2) of the present Act.

Section **109** contains, so far as concerns the first part thereof, substantially the same provisions as is contained in section 149 (1) of the present Act. The condition is new; its purpose is to prevent the blocking of deliveries.

Section **110** makes substantially the same provisions as is contained in sections 148 (b) and 212 of the present Act.

Section **111** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 148 (e) of the present Act.

Section **112** contains substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 158 and 159 of the present Act, but the limitation of time for sending the sample to the chief grain inspector is new; it is obviously necessary.

by itself in a separate bin and a special bin elevator receipt shall be issued therefor.

Sample.

(2) At the time of the receipt of any such specially binned grain a sample thereof shall be taken and dealt with in such manner as may be prescribed by the Board.

Disputes.

(3) If between the manager of the elevator and any person who is or has been the holder of a special bin elevator receipt there arises any dispute as to the fulfilment of such manager's obligation to keep such grain separate from other grain, the sample taken as aforesaid may be submitted to the chief grain inspector at Winnipeg for examination under this Act, and the Board, if after inquiry it considers that the grain has not been kept separate from other grain in the elevator, may make an order for the payment by the manager thereof to the holder aforesaid of such sum as may in the circumstances appear just and equitable.

Sample sent to Winnipeg.

Order of Board.

Conditions upon which order may be issued.

(4) No order shall be made by the Board under the last preceding subsection unless the sample has been despatched for inspection within thirty days from the date upon which the inspection certificate issued in respect of the grain upon its delivery to a terminal elevator has been delivered or mailed to the holder of the elevator receipt who has required the submission of the sample to the chief grain inspector.

Where grade and dockage agreed upon.

113. If grain is offered at any licensed public country elevator for sale or ordinary storage and the person offering the same and the operator or manager of the elevator agree as to the grade thereof, and the proper dockage therefrom, an ordinary cash purchase ticket or elevator receipt shall be issued in respect of such grain, describing it by reference to the grade and stating the dockage agreed upon.

Cases of disagreement.

114. If grain is offered at a licensed public country elevator for sale or ordinary storage, but the person offering the same and the person in charge of the elevator do not agree as to the grade thereof or the proper dockage therefrom, a sample shall be taken in such manner as may be prescribed and shall be dispatched to the chief grain inspector at Winnipeg in a package of the kind and with such information as may be directed by the Board.

Sample sent to Winnipeg.

Interim receipts.

(2) Pending the receipt of a report on the grading of such sample the operator or manager of the elevator shall issue in respect thereof an interim cash purchase ticket or interim elevator receipt.

Report of inspecting officer.

(3) Upon the receipt of the report of an inspecting officer under this Act as to the grade of the sample and the dockage therefrom, the interim ticket or receipt issued for the grain may be surrendered and there shall be issued in lieu thereof an ordinary ticket or receipt for grain of the

Section **113** contains provision substantially similar to that contained in section 150 of the present Act.

Section **114** contains substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 162, 164 (3) and 165 of the present Act.

grade reported by the inspecting officer subject to the dockage specified by him.

Exchange of storage receipts for consignment note.

115. The holder of an elevator receipt covering grain in store in any licensed public country elevator may at any time exchange the same for a consignment note covering the grain therein described which shall be in one of the forms 6 to 8 inclusive in Schedule Three to this Act or in such other form as may have been authorized by the Board to be used in addition to or in substitution for any of the said forms.

Delivery to car of identical grain.

116. When the holder or holders of any elevator receipts or consignment notes covering grain in store in a licensed public country elevator have caused to be placed at such elevator a railway car or other conveyance for the purpose of receiving such grain, the operator or manager of such elevator shall discharge forthwith into such car or other conveyance, to the extent of its capacity, the identical grain, or the quantity and grade of grain, to which the holders of the elevator receipts or consignment notes are entitled, as the case may require.

Prompt billing of car as directed.

(2) Forthwith upon the loading of any railway car as aforesaid the operator or manager shall cause such car to be billed to such terminal elevator or other consignee as may have been directed by the holder or holders of the elevator receipts or consignment notes, and shall, upon obtaining the consignee's receipt for the grain, and upon the surrender of the elevator receipts or consignment notes and the payment of all lawful charges in respect of the grain, deliver the consignee's receipt to the holders of the elevator receipts or consignment notes.

When all grain is not covered by receipts or notes.

(3) If the consignee's receipt does not cover all the grain covered by any elevator receipt or consignment note, there shall be exchanged therefor, in addition to the consignee's receipt, a new elevator receipt or consignment note for the balance of such grain.

Sale to operator or manager.

117. If any grain in store in any licensed public country elevator is purchased by the operator or manager of such elevator, the elevator receipt or consignment note issued therefor shall be surrendered, and there shall, in lieu thereof, be issued to the person by whom it is surrendered either a cash purchase ticket or a cheque on a chartered bank for the full amount of the purchase money.

Date of ticket or cheque.

(2) Any such cash purchase ticket or cheque shall be dated on the day upon which the elevator receipt is surrendered.

Forwarding of grain to terminal elevator.

118. If in respect of the grain contained in any licensed public country elevator there are outstanding no unexecuted consignments notes pursuant to which grain

Section **115** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 152 of the present Act.

Section **116** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 151 (1), 152 and 153 of the present Act.

Section **117** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 148 (f) of the present Act.

Section **118** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 155 of the present Act.

might be shipped as hereinbefore provided, the operator or manager of such elevator may, after forty-eight hours' notice to the holder of any elevator receipt covering grain in the said elevator, cause such grain to be shipped to any terminal elevator in the Western Division.

Shipment to Duluth or Superior.

(2) If the country elevator is situated on a line of the Great Northern Railway or on the line of railway formerly known as the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway, shipment as aforesaid may be made to a terminal elevator at Duluth or Superior in the United States of America instead of to a terminal elevator in the Western Division.

Notice to holders of receipt.

(3) Any notice under this section shall be given in such manner as to reach the holder of any elevator receipt affected, or some person who has authority from such holder to order a car for the shipment thereof, so that such holder or such other person should in the usual course receive such notice at least twenty-four hours before the shipment is made.

Waiver of notice.

(4) Any holder of an elevator receipt may, in writing, waive the giving of notice under this section; any such waiver shall be in such form as the Board may specify and not otherwise.

Pooling prohibited.

119. No manager of a licensed public country elevator shall, without the express approval of the Board, enter into any arrangement for the pooling of the earnings or receipts from such elevator or any arrangement under which any person, other than such manager or the operator of such elevator, becomes entitled or may become entitled to any interest in the earnings thereof or in the receipts thereat.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on indictment by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars or on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Private Country Elevators

Form of receipts.

120. Upon the delivery of grain to a private country elevator the operator or manager thereof shall issue a receipt for such grain in such form as the Board may prescribe.

No private elevator licence if only one elevator.

121. When at any shipping point there is only one elevator, no licence shall be issued for the operation thereof as a private country elevator, and if at any shipping point there are two or more elevators and a licence has been issued for the operation of one thereof as a private country elevator, but no other country elevator is in operation at such point, the licence to the private country

Licence as public country elevator where two or more.

Section **119** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 208 of the present Act.

Section **120** is new; its purpose is obvious.

Section **121** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 143 (3) of the present Act.

elevator may be cancelled and a licence issued for its operation as a public country elevator without the payment of any additional fee.

Terminal and Eastern Elevators Generally

Fees.

122. The fee payable for the issue of a licence to the manager of any terminal or eastern elevator shall be twenty-five dollars for each such elevator.

Western grain to be inspected and graded before received into terminal elevator.

123. Except in accordance with regulations made, or pursuant to a special order issued by the Board, no western grain shall be received into any licensed terminal elevator, unless the same has been inspected and graded pursuant to this Act, or is so inspected and graded on such receipt, and no grain shall be discharged out of any such elevator unless the same is weighed, inspected and graded on its discharge.

Eastern elevator.

124. Except as in this Act otherwise provided or as authorized by regulations made or order issued by the Board, no western grain shall be received into any licensed eastern elevator unless it has been inspected and graded under this Act.

Binned with same grades.

125. All western grain received into any licensed public terminal elevator shall be binned with grain of the same grade, and not otherwise.

Semi-public or private elevator.

(2) All western wheat received into any licensed semi-public or private terminal elevator and graded into any of the four grades first specified in Schedule One to this Act shall be binned with grain of the same grade, and not otherwise.

Separate bin in eastern elevator.

(3) Each lot or consignment of western grain received into any eastern elevator shall be binned in a separate bin apart from all other grain, unless there is in such elevator no bin accommodation permitting such separate binning, in which case the lot or consignment may be binned with grain of the same grade.

Discharge without mixing.

(4) Except as in this Act otherwise provided or as authorized by regulation or order passed or made pursuant thereto, no western grain shall be discharged out of any terminal or eastern elevator in such a manner as to cause or permit the same to be mixed with grain of any grade with which the same might not have been mixed while in store in such elevator.

Penalty.

(5) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or on

Section **122** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 114 (5) of the present Act which, however, contains no provision specifying the fee chargeable for a licence to an eastern elevator.

Section **123** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 82 and 116 (3, 4) of the present Act.

Section **124** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 73 (1) and 116 (11) of the present Act.

Section **125** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 71 (1), 86 (1), 87 (3), 116 (3, 10, 11) and 228 (a) of the present Act.

summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Issue of elevator receipts.

126. The operator or manager of any licensed terminal or eastern elevator into which any grain is received, shall issue an acknowledgment of the receipt of such grain in such form as the Board may prescribe, and shall deliver such receipt to the person from whom he receives the shipping documents relating to such grain, accompanied by evidence that all lawful charges for the carriage, weighing and inspection of such grain have been paid.

Separate elevator receipts.

127. At the request of the holder of the shipping documents covering any western grain delivered at any licensed terminal elevator, the operator or manager of such elevator shall issue separate elevator receipts in respect of such parts of the said grain as the holder of the shipping documents may direct.

Cleaning.

128. The operator of every licensed terminal elevator shall remove from any grain received into such elevator at least the percentages of dirt and of domestic grain required, in the inspection certificate covering the same, to be removed therefrom in order that such grain may be assigned to the grade specified in such inspection certificate.

Exception.

(2) The provisions of the last preceding subsection shall not apply to grain of any grades to which the Board directs that they are not to be applied, and grain of such grades shall be cleaned only at the request of the person interested therein.

Equipment.

129. The manager of every licensed terminal elevator shall install therein such equipment as the Board may consider necessary to ensure the efficient and accurate weighing, sampling and inspection and cleaning of all grain received into or discharged from such elevator.

Returning grain to elevator.

130. No operator or manager of any licensed terminal elevator shall permit any grain which has been inspected on discharge from such elevator to be again received therein without the permission of the inspecting officer by whom such grain was inspected for discharge.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Section **126** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 117 of the present Act, the details as to the contents of the receipt being omitted.

Section **127** is new; it is in accordance with the present practice.

Section **128** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 87 (4) and 116 (12) of the present Act.

Section **129** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 87 (4) and 89 of the present Act.

Section **130** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 68 of the present Act except that a greater maximum fine is provided as well as imprisonment as an alternative.

Public and Semi-Public Terminal and Eastern Elevators

Grain to be received in order and without discrimination.

131. The operator of every licensed public or semi-public terminal elevator and, unless otherwise provided by the terms of his license, the operator of every eastern elevator, shall without discrimination and in the order in which the same is offered receive into such elevator all grain of any grade for which there is available storage of the kind required by the person by whom such grain is offered.

Exception of elevator of steamship company.

(2) The provisions of the last preceding subsection shall not apply to any elevator which is owned by a steamship company regularly engaged in the carriage of grain, or by a company more than fifty per cent of whose capital stock is owned by such a steamship company, and the manager of which is, by the terms of the licence issued to him in respect of such elevator, relieved from the obligation imposed by the said subsection.

Notice of exception.

(3) Notice of the terms of any licence relieving the manager of any elevator from the obligation imposed by subsection one shall, forthwith upon the issue of such licence, be notified to every recognized grain exchange in Canada.

Deteriorated grain not received.

(4) Nothing in this section shall require any manager of a terminal elevator to receive any grain which has deteriorated or has become or is likely to become out of condition.

Penalty.

(5) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be publishable on indictment by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Domestic grain.

132. Every elevator receipt issued by any public or semi-public terminal elevator shall state the quantity of domestic grain which, by the inspection certificate covering any grain received at such elevator, is required to be removed therefrom, and the manager of the elevator shall, in respect of the domestic grain so removed, make such allowance to the holder of such receipt as the Board may from time to time direct.

Delivery to vessel or car of identical grain.

133. Within twenty-four hours after the holder of an elevator receipt issued by any public or semi-public terminal elevator, or by any eastern elevator, has caused to be placed at such elevator a vessel or railway car ready to receive the grain covered by such receipt, the operator or manager of such elevator shall, upon the surrender of such receipt and the payment of all lawful charges in respect to the grain covered thereby, cause to be discharged into the

Section **131** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 116 (1, 2, 5, 7) and 212 of the present Act with the addition of a penalty clause.

Section **132** contains a provision substantially similar to that contained in section 116 (13) of the present Act.

Section **133** contains provisions substantially similar to those contained in section 123 (3–7) of the present Act.

said railway car or vessel the identical grain covered by such receipt, or grain of the quantity and grade therein described, as the case may require.

Application for cars and delivery of identical grain, and bill of lading.

134. Upon the surrender to the operator or manager of any licensed public or semi-public terminal elevator or of any eastern elevator, of any receipt covering grain in store therein, and the payment of all lawful charges in respect of such grain, the said operator or manager of such elevator shall, if so required by the holder of such receipt, apply to any railway company upon whose line of railway such elevator is, to furnish cars for the shipment of the said grain, and shall, within twenty-four hours after the said cars have been furnished, cause to be discharged into such cars the identical grain covered by such receipt or grain of the quantity and grade therein specified, as the case may require, and shall obtain the issue of bills of lading therefor in accordance with the shipping instructions.

Default in supply of cars.

(2) If any railway company makes default in the supply of cars requested pursuant to this section for twenty-four hours after the making of such request, the operator or manager of the elevator shall forthwith report the facts to the Board.

Inquiry by Board.

(3) Upon any such report, the Board shall cause inquiry to be made, and if upon such inquiry, it appears that the failure of the railway company to furnish cars has been without reasonable excuse, the Board may order the payment by the railway company to the holder of the elevator receipt in question of the extra charges for which such holder may have become liable by reason of such default.

Payment of extra charges.

Stock taking: excess to belong to Crown.

135. If it appears that the quantity of any grade of western grain received into any public terminal elevator during any crop year, together with the amount of grain of such grade of grain in store in such elevator at the end of the preceding crop year, exceeds by more than one-quarter of one per cent the total quantity of grain of that grade discharged out of such elevator during such crop year, together with the balance remaining in store therein at the end thereof, the excess shall belong to the Crown and shall be disposed of in such manner as the Board may direct.

Applies to western grain of four specified grades.

(2) The provisions of the next preceding subsection shall apply to such western wheat of the four grades first specified in Schedule One to this Act as is in or has been received into any semi-public or private terminal elevator, subject, however, to the condition that, for the purpose of calculating the percentage, regard shall not be had to any wheat which has been transferred from any of the said four grades into a grade lower than the lowest thereof on an appeal to a grain appeal tribunal entertained and

Conditions.

Section **134** contains provisions substantially similar to those contained in section 123 (1, 2) of the present Act.

Section **135** differs from the provision as is contained in section 87 (5) of the present Act in that it applies to grades instead of kinds of grain and includes the additional provisions made necessary by sections 48 and 113, *supra*.

disposed of during the crop year in question without the identity of the grain in question having been preserved.

(3) The Board shall have power to determine the mode of calculation to be adopted under this section with respect to grain which, on its receipt into any elevator, has been graded into any commercial grade but may nevertheless, by reason of its subsequent treatment or otherwise, be properly binned with grain of a statutory grade.

Leases of special bins.

Accommodation for grain shipped easterly.

136. Upon the production to the Board by any person of written contracts, made subject to the approval of the Board, for the leasing for any period between the fifteenth day of December in any year and the first day of September in the following year of special bin accommodation in all such terminal and eastern elevators as may be necessary to insure the preservation of the identity of western grain shipped by such person from the Western Division through the Eastern Division in lots of not less than sixteen thousand bushels, the Board may approve of such contracts, which shall thereupon take effect according to their terms, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained.

Leases for grain shipped to Pacific.

(2) The Board may approve of like contracts for the leasing between the first day of March and the fifteenth day of November in any year of special bin accommodation adapted to insure the preservation of the identity of western grain passing to Pacific coast ports.

Contracts for special bins.

(3) Except as in this section provided, no manager of any terminal or eastern elevator shall enter into any contract by virtue of which any person has any right to the use of any special bin in such elevator for any grain which is not, at any time such contract is made, ready for immediate delivery into the said elevator, and no operator of any terminal elevator shall specially bin any grain for any person.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Licences.

137. No person shall, for reward by way of commission or otherwise, act on behalf of any other person in buying, selling or arranging for the weighing, inspection or grading of any western grain described by any grade name, unless he is either the holder of a commission merchant's or of a grain dealer's licence under this Act or is employed by the holder of such a licence and acts only on behalf of his employer.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on indictment by imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars or on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Section **136** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 87 (3) and 215 of the present Act.

Section **137** contains provisions similar to those contained in sections 107 (2, 5) and 200 (1) of the present Act, the difference being such as will render the provisions clearly constitutional.

Burden of proof.

(3) In any prosecution under this section the burden of proving that he was not acting for reward, or that he was acting only for his employer, who was the holder of a licence under this Act, shall be upon the person charged.

Fee.

138. The fee payable for the issue of a commission merchant's licence shall be five dollars.

No interest beyond agreed remuneration.

139. Except as hereinafter provided, no person who holds a commission merchant's licence under this Act shall buy or shall have any interest, direct or indirect, beyond his agreed remuneration, in the purchase or sale of any grain with respect to which he acts as such commission merchant.

Penalty.

(2) Any person charged with a breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, unless he establishes that the purchase or sale in question was made with the express consent of the vendor of the grain, and that such vendor was fully aware of the fact and the nature and extent of his interest therein.

140. Within twenty-four hours after the sale by any licensed commission merchant of all or any part of any grain consigned to him, the licensee or his representative shall make, sign and despatch to the principal a report in Form 9 in Schedule Three to this Act, or such other form as may be approved by the Board, attaching thereto vouchers for all disbursements made and charged to the principal.

TRACK BUYERS.

Track buyer's licence.

141. No person shall make any contract for the purchase of western grain, which at the time of the purchase thereof is contained in any railway car and is described by any grade name, on any terms other than the payment of the consideration payable for such grain in full in cash at the time of his making such contract, unless he is the holder of a track buyer's licence under this Act or is employed by the holder of such a licence and acts only on behalf of his employer.

Penalty.

(2) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Fee.

142. The fee payable for the issue of each track buyer's licence shall be five dollars.

Section **138** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 198 of the present Act.

Section **139** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 200 (2) of the present Act, plus the provision of a penalty for breach thereof.

Section **140** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 201 of the present Act.

Section **141** contains provisions similar to those contained in sections 107 (2, 5) and 204 (1, 3) of the present Act, the difference being only such as is necessary to remove any doubt of Parliament's competence to enact the section.

Section **142** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 204 (2) of the present Act.

Form of contract.

143. Every contract by any licensed track buyer for the purchase of western grain contained at the time of its purchase in a railway car shall be in Form 10 in Schedule Three to this Act, or such other form as may be directed by the Board to be used for such contracts.

Duplicate contract to vendor.

144. Every licensed track buyer shall, forthwith upon the making of any contract for the purchase of grain contained at the time of its purchase in a railway car, furnish to the vendor a duplicate original of such contract duly signed by him or his authorized agent in that behalf, and the vendor shall make, both on his duplicate of such contract and the duplicate retained by the track buyer, a note of his acceptance of the terms in the said contract set out and of the receipt by him of any sum advanced thereon.

Prompt payment to vendor.

145. Every licensed track buyer shall, within twenty-four hours after the receipt of the certificates of weight and grade of any grain bought by him as aforesaid and of the expense bill relating to such grain, pay to the vendor the full balance of the purchase money remaining unpaid, and shall, if the vendor so requests, furnish him with copies of the documents aforesaid.

GRAIN DEALERS

License.

146. Except as hereinafter otherwise provided, no person shall make any contract for the purchase of western grain by reference to any grade name unless he has obtained a license under this Act either as a grain dealer or otherwise, or is employed by the holder of such a license and acts only on behalf of his employer.

(2) Nothing in this section shall apply to any contract for the purchase of grain on terms that the consideration payable under such contract is to be paid in full in cash at the time of the making thereof, or to any contract for the purchase of grain made on the premises of a recognized grain exchange by or through brokers who are members of such exchange and duly recorded pursuant to the rules thereof.

Penalty.

(3) Any breach of the provisions of this section shall be punishable on summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Fee.

147. The fee payable for the issue of a grain dealer's licence shall be five dollars.

Form of contract.

148. Every contract made by a licensed grain dealer for the purchase of western grain not at the time of its purchase contained in a railway car shall be made at least

Sections **143–145** contain substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 204 and 205 of the present Act.

Section **146** differs from provisions of sections 107 (2, 5) and 206 of the present Act, in that cah purchases and sales and purchases for future delivery are excluded from its purview and, in order to remove any doubt as to the competeace of Parliament to enact the provision, it is limited to contracts by reference to grade names.

Section **147** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 206 (2) of the present Act.

Sections **148** and **149** make substantially the same provision as is contained in section 206 of the present Act.

in duplicate in Form 11 in Schedule Three to this Act, or such other form as may be authorized by the Board to be used for such contracts either alternatively to or in substitution for such form.

Duplicate for purchaser.

149. Every such contract shall be signed by or on behalf of both the parties thereto, and one duplicate thereof shall, at the time the contract is made, be furnished to the purchaser.

Prompt payment of purchase money.

150. Forthwith upon the delivery to the vendor of bills of lading in accordance with any such contract, the grain dealer shall pay to the vendor the amount agreed to be advanced and shall pay the full balance of the purchase money within the time limited and upon the same terms in all respects as a licensed track buyer is required to pay the balance of the purchase money payable under any contract made by him as hereinbefore provided, or on such terms other as the Board may approve.

PENALTIES

Using wrong grade name.

151. Any person who makes use of any grade name in dealing with or to describe any grain which does not possess the characteristics by reference to which grain of the grade bearing such name is defined shall be punishable upon summary conviction by imprisonment for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, unless he establishes that he, on reasonable grounds, *bona fide* believed that the grain in question had the characteristics required for the grade of which the grade name was used by him.

Manipulation of grain by treatment or mixing.

152. Every person who offers for sale or storage grain which has been so treated, mixed or dealt with as to conceal its true characteristics shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars or on indictment to imprisonment for not more than two years or a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, unless, in either case, he establishes both that the treatment or mixing thereof or other dealing therewith was done without his knowledge or connivance or that he was ignorant that the true characteristics were thereby concealed and also, in either case, that when he offered the grain for sale or storage he *bona fide* believed it to have the characteristics it then appeared to have.

Influencing manager to take unjust weight or wrong dockage.

153. Everyone who, either generally or in any particular transaction relating to grain, induces or attempts to induce the manager of any elevator, or any person acting

Section **150** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 207 of the present Act.

Section **151** is new; its purpose is obvious.

Section **152** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 227 of the present Act.

Section **153** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 167 (4) of the present Act.

on behalf of such manager, incorrectly to state the weight of any grain delivered into or out of such elevator, or to claim excessive dockage from any such grain, shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, unless he establishes that he *bona fide* believed that the weight stated or proposed by him to be stated was correct or that the dockage proposed by him to be allowed or claimed was just.

Wrong use of inspector's certificate.

154. Every person who represents any grain inspection certificate to relate to any other grain than that to which it properly relates shall be liable on indictment to imprisonment for not more than two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, unless he establishes that such representation was made in good faith and that when he made it, he believed, on reasonable grounds, that the certificate in fact related to the grain to which he represented it to relate.

Refusal or neglecting of duties.

155. Every inspecting officer or weighmaster who refuses or fails to carry out his duties in accordance with the provisions of this Act and with any regulations made or instructions issued by the Board shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, unless he establishes that his refusal or failure was justified by special circumstances.

Person violating this Act.

156. Every person who is guilty of any breach of any of the provisions of this Act for which no special penalty is provided, or of any breach of any regulation made pursuant thereto, shall if an individual, be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than three months or to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and if a corporation, shall be liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Corporation violating this Act.

157. If any corporation is guilty of a breach of any provision of this Act for which a penalty is provided to be imposed on such corporation, every officer or servant of such corporation responsible for such breach shall, in the absence of any special provision, be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than six months or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars.

Both fine and imprisonment may be imposed.

158. Whenever under this Act a penalty by way of imprisonment or fine may be imposed, the tribunal having jurisdiction to impose such penalty may impose both imprisonment and fine within the specified limits of time and amount.

Section **154** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 65 of the present Act.

Section **155** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 62, 63 and 226 of the present Act, the penalties having been altered.

Section **156** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 229 and 230 of the present Act, the penalties having been altered.

Section **157** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 228 (2) and 230 (2) of the present Act, the penalties having been altered.

Section **158** is new; its purpose is obvious.

Bushel defined.

159. In this Act, unless a bushel by measure is expressly referred to, and in any contract respecting western grain, unless the parties otherwise expressly agree, the word "bushel" shall, when used with respect to oats, mean a quantity weighing thirty-four pounds, when used with respect to barley or buckwheat, mean a quantity weighing forty-eight pounds, when used with respect to Indian corn, flaxseed or rye, mean a quantity weighing fifty-six pounds, or when used with respect to peas or wheat, mean a quantity weighing sixty pounds.

Penalty.

(2) Any person who represents that any given mass of grain contains a number of bushels calculated otherwise as in this section provided shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for not more than three months or to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, unless he establishes that the mode of calculation adopted was expressly agreed upon between the parties concerned and that he *bona fide* believed that his representation correctly indicated the number of bushels ascertained by such mode of calculation.

Managers of Dominion elevators.

160. The Governor in Council shall have power to appoint a person or any number of persons to manage any elevator constructed or acquired by His Majesty and may empower such person or persons to appoint the officers and employees required to be appointed for the purpose of the operation of any such elevators.

Salaries.

(2) The salaries to be paid to any such persons, officers or employees out of moneys appropriated by Parliament for the purpose shall be fixed by the Governor in Council or otherwise as the Governor in Council may direct.

Advance of working capital.

(3) An accountable advance not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars may be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the working capital of all such elevators and for the payment of freight, weighing, inspection and other charges payable in respect of grain received into or discharged out of the same, and the mode in which and times when any such advance is to be accounted for and repaid shall be specified by the Minister of Finance and Receiver General.

Disposal of surplus.

(4) The proceeds of the sale of any surplus grain found in any such elevator may be used by the person or persons in charge thereof to buy grain for the purpose of meeting any shortage.

Evidence.

161. Every document purporting to have been signed by any commissioner or any officer or employee of the Board in the course of the performance of his duties as

Section **159** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 50 and 67 of the present Act, the penalties having been altered.

Section **160** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 112 of the present Act.

Section **161** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 59 (2) of the present Act with respect to certificates by weighmasters and inspecting officers. Seals are not in practice used.

such commissioner, officer or employee shall upon its production to any tribunal be *prima facie* evidence of its authenticity and of the facts therein stated on the authority of the commissioner, officer or employee by whom the same purports to have been signed.

Limitation of time for commencing suits.

162. No proceeding for any penalty for any breach of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made or licence granted thereunder shall be commenced after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of the breach complained of, and no action or other proceeding for damages sustained by reason of any breach of any of the said provisions shall be commenced after the expiration of eighteen months from the date of such breach.

Revenue payable to Board.

163. The amount of every fine imposed for any breach of any provision of this Act or of any regulation made pursuant thereto, and of all inspection, licence or other fees collected under the authority of any such provision or regulation, shall be payable to the Board, which shall keep such records and accounts and make such returns from time to time as the Minister may direct.

Paid into Consolidated Fund.

(2) All sums received as aforesaid by the Board shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Liabilities and rights.

164. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to relieve any person from liability for any penalty to which he may be subject apart from its provisions or to deprive any person of any right of action which he may have independently thereof.

Sale without grade or by sample.

165. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from dealing with any grain not described either by a grade name or by reference to a sample selected under regulations made pursuant hereto, or from shipping any grain not so described to any place in Canada.

Repeal.

166. The *Canada Grain Act*, being chapter eighty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, except section two hundred and thirty-three thereof and the Schedule therein referred to, and the *Act to amend the Canada Grain Act*, being chapter nine of the statutes passed in the year nineteen hundred and twenty-nine, are hereby repealed.

Section **162** contains provisions similar to those contained in section 69 of the present Act with respect to civil proceedings; the limitation of time for criminal proceedings is new.

Section **163** makes substantially the same provisions as are contained in sections 17, 52, 87 (6) and 211 of the present Act.

Section **164** applies generally the provisions of section 194 of the present Act, which is confined to railway companies.

Section **165** makes substantially the same provision as is contained in section 49 (1) of the present Act.

Section **166** excepts section 233 of the present Act since that section is no longer necessary so far as concerns the Act as redrawn, and it may be left to stand by itself in a separate statute.

SCHEDULE ONE

STATUTORY GRADES OF WESTERN GRAIN

Red Spring Wheat

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Percentage of hard vitreous kernels	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness			
					Freedom from other wheats	Freedom from other cereal grains	Freedom from other foreign matter	Maximum total percentage of permissible admixture
No. 1 Manitoba Hard.	62	Marquis or equal to Marquis.	80	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	Free.....	Free.....	Free.....	0
No. 1 Manitoba Northern.	60	Marquis or equal to Marquis.	65	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	Practically free.....	Practically free.....	Free.....	1
No. 2 Manitoba Northern.	58	Any red spring wheat of good milling quality.	50	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damaged kernels.	Not more than 1%.	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Free.....	3
No. 3 Manitoba Northern.	57	Any red spring wheat of fair milling quality.	25	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damaged kernels.	Not more than 3%.	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Reasonably free	10
No. 4 Manitoba Northern.	57	Any red spring wheat.	.....	Reasonably well matured but excluded from preceding grades on account of frosted or otherwise damaged kernels.	Not more than 4%.	Reasonably free (not more than about 2½%).	Reasonably free	10
or	55	Any red spring wheat.	.....	Rusted or shrunken but otherwise reasonably sound.	Not more than 4%.	Reasonably free (not more than about 2½%).	Reasonably free	10

Winter Wheat

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Percentage of hard vitreous kernels	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness				
					Freedom from other wheats (maximum percentage)		Freedom from other cereal grains	Freedom from matter other than cereal grains	Maximum total percentage of permissible admixture
					Durum	Other wheats			
No. 1 Alberta Red Winter..	62	Red Winter...	60	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	0	5	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Free.....	5
No. 2 Alberta Winter..:.....	60	Winter.....	45	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	1	10	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Reasonably free	10
No. 3 Alberta Winter.....	57	Winter.....	.....	Reasonably well matured but excluded from preceding grades on account of frosted or otherwise damaged kernels.	2	20	Reasonably free (not more than about 2½%).	Reasonably free	20

Note.—All western winter wheat below No. 3 Alberta Winter may be classed in the lower grades of Red Spring Wheat according to quality.

Amber Durum

No. 1 Canada Western Amber Durum.	62	Mindum or equal to Mindum.	75	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	0	5	Practically free (not more than about ½%).	Free.....	5
No. 2 Canada Western Amber Durum.	60	Mindum or equal to Mindum.	60	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	5	10	Practically free (not more than about 1%).	Free.....	10
No. 3 Canada Western Amber Durum.	58	Amber Durum.	30	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damaged kernels.	10	15	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Free.....	15

AMBER DURUM—*Concluded*

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Percentage of hard vitreous kernels	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness				
					Freedom from other wheats (maximum percentage)		Freedom from other cereal grains	Freedom from matter other than cereal grains	Maximum total percentage of permissible admixture
					Durum	Other wheats			
No. 4 Canada Western Amber Durum.	56	Amber Durum.	.....	Reasonably well matured, but excluded from preceding grades on account of frosted or otherwise damaged kernels.	10	20	Reasonably free (not more than about 2½%).	Reasonably free	20
No. 5 Canada Western Amber Durum.	54	Amber Durum.	.....	Frosted or otherwise damaged.	10	25	Reasonably free (not more than about 3%).	Reasonably free	25
WHITE SPRING WHEAT									
No. 1 Canada Western White White Spring.	60	Quality or equal to Quality.	65	Well matured and practically free from damaged kernels.	1	3	Practically free.....	Free.....	3
No. 2 Canada Western White Spring.	58	Any variety of white spring wheat of good milling quality.	50	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damaged kernels.	2	5	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Free.....	5
No. 3 Canada Western White Spring.	57	Any variety of white spring wheat of fair milling quality.	25	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damaged kernels.	4	10	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Reasonably free	10

NOTE.—All white spring wheat excluded from the preceding grades on account of admixture or of frosted or otherwise damaged kernels shall be classed in the lower grades of Mixed Wheat according to quality.

Grade Name	Varieties	Definition
No. 1 Mixed Wheat.....	Red, or White Spring, or Winter.....	A mixture of red or white spring and or winter wheat, equal in weight and standard of quality to Grade No. 3 of the variety which predominates in the mixture, and by reference to which, apart from the mixture, it would have been graded, but containing not more than 5 per cent of Red Durum.
No. 2 Mixed Wheat.....	Red, or White Spring, or Winter.....	A mixture of red, white, spring and or winter wheat of a quality lower than the Grade No. 3 of the variety which predominates, and by reference to which it would have been graded apart from the admixture, but containing not more than 10 per cent Red Durum.
No. 3 Mixed Wheat.....	Spring, Winter, and Durum.....	A mixture of spring or winter and Amber Durum wheat with not more than 10 per cent of Red Durum, equal in weight and standard of quality to Grade No. 3 of the variety, other than Amber Durum, which predominates, and by reference to which it would have been graded apart from the admixture.
No. 4 Mixed Wheat.....	Spring, Winter, and Durum.....	A mixture of spring or winter and Amber Durum wheat with not more than 10 per cent of Red Durum of a quality lower than Grade No. 3 of the variety, other than Amber Durum, which predominates, and by reference to which it would have been graded apart from the admixture.
No. 5 Mixed Wheat.....	Amber Durum, Spring, or Winter.....	A mixture of spring or winter and Amber Durum wheat with not more than 10 per cent of Red Durum in which the Amber Durum predominates, and which is equal in weight and standard of quality to No. 3 Amber Durum.
No. 6 Mixed Wheat.....	Amber Durum, Spring, or Winter.....	A mixture of spring or winter and Amber Durum wheat with not more than 10 per cent of Red Durum in which the Amber Durum predominates and is of a quality lower than Grade No. 3 Amber Durum.

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness			
				Freedom from seeds	Freedom from wild oats	Freedom from other grains	Maximum total percentage of permissible admixture
No. 1 Canada Western White.	38	95% White.....	Well matured and practically free from damage.	Free (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about about 1%).	Free.	1
No. 2 Canada Western White.	36	90% White.....	Well matured and practically free from damage.	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Not more than 2% ..	3
No. 3 Canada Western...	34	Domestic Oats.....	Reasonably well matured and practically free from damage.	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Reasonably free (not more than about 4%).	Not more than 4%....	5
Extra No. 1 Feed.....	38	Domestic Oats.....	Reasonably well matured and sound except as to frost.	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Not more than 4%....	6
No. 1 Feed.....	34	Domestic Oats.....	Reasonably well matured but frosted, stained, or otherwise damaged (not more than 2% heat damage)	Not more than 1½%	Not more than 7%.	Not more than 8%....	12
No. 2 Feed.....	28	Domestic Oats.....	Frosted, immature, stained or otherwise damaged (not more than 3% heat damage)	Not more than 2%.	Not more than 12%.	Not more than 20%...	22
No. 3 Feed.....	.....	Domestic Oats.....	Light weight, immature or damaged (not more than 5% heat damage.)	Not more than 3%.	Not more than 25%.	Not more than 30%..	33

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel	Variety	Minimum percentage of varieties	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness			
					Freedom from seeds	Freedom from wild oats	Freedom from other grains	Total % foreign matter
No. 1 Canada Western Six-Row.	50	Any variety equal in value for malting purposes to O.A.C. 21.	95	Sound	Clean	Free	Practically free	..
No. 2 Canada Western Six-Row.	49	Any variety equal in value for malting purposes to O.A.C. 21.	95	Sound	Reasonably clean (not more than about ½%).	Practically free (not more than about ½%).	Practically free (not more than about 1%).	1
No. 3 Extra Canada Western Six-Row.	48	Any variety equal in value for malt-purposes to O.A.C. 21.	90	Sound	Reasonably clean (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about 1½%).	1½
No. 1 Canada Western Two-Row.	52	Any variety equal in value for malting or pearling purposes to Canadian Thorpe.	95	Sound	Clean	Free	Practically free	..
No. 2 Canada Western Two-Row.	50	Any variety equal in value for malting or pearling purposes to Canadian Thorpe.	95	Sound	Reasonably clean (not more than about ½%).	Practically free (not more than about ½%).	Practically free (not more than about 1%).	1
No. 3 Extra Canada Western Two-Row	48	Any variety equal in value for malting or pearling purposes to Canadian Thorpe.	90	Sound	Reasonably clean (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about 1½%).	1½
No. 1 Canada Western Trebi.	50	Trebi Type	95	Sound	Clean	Free	Practically free	..

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel	Variety	Minimum percentage of varieties	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness			
					Freedom from seeds	Freedom from wild oats	Freedom from other grains	Total % foreign matter
No. 2 Canada Western Trebi.	49	Trebi Type.....	95	Sound.....	Reasonably clean (not more than about ¼%).	Practically free (not more than about ½%).	Practically free (not more than about 1%).	1
No. 3 Extra Canada Western Trebi.	48	Trebi Type.....	90	Sound.....	Reasonably clean (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about ½%).	Reasonably free (not more than about 1½%).	1½
No. 3 Canada Western.	47	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	.....	Slightly frosted, immature, weather stained, shrunken, and otherwise damaged, but sweet.	Not more than 1½%.	Not more than 6%.	Not more than 6%.	6
No. 4 Canada Western.	46	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	.....	Damaged or stained but sweet.	Not more than 3%.	Not more than 10%.	Not more than 10%.	10
No. 5 Canada Western.	42	Any variety or type or combination of varieties or types.	.....	Damaged or badly weathered.	Not more than 3%.	Not more than 18%.	Not more than 18%.	18
No. 6 Canada Western.	.....	.....	.....	Excluded from preceding grades on account of lack of weight or admixture (not more than 5% of heat damage).	Not more than 3%.	Not more than 25%.	Not more than 25%.	25

FLAX SEED

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Maximum percentage of damaged grains by weight	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Canada Western	51	12½	Matured, dry and sweet	Clean and commercially pure.
No. 2 Canada Western	50	25	Matured, dry and sweet	Clean and commercially pure.
No. 3 Canada Western	47	.....	Dry, with not more than 5% heat damage.	Clean and commercially pure.
No. 4 Canada Western	.....	.....	Dry, with not more than 10% heat damage.	Clean and commercially pure.

RYE

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Standard of quality	Percentage of ergot after dockage removed	Standard of cleanness		
				Freedom from other foreign matter	Freedom from grains other than wheat	Maximum total percentage of permissible admixture
No. 1 Canada Western	58	Sound	None	Free	Free	0
No. 2 Canada Western	56	Sound	Practically none	Reasonably free (not more than about ½%).	Not more than 1½%	2
No. 3 Canada Western	55	Reasonably sound but slightly damaged.	½%	Reasonably free (not more than about 1%).	Not more than 3%.	5
No. 4 Canada Western	.....	Reasonably sound but slightly damaged with not more than 5% heat damage.	½%	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Not more than 7%.	10
Ergoty Rye	.....	.....	More than ½%	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	Not more than 7%.	10

Buckwheat

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness			
			Freedom from Seeds	Freedom from Wild oats	Freedom from Other grains	Maximum permissible percentage of foreign matter
No. 1 Canada Western.....	50	Well matured and practically free from damage.	Clean.....	Free.....	Practically free.	
No. 2 Canada Western.....	48	Well matured and reasonably free from damage.	Clean.....	Practically free.....	Reasonably free (not more than about 2%).	2
No. 3 Canada Western.....	45	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damage.	Clean.....	Reasonably free.....	Reasonably free (not more than about 3%).	4
No. 4 Canada Western.....	.....	Reasonably well matured and reasonably free from damage, with not more than 5% of heat damage.	Practically clean....	Reasonably free.....	Reasonably free (not more than about 5%).	6

MIXED GRAIN

Grade name	Definition
No. 1 Mixed Grain.....	A reasonably clean mixture of grain in which wheat predominates and which is excluded from any other statutory grade on account of the presence of other cereal grains and/or wild oats.
No. 2 Mixed Grain.....	A reasonably clean mixture of grain in which rye predominates and which is excluded from any other statutory grade by reason of the presence of other cereal grains and/or wild oats.
No. 3 Mixed Grain.....	A reasonably clean mixture of grain in which barley or oats predominates and which is excluded from any other statutory grade by reason of the presence of other cereal grains and/or wild oats.

SCHEDULE TWO.

STATUTORY GRADES OF GRAIN GROWN IN THE EASTERN DIVISION.

SPRING WHEAT.

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Spring.....	60	Sound.....	Clean.
No. 2 Spring.....	58	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Spring.....	56	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 4 Spring.....	.....	Fit for warehousing.....	

GOOSE WHEAT.

Grade Name	Minimum weight in in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Goose.....	61	Goose Wheat...	Sound and plump.....	Clean.
No. 2 Goose.....	59	Goose Wheat...	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Goose.....	55	Goose Wheat...	Reasonably sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 4 Goose.....	.....	Goose Wheat...	Fit for warehousing.....	

WHITE WINTER WHEAT.

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness	
				Maximum permissible percentage of other wheats	Freedom from other matter
No. 1 White Winter	60	White Winter.	Sound and plump.	5	Clean.
No. 2 White Winter	58	White Winter.	Sound.....	10	Reasonable clean.
No. 3 Winter.....	56	Winter.....	Reasonably sound	.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 4 Winter.....	.....	Winter.....	Fit for warehousing.		

RED WINTER WHEAT.

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness	
				Maximum permissible percentage of other wheats	Freedom from other matter
No. 1 Red Winter..	60	Red Winter...	Sound and plump.	5	Clean.
No. 2 Red Winter..	58	Red Winter...	Sound.....	10	Reasonably clean.

MIXED WINTER WHEAT

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness	
				Maximum permissible percentage of other wheats	Freedom from other matter
No. 1 Mixed Winter	60	Mixed Winter.	Sound and plump.	5	Clean.
No. 2 Mixed Winter	58	Mixed Winter.	Sound.....	10	Reasonably clean.

WHITE CORN

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness		Maximum moisture %
				Maximum permissible percentage of other corns	Freedom from other matter	
No. 1 White...	57	White Corn...	Sound, cool, and sweet	5	Clean.....	16
No. 2 White...	55	White Corn...	Sound, cool, and sweet	5	Reasonable clean.	16
No. 3 White...	53	White Corn...	Cool and sweet.	5	Reasonably clean.	19

YELLOW CORN

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness		Maximum moisture %
				Maximum permissible percentage of other corns	Freedom from other matter	
No. 1 Yellow..	57	Yellow Corn..	Sound, cool, and sweet	5	Clean.....	16
No. 2 Yellow..	55	Yellow Corn..	Sound, cool, and sweet	5	Reasonably clean.	16
No. 3 Yellow..	53	Yellow Corn..	Cool and sweet.	5	Reasonably clean.	19

MIXED CORN

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of Cleanness		Maximum moisture %
				Maximum permissible percentage of other corns	Freedom from other matter	
No. 1 Mixed...	57	Mixed Corn...	Sound, cool, and sweet	5	Clean.....	16
No. 2 Mixed...	55	Mixed Corn...	Sound, cool and sweet	5	Reasonably clean.	16
No. 3 Mixed...	53	Mixed Corn...	Cool and sweet.	5	Reasonably clean.	19

WHITE OATS

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 White.....	34	White Oats.....	Sound.....	Clean.
No. 2 White.....	32	White Oats.....	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 White.....	30	White Oats.....	Sound.....	
No. 4 White.....	.....	White Oats.....	Reasonably sound	

BLACK OATS

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Black.....	34	Black Oats.....	Sound.....	Clean.
No. 2 Black.....	32	Black Oats.....	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Black.....	30	Black Oats.....	Sound.....	
No. 4 Black.....	.....	Black Oats.....	Reasonably sound	

MIXED OATS

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Mixed.....	34	Black and White Oats....	Sound.....	Clean.
No. 2 Mixed.....	32	Black and White Oats....	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Mixed.....	30	Black and White Oats....	Sound.....	
No. 4 Mixed.....	.....	Black and White Oats....	Reasonably sound	

WHITE CLIPPED OATS

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 White Clipped.	38	White Clipped Oats.....	Sound.....	Clean.
No. 2 White Clipped.	36	White Clipped Oats.....	Sound.....	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 White Clipped.	34	White Clipped Oats.....	Sound.....	
No. 4 White Clipped.	32	White Clipped Oats.....	Reasonably sound	

RYE

Grade Name	Minimum Weight in Pounds per Bushel-measure	Standard of Quality	Standard of Cleanness
No. 1 Rye	58	Sound	Clean.
No. 2 Rye	56	Sound	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Rye	55	Sound	
No. 4 Rye		Damaged	

BARLEY

Grade Name	Minimum Weight in Pounds per Bushel-measure	Standard of Quality	Standard of Cleanness
No. 1 Barley	48	Sound, bright, and plump.	Clean.
No. 2 Barley	48	Reasonably sound bright and plump.	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Extra Barley	47	Sound, but slightly weathered.	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Barley	45	Shrunken and weather stained.	
No. 4 Barley		Badly weathered.	

WHITE OR BLACK-EYED PEAS.

Grade Name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Peas	64	White or black-eyed peas.	White, sound, not worm-eaten, and free from bugs.	Clean.
No. 2 Peas	62	White or black-eyed peas.	Reasonably sound, and reasonably free from worm-eaten and buggy peas.	Reasonably clean.
No. 3 Peas	60	White or black-eyed peas.	Worm-eaten or buggy peas.	

MARROWFAT PEAS

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1	64	Marrowfat peas	White, sound, not worm-eaten, and free from bugs.	Clean.
No. 2	62	Marrowfat peas	Reasonably sound, and reasonably free from worm-eaten and buggy peas.	Reasonably clean.
No. 3	60	Marrowfat peas	Worm-eaten or buggy peas.	

MIXED PEAS

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Variety	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1	64	Mixture	White, sound, not worm-eaten, and free from bugs.	Clean.
No. 2	62	Mixture	Reasonably sound, and reasonably free from worm-eaten and buggy peas.	Reasonably clean.
No. 3	60	Mixture	Worm-eaten or buggy peas.	

BUCKWHEAT

Grade name	Minimum weight in pounds per bushel measure	Standard of quality	Standard of cleanness
No. 1 Buckwheat	50	Sound and dry	Clean.
No. 2 Buckwheat	48	Sound and dry	Clean.
No. 3 Buckwheat	45	Reasonably sound.	
No. 4 Buckwheat		Damaged.	

SCHEDULE THREE.

FORM 1.

SPECIAL BIN ELEVATOR RECEIPT.

(Secs. 111, 112)

Scale Record.

(1) Not required if grain is to be cleaned.

Gross Weight (1).....lbs.
Waggon Weight (1).....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No..... .....Elevator

License No..... Year.....

.....
(Place and date)

Received this day for storage from *(naming the person from whom the grain is received)* the following, namely: *(number)* bushels *(number)* pounds gross weight of *(naming kind of grain)* to be separately binned in Bin No. *(giving the number of the bin)*.

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as *(giving the identification marks by which such sample has been distinguished)*.

The charges payable in respect of the grain above described shall be as follows:—

(a) For receiving, handling and shipping the said grain, including storage and insurance against loss by fire on this day and for fourteen days thereafter, *(number)* cents a bushel.

(b) For cleaning the said grain, *(number)* cents a bushel.

(c) For storage and insurance against loss by fire for every thirty days or part thereof following the expiration of the fourteen days above referred to, *(number)* cents a bushel.

Upon the surrender of this receipt and the payment of tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described the said identical grain will be delivered to the holder of this receipt either

(a) by its discharge into a railway car or other conveyance upon the same being made available for loading at this elevator, or

(b) by the substitution for this receipt of a consignment note in the prescribed form providing for the shipment of the said identical grain to such terminal elevator or

other consignee as the holder thereof may direct in carload lots in cars made available at this elevator pursuant to the provisions of the *Canada Grain Act*, or *(c)* by the substitution for this receipt of a receipt for the said identical grain issued in the prescribed form by a terminal elevator to which shipment of the said grain, upon notice or otherwise, is authorized by the said Act, conformity between the weight above stated and the weight determined on government weighing at the time of such delivery being guaranteed.

By.....
Operator or Manager.

FORM 2.

ORDINARY ELEVATOR RECEIPT.

(Graded Storage without Special Binning.)

(Secs. 111, 113.)

Scale Record.

(1) Not required if grain is to be cleaned.

Gross Weight (1).....lbs.
Waggon Weight (1).....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator

License No..... Year....

.....
(Place and date)

Received this day for storage from *(naming the person from whom the grain is received)* the following, namely: *(number)* bushels *(number)* pounds (gross) of *(naming kind of grain)* graded by agreement as *(naming the grade)*, subject to dockage of *(number)* per cent for dirt and *(number)* per cent for domestic grain and having a net weight of *(number)* bushels and *(number)* pounds.

The charges payable in respect of the grain above described are to be calculated from *(naming the date of any interim elevator receipt if one has been previously issued covering the grain and has been surrendered, or if there was no*

previous interim elevator receipt, naming the date of the issue of this receipt) and are as follows:

(a) For receiving, handling and shipping the said grain, including storage and insurance against loss by fire on this day and for fourteen days thereafter, *(number)* cents per bushel.

(b) For cleaning the said grain, *(number)* cents a bushel.

(c) For storage and insurance against loss by fire for every thirty days or part thereof following the expiration of the fourteen days above referred to, *(number)* cents a bushel.

Upon the surrender of this receipt and the payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described, the above quantity of grain of the grade above specified will be delivered to the holder of this receipt either

(a) by its discharge into a railway car or other conveyance made available for loading at this elevator, or

(b) by the substitution for this receipt of a consignment note in the prescribed form providing for the shipment of grain of the same quantity and grade to such terminal elevator or other consignee as the holder hereof may direct in cars made available pursuant to the *Canada Grain Act*, or

(c) by the substitution for this receipt of a receipt for grain of the same quantity and grade, and subject only to the dockage above specified, issued in the prescribed form by a terminal elevator to which shipment of the said grain is authorized by the said Act upon notice or otherwise.

By.....
Operator (*or* Manager)

FORM 3.

INTERIM ELEVATOR RECEIPT.

(Subject to Grade and Dockage).

(Secs. 111, 114).

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Waggon weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator.

License No.....Year.....

.....
(Place and date.)

Received this day from *(naming the person from whom the grain is received)* the following, namely: *(number in words)* bushels *(number in words)* pounds (gross weight) of *(naming kind of grain)*, the grade of such grain not having been agreed upon, but being considered by the undersigned to be *(naming the grade)*.

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as *(giving the indentification marks by which such sample has been distinguished)*.

The charges payable in respect of the grain above described shall be as follows:—

(a) For receiving, handling and shipping the said grain, including storage and insurance against loss by fire on this day and for fourteen days thereafter, *(number)* cents per bushel.

(b) For cleaning the said grain, *(number)* cents per bushel,

(c) For storage and insurance against loss by fire for every thirty days or part thereof following the expiration of the fourteen days above referred to, *(number)* cents per bushel.

Upon the surrender of this receipt and the payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described, the above quantity of grain of the grade and subject to the dockage determined on government inspection of the sample above described will be delivered to the holder of this receipt either

(a) by its discharge into a railway car or other conveyance made available for loading at this elevator, or

(b) by the substitution for this receipt of a consignment note in the prescribed form providing for the shipment of grain of the above quantity and grade and subject to the dockage aforesaid to such terminal elevator or other consignee as the holder hereof may direct in cars made available pursuant to the *Canada Grain Act*, or

(c) by the substitution for this receipt of a receipt for grain of the quantity and grade and subject to the dockage aforesaid issued in the prescribed form by a terminal elevator to which shipment of the said grain is authorized by the said Act upon notice or otherwise.

By.....

Operator (*or* Manager).

FORM 4.

ORDINARY CASH PURCHASE TICKET.

(Secs. 111, 113, 117).

Scale Record.

Gross Weight.....lbs.
Waggon Weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross Grain Weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator.

Licence No.....Year.....

.....
(Place and date.)

Purchased from *(name of vendor)* *(number in words)* bushels *(number in words)* pounds net weight as hereunder noted of *(naming the kind of grain)* which, subject to the agreed dockage undernoted, has been graded by agreement as *(naming the grade agreed upon)* at a price per bushel of *(price in words)*.

Gross Grain Weight.....bushels.....pounds.
Dockage.....bushels.....pounds.
Net weight.....bushels.....pounds.

Total purchase price payable.....$.....
Less lawful charges due prior to purchase, if any.....

Net cash payable.....$.....

By.....
Operator (*or* Manager).

Received $ on account of or in full of the purchase of price above mentioned.

.....
Vendor.

FORM 5.

INTERIM CASH PURCHASE TICKET.

(Secs. 111, 114).

Scale Record.

Gross weight.....lbs.
Waggon weight.....lbs.
Grain unloaded.....lbs.
Shrinkage allowance.....lbs.
Gross grain weight.....lbs.

No.....

.....Elevator.

License No..... Year.....

.....

(Place and date.)

Purchased from *(name of vendor)* *(number in words)* bushels *(number in words)* pounds, net weight as hereunder noted, of *(naming kind of grain)* the grade of which has not been agreed upon, but which the undersigned considers should be graded as *(naming the grade claimed)* and which is purchased subject to government grading and dockage of the sample hereunder mentioned at a price of *(price in words)* cents per bushel for *(naming basic grade)*, spread between grades to be determined by the spread existing on the date of inspection.

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as *(giving the identification marks by which such sample has been distinguished)*.

Gross grain weight *(number)* bush. *(number)* lbs.
Net weight *(number)* bush. *(number)* lbs.

Upon the surrender of this ticket after the receipt of the government report as to the grade of the above sample and the dockage to be made therefrom, an ordinary cash purchase ticket will be issued in lieu hereof, or the amount of the purchase money less any advance payment of which the receipt is hereunder acknowledged will be forthwith paid.

.....

Operator *(or* Manager*)*

Received *(number)* dollars on account of the purchase price above mentioned.

.....

Vendor.

FORM 6.

SPECIAL BIN CONSIGNMENT NOTE.

(Sec. 115)

No.....

.....Elevator.

Licence No..... Year.....

.....

(Date and place.)

I certify that *(naming the person entitled to the grain)* has surrendered the undernoted elevator receipts for *(naming kind of grain)* specially binned in this elevator in Bin No. *(number)* for the shipment of which to *(naming a terminal elevator or other consignee)* he has given instructions and which will be shipped accordingly as soon as a car or cars for the shipment thereof has or have been made available at this elevator pursuant to the *Canada Grain Act.*

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as *(giving the identification marks by which such sample has been distinguished).*

ELEVATOR RECEIPTS SURRENDERED

Number	Date of Issue	Net	
		Bushels	Lbs.
	Total.....		

Upon the payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described and the surrender of this note there will be delivered in exchange therefor a receipt for the identical grain above described, issued by the consignee thereof, conformity between the weight above stated and the weight determined on government inspection at or before the time of delivery to such consignee being guaranteed.

By.....

Operator (*or* Manager).

FORM 7.

ORDINARY CONSIGNMENT NOTE.

(For grain *NOT* specially binned.)

(Sec. 115)

No.....

.....Elevator.

Licence No..... Year.....

.....

(Date and place.)

I certify that *(naming the person entitled to the grain)* has surrendered the undernoted elevator receipts covering *(number in words)* bushels *(number in words)* pounds of *(naming kind of grain)* now in store in this elevator which has been graded by agreement as *(naming the grade)* subject to a dockage of *(number)* per cent, for the shipment of which to *(naming the terminal elevator or other consignee)* he has given instructions and which will be shipped accordingly as soon as a car or cars for the shipment thereof has or have been made available to this elevator pursuant to the *Canada Grain Act*.

ELEVATOR RECEIPTS SURRENDERED.

Number	Date of Issue	Net	
		Bushels	Lbs.
	Total.....		

Upon the payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described and the surrender of this note there will be delivered in exchange therefor a receipt for grain of the quantity and grade, and subject only to the dockage above specified, issued by the consignee thereof.

By.....

Operator *(or* Manager*)*.

FORM 8

INTERIM CONSIGNMENT NOTE

(Subject to Grade and Dockage).

(Sec. 115)

No.....

.....Elevator

Licence No..... Year.....

.....

(Place and Date)

I certify that *(naming the person entitled to the grain)* has surrendered the undernoted elevator receipts covering *(number in words)* bushels *(number in words)* pounds of *(naming kind of grain)* now in store in this elevator, the grade of such grain not having been agreed upon, but it being considered by the undersigned to be properly gradable as *(naming the grade)*, for the shipment of which to *(naming the terminal elevator or other consignee)* he has given instructions and which will be shipped accordingly as soon as a car or cars for the shipment thereof has or have been made available to this elevator pursuant to the *Canada Grain Act*.

A sample of the said grain has been taken in the prescribed manner and is identified as *(giving the identification marks by which such sample has been distinguished)*.

ELEVATOR RECEIPTS SURRENDERED

Number	Date of Issue	Net	
		Bushels	Lbs.
	Total.....		

Upon payment or tender of all lawful charges in respect of the grain above described and the surrender of this note there will be delivered in exchange therefor a receipt issued by the consignee thereof for above quantity of grain of the grade and subject to the dockage determined on government inspection of above mentioned sample.

By.....

Operator *(or* Manager*)*

FORM 9

REPORT OF SALE BY COMMISSION MERCHANT

(Sec. 140)

No.....

Licence No.....(*Year*).

(Name of Commission Merchant)

Licensed Grain Commission Merchant.

To..... .....19....

(Name of Consignor) *(Date)*

.....

(Address of Consignor).

We advise the following sale made for your account today.

Sold to	Quantity	Grade	Price	Amount of advance	Terms	Delivery	Disbursements made	Balance due on closing

* Vouchers attached.

Yours truly,

.....

FORM 10.

TRACK PURCHASE NOTE

(Sec. 143)

No.....

(Name and address of Licensee)

Licence No..... Year.....

....

(Name of Seller) *(Place and date)*

(Address of Seller)

I have this day bought from you the *(naming kind of grain)* contained in car No. *(giving initial letter and number)* containing about *(number in words)* bushels (more or less) as may be determined by government weighing.

The price of the said grain is to be

Fixed Price	Price Depending on Government Grade
(Number in words) dollars. *(Number in words)* cents per bushel.	Based on *(number in words)* dollars *(number in words)* cents per bushel for *(naming basic grade)* to be determined by spread on this day.

I acknowledge the receipt of the bill of lading for the above grain duly endorsed by the consignor.

I have advanced to *(naming the person)* or have issued an order to paying agent to advance him $..... on the above purchase, the balance to be paid by *(naming the person)* immediately upon receipt of weight and grade certificates and railway expense bill, the amount of which latter is to be deducted from the balance due.

REMARKS (if any).....

.....

.....

.....

Buyer.

Accepted and advance payment of $..... received.

.....

Seller.

FORM 11.

(Sec. 148)

GRAIN DEALER'S PURCHASE NOTE.

No..... Licence No.....Year.....

(Name of Dealer.)

Licensed Grain Dealer.

.....

(Place and Date.)

I, (*or* we) have this day purchased from *(naming the vendor)* of *(giving vendor's address)* about *(number in words)* bushels of *(naming the kind of grain)* on the basis of a price of *(number in words)* cents a bushel for *(naming a grade)* in store at *(naming a place)*.

Government weight and grade to govern, and the spread between grades to be determined by that existing on the day of inspection, if the grain then saleable, and if not, then the spread on the first day thereafter that sale can be made.

Delivery is to be made in car on track at *(naming the station)* on or before *(naming a date)* and the grain is to be billed by the seller to *(naming a place)*.

I (*or* we) agree to make an advance of $..... on receipt of bill of lading, and the balance of the purchase price shall be payable on receipt of weight and grade certificates and railway expense bill, the amount of which is to be deducted from the purchase price.

Remarks.....

.....

(Signature of dealer or his agent).

Accepted by.....

(Signature of seller).

FORM 12.

APPLICATION FOR CAR.

(Sec. 61)

No..... .....

Date.

.....Railway Company.

.....Station.

I hereby make application for a railway car to be furnished for the shipment of about.....bushels of *(naming the kind of grain)* [1] {grown by *(naming grower)* on / which the manager of the} the *(describing the land on which the grain was grown)* elevator at the above station is now entitled to pledge,

(1) Strike out inapplicable words.

such car to be placed [2] {at the *(name)* elevator / at the loading platform / on the siding} at this point and to have a capacity of.....or.....or....tons.

(2) Strike out directions *not* intended.

I certify that the grain above referred to will be loaded within the time limited by the *Canada Grain Act* after notice of the placing of the car has been given to the person above named on whose behalf this application is made.

There remains in this or any other car order book no application for the placing of a car by any of the above applicants which, under the provisions of the *Canada Grain Act* prevents the making of this application.

Signed in the presence of

.....

(Railway Agent.)

.....

(Signature of applicant or representative.)

In fulfilment of the above application Car No. *(giving letter and number of car)* was placed as above set out at .....o'clock on the .....day of.....and notice accordingly was given to.....by *(insert "telephone" or "word of mouth" as or as the case may be)* at.....o'clock.

.....Railway Agent.

The loading of the above car was completed and the said car was billed out on the.....day of.....

.....

Railway Agent.

13.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 13.

An Act to amend the Representation Act.

First reading, February 27, 1930.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 13.

An Act to amend the Representation Act.

R.S., c. 176.

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

1. Section four of the *Representation Act*, chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Number of members.

"**4.** The House of Commons shall consist of two hundred and forty-five members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for the province of Ontario, sixty-five for the province of Quebec, fourteen for the province of Nova Scotia, eleven for the province of New Brunswick, seventeen for the province of Manitoba, fourteen for the province of British Columbia, four for the province of Prince Edward Island, twenty-one for the province of Saskatchewan, sixteen for the province of Alberta, and one for the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories."

2. Section five of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Division into electoral districts.

"**5.** The said provinces and territories respectively shall, for the purposes of the election of members to serve in the House of Commons, be divided into electoral districts, and be represented as provided in the Schedule to this Act."

3. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section five:—

Conduct of election in Yukon and N.W.T.

"**5A.** If, in the opinion of the Chief Electoral Officer, the day fixed for the poll at a general election is such that resort by the returning officer to such means of transportation as must be resorted to for the proper conduct of an election in the electoral district of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories would involve undue risk,

Explanatory Notes.

1, 2, 3. The purpose of this Bill is to combine in a single electoral district the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the latter not now being included in any electoral district. Sections 1, 2 and 4 of the Bill are self-explanatory. Section 3 is necessary owing to the difficulty of communication between the basins of the Mackenzie and Yukon Rivers. In whatever part of the electoral district the returning officer has his headquarters he can conduct the election only by flying from one part of it to the other. His presence in each from time to time will be essential to give opportunity for the making of nominations, and the ballots will, as things now stand, require to be printed at Dawson and transported by air to such polls in the Northwest Territories as it is found possible to provide for in the fourteen days which intervene between the close of nominations and the holding of the poll. At certain times of the year, particularly when the ice is forming or breaking up, flying becomes impossible, and without making some provision such as that contained in section 3 the inclusion of the whole of the area in a single electoral district might be entirely illusory.

he may, notwithstanding anything in the *Dominion Elections Act*, fix a subsequent day for the poll in the said electoral district and the day for the close of nominations shall be determined accordingly."

4. The Schedule to the said Act is amended as follows:—

(1) Paragraph twenty-eight of the said Schedule, which describes the electoral district of Kenora-Rainy River in the Province of Ontario, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Kenora-Rainy River.

"28. KENORA-RAINY RIVER consisting of those parts of the territorial districts of Kenora, Rainy River and Patricia lying west of the fifth meridian passing between the townships of Melgund and Revell and its projection northerly to the northern boundary of Ontario."

(2) Paragraph fifty-three of the said Schedule, which describes the electoral district of Port Arthur-Thunder Bay in the Province of Ontario, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Port Arthur-Thunder Bay.

"53. PORT ARTHUR-THUNDER BAY consisting of those parts of the territorial districts of Kenora and Thunder Bay lying east and north of a line described as commencing at the intersection of the fifth meridian, passing between the townships of Melgund and Revell, with the north boundary of the district of Kenora, thence following the said meridian southerly to a point five miles north of its intersection with the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence running southeasterly parallel to and five miles northerly from the said line of railway to a point five miles north of the station of Poland, thence southerly to the said station of Poland and continuing along the said railway to the intersection of the projection westerly of the north boundary of the township of Forbes, thence along the said north boundary, the west and south boundaries of the townships of Ware and McIntyre, the projection easterly of the south boundary of the township of McIntyre and the eighty-ninth meridian to the southern boundary of Canada, together with those parts of the territorial district of Algoma including the village of Hornepayne and lying west of a line described as commencing at the intersection of the west boundary of the said district with the base line of the twenty-third range of townships, and thence running east along the said base line and northerly along the west boundary of township thirty, and its projection due north to the south boundary of the township of McCoig, thence east along the said south boundary and due north along the eastern boundary of the said township and its projection northerly to the north boundary of the said territorial

4. The purpose of this amendment is to provide representation for electors resident in the district of Patricia.

The descriptions, therefore, of the electoral districts of Kenora-Rainy River, Port Arthur-Thunder Bay and Temiskaming North are amended to include in each of them that part of the district of Patricia immediately north of these electoral districts. The underlined words in the text of the Bill show the proposed changes.

district, and that part of the district of Patricia east of the projection due north to the northern boundary of Ontario of the fifth meridian passing between the townships of Melgund and Revell and west of the projection due north to the northern boundary of Ontario of the eastern boundary of the said township of McCoig."

(3) Paragraph sixty-two of the said Schedule, which describes the electoral district of Timiskaming North in the Province of Ontario, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Temiskaming North.

"62. TIMISKAMING NORTH consisting of that part of the territorial district of Timiskaming lying north of a line described as commencing on the east boundary of the said district at the southeast corner of the township of Pontiac, and following the southern boundary of the row of townships of which Pontiac is the most easterly to the southwest corner of the township of Keefer on the west boundary of the said district, together with that part of the territorial district of Algoma lying north of a line described as commencing on the east boundary of the said district at the northeast corner of the township of Shanley and running west to the southwest corner of the township of Caithness, north to the south boundary of the township of Shetland, west to the southwest corner of the township of Angemark, north to the southeast coroner of the township of McMilland and west to the east boundary of the electoral district of Port Arthur and Thunder Bay, and that part of the district of Patricia east of the said electoral district of Port Arthur and Thunder Bay."

Yukon and N.W. Territories.

5. The concluding paragraph of the said Schedule, which describes the electoral district of the Yukon Territory, and the heading thereof, are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

"YUKON TERRITORY AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

The Yukon Territory as bounded in the Schedule to the Yukon Act and the Northwest Territories as defined in section 2 *(k)* of the *Northwest Territories Act*, shall together form and constitute the electoral district of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, and shall return one member."

R.S., c. 142.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 14.

An Act to amend the Patent Act.

First reading, February 27, 1930.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

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4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 14.

An Act to amend the Patent Act.

R.S., c. 150.

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

1. Section eight of the *Patent Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Effect of application for foreign patent if same applied for in Canada.

"**8.** (1) An application for patent for an invention filed in Canada by any person who has previously regularly filed an application for a patent for the same invention in a foreign country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privilege to citizens of Canada, shall have the same force and effect as the same application would have if filed in Canada on the date on which the application for patent for the same invention was first filed in such foreign country, provided the application in this country is filed within twelve months from the earliest date on which any such foreign application was filed, or from the thirteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

Limitation of two years after publication or public use or sale.

"(2) No patent shall be granted on an application for patent for an invention which had been patented or described in a patent or printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years before the date of the actual filing of the application in Canada, or which had been in public use or on sale in Canada for more than two years prior to such filing.

Rights preserved.

"(3) No patent granted by virtue of the *Patent Act*, chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1923, on an application filed prior to the passing of this Act or within six months thereafter and within two years of the date of grant of the first foreign patent granted for the same invention, shall be void by reason of the filing date having been more than one year from the date of filing of the first foreign application on the same invention."

Explanatory Notes.

1. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"8. Any inventor who elects to obtain a patent for his invention in a foreign country before obtaining a patent for the same invention in Canada, may obtain a patent in Canada if the patent is applied for within one year from

(a) the earliest date on which an application for a patent for the invention was filed in any foreign country, or.....

(b) the thirteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, if no patent has been issued on a foreign application for the invention for more than one year.

2. An application for patent for an invention filed in Canada by any person who has previously regularly filed an application for a patent for the same invention in a foreign country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privilege to citizens of Canada, shall have the same force and effect as the same application would have if filed in Canada on the date on which the application for patent for the same invention was first filed in such foreign country, provided the application in this country is filed within twelve months from the earliest date on which any such foreign application was filed, or from the thirteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three.

3. No patent shall be granted on an application for patent for an invention which has been patented or described in a patent or printed publication in this or any foreign country more than two years before the date of the actual filing of the application in Canada, or which had been in public use or on sale in Canada, for more than two years prior to such filing."

This amendment is to give effect to a judgment of the Exchequer Court in Russell vs. Commissioner of Patents which rules that subsection one of section eight of the Act of 1923 was in direct opposition to the provisions of section seven as to the time within which an application for patent may be filed in Canada. By this amendment to section eight, subsection one is struck out, and subsections two and three are re-enacted without change as subsections one and two, and subsection three is added to preserve the rights of those who have filed an application more than one year from the date of the earlier foreign application.

2. Section fifty-five of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Seal of Patent Office to be evidence.

"**55.** (1) Every court, judge and person whosoever shall take notice of the seal of the Patent Office and shall receive the impressions thereof in evidence in like manner as the impressions of the Great Seal are received in evidence, and shall also take notice of and receive in evidence, without further proof and without productions of the originals, all copies or extracts certified under the seal of the Patent Office to be copies of or extracts from documents deposited in such office.

Certified copies of foreign patents as evidence.

"(2) In any action or proceeding respecting a patent of invention authorized to be had or taken under the provisions of this Act, a copy of any foreign patent, or any official document connected therewith, purporting to be certified under the hand of the proper officer of the Government of the country in which such foreign patent has been obtained may be produced before the Court, or a judge thereof, and the copy of such patent or document purporting to be so certified may be received in evidence without production of the original and without proof of the signature or of the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same."

2. (1) This subsection is re-enacted without change.

2. (2) Practitioners in patent cases have requested the judges of the Exchequer Court to facilitate the production of evidence at the trial, and at the same time to save expense to litigants, by making duly certified copies of foreign patents admissible without further proof. The matter is urgent as the anticipation by prior patents is always involved in impeachment and generally in infringement cases. This amendment was drafted by the Registrar and has the approval of the judges.

The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**55.** Every court, judge and person whosoever shall take notice of the seal of the Patent Office and shall receive the impressions thereof in evidence, in like manner as the impressions of the Great Seal are received in evidence, and shall also take notice of and receive in evidence, without further proof and without production of the originals, all copies or extracts certified under the seal of the Patent Office to be copies of or extracts from documents deposited in such office."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 15.

An Act to amend the Export Act.

First reading, March 4, 1930.

The PRIME MINISTER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

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4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 15.

An Act to amend the Export Act.

R.S., c. 63.

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

1. The *Export Act*, chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting therein the following section immediately after section seven thereof:—

"**8.** (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of any other statute or law or of any regulation made thereunder or of any bond, agreement or other instrument relating thereto

Export of intoxicating liquors.

(a) no intoxicating liquor now or hereafter held in bond or otherwise under the control of officials of the Dominion Government under the provisions of the *Excise Act*, the *Customs Act*, or any other Statute of Canada, shall be released or removed for purposes of export from any bonding warehouse, distillery, brewery or other building or place in which such liquor is stored in any case in which such liquor is destined for delivery in any country into which the importation of such liquor is prohibited by law;

R.S., c. 60.

R.S., c. 42.

Clearances.

(b) it shall be unlawful to grant a clearance to any vessel having on board any intoxicating liquor destined for delivery in any country into which the importation of such liquor is prohibited by law.

"Intoxicating liquor" defined.

(2) 'Intoxicating liquor' in this section means any liquor coming within the definition of 'intoxicating liquors' in the *Canada Temperance Act*.

R.S., c. 196.

Orders and regulations.

(3) The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as he may consider necessary for giving effect to any of the provisions of this section."

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this amendment is to authorize officials of the Dominion Government having charge of liquor in bond and the granting of clearances to vessels to refuse to release such liquor or to grant such clearances where the granting of such release or clearance in any case would facilitate the introduction of intoxicating liquor into a country where the importation of such liquor is forbidden by law.

The special purpose of subsection 3 is to enable the Governor in Council to determine, if necessary, what evidence shall be required in any case, or class of cases, what the actual destination of the shipment is.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 16.

An Act to amend and make operative certain provisions of the Copyright Act.

First reading, March 4, 1930.

MR. LADNER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
97885—1 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 16.

An Act to amend and make operative certain provisions of the Copyright Act.

R.S., c. 32.

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

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Copyright Amendment Act, 1930.*

INTERPRETATION.

2. (1) The *Copyright Act*, chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph *(e)* of section two thereof:—

"Copy."

"*(ee)* "Copy" includes any partial or complete reproduction, in a serial form or otherwise, by handwriting, typewriting, printing, lithographing, engraving, photo-engraving, casting, moulding or any kindred process or any process of manufacture hereafter devised, of a literary, dramatic, musical or artistic work."

(2) Paragraph *(j)* of section two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Infringing" "Pirated".

"*(j)* "Infringing" or "pirated", when applied to a work, or to a copy of a work in which copyright subsists, means any work or any copy, including any colourable imitation, written, printed or otherwise made or reproduced or imported in contravention of the provisions of this Act.

"Legal representatives."

(3) Paragraph *(m)* of section two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(m)* "legal representatives" includes heirs, executors, administrators, successors or assigns or authorized agents or attorneys in writing;"

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

This is a reprint of Bill No. 2 of the session of 1925, as amended and reported by the Special Committee appointed by the House of Commons on February 11th, 1925, which was reported too late to be considered before the close of the session. The minutes of Proceedings and Evidence taken before the Committee were published, in September 1925, as a Blue Book entitled "Special Committee. Bill No. 2 *re* Copyright Bill." The Bill was reintroduced in the session of 1926 as Bill No. 3, and as Bill No. 45 in the session of 1927, but was not proceeded with.

Since 1921, the matter has been laid before Parliament on behalf of the Canadian Authors' Association seeking legislation to implement the protection of the rights of authors, playwrights, composers, artists and publishers, which is not granted by the Copyright Act now in force, though the said Act was supposedly designed for that purpose. No opportunity was, during the preparation of the said Act, awarded to them of submitting their rights for consideration. Most of the amendments adopted by the Special Committee and herein reported have been recommended as timely compromises on several main points of copyright which concern the authors and the dealers in literary and artistic works.

By the terms of the Revised Convention of Berne, 1908, to which Canada now adheres, the rights of many thousands of authors belonging to 30 or 35 different countries, adherent to the Union, were to be fully protected in Canada without the fulfilment of any formality; and, reciprocally, Canadian authors were likewise to enjoy, in every Unionist country, the same protection which Canada granted to Unionist authors. But the Canadian Act fails to afford the necessary remedies in case of infringement, and, contrary to the terms of the Revised Convention, imposes upon authors formalities not contemplated by the said Convention, thus limiting the enjoyment of their rights in Canada. The object of this Bill is to amend the Act in the manner hereinafter submitted, assuring thereby to Canadian authors, in Unionist countries, a treatment similar to the treatment which Canada, by the passing of this Bill, would prescribe and determine.

2. (1) This expression had not been previously defined.

2. (2) Paragraph *(j)* is amended by the addition of the underlined words so as to define the expressions "pirated work" and "pirated copy," used in section seventeen of this Bill.

2. (3) No alterations are made except replacing the words "legal representatives" in the second and third lines of paragraph (m) by the words now underlined.

(4) Paragraph *(n)* of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Literary work."

"*(n)* "Literary work" includes any composition relating to or descriptive of any subject, real or fictitious, whether artistic, scientific, literary, poetical, economic, political, theological, philosophical, humourous, historical, pedagogical or otherwise, unpublished or published in any material medium, method or form whatsoever, and also maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations."

(5) Paragraph *(q)* of section two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Performance."

"*(q)* "performance" means any acoustic execution of a work or any visual representation of any dramatic action in a work, including such execution or representation made by means of any mechanical instrument and any communication or 'broadcasting' of such work by wireless telephony, telegraphy, radio or other kindred process;"

"Book."

(6) Paragraph *(c)* of section two of the said Act is hereby repealed."

Proviso as to protection on extension of Act to other countries.

3. Subsection (2) of section four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that if this Act is or has been extended to any country by virtue of the provisions of this subsection, the authors of musical compositions, who at the date of publication thereof were subjects or citizens of such country and were not effectively domiciled in one of the countries adhering to the Revised Berne Convention, or their heirs, assigns, successors or legal representatives, shall be entitled to copyright protection only under the condition that the provisions of this Act in so far as they secure copyright controlling the parts of instruments serving to reproduce mechanically musical works, shall apply only to compositions published on or after January 1, 1924, and registered for copyright in Canada; this proviso shall come into force only upon such date as the Governor in Council by proclamation directs."

4. Section four of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"Work."

Copyright on creative title.

"(4) For the purpose of this Act, "work" shall include the title thereof when such title has other than a general, geographically descriptive or commonplace meaning."

2. (4) This expression was thus previously defined:—
"(*n*) "literary work" includes maps, charts, plans, tables and compilations."

2. (5) To ensure that the new methods of dissemination and performance introduced by the wireless inventions shall be covered in accordance with the intent of the Copyright Act.

2. (6) The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—
"*(c)* 'book' shall include every volume, part or division of a volume, pamphlet, sheet of letter-press, sheet of music, map, chart, or plan separately published."
The definition of "book" is now useless since "literary work" has been defined as aforesaid.

3. This section is suggested in order not to give foreign authors more ample rights than Canadian authors enjoy in these foreign countries.

4. This section is suggested to enable an author to have protected the title of his work, when such title is creative.

5. The said Act is further amended by inserting, after section eleven thereof, the following section:—

Protection of public domain.

"**11A.** After the expiration of the term of copyright as aforesaid, the works on which copyright ceases to subsist shall be deemed public property, and any person shall thereafter be entitled to reproduce, execute or perform such works without any special authorization, subject however to the condition that the title of the work and the name of the author be accurately reproduced. Provided that, if any change, alteration or adaptation is made for the reproduction, the execution or performance of a work which has become public property, such change, alteration or adaptation, as well as the name of the original author, be indicated on the reproduction of the said work, and, in the case of an execution or performance of such work, that the name of the original author, with such change, alteration or adaptation, be indicated in the notices advertising such execution or performance of said work and in the programmes thereof. Any person contravening the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not less than ten dollars and costs, and, in default of payment of said fine and costs, to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month."

License clauses.

6. Sections fourteen and fifteen of the said Act are repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

SERIAL LICENSE.

License to publish in serial form.

"**14.** (1) If the publication of a literary work is lawfully begun as a serial elsewhere than in His Majesty's Dominions or a foreign country to which subsection one of section four of this Act applies, or if announcement of such serial publication is made, and the owner of the copyright or person entitled to copyright has refused to grant a license to any person in Canada, being a publisher of a periodical, to publish such literary work in serial form, a license may in the discretion of the Minister be granted to any person in Canada, being the publisher of a periodical, to publish such literary work once in serial form in the said periodical. Provided that such license shall not be granted to more than one such publisher in the same city, town or place.

Application.

(2) Such license may be issued by the Minister on application by the publisher in such form as may be prescribed by the regulations.

Form.

(3) The application for a license under this section may be in the form of a draft contract between the licensee and the owner of the copyright.

Notice.

(4) Notice of such application shall forthwith be communicated by the Minister to the owner of the copyright in such manner as may be prescribed by the regulations.

5. Public domain is a national property which is to be used, but not abused, and must be safeguarded as such.

6. Section fourteen. Former sections fourteen and fifteen redrafted and combined. Section 14 of the Act is the licensing section applicable to "books". This is repealed and licensing confined to "serials."

"Serial."

(5) The term "serial" under this section shall mean and refer to any literary work which is first published in separate articles or as a tale or short story complete in one issue in a newspaper or periodical.

"Owner of a copyright."

(6) The term "owner of a copyright" under this section may mean the owner of the right to publish in serial form as distinct and separate from other rights of publication.

Several applications.

(7) Where two or more persons have applied for a license under this section, the Minister shall award the license to the applicant proposing the terms, in the opinion of the the Minister, most advantageous to the author, and if there are two persons proposing terms equally advantageous to the author, to the applicant whose application was first received.

Terms.

(8) Such license may be upon the terms proposed in such draft contract, or upon terms prescribed by the regulations. Provided that, before such terms are settled, the owner of the copyright shall be entitled to be fully heard in support of any contentions or representations he may deem it in his interests to make.

Deposit.

(9) The applicant for a license under this section shall with his application deposit such amount of money as may be required by the regulations, and such money shall on the issue of the license be paid forthwith to the owner of the copyright.

Construction.

(10) Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the importation and circulation of newspapers, magazines and periodicals which together with foreign original matter contain serials licensed to be printed and published in Canada."

Licenses.

7. Section sixteen of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "the three last preceding sections" in the first and second lines of subsection one, and in the second line of subsection five, and substituting therefor the words "sections thirteen or fourteen".

Application of provisions regarding licenses and importation.

8. Section sixteen of the said Act is further amended by repealing subsection eight thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"(8) This section and sections fourteen and twenty-eight of this Act shall not apply to any work the author of which is a British subject who resided elsewhere than in Canada at the date of the making of the said work, or the subject or citizen of a country which has adhered to the Convention and the additional Protocol thereto set out in the second Schedule of this Act."

9. (1) Paragraph (i) of section seventeen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

For purposes of study.

"(i) Any fair dealing with or any reasonable quotation of an extract from any work for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary;"

7. Section 15 of the Act is now combined with section 14 in the new section 14 enacted by section 6 of this Bill.

8. The underlined words are added to this subsection.

9. (1) To extend the privilege of using, under this Act, any work or portion thereof for legitimate purposes.

(2) Subsection three of section seventeen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Infringement when reproduced in consideration of a percentage.

"(3) Copyright in a work shall also be deemed to be infringed by any person who, in consideration of a percentage in the proceeds of a performance, permits a theatre or other place of entertainment to be used for the performance of a work without the consent of the owner of the copyright, unless such person was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that the performance would be an infringement of copyright."

10. (1) Section nineteen of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "literary" and "dramatic" in the second line of subsection one, in the first and second lines of paragraph (ii) of the said subsection, in the second line of subsection four, in the first line of subsection six and in the third and fourth lines of paragraph *(c)* of said subsection six.

(2) Subsection two of section nineteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following:—

Revision of royalties on records, etc.

"Provided that, if it appears to the Governor in Council that such royalties as aforesaid are no longer equitable, the Governor in Council may make an order decreasing or increasing such royalties to such extent as under the circumstances may seem just, but any order so made shall be provisional only and shall not have any effect unless and until confirmed by Parliament; but, where an order revising royalties has been so made and confirmed, no further revision shall be made before the expiration of seven years from the date of the last revision; and provided further that no royalties shall be payable in Canada on records exported to countries where copyright royalties are payable."

(3) Subsection six of section nineteen of the said Act is amended by adding after paragraph *(c)* the following paragraph:—

Rights to continue manufacture.

"*(d)* The repeal of the words "literary" and "dramatic," as provided by subsection one of this section, shall not affect the right to continue the manufacture, subject to regulations, of works which were manufactured before the date of the passing of this subsection."

(4) Section nineteen of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Failure to pay royalties.

"(8) In case of the failure of the manufacturer to pay the copyright owner or legal assignee the full sum of royalties due, as provided by this section and by regulations made thereunder, within sixty days after demand in writing, the

9. (2) This amendment substitutes "in consideration of a percentage in the proceeds of a performance" for "for his private profit."

10. (1) The words "literary" and "dramatic" are struck out as they constitute an unnecessary encroachment on the author's rights and were inserted in section 19 against the principle of the Revised Convention. (See *Le Droit d'Auteur* July 15th, 1921, page 74.) The British Copyright Act does not so affect literary or dramatic rights in its dispositions relative to mechanical reproductions. Cf. British Copyright Act 1911, sections 19 (2), (5) and (7).

10. (2) Under the British Act, royalties on mechanical contrivances are based on the price of said contrivances. This section would authorize the Governor in Council to revise the royalties, as fixed under the Act, when such royalties are no longer equitable.

10. (4) The Act provides for no sanction in case of default in payment of royalties that are due. Cf. United States Copyright Law, 1909, Section 1 (i).

court may award taxable costs to the plaintiff, and the court may, in its discretion, give judgment therein for any sum in addition over the amount found to be due as royalty in accordance with the terms of this Act, not exceeding three times that amount.

"Musical work."

"(9) For the purposes of this section "musical work" shall be held to include any words so closely associated therewith as to form part of the same work."

11. The said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following sections immediately after section nineteen:—

Marks on records, films, etc., to show year of making.

"**19**A. Any person manufacturing any record, roll, film or other contrivance for the acoustic execution or visual representation of a work, or publishing or printing any edition or any copy of a literary, musical or artistic work, shall mark clearly thereon, the year of manufacturing, publishing or printing the same, or a maple leaf indicating that such work has been so manufactured, published or printed since the enactment of this section. And any such record, roll, film, other contrivance or edition or copy made after the first day of January, 1928, not so marked, or marked with a date which is not that of the actual manufacture, publication or printing, shall be deemed to have been manufactured, published or printed in violation of copyright so long as copyright in the work continues to subsist.

Regulations as to payment of royalties on radio performances.

"**19**B. The Governor in Council may make regulations concerning the mode, time and rate of payment of royalties payable to the owner of copyright in respect of electrical, wireless, radiographic or kindred performances, when the owner of copyright consents to such performances of his work. Provided that nothing in such regulations shall deprive the copyright owner of his sole right to withhold his consent to any such performance of his work. Provided further that any communication, diffusion, reproduction, execution or representation of a work by electrical, wireless, radiographic or kindred process shall be deemed to be a performance in public, but that the broadcasting, enjoyment or reception, for no profit and in private, by means of radio sets or other kindred process or apparatus, of such communication, diffusion, reproduction, execution or representation, shall not constitute a performance under paragraph *(q)* of section two of the Act."

12. Subsection one of section twenty of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the words following:

11. "19A. To ensure that makers claiming any rights by virtue of the date of manufacture of any reproducing apparatus do establish such date by means of the apparatus itself. This amendment also has for effect to avoid the confusion and contestations which otherwise would arise in an endeavour to ascertain whether a film, record, book or other copy of a work was produced before or after the coming into force of this Act. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, Nov. 15th, 1921, page 125 (4).

"19B. This section is to authorize the Governor in Council to make regulations concerning radio performances.

Damages.

"In computing damages, the plaintiff shall be entitled to have included therein all the profits which the infringer shall have made from such infringement."

Infringement by firm or company.

13. Section twenty of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"(4) Where the infringer is a firm, society, partnership, company, association, group or club, the president and the several officers or managers of same shall be personally liable to such damages or fines as the Court may determine, notwithstanding the fact that the said president or several officers or managers may have ceased to act as such after the date of the infringement.

Fraud.

"(5) If the infringement is fraudulent, the Court may, without prejudice to any other remedy, award the owner of the copyright punitive damages."

Injunction.

14. Section twenty-two of the said Act is repealed.

15. The said Act is amended by inserting, immediately after section twenty-four thereof, the following:—

Jurisdiction.

"**24A.** Any action for the recovery of any royalties or fines recoverable under this Act, or for the enforcement of any penalty imposed under this Act, or any action in respect of infringement of any right under this Act or for any remedy thereunder, may be entered in the Exchequer Court of Canada or in any provincial Court of competent jurisdiction.

Introduction of action.

"**24B.** Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the *Criminal Code*, any action or summons for infringement under this Act may be commenced in or issued out of the Court or by the magistrate having jurisdiction in the county or district where the writ of said action or the said summons can be served upon the defendant.

16. Subsections one and two of section twenty-five of the said Act are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

13. (4) To prevent a special case where a manager of a theatre escaped the penalties in resigning after having infringed a copyright.

14. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**22.** Where proceedings are taken in respect of the infringement of the copyright in any work and the defendant in his defence alleges that he was not aware of the existence of the copyright in the work, the plaintiff shall not be entitled to any remedy other than an injunction in respect of the infringement if the defendant proves that at the date of the infringement he was not aware, and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work: Provided that if at the date of the infringement the copyright in the work was duly registered under this Act, the defendant shall be deemed to have had reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright subsisted in the work."

This section deprives the plaintiff of all other remedy for infringement, except a mere injunction, whenever the defendant **alleges** that he was **not aware** and had no reasonable ground for suspecting that copyright existed. There may conceivably be many cases in which justice would call for an accounting and for damages even though defendant was **not aware** and these cases might be left to the discretion of the Court. (See Debates of the Senate, May 31st, 1921, page 747, Unrevised Edition.) Furthermore the Revised Convention which Canada has accepted, has eliminated the defence of good faith. See Article 15 of the Revised Convention. Cf. U. S. Copyright Law 1909, ss. 25, 36, 40.

15. 24A. The Exchequer Court of Canada is by statute already vested with jurisdiction in Canadian copyrights, and as such has had varied and useful experience in dealing with cases arising thereunder. As the Copyright Act is new and complicated, and as the courts would no doubt be called upon to decide many new points and test-cases, it is felt that the Exchequer Court of Canada, having no limited monetary jurisdiction, is the forum specially fit for that purpose.

24B. This is to simplify the present practice, to reduce the cost of litigation and expedite trials in allowing the action or summons to be issued where such process could be served on the defendant.

Summary remedies.

"**25.** (1) If any person knowingly,—

(a) makes or prints for sale or hire any infringing copy of a work in which copyright subsists; or,

(b) sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade exposes or offers for sale or hire any infringing copy of any such work; or,

(c) distributes infringing copies of any such work either for the purpose of trade or to such an extent as to affect prejudicially the owner of the copyright; or,

(d) by way of trade exhibits in public any infringing copy of any such work; or,

(e) imports for sale or hire into Canada any infringing copy of any such work;

Penalties.

he shall be guilty of an offence under this Act and be liable on summary conviction, for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, to a fine not exceeding ten dollars and costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one month, such fine not to exceed two hundred dollars in respect of the same transaction. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine and costs or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months.

Possession of plates for infringement.

"(2) If any person knowingly makes or has in his possession any plate for the purpose of making infringing copies of any work in which copyright subsists, or knowingly causes any such work to be performed in public without the consent of the owner of the copyright, he shall be guilty

Penalties.

of an offence under this Act, and be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months."

17. Section twenty-five of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Warrant to seize pirated copies.

"(4) A police magistrate, upon the application of the owner of the copyright in any work in which copyright subsists, may act as follows: If satisfied by evidence that there is reasonable ground for believing that pirated copies of such work are being hawked, carried about, sold or offered for sale, may, by order, authorize a constable to seize such copies without warrant and to bring them before the magistrate, and the magistrate on proof that the copies are pirated, may order them to be destroyed, or to be delivered up to the owner of the copyright if he makes application for that delivery.

Seizure without warrant.

"(5) If any person shall hawk, carry about, sell or offer for sale any pirated copy of any such work, every such pirated copy may be seized by any constable without

16. 25. (1) The words "or prints" are added in paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section 25. The words underlined in the fifteenth and subsequent lines have replaced the following "to a fine not exceeding ten dollars for every copy dealt with in contravention of this section, but not exceeding two hundred dollars in respect of the same transaction; or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding two months."

The present Act contains no sanction in the case of the defendant refusing or alleging incapacity to pay fine.

25. (2) The words "and for his private profit" have been struck out in the third and the fourth line (after the word "knowingly"), and the words "and costs" have been added (after the word "dollars") in the eighth line of subsection two.

Subsection (2) of section 25 imposes a fine on persons who "knowingly" cause a copyright work to be performed in public without the consent of the copyright owner, There is no good reason why persons conducting non-profit-making enterprises, or indulgent in infrengency for the profit of another person, should not be required to be just as careful as those who give performances for profit.

17. The Canadian Copyright Act is derived from the British organic law 1911 on Copyright. Yet, section 47 of the Canadian Act repeals all the enactments relating to copyright passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom which were formerly operative in Canada and most of which are still operative in England constituting to this day an essential element in the application of the law. The Canadian Act is now deprived of those various essential elements which should be re-enacted here. This new section embodies in the Canadian Act some recourses taken from the Imperial Acts which, under the former Canadian Act, applied to Canada.

warrant, on the request in writing of the apparent owner of the copyright in such work, or of his agent thereto authorized in writing, and at the risk of such owner. On seizure of any such copies, they shall be conveyed by such constable before a magistrate, and, on proof that they are infringements of copyright, shall be forfeited or destroyed or otherwise dealt with, as the magistrate may think fit.

Arrest on written authority.

"(6) Any constable may take into custody without warrant any person who, in any street or public place, sells or exposes, offers or has in his possession for sale any pirated copies of any such work as may be specified in any general written authority addressed to the chief officer of police, and signed by the apparent owner of the copyright in such work or his agent thereto authorized in writing, requesting the arrest, at the risk of such owner, of all persons found committing offences under this section in respect to such work, or who offers for sale any pirated copies of any such specified work by personal canvass or by personally delivering advertisements or circulars.

Copy.

"(7) A copy of every written authority addressed to a chief officer of police under this section shall be open to inspection at all reasonable hours by any person without payment of any fee, and any person may take copies of or make extracts from any such authority.

Search warrant.

"(8) If a magistrate is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Act is being committed on any premises, he may grant a search warrant authorizing the constable named therein to enter the premises between the hours of six of the clock in the morning and nine of the clock in the evening, and, if necessary, to use force for making such entry, whether by breaking open doors or otherwise, and to seize any copies of any work or any plates in respect of which he has reasonable ground for suspecting that an offence against this Act is being committed.

Forfeiture.

"(9) All copies of any work and all plates seized under this section shall be brought before a magistrate, and if proved to be pirated copies or plates intended to be used for the printing or reproduction of pirated copies shall be forfeited and destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the magistrate thinks fit."

Infringement in case of literary, musical, dramatic, etc., works.

18. Section twenty-six of the said Act is repealed, and the following section is substituted therefor:—

"**26.** (1) Any person who, without the written consent of the owner of the copyright or of his legal representative, reproduces or causes to be reproduced by printing, performs or causes to be performed in public the whole or any part of any literary, artistic, musical, operatic, or dramatic work in which copyright subsists in Canada, shall be guilty of an

The repealed section reads as follows:—

"**26.** (1) Any person who, without the written consent of the owner of the copyright or of his legal representative, knowingly performs or causes to be performed in public and for private profit the whole or any part, constituting an infringement, of any dramatic or operatic work or musical composition in which copyright subsists in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or, in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both.

"(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any change in or suppression of the title, or the name of the author, of any dramatic or operatic work or musical composition in which copyright subsists in Canada, or who makes or causes to be made any change in such work or composition itself without the written consent of the author or of his legal representative, in order that the same may be performed

offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than five dollars and not more than two hundred dollars, and to the payment of costs in each case, and, in default of payment of such fine and costs, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, he shall be liable either to such fine or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months, or to both.

Change or suppression of title or author's name.

"(2) Any person who makes or causes to be made any change in or suppression of the title, or name of the author, of any literary, artistic, musical, operatic or dramatic work in which copyright subsists in Canada, or who makes or causes to be made any change in such work itself without the written consent of the author or of his legal representative, with a view of having same in whole or in part reprinted, reproduced or performed in public, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars and to the payment of costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two months. In the case of a second or subsequent offence, he shall be liable either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or to both.

Burden of proof.

"(3) In any prosecution for an offence against the provisions of this section, the burden of proving the written consent of the owner of the copyright, or his legal representative, shall be upon the person charged with such offence."

19. The following sections are inserted immediately after section twenty-six of the said Act:—

Authority to legal representative.

"**26A.** In the absence of the owner of the copyright of a work in which copyright subsists in Canada, his legal representative, upon showing his power of attorney, may require from any person reproducing, executing or performing such work, or preparing to reproduce, execute or perform the same, the production of the written consent of the owner of the copyright or his legal representatives for such reproduction, execution or performance.

"Not aware" and "knowingly" defined.

"**26B.** Where the defendant alleges that he was not aware of the existence of copyright in a work protected in Canada or that he did not knowingly commit any infraction under this Act, the burden shall be on the defendant to prove that, prior to the alleged committing of the infringement, he did make such inquiries as would have established the existence of the copyright.

in whole or in part in public for private profit, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or in the case of a second or subsequent offence, either to such fine or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding four months, or to both."

This amendment, which is a redrafting of section 26 (1), is for the purpose of rendering this provision operative. The amendment includes non-profit-making bodies among those which are subject to penalty; provides a minimum as well as a maximum fine.

26. (2) This amendment, which is a redrafting of section 26 (2), is for the purpose of rendering this provision operative. This is the same change as in the preceding subsection, and relates to the penalty for "change in or suppression of the title or name of the author" of a copyright work, or change in the work itself, with view to public performance, without the consent of the author.

26. (3) This is in accordance with the rule of evidence provided in some other statutory cases.

19. 26A. To give the legal representative of the author, who might be away, the right, which is now denied to him, to inspect the authority under which a work is performed in public in this country.

26B. Cf. Regina *vs.* Prince; Remarks of Justice Brett. In *re* "Princess Battledore", Lee *vs.* Simpson. Com. Bench Reports, Vol. 3, p. 370. Cf. s. 19—where 'knowingly' is not required. S. 24 contradicts this; and Article 15 of the Revised Convention of Berne. Precedent of the Senate suppressing the word 'knowingly' from Bill 27 of 1920. See Debates of the Senate, 1920, page 369, Unrevised edition.

Summons to infringer.

"**26**C. Wherever there is reasonable ground to suspect that a work is about to be or is being or has been infringed, and the suspected infringer, on demand in writing to do so, has failed to forthwith produce the text or copy of the work from which a reproduction, execution or performance is about to be or is being or has been made contrary to the provisions of this Act, a summons shall, on request therefor, be issued by a police magistrate ordering the suspected infringer to appear before such magistrate and to produce such text or copy.

No defence that works were executed from incomplete copies.

"**26**D. (1) Any person, corporation or association charged under this Act with having reproduced, performed or executed a work contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall not be allowed to set up as a means of defence that the work was so reproduced, performed or executed from copies of such work bearing an altered title or from copies failing to disclose the name of the author of the original work; and no assignment of a work shall entitle the assignee to suppress or change the name of the author of the said work nor in any way whatsoever to change the nature of the work, nor in any other way to affect the moral right of the author therein.

"Moral right."

"(2) For the purpose of this section 'moral right' means the author's personal privilege of enjoying the prestige or influence which he may derive or which may accrue to him from his work, notwithstanding any assignment of his property rights."

20. Section twenty-seven of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Importation of certain copyright works prohibited.

"**27.** Copies made out of Canada of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in Canada would infringe copyright and as to which the owner of the copyright or the legal representative of such owner gives notice in writing to the Department of National Revenue that he is desirous that such copies should not be so imported into Canada, shall not be so imported, and shall be deemed to be included in Schedule C to the *Customs Tariff*, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly."

21. Section twenty-eight of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

No importation where right or license to reproduce in Canada granted.

"**28.** (1) Where the owner of the copyright has by license or otherwise granted the right to reproduce any literary work in Canada, it shall not be lawful, except as provided in subsection two of this section, to import into Canada copies of such literary work, and such copies shall be deemed to be included in Schedule C to the *Customs Tariff*, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly.

Exceptions.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Act it shall be lawful for any person:—

26c. Under the present law there is nothing to help disclosure of such infringency Cf. s. 11 (4) of the British Copyright Act, 1911, and U.S. Copyright Law. 1909, sect. 25 c. and d.

26d. This section purports at covering certain cases which have been disclosed before the special Committee of the House of Commons.

20. It is most generally the works owned by English or French authors or publishers and protected in Canada from which piratical copies are made out of Canada and imported into Canada. The interested owner has thus to rely upon his legal representative in Canada to make claim in the matter.

21. The words "or where a license to reproduce such book has been granted under the provisions of this Act" are struck out (after the word "Canada") in the third and fourth lines of subsection one of section twenty-eight. This section relates to prohibition of importation. The repeal of section 14 is asked for as set forth above. Section 13 relates to the granting of a compulsory license when, after the death of the author, the owner of the coypright still refuses to allow publication and the work is consequently being withheld from the public. Since this section does not require the printing of the work in Canada, but merely the supplying of the Canadian market, there is no need for a prohibition of imports.

28. (2) Section twenty-eight contains the following subsection two, which is struck out:—

"(2) Except as provided in subsection three, it shall be unlawful to import into Canada copies of any book in which copyright subsists until fourteen days after

(a) To import for his own use not more than two copies of any work published in any country adhering to the Convention;

(b) To import for use by any Department of His Majesty's Government for the Dominion or any of the Provinces of Canada, copies of any work, wherever published;

(c) To import any copies required for the use of any public library or institution of learning."

When grant is void.

22. (1) Subsection three of section forty of the said Act is repealed, and the following substituted therefor:—

"(3) Any grant of an interest in a copyright, either by assignment or license, shall be adjudged void against any subsequent assignee or licensee for valuable consideration without actual notice, unless such assignment or license is registered in the manner directed by this Act before the registering of the instrument under which a subsequent assignee or licensee claims, and no grantee shall maintain any action under this Act unless and until his grant has been registered."

(2) Section forty of the said Act is further amended by adding, immediately thereafter, the following as subsection (4):—

Registration not to be essential.

"(4) Registration shall in no case be deemed to be a condition of the existence of any copyright."

23. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section:—

Copies for Library.

"**42**A. (1) The publisher of every literary work published in Canada shall, within three months after publication, deliver or cause to be delivered, at his own expense, two copies of the first edition and two copies of each subsequent edition if such subsequent edition contain additions or alterations either in the letter-press or in the maps, prints or other engravings thereto belonging, to the Librarian of Parliament who shall give a written receipt therefor.

publication thereof, and during such period or any extension thereof such copies shall be deemed to be included in schedule C to the Customs Tariff, 1927, and that Schedule shall apply accordingly.

"Provided that if within the said period of fourteen days an application for a license has been made in accordance with the provisions of section thirteen, the Minister may in his discretion extend the said period, and the prohibition against importation shall be continued accordingly. The Minister shall forthwith notify the Department of Customs of such extension."

This subsection prohibits imports until fourteen days after publication and is intended to preserve the market for the compulsory licensee under section 14; it goes out with that section.

28. (2) *c.* The words "at any time before a work is printed or made in Canada" are struck out (before the words "to import") in the first and second lines of paragraph *(c)* of subsection three. They were constituting a limitation upon the right, which is otherwise declared to be absolute, "to import any copies required for the use of any public library or institution of learning." These institutions should be permitted to obtain any editions that they may desire, irrespective of whether there is an edition made in Canada.

Section twenty-eight contains the following paragraph *(d)* which is struck out of subsection (3):—

> "*(d)* to import any book lawfully printed in the United Kingdom or in a foreign country which has adhered to the Convention and the Additional Protocol thereto set out in the second schedule to this Act, and published for circulation among, and sale to the public within either; provided that any officer of the Customs, may in his discretion, require any person seeking to import any work under this section to produce satisfactory evidence of the facts necessary to establish his right so to import."

Paragraph *(d)* enumerates permitted importations, and allows complete freedom of importation, for trade as well as use of all books lawfully printed and published in the United Kingdom or any Unionist country. It was doubtless necessary as an exception to the right granted to the Compulsory Licensee to prevent importation of competing copies under section 28, subsection 1; with the Compulsory License abolished, it is no longer needed, and it would have the effect of preventing the author from granting complete control of the Canadian trade to his own Canadian publisher or agent.

22. (1) The words "and no grantee shall maintain any action under this Act unless his and each such prior grant has been registered" are struck out in subsection three after the word "claims" in the seventh line of subsection three.

They make registration to all intents and purposes compulsory for any holder of copyright other than the original author. The proper function of registration is to afford a particularly easy and convenient way of proving the ownership of copyright rights, not to constitute the only basis upon which they can be claimed. Section 40 starts off by saying the registration is optional, but ends by making it imperative, as in section 22. Such provision contradicts even section 4 (1) of the Canadian Act. No such provision is to be found in the British Act. Registration in Canada is almost impracticable for the hundreds of thousands of authors belonging to the thirty or thirty-five different countries of the Union, who, since Canada is now an adherent to the Convention of Berne, are granted full protection in this Dominion without any formality. If the necessity of registration be so maintained in Canada, all of the other Unionist countries could and would likely, through reciprocal treatment, compel Canadian authors to secure similar registration in every such country of the International Union. See Article 4 of the Convention where "the enjoyment of right is subject to no formality." International Bureau of Berne construes such a provision as constituting a denial of justice. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, April 15th, July 15th (page 74*b*) and November 15th, 1921, page 124.

22. (2) Subsection four is added to subsections one, two and three of section forty.

It is taken from the Copyright Act of the Union of South Africa. See *Le Droit d'Auteur*, July 15th, 1921, page 74 (b).

23. This section re-establishes a practice which was prescribed under our former Copyright Act and which is followed in England. (Copies delivered to the British Museum.) This section was added at the suggestion of the Librarian of Parliament.

Penalty.

"(2) If a publisher fails to comply with the provisions of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs and twice the amount of the retail selling price of one published copy of the work, such last mentioned amount to belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada."

Commencement o. Act.

24. This Act shall come into force three months after the date of its assent.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 17.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Natural Resources of Alberta.

First reading, March 4, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

1232

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 17.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Natural Resources of Alberta.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Alberta Natural Resources Act.*

Agreement confirmed.

2. The agreement set out in the schedule hereto is hereby approved.

SCHEDULE

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made this fourteenth day of December, 1929,

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, represented herein by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior,

Of the first part,

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA, represented herein by the Honourable John Edward Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and the Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health,

Of the second part.

Whereas by section twenty-one of *The Alberta Act*, being chapter three of four and five Edward the Seventh, it was provided that "All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties incident thereto, and the interest of the Crown in the waters within the province under *The North-west Irrigation Act, 1898*, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, which shall apply to the said province with the substitution therein of the said province for the North-west Territories";

And Whereas it is desirable that the Province should be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources as from its entrance into Confederation in 1905;

And Whereas it has been agreed between Canada and the said Province that the provisions of *The Alberta Act* should be modified as herein set out;

Now Therefore This Agreement Witnesseth:

TRANSFER OF PUBLIC LANDS GENERALLY

1. In order that the Province may be in the same position as the original Provinces of Confederation are in virtue of

section one hundred and nine of the *British North America Act, 1867*, the interest of the Crown in all Crown lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and royalties derived therefrom within the Province, and all sums due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, shall, from and after the coming into force of this agreement and subject as therein otherwise provided, belong to the Province, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Crown in the same, and the said lands, mines, minerals and royalties shall be administered by the Province for the purposes thereof, subject, until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to such administration; any payment received by Canada in respect of any such lands, mines, minerals or royalties before the coming into force of this agreement shall continue to belong to Canada whether paid in advance or otherwise, it being the intention that, except as herein otherwise specially provided, Canada shall not be liable to account to the Province for any payment made in respect of any of the said lands, mines, minerals or royalties before the coming into force of this agreement, and that the Province shall not be liable to account to Canada for any such payment made thereafter.

2. The Province will carry out in accordance with the terms thereof every contract to purchase or lease any Crown lands, mines or minerals and every other arrangement whereby any person has become entitled to any interest therein as against the Crown, and further agrees not to affect or alter any term of any such contract to purchase, lease or other arrangement by legislation or otherwise, except either with the consent of all the parties thereto other than Canada or in so far as any legislation may apply generally to all similar agreements relating to lands, mines or minerals in the Province or to interests therein, irrespective of who may be the parties thereto.

3. Any power or right, which, by any such contract, lease or other arrangement, or by any Act of the parliament of Canada relating to any of the lands, mines, minerals or royalties hereby transferred or by any regulation made under any such Act, is reserved to the Governor in Council or to the Minister of the Interior or any other officer of the Government of Canada, may be exercised by such officer of the Government of the Province as may, be specified by the Legislature thereof from time to time and until otherwise directed, may be exercised by the Provincial Secretary of the Province.

4. The Province will perform every obligation of Canada arising by virtue of the provisions of any statute or order in council or regulation in respect of the public lands to

be administered by it hereunder to any person entitled to a grant of lands by way of subsidy for the construction of railways or otherwise or to any railway company for grants of lands for right of way, road bed, stations, station grounds, work-shops, buildings, yards, ballast pits or other appurtenances.

5. The Province will further be bound by and will, with respect to any lands or interests in lands to which the Hudson's Bay Company may be entitled, carry out the terms and conditions of the Deed of Surrender from the said Company to the Crown as modified by the *Dominion Lands Act* and the Agreement dated the 23rd day of December, 1924, between His Majesty and the said Company, which said Agreement was approved by Order in Council dated the 19th day of December, 1924 (P.C. 2158), and in particular the Province will grant to the Company any lands in the Province which the Company may be entitled to select and may select from the lists of lands furnished to the Company by the Minister of the Interior under and pursuant to the said Agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924, and will release and discharge the reservation in patents referred to in clause three of the said agreement, in case such release and discharge has not been made prior to the coming into force of this agreement. Nothing in this agreement, or in any agreement varying the same as hereinafter provided, shall in any way prejudice or diminish the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company or affect any right to or interest in land acquired or held by the said Company pursuant to the Deed of Surrender from it to the Crown, the Dominion Lands Act or the said Agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924.

School Lands Fund and School Lands

6. Upon the coming into force of this agreement, Canada will transfer to the Province the money or securities constituting that portion of the school lands fund, created under sections twenty-two and twenty-three of *The Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Public Lands of the Dominion*, being chapter thirty-one of forty-two Victoria, and subsequent statutes, which is derived from the disposition of any school lands within the Province or within that part of the Northwest Territories now included within the boundaries thereof.

7. The School Lands Fund to be transferred to the Province as aforesaid, and such of the school lands specified in section thirty-seven of the *Dominion Lands Act*, being chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as pass to the administration of the Province under the terms hereof, shall be set aside and shall

continue to be administered by the Province in accordance, *mutatis mutandis*, with the provisions of sections thirty-seven to forty of the *Dominion Lands Act*, for the support of schools organized and carried on therein in accordance with the law of the Province.

WATER

8. Canada agrees that the provision contained in section four of the *Dominion Water Power Act*, being chapter two hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, that every undertaking under the said Act is declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, shall stand repealed as from the date of the coming into force of this agreement in so far as the same applies to undertakings within the Province; nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to affect the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada to make hereafter any declaration under the tenth head of section ninety-two of the *British North America Act, 1867*.

FISHERIES

9. Except as herein otherwise provided, all rights of fishery shall, after the coming into force of this agreement, belong to and be administered by the Province, and the Province shall have the right to dispose of all such rights of fishery by sale, licence or otherwise, subject to the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of its legislative jurisdiction over sea-coast and inland fisheries.

INDIAN RESERVES

10. All lands included in Indian reserves within the Province, including those selected and surveyed but not yet confirmed, as well as those confirmed, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, and the Province will from time to time, upon the request of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, set aside, out of the unoccupied Crown lands hereby transferred to its administration, such further areas as the said Superintendent General may, in agreement with the appropriate Minister of the Province, select as necessary to enable Canada to fulfil its obligations under the treaties with the Indians of the Province, and such areas shall thereafter be administered by Canada in the same way in all respects as if they had never passed to the Province under the provisions hereof.

11. The provisions of paragraphs one to six inclusive and of paragraph eight of the agreement made between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario on the 24th day of March,

1924, which said agreement was confirmed by statute of Canada, fourteen and fifteen George the Fifth chapter forty-eight, shall (except so far as they relate to the *Bed of Navigable Waters Act*) apply to the lands included in such Indian reserves as may hereafter be set aside under the last preceding clause as if the said agreement had been made between the parties hereto, and the provisions of the said paragraphs shall likewise apply to the lands included in the reserves heretofore selected and surveyed, except that neither the said lands nor the proceeds of the disposition thereof shall in any circumstances become administrable by or be paid to the Province.

12. In order to secure to the Indians of the Province the continuance of the supply of game and fish for their support and subsistence, Canada agrees that the laws respecting game in force in the Province from time to time shall apply to the Indians within the boundaries thereof, provided however, that the said Indians shall have the right, which the Province hereby assures to them, of hunting, trapping and fishing game and fish for food at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands and on any other lands to which the said Indians may have a right of access.

Soldier Settlement Lands

13. All interests in Crown lands in the Province upon the security of which any advance has been made under the provisions of the *Soldier Settlement Act*, being chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and amending Acts, shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada.

National Parks

14. The parks mentioned in the schedule hereto shall continue as national parks and the lands included therein, as the same are described in the orders in council in the said schedule referred to (except such of the said lands as may be hereafter excluded therefrom), together with the mines and minerals (precious and base) in each of the said parks and the royalties incident thereto, shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada as national parks, but in the event of the Parliament of Canada at any time declaring that the said lands or any part thereof are no longer required for park purposes, the lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and the royalties incident thereto, specified in any such declaration, shall forthwith upon the making thereof belong to the Province, and the provisions of paragraph three of this agreement shall apply thereto as from the date of such declaration.

15. The Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive legislative jurisdiction within the whole area included within the outer boundaries of each of the said parks notwithstanding that portions of such area may not form part of the park proper; the laws now in force within the said area shall continue in force only until changed by the Parliament of Canada or under its authority, provided, however, that all laws of the Province now or hereafter in force, which are not repugnant to any law or regulation made applicable within the said area by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, shall extend to and be enforceable within the same, and that all general taxing acts passed by the Province shall apply within the same unless expressly excluded from application therein by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

16. The Government of Canada will introduce into the Parliament of Canada such legislation as may be necessary to exclude from the parks aforesaid certain areas forming part of certain of the said parks which have been delimited as including the lands now forming part thereof which are of substantial commercial value, the boundaries of the areas to be so excluded having been heretofore agreed upon by representatives of Canada and of the Province, and the Province agrees that upon the exclusion of the said areas as so agreed upon, it will not, by works outside the boundaries of any of the said parks, reduce the flow of water in any of the rivers or streams within the same to less than that which the Minister of the Interior may deem necessary adequately to preserve the scenic beauties of the said parks.

Seed Grain, Etc., Liens

17. Every lien upon any interest in any unpatented land passing to the Province under this agreement, which is now held by Canada as security for an advance made by Canada for seed grain, fodder or other relief, shall continue to be vested in Canada, but the Province will, on behalf of Canada, collect the sums due in respect of such advances, except so far as the same are agreed to be uncollectible, and upon payment of any such advance, any document required to be executed to discharge the the lien may be executed by such officer of the Province as may be authorized by any provincial law in that behalf; the Province will account for and pay to Canada all sums belonging to Canada collected hereunder, subject to such deduction to meet the expenses of collection as may be agreed upon between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other Minister of the Province as may be designated in that behalf under the laws thereof.

General Reservation to Canada

18. Except as herein otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as applying so as to affect or transfer to the administration of the Province *(a)* any lands for which Crown grants have been made and registered under the *Land Titles Act* of the Province and of which His Majesty the King in the right of His Dominion of Canada is, or is entitled to become the registered owner at the date upon which the agreement comes into force, or *(b)* any ungranted lands of the Crown upon which public money of Canada has been expended or which are, at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, in use or reserved by Canada for the purpose of the federal administration.

Historic Sites, Bird Sanctuaries, Etc.

19. The Province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to maintain as an historic site. The Province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been already established and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other Minister of the Province as may be specified under the laws thereof.

Financial Terms

20. In lieu of the provision made by subsection one of section twenty of *The Alberta Act*, Canada will, from and after the date of the coming into force of this agreement, pay to the Province by half-yearly payments in advance, on the first days of January and July in each year, an annual sum based upon the population of the Province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:

The sum payable until the population of the said Province reaches eight hundred thousand shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

21. If at the date of the coming into force of this agreement any payment has been made under subsection one of section twenty of *The Alberta Act* in respect of any half-

year commencing before but terminating after the said date, a proportionate part of the payment so made shall be taken as having been made under the provisions hereof.

22. It is agreed that the Honourable W. F. A. Turgeon, a Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, Charles M. Bowman, of the Town of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, Esquire, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, and Fred E. Osborne, Esquire, Mayor of the City of Calgary, or, if any of the foregoing cannot act, then such other person or persons as may be agreed upon, will be appointed commissioners under Part One of the *Inquiries Act* to enquire and report whether any, and, if any, what consideration, in addition to the sums provided in paragraph twenty hereof, should be paid to the Province in order that the Province may be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources as from its entrance into Confederation in 1905, such commissioners to be empowered to decide what financial or other considerations are relevant to the enquiry, and the report to be submitted to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislature of Alberta; and if by the said report, the payment of any additional consideration is recommended, then, upon agreement between the Governments of Canada and of the Province following the submission of such report, the said Governments will respectively introduce the legislation necessary to give effect to such agreement.

RECORDS

23. Canada will, after the coming into force of this agreement, deliver to the Province from time to time at the request of the Province the originals or complete copies of all records in any department of the Government of Canada relating exclusively to dealings with Crown lands, mines and minerals, and royalties derived therefrom within the Province, and will give to the Province access to all other records, documents or entries relating to any such dealings and permit to be copied by the Province any of the documents required by it for the effective administration of the Crown lands, mines, minerals and royalties.

AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT

24. The foregoing provisions of this agreement may be varied by agreement confirmed by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province.

WHEN AGREEMENT COMES INTO FORCE

25. This agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province of Alberta, and shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after the day upon which His Majesty gives His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same.

In Witness Whereof the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable John Edward Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, and the Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health thereof, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Province of Alberta.

ERNEST LAPOINTE.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in the presence of

O. M. BIGGAR.

CHAS. STEWART.

J. E. BROWNLEE.

Signed on behalf of the Province of Alberta by the Honourable John Edward Brownlee, Premier of the said Province, and the Honourable George Hoadley, Minister of Agriculture and Health thereof, in the presence of

J. F. LYMBURN.

GEO. HOADLEY.

SCHEDULE

Parks

Buffalo	P.C. 463, 7th March, 1908. P.C. 1306, 5th June, 1909. P.C. 646, 27th March, 1913. P.C. 2842, 26th November, 1920. P.C. 498, 31st March, 1924. P.C. 408, 19th March, 1925.
Elk Island	P.C. 646, 27th March, 1913. P.C. 377, 20th February, 1922.
Jasper	P.C. 1323, 14th September, 1907. P.C. 1068, 18th May, 1909. P.C. 1338, 8th June, 1911. P.C. 1165, 24th June, 1914. P.C. 637, 7th April, 1927. P.C. 158, 6th February, 1929. P.C. 159, 6th February, 1929.
Nemiskam	P.C. 1134, 31st May, 1922.
Rocky Mountains	P.C. 2197, 25th November, 1885. P.C. 1891, 23rd July, 1892. P.C. 1338, 8th June, 1911. P.C. 2594, 18th September, 1917. P.C. 158, 6th February, 1929.
Wawaskesy	P.C. 1134, 31st May, 1922.
Waterton Lakes	P.C. 1621, 30th May, 1895. P.C. 1338, 8th June, 1911. P.C. 1165, 24th June, 1914. P.C. 1298, 20th April, 1921. P.C. 2556, 20th July, 1921.
Wood Buffalo Reserve	P.C. 2498, 18th December, 1922. P.C. 408, 14th March, 1925. P.C. 634, 30th April, 1926. P.C. 1444, 24th September 1926.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 18.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba.

First Reading, March 4, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1231 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 18.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Natural Resources of Manitoba.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Manitoba Natural Resources Act.*

Agreement confirmed.

2. The agreement set out in the schedule hereto is hereby approved.

SCHEDULE

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made this fourteenth day of December, 1929.

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, represented herein by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior,

Of the first part,

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA, represented herein by the Honourable John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, and the Honourable Donald G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources,

Of the second part.

Whereas by section thirty of the *Manitoba Act*, being chapter three of thirty-three Victoria, it was provided that all ungranted or waste lands in the Province should be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of the Dominion, subject to the conditions and stipulations contained in the Agreement for the surrender of Rupert's Land by the Hudson's Bay Company to Her Majesty;

And whereas the boundaries of the Province as defined by the *Manitoba Act* were altered and the area included in the said Province enlarged by the statutes forty-four Victoria chapter fourteen, and two George the Fifth chapter thirty-two;

And whereas by an Order in Council adopted upon a report from the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and approved by His Excellency the Governor General on the first day of August, 1928, it was provided, pursuant to an agreement in that behalf entered into with representatives of the Government of the Province that the Province would be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources as from its entrance into Confederation in 1870, that a commission of three persons would be appointed to inquire into and report as to what financial readjustments should be made to effect that end and that upon agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province upon the financial terms, following considera-

tion of the report of the Commission, a transfer would be made by Canada to the Province of the unalienated natural resources within the boundaries of the Province subject to any trust existing in respect thereof and without prejudice to any interest other than that of the Crown in the same;

And whereas a Commission, composed of the Honourable Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, the Honourable Thomas Alexander Crerar and Charles M. Bowman, Esquire, was appointed to conduct an inquiry into the financial readjustments involved in the proposed transfer, and the Commission has since reported its findings and these findings have been accepted and agreed to by the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province;

And whereas it is now expedient, in order to carry out the purpose of the aforesaid Order in Council and to give effect to the agreement arrived at in the premises between the Government of Canada and the Government of the Province, to modify the provisions of the statutes above referred to as herein set out.

Now Therefore This Agreement Witnesseth:

TRANSFER OF PUBLIC LANDS GENERALLY

1. In order that the Province may be in the same position as the original Provinces of Confederation are in virtue of section one hundred and nine of the *British North America Act, 1867*, the interest of the Crown in all Crown lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and royalties derived therefrom within the Province, and all sums due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, shall, from and after the coming into force of this agreement, and subject as therein otherwise provided, belong to the Province, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Crown in the same, and the said lands, mines, minerals and royalties shall be administered by the Province for the purposes thereof, subject, until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to such administration; any payment received by Canada in respect of any such lands, mines, minerals or royalties before the coming into force of this agreement shall continue to belong to Canada whether paid in advance or otherwise, it being the intention that, except as herein otherwise specially provided, Canada shall not be liable to account to the Province for any payment made in respect of any of the said lands, mines, minerals or royalties before the coming into force of this agreement, and that the Province shall not be liable to account to Canada for any such payment made thereafter.

2. The Province will carry out in accordance with the terms thereof every contract to purchase or lease any Crown lands, mines or minerals and every other arrangement whereby any person has become entitled to any interest therein as against the Crown, and further agrees not to affect or alter any term of any such contract to purchase, lease or other arrangement by legislation or otherwise, except either with the consent of all the parties thereto other than Canada or in so far as any legislation may apply generally to all similar agreements relating to lands, mines or minerals in the Province or to interests therein, irrespective of who may be the parties thereto.

3. Any power or right, which, by any such contract, lease or other arrangement, or by any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to any of the lands, mines, minerals or royalties hereby transferred, or by any regulation made under any such Act, is reserved to the Governor in Council or to the Minister of the Interior or any other officer of the Government of Canada, may be exercised by such officer of the Government of the Province as may be specified by the Legislature thereof from time to time, and until otherwise directed, may be exercised by the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources of the Province.

4. The Province will perform every obligation of Canada arising by virtue of the provisions of any statute or order in council or regulation in respect of the public lands to be administered by it hereunder to any person entitled to a grant of lands by way of subsidy for the construction of railways or otherwise or to any railway company for grants of land for right of way, road bed, stations, station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, ballast pits or other appurtenances.

5. The Province will further be bound by and will, with respect to any lands or interests in lands to which the Hudson's Bay Company may be entitled, carry out the terms and conditions of the Deed of Surrender from the said Company to the Crown as modified by the *Dominion Lands Act* and the Agreement dated the 23rd day of December, 1924, between His Majesty and the said Company, which said Agreement was approved by Order in Council dated the 19th day of December, 1924 (P.C. 2158), and in particular the Province will grant to the Company any lands in the Province which the Company may be entitled to select and may select from the lists of lands furnished to the Company by the Minister of the Interior under and pursuant to the said Agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924, and will release and discharge the reservation in patents referred to in clause three of the said agreement, in case such release and discharge has not been made prior to the coming into force of this agreement. Nothing in this agreement, or in any agreement varying

the same as hereinafter provided, shall in any way prejudice or diminish the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company or affect any right to or interest in land acquired or held by the said Company pursuant to the Deed of Surrender from it to the Crown, the Dominion Lands Act or the said Agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924.

SCHOOL LANDS FUND AND SCHOOL LANDS

6. Upon the coming into force of this agreement, Canada will transfer to the Province the money or securities constituting that portion of the school lands fund, created under sections twenty-two and twenty-three of *The Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Public Lands of the Dominion*, being chapter thirty-one of forty-two Victoria, and subsequent statutes, which is derived from the disposition of any school lands within the Province or within those parts of the District of Keewatin and of the Northwest Territories now included within the boundaries of the said Province.

7. The School Lands Fund to be transferred to the Province as aforesaid and such of the school lands specified in section thirty-seven of the *Dominion Lands Act*, being chapter one hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as pass to the administration of the Province under the terms hereof, shall be set aside and shall continue to be administered by the Province in accordance, *mutatis mutandis*, with the provisions of sections thirty-seven to forty of the *Dominion Lands Act*, for the support of schools organized and carried on therein in accordance with the law of the Province.

WATER

8. The Province will pay to Canada, by yearly payments on the first day of January in each year after the coming into force of this agreement, the proportionate part, chargeable to the development of power on the Winnipeg River within the Province, of the sums which have been or shall hereafter be expended by Canada pursuant to the agreement between the Governments of Canada and of the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, made on the 15th day of November, 1922, and set forth in the schedule hereto, the Convention and Protocol relating to the Lake of the Woods entered into between His Majesty and the United States of America on the 24th day of February, 1925, and the *Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928*, being chapter thirty-two of eighteen and nineteen George the Fifth, the annual payments hereunder being so calculated as to amortise the expenditures aforesaid in a period of fifty years from the

date of the coming into force of this agreement and the interest payable to be at the rate of five per cent per annum.

9. Canada agrees that the provision contained in section four of the *Dominion Water Power Act*, being chapter two hundred and ten of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, that every undertaking under the said Act is declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, shall stand repealed as from the date of the coming into force of this agreement in so far as the same applies to such undertakings within the Province; nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to affect the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada to make hereafter any declaration under the tenth head of section ninety-two of the *British North America Act, 1867*.

Fisheries

10. Except as herein otherwise provided, all rights of fishery shall, after the coming into force of this agreement, belong to and be administered by the Province, and the Province shall have the right to dispose of all such rights of fishery by sale, licence or otherwise, subject to the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of its legislative jurisdiction over sea-coast and inland fisheries.

Indian Reserves

11. All lands included in Indian reserves within the Province, including those selected and surveyed but not yet confirmed, as well as those confirmed, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, and the Province will from time to time, upon the request of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, set aside, out of the unoccupied Crown lands hereby transferred to its administration, such further areas as the said Superintendent General may, in agreement with the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources of the Province, select as necessary to enable Canada to fulfil its obligations under the treaties with the Indians of the Province, and such areas shall thereafter be administered by Canada in the same way in all respects as if they had never passed to the Province under the provisions hereof.

12. The provisions of paragraphs one to six inclusive and of paragraph eight of the agreement made between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario on the 24th day of March, 1924, which said agreement was confirmed by statute of Canada, fourteen and fifteen George the Fifth chapter forty-eight, shall (except so far as they relate to the *Bed of Navigable Waters Act*) apply to the lands included

in such Indian reserves as may hereafter be set aside under the last preceding clause as if the said agreement had been made between the parties hereto, and the provisions of the said paragraphs shall likewise apply to the lands included in the reserves heretofore selected and surveyed, except that neither the said lands nor the proceeds of the disposition thereof shall in any circumstances become administrable by or be paid to the Province.

13. In order to secure to the Indians of the Province the continuance of the supply of game and fish for their support and subsistence, Canada agrees that the laws respecting game in force in the Province from time to time shall apply to the Indians within the boundaries thereof, provided, however, that the said Indians shall have the right, which the Province hereby assures to them, of hunting, trapping and fishing game and fish for food at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands and on any other lands to which the said Indians may have a right of access.

Soldier Settlement Lands

14. All interests in Crown lands in the Province upon the security of which any advance has been made under the provisions of the *Soldier Settlement Act*, being chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and amending Acts, shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada.

National Park

15. The lands specified as included in the Riding Mountain Forest Reserve, as such reserve is described in the schedule to the *Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act*, being chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by eighteen and nineteen George the Fifth chapter twenty, shall be established as a national park, and the said lands, together with the mines and minerals (precious and base) in such area and the royalties incident thereto shall continue to be vested in and shall be administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of a national park, but in the event of the Parliament of Canada at any time declaring that the said lands or any part thereof are no longer required for such purposes, the lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and the royalties incident thereto, specified in any such declaration, shall forthwith upon the making thereof belong to the Province, and the provisions of paragraph three of this agreement shall apply thereto as from the date of such declaration.

16. The Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive legislative jurisdiction within the whole area included within the outer boundaries of the said park, notwithstanding that portions of such area may not form part of the park proper; the laws now in force within the said area shall continue in force only until changed by the Parliament of Canada or under its authority, provided, however, that all laws of the Province now or hereafter in force, which are not repugnant to any law or regulation made applicable within the said area by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, shall extend to and be enforceable within the same, and that all general taxing acts passed by the Province shall apply within the same unless expressly excluded from application therein by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

Seed Grain, Etc., Liens

17. Every lien upon any interest in any unpatented land passing to the Province under this agreement, which is now held by Canada as security for an advance made by Canada for seed grain, fodder or other relief, shall continue to be vested in Canada, but the Province will, on behalf of Canada, collect the sums due in respect of such advances, except so far as the same are agreed to be uncollectible, and upon payment of any advance, any document required to be executed to discharge the lien may be executed by such officer of the Province as may be authorized by any provincial law in that behalf; the Province will account for and pay to Canada all sums belonging to Canada collected hereunder, subject to such deduction to meet the expenses of collection as may be agreed upon between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources or such other Minister of the Province as may be designated in that behalf under the laws thereof.

General Reservation to Canada

18. Except as herein otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as applying so as to affect or transfer to the administration of the Province (*a*) any lands for which Crown grants have been made and registered under the *Real Property Act* of the Province and of which His Majesty the King in the right of His Dominion of Canada is, or is entitled to become the registered owner at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, or (*b*) any ungranted lands of the Crown upon which public money of Canada has been expended or which are, at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, in use or reserved by Canada for the purpose of the federal administration.

Historic Sites, Bird Sanctuaries, Etc.

19. The Province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to maintain as an historic site. The Province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been already established and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Minister of Mines and Natural Resources, or such other Minister of the Province as may be specified under the laws thereof.

Financial Terms

20. In lieu of the provision made by section five of the statute two George the Fifth chapter thirty-two above referred to, Canada will, from and after the date of the coming into force of this agreement, pay to the Province by half-yearly payments in advance, on the first days of January and July in each year, an annual sum based upon the population of the Province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:—

The sum payable until the population of the said Province reaches eight hundred thousand shall be five hundred and sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars;

Thereafter, until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand, the sum payable shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

21. If at the date of the coming into force of this agreement any payment has been made under the provisions of section five of the statute two George the Fifth chapter thirty-two above referred to in respect of any half-year commencing before but terminating, after the said date, a proportionate part of the payment so made shall be taken as having been made under the provisions hereof.

22. In order to provide an adequate financial readjustment in favour of the Province for the period intervening between its entrance into Confederation in 1870 and the first day of July, 1908, before which date it received either no subsidy in lieu of public lands or a smaller subsidy than it should have received in order to put it on an equality with the other Provinces, Canada, forthwith after the coming into force of this agreement, will, in accordance with the report of the hereinbefore recited Commission, pay to the said Province the sum of four million, five hundred and eighty-four thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and

forty-nine cents with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent per annum from the first day of July, 1929.

Records

23. Canada will after the coming into force of this agreement, deliver to the Province from time to time at the request of the Province the originals or complete copies of all records in any department of the Government of Canada relating exclusively to dealings with Crown lands, mines and minerals, and royalties derived therefrom within the Province, and will give to the Province access to all other records, documents or entries relating to any such dealings and permit to be copied by the Province any of the documents required by it for the effective administration of the Crown lands, mines, minerals and royalties.

Amendment of Agreement

24. The foregoing provisions of this agreement may be varied by agreement confirmed by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province.

When Agreement Comes Into Force

25. This agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, and shall take effect on the fifteenth day of July, 1930, if His Majesty has theretofore given His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same, and if He has not given such Assent before the said day, then on such date as may be agreed upon.

In witness whereof the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, and the Honourable Donald G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources thereof, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Province of Manitoba.

ERNEST LAPOINTE.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in the presence of

O. M. BIGGAR.

CHAS. STEWART.

JOHN BRACKEN.

Signed on behalf of the Province of Manitoba by the Honourable John Bracken, Premier of the said Province, and the Honourable Donald G. McKenzie, Minister of Mines and Natural Resources thereof, in the presence of

W. J. MAJOR.

DONALD G. McKENZIE.

SCHEDULE

AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA, ONTARIO AND MANITOBA

OTTAWA, November 15, 1922.

MEMORANDUM: of agreement arrived at regarding the control of the upper waters of the Winnipeg River.

PRESENT:

Representing the Dominion Government
Right Honourable Mackenzie King, Prime Minister;
Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior;
Mr. W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior.

In attendance
Mr. W. J. Stewart and Mr. J. B. Challies, Consulting Engineers to the Department of External Affairs;
Mr. S. S. Scovil, Engineer of Lake of the Woods Control Board.

Representing the Province of Ontario
Honourable E. C. Drury, Premier.

In attendance
Mr. H. G. Acres and Mr. L. V. Rorke.

Representing the Province of Manitoba
Honourable John Bracken, Premier.
Honourable R. W. Craig, Attorney-General; also
Honourable T. H. Johnson, K.C., Counsel.

This agreement, as a working basis for the regulation of the English and Winnipeg rivers, is entered into on the understanding that all parties are agreeable to the repeal of the Lake of the Woods Regulation Act 1920, but Ontario does not bind itself to the terms of this agreement in the event of that Act not being repealed.

The Government representatives agreed that the general advantage legislation could be rescinded on the following basis (Mr. Bracken undertaking to urge the acceptance thereof by the Manitoba power interests):

1. *Control of Lake of the Woods*

The recommendation of the Lake of the Woods Control Board that the Norman Dam be expropriated was agreed to in principle.

It was further understood that the Board should immediately investigate and report to the three governments concerned, whether,

(1) There is some alternative method of securing control by construction of a new structure above the present dam or otherwise;

(2) Failing such an alternative being found, under what procedure and whether under Federal or Provincial auspices should the dam be expropriated.

The cost of securing the results contemplated under either (1) or (2) above should be borne on the following basis,—

One-third of the total cost to be attributable to navigation and borne by the Federal Government;

The remaining two-thirds to be considered chargeable to power, to be borne in the first instance by the expropriating Government, but

(a) Ontario to be responsible for the share chargeable to the undeveloped power site at White Dog Falls;

(b) The Federal Government (as proprietors of the water powers on the Winnipeg river in Manitoba) to be responsible in the first instance for the amount chargeable to the remaining fall of the Winnipeg river in the Province of Manitoba; the Department of the Interior to recover cost of same from the present power developments on the river and from prospective power developments on such basis as that Department may consider advisable.

So far as the amount chargeable to power is concerned, the basis of settlement between the Dominion Government and the Province of Ontario should be that of the ratio of potential head in Ontario and Manitoba.

2. *Regulation under Concurrent Legislation*

It was agreed that the Lake of the Woods Control Board should be instructed to immediately canvass the necessities of the situation and make appropriate recommendations to the Governments of Canada and Ontario with a view to having approved and authorized whatever operating regulations are considered necessary to make practically effective the existing concurrent legislation.

3. *Lac Seul*

With regard to storage on Lac Seul, it is agreed that if the power interests in Manitoba or their administrative agency desire storage on Lac Seul, they shall immediately notify the Government of Ontario to this effect. In the event of such notification the Government of Ontario shall undertake not to permit the construction of any development which would later be destroyed, wholly or in part, by the creation of this storage, and shall agree to grant flooding rights, on Crown Lands affected, under the customary conditions, including recompense for timber destroyed, and the usual rental for water powers which may be wholly

or partially destroyed incidental to the construction of the said works. Further, the power interests benefited shall be prepared, when required by the Government of Ontario, to pay the said Government an amount to be ascertained by the Control Board, sufficient to pay the difference between the cost of power feasible of development at Pelican Falls and the cost of a similar amount of power to be developed at some other possible site designated by the Government of Ontario and delivered at Sioux Lookout at a distribution voltage.

It is agreed that whatever storage scheme may be worked out covering Lac Seul shall be under the jurisdiction of the Lake of the Woods Control Board, the cost of the same to be borne by the power interests as and when benefited.

4. *International Questions*

With regard to the international issues it was unanimously agreed that there was not sufficient data to enable a commitment at the present stage with regard to storage and regulation on Rainy and upper international lakes, and that in any case all the interests concerned, governmental, municipal, corporate and private, on both sides of the boundary, should be afforded the opportunity and the advantage of presenting their views, and of hearing the views of others presented, to the International Joint Commission.

It was further agreed that the basis for an international arrangement between the two countries arrived at by the technical advisers of the United States and Canada at Washington in December, should be adhered to, namely,—

(a) An immediate settlement by treaty of the Lake of the Woods issues; and

(b) Concurrent with the ratification of such a treaty, an appropriate reference to the International Joint Commission respecting Rainy and upper lakes matters.

It was further agreed that once a reference of the upper lakes matter has been agreed to, the Canadian Governments, Dominion and Provincial, should facilitate in every possible way, a thorough investigation and an early report by the International Joint Commission, but that pending such a report, the Dominion Government could not make any commitment as to policy.

With regard to financial obligations arising under settlement of the Lake of the Woods issues it was agreed that the same should be borne by the respective Governments

on the same basis as that set out above for the acquirement of the Norman Dam.

(Sgd.) E. C. DRURY,
For the Government of Ontario.

(Sgd.) JOHN BRACKEN,
For the Government of Manitoba.

(Sgd.) W. L. MACKENZIE KING,
For the Government of Canada.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 19.

An Act respecting War Veterans' Allowances.

First reading, March 4, 1930.

THE MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1467 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 19.

An Act respecting War Veterans' Allowances.

Preamble.

WHEREAS there are a great number of veterans in Canada who are not in receipt of pension under the provisions of the *Pension Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, or who, if in receipt of pension, are pensionable only for the degree of disability resulting from an injury or disease, or aggravation thereof, attributable to or incurred during military service as established and assessed under the provisions of that Act; and it is found that many pensioners and non-pensioners are, in fact, unemployable by reason of intangible results of their war service apart from any consideration of pensionable disability; and it is desirable to provide assistance, or additional assistance, for these veterans in recognition of their service: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The War Veterans' Allowance Act, 1930.*

Definitions.

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

"Minister."

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Pensions and National Health;

"Deputy Minister."

(b) "Deputy Minister" means the Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health;

"Department."

(c) "Department" means the Department of Pensions and National Health;

"War."

(d) "war" means the Great War waged by the German emperor and his allies against His Majesty and His Majesty's allies; and the period defined by the term "the war" is the period between the 4th day of August, 1914, and the 31st day of August, 1921, both dates inclusive;

"Theatre of actual war."

(e) "theatre of actual war" means:—

(i) In the case of the military or air forces, the zone of the allied armies on the continents of Europe, of Asia, or of Africa, or wherever the veteran has sustained injury or disability directly by a hostile act of the enemy;

(ii) In the case of the naval forces, the high seas or wherever contact has been made with hostile forces of the enemy, or wherever the veteran has sustained injury or disability directly by a hostile act of the enemy;

"Veteran."

(f) "veteran" means any former member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who served in a theatre of actual war; any former member of His Majesty's Imperial, Dominion or Colonial forces, or of the forces of His Majesty's allies, who saw service in a theatre of actual war and was domiciled and resident in Canada on the 4th August, 1914, and any member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who having seen service in Canada or England only and is in receipt of a pension for an injury or disease incurred or aggravated during service, or who accepted a final payment for a disability between 5 per cent and 14 per cent under the provisions of the *Pension Act*, and any member of His Majesty's Imperial, Dominion or Colonial forces, or of the forces of His Majesty's allies, who having seen service in Canada or England only and is in receipt of a pension for an injury or disease incurred or aggravated during such service and was domiciled and resident in Canada on the 4th August, 1914, or who received a final payment under the provisions of any Act or Regulation of the Imperial, Dominion, Colonial or Allied Governments, similar or analogous to the final payment provisions contained in the *Pension Act* for disabilities rated at 5 per cent or higher.

R.S., c. 157.

War Veterans' Allowance Committee.

3. (1) There shall be a committee, to be known as the War Veterans' Allowance Committee, hereinafter called "the Committee," consisting of the Deputy Minister, the Assistant Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, and not more than five, and not less than three other members, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council from the staff of the Department, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Duties of members.

(2) The members of the Committee shall devote such time to the performance of their duties under this Act as may be necessary to carry out the provisions hereof.

Chairman.

(3) The Deputy Minister, and, in his absence, the Assistant Deputy Minister, shall act as Chairman of the Committee.

Officers and clerks.

(4) The Department shall supply such officers and clerks as may be necessary to assist the Committee in carrying out the duties imposed upon them by this Act.

Salaries.

(5) The members of the Committee shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the *Civil Service Act*, be paid such salaries or allowances as may be determined by the Governor in Council.

Powers of committee.

4. (1) The Committee shall have all powers and authority of a commissioner appointed under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*.

Receiving evidence and administering oaths.

(2) The Committee shall have power to appoint a person or persons to hear and receive evidence with respect to any matter pertaining to allowances, and such person or persons shall have authority to administer oaths, and to hear and receive evidence under oath and to take evidence in any part of Canada.

Sittings.

(3) The Committee may, in its discretion, hold sittings in any part of Canada for the purpose of hearing complaints in respect of allowances.

To whom allowances paid.

5. (1) An allowance may be paid to every veteran who, at the date of the proposed commencement of the allowance,

(a) has attained the age of sixty-five years, or, not having attained the age of sixty years is, in the opinion of the Committee, by reason of physical or mental disability, permanently unemployable;

(b) if a married man living with and supporting his wife, is not in receipt of an income of as much as seven hundred and thirty dollars per year, or, if a single man, is not in receipt of an income of as much as three hundred and sixty-five dollars per year;

(c) has resided in Canada continuously for three years preceding his application for allowance.

Effect of pensioner ceasing to reside in Canada.

(2) Where a veteran after the granting of an allowance transfers his residence to some place out of Canada, his allowance shall cease but his right thereto shall revive on his again becoming resident in Canada.

Widowers.

(3) For the purpose of this Act widowers shall be regarded as single men, except where minor children are involved, in which case the Committee may, in its discretion, pay the allowances as for a married man under the provisions of this Act.

If veteran unfit to manage his affairs.

6. Where, in the opinion of the Committee, a veteran is unfit to manage his own affairs, or would not use the allowance to the best advantage, such allowance may be paid to such person or persons as the Committee may direct for administration.

Allowance payable.

7. The maximum allowance payable under this Act,

(a) for a married man, where his wife or wife and children are residing with him and being cared for by him, shall be forty dollars per month, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income received in excess of two hundred and fifty dollars a year, and

(b) for a single man, where in the opinion of the Committee institutional care is inadvisable or impracticable, twenty dollars per month, which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income received in excess of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a year.

When no allowance payable.

8. No allowance shall be paid to a veteran who

(a) is receiving domiciliary care under the Department as a Veteran's Care case; or

(b) is presently receiving treatment in provincial or departmental institutions for the care of the insane.

When allowance suspended.

9. (1) Payment of allowance shall be suspended

(a) during the lawful imprisonment of a veteran for an offence;

(b) during absences from Canada of the recipient except where the Committee approve its continuance during a *bona fide* visit not exceeding four months in any year;

(c) during the period of treatment where a recipient is admitted to hospital for treatment of injury or disease related to service;

(d) during the period of domiciliary care under the Department, where the recipient is admitted to hospital as a Veteran's Care case;

(e) where a single man is admitted to hospital at the expense of the Department as a "treatment only" case without compensation;

(f) during the period a recipient is in receipt of treatment or care in a provincial or departmental institution for the insane.

Allowance to cease at death.

(2) Payment of allowance shall cease on death, but the Committee may, in its discretion, pay to the widow, and widow or minor children of the deceased, or as it may direct, a gratuity of two months' allowances to enable them to make provision for their future care.

Income defined.

10. (1) For the purpose of this Act income shall not include,

(a) the income from property on which the veteran resides when such property is assessed at two thousand dollars or under, nor the equity in property under two thousand dollars assessed value;

(b) casual earnings nor gifts totalling in the aggregate in any year less than one hundred and twenty dollars;

(c) additional pension paid on account of clothing allowance;

(d) any war pension being paid on behalf of children of a veteran.

Property where veteran does not reside.

(2) In cases where a veteran owns property on which he is not residing, there shall be counted as income five per cent of the assessed value thereof in excess of the encumbrances thereon.

Transfer of property in last five years.

(3) A transfer of property made less than five years before the date of application for an allowance shall be deemed to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for such allowance.

If retroactive pension granted.

11. Where a veteran in receipt of an allowance is subsequently granted retroactive pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners under the provisions of the *Pension Act*, such portion of such retroactive pension shall be payable to the Department by the Board as will reimburse the Department for payments made by way of allowance which would not otherwise have been made had the pensioner during such period been in receipt of a monthly pension.

Statement may be required.

12. (1) The Committee may from time to time require any veteran who is in receipt of an allowance under this Act to submit to it a statement, in the form of an affidavit, of any change in his income, and, in the event of his refusing or neglecting to submit such statement the Committee may suspend future payments of allowances until the statement is received.

Allowance subject to review.

(2) The allowance payable to a veteran shall be subject to review from time to time and shall be increased or decreased in accordance with any changed condition of income disclosed.

No alienation or seizure of allowance.

13. No allowance shall be subject to alienation or transfer by the recipient, or to seizure in satisfaction of any claim against him.

Sums payable out of Consolidated Revenue Fund.

14. All sums payable under this Act shall be payable from time to time on the certificate of the Minister of Finance out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Power to make regulations.

15. The Governor in Council may, from time to time, on the recommendation of the Minister, make regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, with regard to allowances herein provided for, and without limiting the generality of the foregoing provisions, may provide by regulation for:—

(a) the time at which applications for allowances may be made;

(b) the time at which after application therefor the payment of allowances shall commence;

(c) the definition of residence and of the intervals of absence from Canada by which residence therein shall not be deemed to have been interrupted;

(d) the evidence to be required or accepted by the Committee in support of an application for allowance;

(e) the manner in which the income of a veteran is to be determined for the purpose of this Act;

(f) the manner in which the income of the wife and the earnings of a wife and of a son or daughter may be taken into consideration in computing the income of the veteran for the purpose of this Act;

(g) the manner in which a transfer of property made less than five years before the application for allowance shall be considered in determining the income of the veteran;

(h) the mode in which allowances are to be payable;

(i) the recovery with or without interest of allowance payments made by reason of the non-disclosure of facts or by reason of innocent or of false representations;

(j) the penalties to be imposed for breaches of the regulations.

When regulations come into effect.

16. (1) All regulations made under this Act shall, from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, have the same force and effect as if enacted herein.

Regulations to be presented to Parliament.

(2) Such regulations shall be presented to Parliament forthwith after their publication if Parliament is then sitting or, if not, within fifteen days after the commencement of the next session thereof.

Commencement of Act.

17. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, 1930.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 20.

An Act to provide in the province of Ontario for the dissolution and the annulment of Marriage.

First reading, March 5, 1930.

MR. WOODSWORTH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2118 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 20.

An Act to provide in the province of Ontario for the dissolution and the annulment of Marriage.

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

Part of law of England, on 15th July, 1870, made law of Ontario.

1. The law of England as to the dissolution of marriage and as to the annulment of marriage, as that law existed on the fifteenth day of July, 1870, in so far as it can be made to apply in the province of Ontario, and in so far as it has not been repealed, as to the province, by any Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by any Act of the Parliament of Canada or by this Act, and as altered, varied, modified or affected, as to the province, by any such Act, shall be the law of the province as to dissolution of marriage and as to annulment of marriage.

Jurisdiction.

2. The Supreme Court of Ontario shall have jurisdiction for all purposes of this Act.

Short title.

3. This Act may be cited as "*The Divorce Act (Ontario), 1930.*"

21.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 21.

An Act to provide for the regulation of Vehicular Traffic on Dominion property.

First reading, March 5, 1930

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
931 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 Geooge V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 21.

An Act to provide for the regulation of Vehicular Traffic on Dominion property

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

Power to make regulations.

1. The Governor in Council may make regulations for controlling or prohibiting the operation of certain vehicles in or upon any of the parks, roads, avenues and driveways which are situate on the property of His Majesty, and over which there exists no public right of way.

Scope of regulations.

2. The Governor in Council may by such regulations:—

(a) Prescribe the maximum speed at which vehicles may be driven;

(b) Designate the kind of vehicle or the time and circumstances under which said vehicles may be allowed to be operated;

(c) Provide the manner in which traffic is to be directed;

(d) Designate the places where vehicles may be parked and by whom, and attach conditions to such parking;

(e) Authorize officers to enforce the regulations;

(f) Designate the parks, roads, avenues or driveways to which any such regulations shall apply;

(g) Prescribe the penalties to be incurred for the breach of any regulations.

Offences.

3. Any offence against the regulations shall be punishable upon summary conviction.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 22.

An Act to amend the Indian Act.

First reading, March 5, 1930.

THE SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1335 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 22.

An Act to amend the Indian Act.

R.S., c. 98.

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

Eskimo affairs.

1. Subsection two of section four of the *Indian Act*, chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

Annuities and interest applied to maintenance.

2. Subsection six of section nine of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**6.** The Superintendent General may apply the whole or any part of the annuities and interest moneys of Indian children attending an industrial or boarding school to the maintenance of such children."

Children from seven to sixteen to attend school.

3. Subsection one of section ten of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**10.** Every Indian child between the full ages of seven and sixteen years who is physically able shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General for the full periods during which such school is open each year; provided that where it has been made to appear to the satisfaction of the Superintendent General that it would be detrimental to any particular Indian child to have it discharged from school on attaining the full age of sixteen years, the Superintendent General may direct that such child be detained at school for such further period as may seem to be advisable, but not beyond the full age of eighteen years, and in such case the provisions of this section with respect to truancy shall apply to such child and its parents, guardians or persons with whom such child resides during such further period of school attendance."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The subsection to be repealed is as follows,—

"(2) The Superintendent General of Indian Affairs shall have charge of Esk[illegible]no affairs."

This repeal is due to the fact that by Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, dated the 31st of August, 1927, and made in pursuance of the provisions of chapter 6, 8-9 Geo. V. (1918) and the amendment thereto, chapter 23, 15-16 Geo. V. (1925), the charge of Eskimo Affairs was transferred to the Commissioner of the North West Territories, Department of the Interior.

2. The subsection to be repealed is as follows,—

"**6.** The Superintendent General may apply the whole or any part of the annuities and interest moneys of Indian children attending an industrial or boarding school *to the maintenance of such school* or to the maintenance of the children themselves."

The Annuities and interest moneys of Indian children attending industrial or boarding schools are not required and not applied for the maintenance of such schools, and the provision for such application is eliminated in the amendment.

3. The subsection to be repealed is as follows,—

"(1) Every Indian child between the ages of seven and *fifteen* years who is physically able shall attend such day, industrial or boarding school as may be designated by the Superintendent General for the full periods during which such school is open each year."

Experience has shown that the Indian pupils do not make as rapid progress as white pupils, and it is considered in every way advisable that they should be detained in school somewhat longer than has been the practice in the past. One year is added to the school age in this amendment.

The suggested proviso in this section arises out of the fact that the Superintendent General, although having no statutory authority for doing so, has found it necessary in some cases to insist on a pupil remaining in a residential school beyond the school age in order to protect such pupil from the demoralizing conditions of the pupil's home. As an instance, an Indian whose wife was dead and who was eking out an existence begging in the streets of a city demanded the release of his daughter from a residential school at the expiration of school age which was refused. In another case a mother was living a life of prostitution and demanded the release of her two daughters at the expiration of school age to join her in her mode of living which release was refused. The proviso is to give the Superintendent General statutory authority to retain pupils so situated in school for an extended period.

Removal of cattle.

4. Paragraph "*b*" of subsection four of section thirty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(b)* to remove any cattle or other animals owned by him or in his charge from such land or marsh."

Consent of agent required for sale or barter.

5. Section forty of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**40.** No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians or from any Indian any cattle or other animals of any kind from any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta or the Territories without the written consent of the Indian agent." (New).

Buying of produce prohibited.

6. Section forty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**41.** No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians, or from any Indian, any grain, root crops, or other produce from upon any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or the Territories without the written consent of the Indian agent."

Superintendent General may order seizure of produce unlawfully possessed by any person.

7. Section forty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**42.** If any such cattle or other animals or such grain, root crops, or other produce, as aforesaid, are unlawfully in the possession of any person within the intent and meaning of this part, any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent General, may with such assistance in that behalf as he thinks necessary, seize and take possession of the same and he shall deal therewith as the Superintendent General or any officer or person thereunto by him authorized, directs."

Farms on Indian Reserves for instruction and supply of seeds.

8. The said Act is amended by adding thereto the following section:—

"**94A.** The Superintendent General may operate farms on Indian Reserves, employing such persons as may be considered necessary, for the purpose of instructing the Indians in farming and for the supply of pure seed for Indian farmers and may from time to time apply any profits arising therefrom in the extension of such operations or in making loans to Indians to enable them to engage in

4. The paragraph to be repealed is as follows:—

"*(b)* to remove his cattle from such land or marsh."

This amendment is made to conform to the provisions of paragraph *(a)* of subsection one of section 35, which includes animals in a person's charge as well as animals owned by such person.

5. The section to be repealed is as follows,—

"**40.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for prohibiting or regulating the sale, barter, exchange or gift by any band or irregular band of Indians, or by any Indian or any band or irregular band, in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or the Territories, of any grain or root crops, or other produce grown upon any reserve, and may further provide that such sale, barter, exchange or gift shall be null and void, unless the same are made in accordance with such regulations."

Section 40 which it is proposed to repeal provides that regulations may be made prohibiting or regulating the sale or barter by Indians of their grain, root crops, or other produce grown upon reserves in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the Territories, but this section is not required since section 41 prohibits any person from buying such produce.

In place of the repealed Section 40 it is proposed to introduce a section dealing with the disposal of cattle or other animals. Complaints have been made from various points in the Western Provinces of unscrupulous dealers going on the reserves and purchasing cattle and other animals from the Indians paying them very inadequate prices and greatly reducing the amount of stock on the reserves. Subsection 5 of Section 108 provides a penalty for an Indian disposing of any cattle or the progeny of cattle given by the Government, without the consent of the Superintendent General. In the interest of the Indians it is desired to prevent the wanton disposal of any cattle whether they have been given by the Government or not.

6. The section to be repealed is as follows,—

"**41.** No person shall buy or otherwise acquire from any band or irregular band of Indians, or from any Indian, any grain, root crops, or other produce from upon any reserve in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or the Territories."

Section 41 as amended merely adds the words "without the written consent of the Indian Agent" to the repealed section. The section as it stood prohibited such sale without any provision for sale with the consent of the Indian Agent.

7. The section to be repealed is as follows,—

"**42.** If any such grain or root crops, or other produce as aforesaid, are unlawfully in the possession of any person within the intent and meaning of this Part, or of any regulations made by the Governor in Council under this Part, any person acting under the authority, either general or special, of the Superintendent General, may, with such assistance in that behalf as he thinks necessary, seize and take possession of the same; and he shall deal therewith as the Superintendent General, or any officer or person thereunto by him authorized, directs."

The repealed section provided that the Superintendent General might order seizure of grain or root crops or other produce unlawfully in the possession of any person. The amendment extends to the seizure of cattle or other animals as well as to grain, root crops, or other produce.

8. The purpose of the above proposed amendment to the Act is to enable the Superintendent General to utilize directly and for the benefit of the Indians, funds arising from the operation of what are known as Greater Production Farms. At present in order to make use of such funds it is necessary to deposit them to the credit of the Receiver General and have the amounts re-voted by Parliament; this is a cumbersome method. The Farms were established to give instruction to the Indians and also to provide pure seed for Indian Farms. The accounts of these Farms have in the past been audited by Departmental auditors and by the office of the Auditor General and this practice will continue.

farming or other operations or apply such proceeds in any other way for their progress and development." (New.)

Amusements on the Sabbath.

9. Subsection one of section one hundred and one of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

"*(j)* Controlling or prohibiting participation in, or attendance at, public games, sports, races, athletic contests or other such amusements on the Sabbath."

Lien or charge on property of Indians.

10. Section one hundred and five of the said Act is repealed and the following section substituted therefor:—

"**105.** No one other than an Indian or non-treaty Indian shall take any security or otherwise obtain any lien or charge, whether by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, upon real or personal property of any Indian or non-treaty Indian, except on real or personal property subject to taxation under the last three preceding sections: Provided that any person selling any article to an Indian or non-treaty Indian may take security on such article for any part of the price thereof which is unpaid."

Removal of animals.

11. Paragraph *(b)* of section one hundred and sixteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(b)* to remove any cattle or other animals owned by him or in his charge from such land or marsh."

Buying from Indians contrary to this Act. Penalty.

12. Section one hundred and twenty of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**120.** Every person who buys or otherwise acquires from any Indian or band or irregular band of Indians in the province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, or Alberta, or the Territories any cattle or other animals or any grain, root crops or other produce or sells to any such Indian any goods or supplies, cattle or other animals contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both.

Application of penalty.

13. Subsection two of section one hundred and twenty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(2) A moiety of every such penalty shall belong to the informer or prosecutor."

9. Serious complaints have been made with respect to the assembling of boisterous and undesirable crowds on Indian Reserves on the Sabbath to attend public games and contests such as football, baseball and horse racing, etc. These games attract especially the undesirable elements from the adjoining municipalities. This amendment will enable a band that has been afflicted in this way to make regulations to provide for the situation.

10. The section to be repealed is as follows,—

"**105.** *No person* shall take any security or otherwise obtain any lien or charge, whether by mortgage, judgment or otherwise, upon real or personal property of any Indian or non-treaty Indian, except on real or personal property subject to taxation under the last three preceding sections: Provided that any person selling any article to an Indian or non-treaty Indian may take security on such article for any part of the price thereof which is unpaid."

Under the provisions of paragraph (1) of section 2 of the *Indian Act*, "unless the context otherwise requires," the word "person" means "an individual other than an Indian." The word "person" in the repealed section has been construed by the Department to mean "an individual other than an Indian." However, in the case of Atkins & v. Davis 38 O.L.R. p. 548 in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, it was held that the word "person" in the repealed section is not to be read with the restricted meaning, "an individual other than an Indian," but includes an Indian as well. This amendment is to make it plain that this prohibition applies only to an individual other than an Indian, or non-treaty Indian.

11. The paragraph to be repealed is as follows,—

"*(b)* To remove his cattle from such land or marsh."

In a prosecution under section 116 *(b)* a difficulty arose owing to the fact that while the cattle in question were in charge of the accused he claimed that he did not own them as provided by paragraph *(b)* as it stood. This amendment is made to apply to cattle in charge of a person as well as to cattle owned by him and to conform to similar provisions in sections 35 and 36.

12. The section to be repealed is as follows,—

"**120.** Every person who buys or otherwise acquires from any Indian or band or irregular band of Indians in the Province of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta, or the Territories, any grain, root crops or other produce contrary to *regulations made by the Governor in Council in that behalf*, shall, on summary conviction *before a stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate or two justices of the peace or an Indian agent*, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both."

The repealed section imposed a penalty for acquiring grain, root crops, or other produce from Indians. The amendment extends to the acquiring of cattle or other animals which is forbidden under amended section 40. This amendment imposes also a penalty for selling any goods or supplies, cattle or other animals as forbidden by section 45 of the Act.

13. The subsection to be repealed is as follows,—

"(2) A moiety of every such penalty shall belong to the informer or prosecutor, *and the other moiety thereof to His Majesty to form part of the fund for the benefit of that body of Indians or non-treaty Indians with respect to one or more members of which the offence was committed.*"

Section 142 of the Indian Act provides that instead of placing the moities of fines to the credit of the funds of the bands in respect of whose members the convictions were made, the Governor in Council may from time to time direct that the same "be applied in any other manner deemed best adapted to attain the objects of such law or to secure its due administration." In pursuance of the said provision an order in council was passed giving authority to credit all such moities to a separate account, the funds of which may be used generally for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and such moities are now credited to such separate account.

Vehicles, vessels, etc., used in carrying intoxicants for Indians, to be forfeited and sold.

14. Section one hundred and thirty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**132.** If it is proved before any judge, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace or Indian agent that any vehicle, motor car, automobile, vessel, boat, canoe or conveyance of any description is employed in carrying any intoxicant to be supplied to Indians or non-treaty Indians, such vehicle, motor car, automobile, vessel, boat, canoe or conveyance so employed may be seized and declared forfeited, as in the last preceding section mentioned and sold, and the proceeds thereof paid to His Majesty for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned."

Certificate of analyst to be accepted as *prima facie* evidence.

15. Subsection two of section one hundred and thirty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(2) In any prosecution under this Act, a certificate of analysis signed or purporting to be signed by a provincial or dominion analyst, shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the facts stated therein, as to the analysis or the alcoholic or narcotic content of the sample or preparation therein referred to as having been analysed, and of the authority of the person signing such certificate without any proof of appointment or signature."

Indian wasting his time in a poolroom.

16. The said Act is amended by adding thereto section 140A as follows:—

"**140A.** Where it is made to appear in open court that any Indian, summoned before such court, by inordinate frequenting of a poolroom either on or off an Indian reserve, misspends or wastes his time or means to the detriment of himself, his family or household, of which he is a member, the police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, Indian agent, or two justices of the peace holding such court, shall, by writing under his or their hand or hands forbid the owner or person in charge of a poolroom which such Indian is in the habit of frequenting to allow such Indian to enter such poolroom for the space of one year from the date of such notice.

Allowing certain Indians to enter a poolroom.

Any owner or person in charge of a poolroom who allows an Indian to enter a poolroom in violation of such notice, and any Indian who enters a poolroom where his admission has been so forbidden, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days." (New.)

14. The section to be repealed is as follows,—

"**132.** If it is proved before any judge, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace, or Indian agent, that any vessel, boat, canoe or conveyance of any description, *upon the sea or sea-coast, or upon any river, lake or stream,* is employed in carrying any intoxicant, to be supplied to Indians or non-treaty Indians, such vessel, boat, canoe or conveyance so employed may be seized and declared forfeited, as in the last preceding section mentioned, and sold, and the proceeds thereof paid to His Majesty for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned."

The seizure mentioned in the repealed section applied to water craft only. The amendment makes a seizure applicable to motor cars or other conveyances as well.

15. The subsection to be repealed is as follows,—

"(2) In any prosecution under this Act the certificate of analysis of a provincial or dominion analyst shall be accepted as *prima facie* evidence of the fact stated therein as to the alcoholic or narcotic content of the sample analyzed."

This amendment is to provide that a certificate of analysis purporting to be signed by a Government analyst shall be accepted without calling such analyst as a witness to prove that he did as a matter of fact make the analysis or sign the certificate as to the alcoholic content.

16. It is a well known fact that Indians are great frequenters of poolrooms and requests are made from time to time by our agents, especially in the western provinces, that legislation be introduced to prevent these Indians from wasting their time and money in poolrooms to the detriment of themselves or families. Cases are cited where Indians leave their horses standing on the streets for hours exposed to the cold while at the same time their wives or members of their families are loitering about the streets unable to get home until the poolroom closes.

Control of public games on the Sabbath.

17. Subsection two of section one hundred and eighty-five of the said Act is amended by adding thereto after paragraph *(j)* thereof the following paragraph:—

"*(jj)* Controlling or prohibiting participation in, or attendance at, public games, sports, races, athletic contests or other such amusements on the Sabbath."

17. Serious complaints have been made with respect to the assembling of boisterous and undesirable crowds on Indian Reserves on the Sabbath to attend public games and contests such as football, baseball and horse racing, etc. These games attract especially the undesirable elements from the adjoining municipalities. This amendment will enable a band that has been afflicted in this way to make regulations to provide for the situation.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 23.

An Act to incorporate Executor Trust Company.

First reading, March 6, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. JACOBS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1761 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 23.

An Act to incorporate Executor Trust Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. William Halliday, construction engineer; Edward Francis Coke, real estate broker; William Raymond Thomson, broker; Archibald Lorne Flaws, manufacturers' agent; and James Lewis Duncan, solicitor, all of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "Executor Trust Company," hereinafter called "the Company."

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, which may be increased to three million dollars.

Head office.

4. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto in the province of Ontario.

Powers.

5. The Company shall have all the powers, privileges and immunities conferred by, and be subject to all the limitations, liabilities and provisions of the *Trust Companies Act.*

R.S., c. 29.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 24.

An Act respecting a certain patent of George Yates.

First reading, March 6, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. CASGRAIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1760 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 24.

An Act respecting a certain patent of George Yates.

Preamble.

WHEREAS George Yates, mechanic, has by his petition represented that he is a resident of the city of Chicago, in the state of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and is the owner of Canadian patent number 205931 issued on the twenty-third day of November, 1920, under the provisions of the *Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, for improvements in wheels, and that the said patent has expired by reason of non-payment of fees; and has prayed by his said petition that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69.

Extension of time for application to revive patent.

1. If the patentee designated by the patent mentioned in the preamble to this Act or his assignee or other legal representative makes, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving the patent referred to in the preamble to this Act, notwithstanding non-payment of fees, the provisions of section forty-seven of the *Patent Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, except subsection six thereof and the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in said section, shall apply to said patent and in conformity with those provisions the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving the said patent or an order dismissing the application.

R.S., 1927, c. 150.

Authority to Commissioner.

Rights saved.

2. In the event of the Commissioner making an order restoring and reviving the patent designated in the preamble, if between the date on which such patent expired for non-payment of fees and the twenty-fifth day of January, 1929, any person has commenced lawfully to construct,

manufacture, use or sell in Canada the invention covered by said patent, such person may continue to construct, manufacture, use or sell such invention in as full and ample a manner as if said patent had not been restored and revived.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 25.

An Act respecting The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company and to subdivide the unissued capital stock.

First reading, March 6, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

MR. GEARY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1588 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 25.

An Act respecting The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company and to subdivide the unissued capital stock.

Preamble.

1887, c. 105; 1893, c. 80; 1898, c. 102; 1929, c. 77.

WHEREAS The Dominion of Canada General Insurance Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act changing the nominal value of the unissued capital stock of the said Company and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Capital stock.

1. Section two of chapter one hundred and five of the statutes of 1887 as amended by section two of chapter seventy-seven of the statutes of 1929, is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Unissued capital stock to be divided into shares of $10.

"(4) Any part of the unissued capital stock of the Company hereafter issued without voting rights or restricted as respects voting rights as authorized by the preceding subsection shall be divided into shares having a par value of ten dollars each."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 26.

An Act to incorporate The Cornwall Bridge Company.

First reading, March 11, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

MR. SMITH
(Stormont).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1130 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 26.

An Act to incorporate The Cornwall Bridge Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that the persons hereinafter mentioned may be incorporated for the purpose of constructing and operating a bridge or bridges for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages, electric cars or street cars and other like purposes across the St. Lawrence River from a point at or near the town of Cornwall in the county of Stormont, province of Ontario, to a point at or near the village of St. Regis in the county of Huntingdon, province of Quebec, and for providing facilities for tourist accommodation and attractions in connection therewith, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. William B. Russel, civil engineer, and James Arthur Boles, barrister-at-law, both of the city of Toronto, in the county of York, province of Ontario, and Ralph Hagey of the village of Fort Erie in the county of Welland and said province of Ontario, civil engineer, George Alexander Gillespie of the city of Peterborough, manufacturer, and John D. Leehy of St. Anicet in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Cornwall Bridge Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Declaratory.

2. The works and undertakings of the Company are hereby declared to be for the general advantage of Canada.

Provisional directors.

3. The said William B. Russel, James Arthur Boles, Ralph Hagey, George Alexander Gillespie and John D. Leehy named in section one of this Act, are constituted provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

4. (1) The capital stock of the Company shall be seven million dollars.

Preference stock.

(2) The Company, if previously authorized by a resolution passed by the ordinary shareholders at any annual meeting or at any special general meeting duly called for the purpose, at which meeting shareholders representing at least three-fourths in value of the subscribed ordinary stock of the Company are present or represented by proxy, may issue any portion of its capital stock not exceeding four million dollars, as preference stock, and preference stock so issued shall have such preference and priority as respects dividends or otherwise, over ordinary stock as is declared by such resolution.

Holders of preference stock.

R.S., c. 170.

(3) Holders of such preference stock shall be deemed to be shareholders within the meaning of this Act and of the *Railway Act*, and shall, in all respects other than the preference and priority provided by this section, possess the rights and be subject to the liabilities of such shareholders.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be at the town of Cornwall in the county of Stormont in the province of Ontario.

Annual meeting.

6. The annual meeting of the shareholders shall be held on the first Tuesday in February in each year, or at such other date as the directors may appoint.

Number of directors.

7. The number of directors shall not be less than five nor more than fifteen, one or more of whom may be paid directors.

Power to construct a bridge across St. Lawrence river.

8. Subject to the provisions of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, the Company may,—

(a) Lay out, construct, maintain and operate a bridge or bridges with the necessary approaches from a point or points at or near the easterly limits of the town of Cornwall in the county of Stormont, province of Ontario, over the river St. Lawrence to a point or points at or near the village of St. Regis in the county of Huntingdon, province of Quebec, connecting said point or points in the province of Ontario with said point or points in the province of Quebec by the most feasible route or routes and whether by means of one bridge or a series of bridges;

Real estate and offices.

(b) and may purchase, lease or otherwise acquire and may hold such real estate, including lands for sidings and purchase offices and other equipment required for the convenient working of traffic to, from and over the said bridge or bridges as the Company thinks necessary for any of the said purposes or will be of benefit to it, for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages,

electric cars or street cars and for any other like purpose, and do all such other things as are incidental and conducive to the attainment of these objects;

Real estate and buildings.

(c) Acquire, own, operate, lease or reserve lands and/or construct buildings and plants for the purpose of restaurants, tourist accommodation, summer resorts, amusement parks and all sports and recreations connected therewith, radio stations, gasoline stations, accommodation for the landing and parking of airships, aeroplanes and automobiles and generally to carry on the business of furnishing amusement to the public together with all necessary facilities in connection therewith;

Islands.

(d) Acquire and use any islands at, near or contiguous to the proposed bridge or bridges for any of the above purposes;

Similar companies.

(e) Purchase stock in, own or control any business of any undertaking or company operating or carrying on any of the above projects or objects and pay for the same with stock of the Company or otherwise.

Expropriation.

9. The Company may:—

(a) Expropriate and take any lands actually required for the construction, maintenance and operation of the said bridge or bridges or that will be of benefit to the Company, or may expropriate and take an easement in, over, under or through such lands without the necessity of acquiring a title in fee simple thereto, after the plan of such lands has been approved by the Governor in Council; and all provisions of the *Railway Act*, applicable to such taking and acquisition shall apply as if they were included in this Act; and all the provisions of the *Railway Act*, which are applicable shall in like manner apply to the ascertainment and the payment of the compensation or damages arising out of such taking and acquisition of land or the construction, or maintenance of the works of the Company;

R.S., c. 170.

Abandonment of land to reduce damage, and assessment and award of damages.

(b) In reduction of the damage or injury to any lands taken or affected by such authorized works, abandon or grant to the owner or party interested therein, any portion of such lands, or any easement or interest therein, or make any structures, works or alterations in or upon its works for such purposes. And if the Company by its notice of expropriation or some subsequent notice, prior to the first meeting of the arbitrators, specifies its decision to take any such easement or undertake to abandon or grant such lands or easement or interest in lands, or to make such structures or works or alterations, the damages (including damages if any, resulting from the change

in the notice of expropriation) shall be assessed by the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Railway Act*, in view of such specified decisions or undertaking, and the arbitrator or arbitrators shall declare the basis of their award accordingly, and such award, as well as such specified decision or undertaking of the Company, may be enforced by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada;

Right of entry and compensation for damages.

(c) Enter into any upon any lands, buildings or structures proximate to the said bridge or bridges for the purpose of ascertaining the state of repair thereof, and for devising the best means of avoiding any possible damage which the execution of the authorized works might occasion thereto, and make upon or in connection therewith any works, repairs or renewals, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage, and the Company shall make compensation in the manner specified in the *Railway Act* to all persons interested for the damage sustained by them (if any) by reason of the exercise of the powers in this clause contained; and section two hundred and thirty-nine of the *Railway Act*, shall apply to the exercise of the powers in this clause granted so far as is necessary to enable the Company to carry them into effect.

R.S., c. 170.

Location of bridge. Approval of plans by Governor in Council.

10. The said bridge or bridges mentioned in section eight hereof shall be constructed and located under and be subject to, such regulations for the security of navigation of the said river, as the Governor in Council prescribed and to such end the Company shall submit to the Governor in Council, for examination and approval a design and drawing of the bridge or bridges and a map of the location, giving the soundings accurately, showing the bed of the stream and the location of other bridges, and shall furnish such other information as is required for a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject, and until the said plans and location are approved by the Governor in Council the said bridge or bridges shall not be built or commenced; and if any change is made in the plans of the said bridge or bridges during its or their construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council and shall not be made or commenced until it is so approved.

Bonding powers.

11. (1) The Company may issue bonds, debentures or other securities in aid of the construction herein mentioned, to an amount not exceeding five million dollars.

Mortgages.

(2) For the purpose of securing the issue of such bonds the Company may execute a mortgage or mortgages, not inconsistent with law or with the provisions of this Act, in such form and containing such provisions as are approved

by a resolution passed at a special meeting of the shareholders called for the purpose.

Tolls and revenues.

(3) The Company may charge and bind the tolls and revenues of the property to which any such mortgage relates in the manner and to the extent therein specified.

Interest on bonds, etc.

(4) The bonds, debentures and other securities of the Company, or any of the companies referred to in section fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of this Act, may, pursuant to any arrangement in that behalf, be made payable at such times and in such manner and at such place or places in Canada or elsewhere, and may bear such rate of interest not exceeding seven per cent per annum as the directors think proper.

Borrowing powers.

(5) *(a)* The Company may also from time to time, if authorized by by-law passed by the directors and sanctioned by the shareholders in the manner mentioned in the by-laws at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for considering the by-law,

(i) borrow money upon the credit of the Company;

(ii) limit or increase the amount to be borrowed;

(b) Issue bonds, debentures, stock or other securities of the Company, and pledge or sell the same for such sums and at such prices as may be deemed expedient;

(c) Hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company or both to secure any such bonds, debentures, debenture stock or other securities, and any money borrowed for the purposes of the Company.

Nothing in this section contained shall limit or restrict the borrowing of money by the Company on bills of exchange or promissory notes made, drawn, accepted or endorsed by or on behalf of the Company.

May accept grants.

12. The Company may receive by grant from any Government, municipality or persons, as aid in the construction, equipment and maintenance of the said bridge or bridges, any real or personal estate or property, or any sums of money, debentures or subsidies, either as gifts by way of bonus or guarantee, or in payment or as subventions for services and may dispose thereof, and may alienate such of the said property as is not required for the purposes of the Company in carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Tolls chargeable.

13. The directors may fix and regulate the tolls and rates to be charged for the use of the said bridge and such tolls and rates shall, before being imposed, be submitted to and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada which Board may revise the same from time to time.

Issue of paid-up stock.

14. The directors may issue as paid-up stock shares of the capital stock of the Company in payment of any business, franchises, undertakings, rights, powers, privileges, letters patent, inventions, real estate, stocks, assets and other properties which the Company may lawfully acquire, and may, for such considerations allot and hand over such shares to any person or corporation or its shareholders or directors; and any such issue or allotment of stock shall be binding upon the Company and such stock shall be not assessable for calls; nor shall the holder thereof be liable in any way thereon; or the Company may pay therefor wholly or partly in paid-up shares or wholly or partly in bonds and debentures or as may be agreed upon.

Amalgamation with other companies.

15. The Company may unite with any company or companies incorporated under the laws of Canada, in building, working, managing, maintaining and using the said bridge, terminals and approaches, and may make agreements with any such company or companies respecting the construction, maintenance, management and use of the said bridge and its appurtenances and acquiring the approaches the lands therefor; or for an amalgamation with any such company or companies, on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon and subject to such restrictions as the directors deem fit; provided that such agreement has been first approved by the holders of two-thirds of the shares at a special general meeting of the shareholders, duly called for the purpose of considering it, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in number of the subscribed shares of the Company are present, or represented by proxy, and that such agreement has also received the sanction of the Governor in Council; and certified copies of such agreement shall be filed forthwith in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada.

Approval of shareholders.

Sanction by Governor in Council.

Assets and liabilities of amalgamated company.

16. Upon an amalgamation agreement being sanctioned by the Governor in Council under the last preceding section, the companies, parties to such agreement, shall be amalgamated, and shall form one company under the name and upon the terms and conditions in such agreement provided; and the amalgamated companies shall possess and be vested with the undertakings, powers, rights, privileges, franchises and properties, real, personal and mixed, belonging to, possessed by, or vested in the companies, parties to such agreement, or either of them, or to which they or either of them may be or become entitled, and shall be liable for all claims, debts, obligations, works, contracts, agreements or duties, to as full an extent as the said companies were or either of them was at the time the said amalgamation took effect.

Borrowing powers.

17. Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the said new or amalagamated company may from time to time borrow such sums of money, not exceeding seven million dollars, as may be necessary for constructing and completing the said bridge, and for the acquiring of the necessary lands therefor, and may mortgage its property, assets, rents and revenues, present and future, or such portion thereof as may be described in the mortgage deed, to secure the payment thereof.

Securing payment of bonds.

18. The Company, in lieu of issuing its own bonds or other securities, may mortgage, pledge or hypothecate all its assets and undertakings, rights, franchises and privileges, both present and future, jointly and in conjunction with any of the companies referred to in sections fifteen, sixteen and seventeen of this Act, to secure payment of any bonds or other securities issued by such other company or companies for the joint purposes of the Company and such other company or companies in connection with the construction of the said bridge or bridges under any arrangement which may be entered into between the Company and such other company or companies in respect thereof, and to execute and deliver, mortgages or deeds of trust by way of mortgage to secure such payment; provided always that the Company shall not mortgage, pledge or hypothecate its assets, undertakings, rights, franchises and privileges to secure payment of any bonds or other securities to a greater amount than seven million dollars.

Time for commencement and completion of bridge.

19. The said bridge or bridges shall be commenced within five years after the plans therefor have been approved by the Governor in Council and shall be completed within three years after such commencement otherwise the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking as then remains uncompleted; provided, however, that if such approval is not obtained within two years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted for the construction of the said bridge or bridges shall cease and be null and void.

When property, etc., to be conveyed to Dominion.

20. When the corporate obligations and stock of the Company and of any of the companies mentioned in sections fifteen, sixteen, seventeen and eighteen of this Act, with which this Company has joined or united in the construction of the said bridge or bridges, have been retired, in the manner prescribed in their by-laws, then the said bridge or bridges and the approaches thereto and all appurtenant structures, property, property rights and franchises shall be conveyed by the said Company, its successors and assigns, without cost or expense, to the Dominion of Canada or to such province, municipality or

agency thereof as the Governor in Council may designate, and all rights, title and interest of said Company its successors and assigns, therein shall then cease and determine; Provided always that the period for payment of the obligations of the companies, and the retirement of their capital stock and any extension thereof and the provisions of the companies' by-laws in respect thereof has been previously approved by the Governor in Council.

Rights of municipalities saved.

21. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Company shall not locate, construct or operate any of the works mentioned in this Act upon or connect the same with any highway, street or other public place, without first obtaining the consent expressed by by-law of the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public place, and upon terms to be agreed with such municipality, and failing such consent, within sixty days from the date of the request made in writing by the Company for such consent to the said municipality, then upon such terms as are fixed by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Labour and materials.

22. The employment of labour in the construction, maintenance and supervision of the said bridge or bridges, shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the fair wage clauses set forth in the Order in Council, No. 1206 of June 7, 1922, and any amendments thereto and so far as it may be practicable to do so, Canadian materials must be used in the construction of the said bridge or bridges, and a certified statement shall be sent weekly to the Department of Labour giving the names and addresses of firms supplying materials and the quantity thereof.

"Bridge" defined.

23. In this Act unless the context otherwise requires the expression "the said bridge or bridges" means the bridge or bridges approaches, lands, works and facilities hereby authorized.

Companies Act to apply.

24. The Incidental and Ancillary Powers in Part 1, sections thirty-two and thirty-three of the *Companies Act,* chapter twenty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, shall apply to the Company, and Part 2 of the said *Companies Act* in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act and of the *Railway Act* shall also apply to the Company.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 27.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Division of Capital Stock.)

First reading, March 11, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

MR. CHEVRIER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1586 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 27.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Division of Capital Stock.)

Preamble. 1881, c. 1; 1902, c. 52; 1910, c. 81; 1920, c. 76.

WHEREAS the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has by its petition prayed that an Act may be passed to change the par value of its ordinary capital stock and to increase the number of its directors, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Par value of shares may be changed from $100 to $25.

1. Notwithstanding anything in section two of its charter, as set out in schedule A of chapter one of the statutes of 1881, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company may by by-law approved by at least two-thirds of the votes of its shareholders present or represented at an annual meeting or at a special meeting duly called for the purpose, change the par value of shares of its ordinary capital stock from one hundred dollars each to twenty-five dollars each. Every person holding at the time of such change a share or shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each shall thereafter be deemed to be the holder of the same aggregate amount of the stock divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, and on surrender of the share certificate or share certificates then held by him shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor a new certificate or certificates for the same aggregate amount of the stock expressed in shares of twenty-five dollars. From and after such change every five pounds sterling of preferred stock shall give the same rights as to voting as are given by a share of twenty-five dollars of ordinary stock.

Number of directors increased, etc.

2. Section six of the said charter, as enacted by section twelve of chapter fifty-two of the statutes of 1902, as amended by section nine of chapter eighty-one of the statutes of 1910 and by section one of chapter seventy-six of the statutes of 1920, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

2. The section to be repealed (as amended) reads as follows:—

"**6.** The directors of the Company shall be elected by ballot at the shareholders' meeting and shall each hold at least two hundred and fifty shares of the stock of the Company. They shall be subject to the same conditions as the directors appointed by or under the authority of the last preceding section. The number of directors shall be such, not exceeding eighteen, as shall be fixed by by-law, and may be altered from time to time in like manner. They shall remain in office for the period or respective periods fixed by by-law, approved of by the shareholders, but the terms of office of at least one-fifth of the directors shall expire each year, and such retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election."

Election of directors. Qualification.

"**6.** The directors of the Company shall be elected by ballot at the shareholders' meeting and shall each hold shares of the stock of the Company aggregating in par value at least twenty-five thousand dollars. They shall be subject to the same conditions as the directors appointed by or under the authority of the last preceding section. The

Number of directors.

number of directors shall be such, not exceeding twenty-four, as shall be fixed by by-law, and may be altered from time to time in like manner. They shall remain in office

Term of office.

for the period or respective periods fixed by by-law, approved of by the shareholders, but the terms of office of at least one-fifth of the directors shall expire each year, and such retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 28.

An Act respecting The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company.

First reading, March 11, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. BLACK (Halifax).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2025 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 28.

An Act respecting The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company.

Preamble.

1887, c. 113; 1893, c. 83; 1901, c. 96; 1914, c. 137.

WHEREAS The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company, has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Right to hold, sell and convey real estate.

R.S., c. 28.

1. Notwithstanding anything in sections seventy-six and seventy-seven of the *Loan Companies Act*, The Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Company may, at any time up to the thirty-first day of October, nineteen hundred and thirty, hold, sell and convey the property described as follows: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the city of Halifax known and described as lot number nine (9) letter "E" in Foreman's division of Halifax, bounded and measuring as follows, to wit:—Southerly by Duke street and there measuring sixty feet, more or less, easterly by Hollis street and there measuring forty feet, more or less, northerly by lot number ten and there measuring sixty feet, more or less, and westerly by lot number one and there measuring forty feet, more or less, with the buildings and appurtenances."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

Sections 76 and 77 of the *Loan Companies Act* read as follows:—

"**76.** The company may acquire and hold absolutely for its own use and benefit such real and immovable property in Canada as is necessary for its actual use and occupation and the management of its business, and not more than thirty-five per cent of the company's unimpaired paid-up capital and reserve may be laid out or expended for this purpose.

77. The company may also hold real estate which having been mortgaged or hypothecated to it is acquired by it for the protection of its investments, and may from time to time sell, mortgage, lease or otherwise dispose thereof.

2. No parcel of land or interest therein at any time acquired by the company and not required for its actual use and occupation or held by way of security shall be held by the company or by any trustee on its behalf for a longer period than seven years after the acquisition thereof, but shall be sold so that the company shall no longer retain an interest therein unless by way of security.

3. Any such parcel of land or any interest therein not required for the actual use and occupation of the company or held by way of security which has been held by the company for a longer period than seven years without being disposed of shall be forfeited to His Majesty for the use of Canada.

4. The Governor in Council may extend the said period from time to time, not exceeding in the whole twelve years.

5. No such forfeiture shall take effect or be enforced until the expiration of at least six calendar months after notice is given in writing to the company of the intention of His Majesty to claim such forfeiture."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 29.

An Act to incorporate The Saint Nicholas Mutual Benefit Association.

First reading, March 11, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

Mr. LUCHKOVICH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1762 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 29.

An Act to incorporate The Saint Nicholas Mutual Benefit Association.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that they may be incorporated as a fraternal benefit society under the name of The Saint Nicholas Mutual Benefit Association, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Michael Hawryluk, merchant, John Zawidowski, funeral director, John Tymkowich, carman, Peter Oleksiw, priest in holy orders, Peter Humnicki, painter, John Zarowski, printer, Theodore Stefanik, notary public, Jacob Baryluk, carman, Karol Protasiewich, toolmaker, Nicolaus Hladki, painter, Nykola Probizny, bricklayer, Eugen Krawchuk, car-repairer, John Melnychuk, checker, Dmytro Yuskewich, storeman, Harry Kapitanchuk, machinist, Michael Andrusyshyn, carpenter, and Nykola Sawula, car-repairer, all of the city of Winnipeg and province of Manitoba, together with such other persons as become members of the society hereby incorporated, are incorporated under the name of "The Saint Nicholas Mutual Benefit Association' hereinafter called "the Society."

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Society shall be at the city of Winnipeg, in the province of Manitoba.

Fraternal benefit society.

3. The Society shall be a fraternal benefit society, carrying on its benefit and insurance work solely for the protection of its members, their families and beneficiaries, and not for profit.

Powers.

4. The Society shall have power throughout Canada:—

(a) to organize, establish and carry on local branches of the Society,

(b) to propagate and sustain a religious spirit and one of peace, unity and brotherly love among its members in particular, and among the Ukrainian people in Canada in general, and to encourage the Ukrainian people in their attachment to the Greek-Catholic Church,

(c) to instruct the Canadian Ukrainians in the history and constitution and in the administration of the Government of Canada, with the object of making every Ukrainian who intends to settle permanently in Canada, a good Canadian citizen, conscious of his rights and duties as such,

(d) subject to the foregoing, to preserve and strengthen a national spirit among the Ukrainian people in Canada and to promote among the members of the Society culture and enlightenment, through lectures, concerts and theatricals; and with the same object, to publish newspapers and books, to establish schools and courses for the illiterate, and in particular to instruct them in the English language, and to promote vocal and instrumental music and athletics.

(e) to establish and maintain homes and shelters for old, poor and infirm members and to establish orphanages and otherwise take care of and maintain the orphans of deceased members.

(f) to establish, maintain and administer an insurance fund for the payment of:—

(i) a benefit, not exceeding one thousand dollars, at the death of a member, the premium of which shall be payable during the whole life of the member, or during a certain number of years;

(ii) an old age endowment benefit, not exceeding one thousand dollars, payable after expiration of a certain number of years, or upon the attainment of a certain age, but in neither case payable before the attainment by a member of the age of sixty-five years; or payable in the case of the death of a member, prior to the expiration of the endowment period;

(iii) a benefit to members in case of disability, temporary or permanent, not exceeding one-half of the amount of the mortuary benefit under the contract, the amount payable on the death of a member being reduced by the amount paid as such disability benefit;

(g) to establish, maintain and adminster a fund for the payment of:—

(i) a sick benefit to any member, not exceeding ten dollars per week;

(ii) a benefit to any member for his funeral expenses, not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars;

(h) to secure for its members such other advantages and to establish, maintain and administer such other fund or funds as may be provided by the by-laws of the Society and as may be necessary to the attainment of the foregoing objects, and, generally, to act as a fraternal, charitable and benevolent society;

(i) subject to the provisions of sections seventeen and eighteen, to acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property, and to assume the obligations and liabilities of The Saint Nicholas Mutual Benefit Association, a corporation incorporated under the Companies Act of the province of Manitoba, hereinafter called "the provincial Society."

Provided, however, that the amounts mentioned in paragraphs *(f)* and *(g)* may be, from time to time, increased pursuant to the provisions of the *Insurance Act.*

R.S., c. 101.

Control of society.

5. The society shall be and always remain, purely and distinctively an organization of Ukrainians of the Greek-Catholic faith and shall never pass into the control of persons who are hostile to the Greek-Catholic Church.

General convention to govern.

6. The society shall be governed by a General Convention, which shall constitute the final legislative body of the Society, and shall make the by-laws and be the final judge in all questions concerning the Society.

Composition of General Convention.

7. The General Convention shall consist of:—

(a) The members of the Supreme Executive for the time being;

(b) delegates elected by the various branches, who shall be elected in accordance with the by-laws of the Society;

but a member who holds any office in any other similar organization, shall be ineligible as a delegate.

Supreme Executive.

8. The affairs of the Society shall be managed, administered and governed by the Supreme Executive, which shall be composed of: The supreme president, the vice-president, the recording secretary and his deputy, the financial secretary and his deputy, the supreme treasurer and his deputy, the spiritual advisor, four lay-advisors, three members of the auditing committee, a general organizer, and of such other officers or persons, if any, as the by-laws from time to time provide, all of whom shall be elected by the General Convention, and shall hold office until their successors are elected, at the next Convention.

Provisional members of Supreme Executives.

9. The present officers and members of the Supreme Executive of the provincial Society shall be the officers and members of the Supreme Executive of the Society, until

their successors are elected, pursuant to the provisions of this Act and of the by-laws and constitution of the Society.

Additional powers.

10. (1) The Society shall have power, from time to time, to make, amend and repeal by-laws and regulations for governing the election of officers and trustees and the prescribing and defining of their duties and powers, the holding of meetings, the admission of members and the termination of membership, the fixing and refixing of the amounts of premiums, dues and assessments to be paid by the members, and generally all matters relating to any of the activities, business or affairs of the Society.

Existing by-laws.

(2) The existing by-laws and regulations of the Provincial Society, in so far as they are applicable and subject to the provisions hereof, shall govern the affairs of the Society and the members thereof, from the date of its incorporation until and including the date of the first General Convention of the Society.

General fund.

11. (1) The Society may maintain a general fund, to which shall be credited all dues and other sums intended to be used for the payment of expenses of administration and all expenses of the Society shall be payable out of such fund.

Allocation to general fund.

(2) The Society may make provision in its by-laws whereby, in the event of there being a deficiency in the general fund and a surplus above all liabilities in any one or more of the benefit funds, the General Convention may, in any year, provide for the allocation to the general fund of such portion as the actuary of the Society may recommend, of the premiums or assessments falling due during the succeeding twelve months, in any benefit fund or funds in which there is a surplus, the amount so allocated to the general fund during the said period not to exceed, however, two months' premiums in the said benefit fund or funds.

Notice.

(3) Notice of intention to make an allocation to the general fund of any premiums or assessments or portions thereof, as provided in the last preceding subsection, shall be given by mail, to the members of the Society, at least one month before such allocation is made.

Proportionate assessment if fund becomes exhausted.

(4) If, at any time, the general fund, or the surplus in any other fund, becomes exhausted, or is in danger of becoming exhausted, the General Convention, or any special Convention, shall have power to make a proportionate assessment upon each member in the fund and such assessment shall thereupon be paid by each such member.

Application of surplus.

12. The Society may make provision in its constitution, whereby such portion as shall be approved by the actuary of the Society, of the surplus above all liabilities in any

benefit fund, may be applied to grant new or additional benefits to the members of the Society, or to the remission of premiums, or portions thereof.

Loans on policies.

13. The Society may make provision in its constitution for the granting of loans on policies (or certificates of insurance) for the purpose of paying the premiums thereof, and with respect to policies or contracts of insurance which have been in force for three years, for the granting of paid-up policies and automatic non-forfeiture privileges, or other equities or benefits in lieu thereof.

Acquisition of real estate for housing, etc.

14. The funds necessary for the procuring of any properties required for halls or other premises, to be used for the proper housing of the Society and its members and for the carrying on of its activities, may be expended out of the general fund, or raised through special assessments or donations, or in any other way that the General or a Special Convention may direct.

Properties purchased to be vested in the Society.

15. All properties purchased with the funds of the Society shall be the property of and shall be vested in the Society as a whole, and shall be administered, managed and controlled by the Supreme Executive.

Property to be used for the work of the Society.

16. No property of the Society shall, under any circumstances, pass into the private ownership of any member or members of the Society as an individual or individuals, but all such property shall be and always remain the property and estate of the Society as a whole and shall be used exclusively for the work of the Society, and to promote its objects.

Society may acquire rights and property of Provincial Society.

17. (1) The Society may acquire the whole or any part of the rights and property and may assume the obligations and liabilities of the provincial Society, and in the event of such acquisition and assumption, the Society shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of the provincial Society, in respect to the rights and property acquired, as are not performed and discharged by the provincial Society.

Agreement to be approved of.

(2) No agreement between the Society and the provincial Society, providing for such acquisition and assumption, shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved of by the Superintendent of Insurance and the Superintendent shall not approve of it if it appears to him that more than one-third of the members of the provincial Society, present and voting at a meeting called for the purpose of considering such agreement, are opposed to it.

Coming into force.

18. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance, in a notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the provincial Society present or represented by proxy at a meeting duly called for the purpose, nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied, by such evidence as he may require, that such approval has been given and that the provincial Society has ceased to do business, or will cease to do business forthwith upon a licence being issued to the Society.

R.S., c. 101.

19. Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, the *Insurance Act* shall apply to the Society.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 30.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Branch Lines).

First reading, March 13, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

MR. POWER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1587 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 30.

An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Branch Lines.)

Preamble. 1919, c. 79; 1920, c. 75; 1922, c. 55; 1924, c. 78; 1927, c. 80; 1929, c. 65.

WHEREAS the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act authorizing it to construct certain lines of railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Lines of railway authorized.

1. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the following lines of railway:—

From a point at or near Tempest, thence southeasterly.

(a) From a point on the Taber subdivision of the Company's railway at or near Tempest, in township nine, range nineteen, west of the fourth meridian, thence in a generally southeasterly direction to a point in or near township eight, range eighteen, west of the fourth meridian, all in the province of Alberta;

From a point at or near Dunelm, thence southwesterly.

(b) From a point on the Swift Current southeasterly branch of the Company's railway at or near Dunelm, in township fourteen, range fourteen, west of the third meridian, thence in a generally southwesterly and westerly direction to a point in or near township ten, range twenty-one, west of the third meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

From a point at or near Duval, thence easterly.

(c) From a point on the Pheasant Hills branch of the Company's railway at or near Duval, in township twenty-five, range twenty-two, west of the second meridian, thence in a generally easterly direction to a point in or near township twenty-five, range seventeen or eighteen, west of the second meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

From a point in or near township 46 or 47 to a point at or near Shellbrook.

(d) From a point in or near township forty-six or forty-seven, range fourteen or fifteen, west of the third meridian, thence in a generally easterly and north-

easterly direction to a point at or near Shellbrook, in township forty-nine, range three or four, west of the third meridian, all in the province of Saskatchewan;

From Ste. Jeanne de l'Ile Perrot to Windmill Point.

(e) From a point on the Ontario and Quebec Railway east of Vaudreuil station, in the parish of Ste. Jeanne de l'Ile Perrot, thence in a generally southeasterly direction to a point at or near Windmill Point in the said parish, all in the county of Vaudreuil, province of Quebec;

From a point between Belair station and Quebec to Wolfe's Cove.

(f) From a point on its line of railway between Belair station and the terminus thereof in the city of Quebec, thence by the most feasible route, by tunnel or otherwise, to a point at or near Wolfe's Cove, on the river St. Lawrence;

and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said lines of railway, and, if within the said periods respectively, any of the said lines of railway is or are not commenced, or is or are not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of such of the said lines of railway as shall then not have been commenced or completed, as the case may be.

Issue of securities.

2. (1) The Company may issue bonds, debentures or other securities to the extent of fifty thousand dollars per mile, constructed or under contract to be constructed, of the lines of railway described in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* of section one hereof, and to an amount not exceeding the cost of the line of railway described in paragraph *(f)* of section one hereof.

Application of Railway Act, R.S., c. 170. Bonds, mortgages and borrowing powers.

(2) Any such issue shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Company's Special Act as defined in section two of the *Railway Act*, and in all respects not inconsistent with those provisions, the provisions of section one hundred and thirty-two (except those of subsection one thereof) to one hundred and forty-four, both inclusive, of the *Railway Act*, shall also apply to any such issue.

Issue of consolidated debenture stock in lieu of bonds.

3. In lieu of the bonds, the issue of which is authorized by this Act, the Company, being first authorized so to do by at least two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders present or represented at an annual meeting, or at a special meeting of the shareholders duly called for the purpose, may issue consolidated debenture stock to the same amount, the holders of which shall have equal rights in all respects and shall rank *pari passu* with the holders of such consolidated debenture stock as the Company has, before the passing of this Act, been authorized to issue.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 31.

An Act respecting jurisdiction in Proceedings for Divorce.

First reading, March 14, 1930.

Mr. WARD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2858 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 31.

An Act respecting jurisdiction in Proceedings for Divorce.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Divorce Jurisdiction Act, 1930.*

Married woman deserted and living apart for two years may commence proceedings for divorce.

2. A married woman who either before or after the passing of this Act has been deserted by and has been living separate and apart from her husband for a period of two years and upwards and is still living separate and apart from her husband may, in any one of those provinces of Canada in which there is a court having jurisdiction to grant a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, commence in the court of such province having such jurisdiction proceedings for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* praying that her marriage may be dissolved on any grounds that may entitle her to such divorce according to the law of such province, and such court shall have jurisdiction to grant such divorce provided that immediately prior to such desertion the husband of such married woman was domiciled in the province in which such proceedings are commenced.

Jurisdiction of court.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The object of this Bill is to give a married woman who has been deserted by her husband and has been living separate and apart from him for two years or more, the right to make an application for divorce to the court having jurisdiction in the province where immediately prior to such desertion the husband was domiciled.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 32.

An Act respecting The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company

First reading, March 17, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. PARENT.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2024 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 32.

An Act respecting The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company.

Preamble.

1901, c. 66; 1924, c. 81; 1926, c. 20; 1928, c. 61.

WHEREAS The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of certain lines of railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for commencement and completion.

1. The Interprovincial and James Bay Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company", may within two years after the passing of this Act commence to construct the following lines of railway:—

(a) The line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section one, of chapter eighty-one, of the statutes of 1924, as amended by section one of chapter twenty of the statutes of 1926, and as further amended by section one of chapter sixty-one of the statutes of 1928, extending from the present terminus of its line of railway at or near Angliers, or Ville Marie, thence in a generally northerly and northeasterly direction to a point at or near the headwaters of the Nottaway River, in the county of Abitibi, all in the province of Quebec;

(b) The line of railway which it was authorized to construct by paragraph *(b)*, section one, chapter sixty-one of the statutes of 1928, extending from the present terminus of its line of railway at or near Ville Marie, aforesaid, thence in a generally northerly direction to a point in the township of Guigues, or Nedelec, all in the province of Quebec; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said lines of railway; and, if within the said periods respectively

the said lines of railway are not commenced or are not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said lines of railway as shall not then have been commenced or completed, as the case may be.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 33.

An Act respecting The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

First reading, March 17, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

Mr. BRADETTE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3148 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 33.

An Act respecting The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company.

Preamble.
1899, c. 50; 1900, c. 49; 1901, cc. 7, 46; 1902, c. 38; 1905, c. 53; 1906, cc. 43, 54; 1907, c. 57; 1908, c. 63; 1909, c. 40; 1910, cc. 51, 65; 1911, c. 34; 1912, c. 48; 1916, c. 32.

WHEREAS The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company has by its petition prayed that the time may be extended for the construction and completion of that portion of their line of railway extending from the National Transcontinental Railway to some point on James Bay, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction and completion of certain line of railway.

1. The Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company" may within two years from the date of the passing of this Act commence to construct that part of the extension of its line of railway, authorized by section three of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1901, which now remains unconstructed, namely, from the point of intersection of the Company's line of railway with the National Transcontinental Railway to some point on James Bay not further north than Equam River; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway; and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said line of railway as shall then remain uncompleted.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 34.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Canadian Bible Society auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

First reading, March 17, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. EVANS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2690 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 34.

An Act to amend An Act to incorporate the Canadian Bible Society auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the Canadian Bible Society auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society has by its petition represented that it was duly incorporated by chapter seventy-four of the statutes of 1906 and has prayed that its name may be changed, and that the said chapter seventy-four may otherwise be amended as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1906, c. 74.

Name changed.

1. The name of the Canadian Bible Society auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society (hereinafter called "the Society") is changed to "The British and Foreign Bible Society in Canada and Newfoundland", but such change in name shall not in any way impair, alter or affect the rights or liabilities of the Society or any bequest gift or donation now made or which hereafter may be made to the Society whether by its original or its new name, or any suit or proceeding now pending or judgment existing either by or in favour of or against the Society and which notwithstanding such change in the name of the Society may be enforced and continued as if this Act had not been passed.

Existing rights not affected.

2. Section two of the said chapter seventy-four is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Power to make constitution and by-laws and appoint committees.

"(2) The general board shall have power to adopt such constitution and by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as it may deem necessary or expedient for carrying on and controlling its affairs, and may by such constitution and by-laws provide for the appointment of an executive committee and such other committees as it

may deem necessary or expedient, and may by its constitution and by-laws confer upon the executive committee and other committees and upon its officers such of its powers as it may from time to time deem proper.

Existing constitution and by-laws continued.

(3) The constitution and by-laws of the Society at the date of the passing of this Act shall be and continue to be the constitution and by-laws of the Society until altered or amended under the provisions thereof, but no such alteration or amendment shall be contrary to law or inconsistent with the provisions of this Act."

Amount of real estate Society may hold increased.

3. Section five of the said chapter seventy-four is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**5.** The Society may acquire by purchase or otherwise, take, receive and hold conveyances, devises, bequests, and gifts of real and personal property or any real estate or interest therein in Canada, and may use, sell and dispose thereof and may apply the proceeds of such property for the purposes for which the Society has been organized: Provided, however, that the aggregate value of the real estate in Canada shall not exceed at any one time the sum of one million dollars, but the Society may also hold such real property or estate therein as is *bona fide* mortgaged to it by way of security or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts or judgments recovered; and provided that the Society shall within ten years after the acquisition of any real property as aforesaid sell or otherwise dispose of so much as is not required for the use, occupation or other like purposes of the Society, but this proviso shall not be deemed in any wise to vary or affect any trust relating to such property: Provided, further, that the Secretary of State may direct that the time for sale or disposal of any such parcel of land or any estate or interest therein shall be extended for a further period or periods not to exceed five years: and provided also that any devise or any real property as aforesaid shall be subject to the laws respecting devises of real estate to religious corporations in force at the time of such devise in the province in which such real estate is situate so far as such laws are applicable. The provisions of this section with respect to the holding of real property shall be subject to any powers to hold real property that are or may be conferred upon the Society by the law of any province."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

3. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**5.** The Society may acquire, by purchase or otherwise, take, receive and hold conveyances, devises, bequests and gifts of real and personal property, or any estate or interest therein, in Canada, and may use, sell and dispose thereof, and may apply the proceeds of such property for the purposes for which the Society has been organized: Provided, however, that the annual value of real estate which the Society may possess shall not at any one time exceed the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, and provided that the Society shall, within ten years after the acquisition of any real property as aforesaid, sell or otherwise dispose of so much as is not required for the use, occupation, or other like purposes of the Society; and provided also that any devise of any real property as aforesaid shall be subject to the laws respecting devises of real estate to religious corporations in force at the time of such devise in the province in which such real estate is situate, so far as such laws apply to the estate."

35.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 35.

An Act to amend the Insurance Act.

First reading, March 17, 1930.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2405 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 35.

An Act to amend the Insurance Act.

R.S., c. 101.

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

1. Section one hundred and twenty-one of the *Insurance Act*, chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection.

Release of securities to liquidator.

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of this and the last preceding section, if the company is in liquidation the securities of the company may, on the order of any court having jurisdiction under the *Winding-Up Act*, be released by the Minister to the liquidator."

R.S., c. 213.

2. Section one hundred and twenty-six of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Appropriation of profits for surplus.

"(3) This section shall not apply to any company which has a paid capital of not less than one million dollars, a surplus of not less than five hundred thousand dollars and a combined paid capital and surplus of not less than the amount of the reserve of unearned premiums computed as provided in the last preceding subsection."

Explanatory Notes.

1. Sections 120 and 121 of the Act read as follows:—

"**120.** When any company has ceased to transact business in Canada, and has given written notice to that effect to the Minister, it shall insure, on behalf of its Canadian policy-holders, all its outstanding risks in some company or companies licensed in Canada, or obtain the surrender of the policies.

(2) The securities of such company shall not be delivered to the company until all its outstanding risks are insured to the satisfaction of the Minister.

"**121.** Upon making application for its securities the company shall file with the Minister a list of all Canadian policy-holders who have not been so reinsured, or who have not surrendered their policies; and it shall at the same time publish in the *Canada Gazette* a notice that it has applied to the Minister for the release of its securities on a certain day not less than three months after the date of the notice, and calling upon its Canadian policy-holders opposing such release to file their opposition with the Minister on or before the day so named.

(2) After that day if the Minister with the concurrence of the Treasury Board, is satisfied that the company has ample assets to meet its liabilities to Canadian policy-holders, he may order that all the securities be released to it, or that a sufficient amount of them be retained to cover the value of all risks outstanding or respecting which opposition has been filed and that the remainder be released.

(3) Thereafter from time to time as such risks lapse, or proof is adduced that they have been satisfied, further amounts may be released on the authority aforesaid."

The foregoing provisions are intended to provide for the release of deposits in the case of companies retiring from business and having reinsured or cancelled their outstanding risks.

They do not adequately provide for the case in which the business is wound up by a liquidator and the amendment contained in section one of the Bill is for the purpose of authorizing the release under such circumstances to the liquidator on the order of the Court.

2. Section 126 reads as follows:—

"**126.** In this section the word 'surplus' means the excess of assets over the paid-up capital of the company and all the liabilities of the company, including the reserve for unearned premiums.

(2) Subject to the payment of preferential dividends as provided in subsection four of section one hundred and twenty-five, until the surplus of a Canadian fire insurance company shall equal the reserve of unearned premiums computed as provided in section one hundred and twenty-four on all outstanding unmatured policies in Canada not reinsured, such company shall at the end of each year appropriate towards the surplus of such company at least twenty-five per cent of the profits of the company for the year last past."

This section is intended to limit the distribution of assets by way of dividends during the early years of a company's existence and until a substantial reserve is built up.

Its provisions are unduly onerous upon a company having built up a large business and created a surplus adequate for the ordinary needs of the business. Its effect is to prevent the payment of dividends to shareholders in any year in which a loss in surplus is sustained if the surplus is less than the statutory reserve of unearned premiums. This prevents the use of a surplus less than that amount to equalize dividend payments over favourable and unfavourable years. The experience of such companies is that, when fully established a surplus equal to the reserve of unearned premiums is unnecessary. The amendment therefore provides that the section shall not apply to a company with a paid capital of not less than one million dollars, a surplus of not less than five hundred thousand dollars and a combined paid capital and surplus of not less than the amount of the reserve of unearned premiums.

3. The said Act is further amended by inserting after section one hundred and twenty-six the following section:—

Decrease of par value, and increase of number, of unissued shares by Canadian fire insurance company.

"**126A.** Notwithstanding anything contained in its Act of incorporation or in this Act any Canadian fire insurance company having a capital stock may by by-law passed by the directors and approved by votes of the shareholders, representing at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed capital of the company, present or represented at a special general meeting duly called to consider such by-law, decrease the par value of the shares of the capital stock of the company unissued at the date of the passing of such by-law to the amount of five dollars per share or any multiple thereof and may increase the number of unissued shares in the inverse ratio of that in which the par value of the said shares has been reduced so that the par value of the total unissued capital after the date of the passing of the by-law shall be the same as before the said date.

Issue of shares without voting rights.

(2) The said by-law may also provide that any part of the said unissued capital stock shall be issued as shares without voting rights or with such limitations or restrictions as respects voting rights and control over the affairs of the company as are deemed desirable, in which event the by-law shall provide that any such limitation or restriction shall be fully set out or clearly indicated in the certificates of such shares, and in the event of such limitations or restrictions not being so set out or clearly indicated they shall not be deemed to qualify the rights of the holders of such shares.

Endorsement upon certificates.

Votes of holder of shares of decreased par value.

(3) Subject to the provisions of the last preceding subsection any by-law passed under the provisions of this section by which the par value of the shares of the unissued capital is decreased shall provide that any holder of the shares of decreased par value shall have as a shareholder of the company a number of votes determined by dividing the total par value of his shares in the capital stock of the company by the par value of each share before the date of the passing of the said by-law."

4. Section one hundred and thirty-seven of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection four thereof and substituting therefor the following:—

Shares.

"(4) The capital stock of the company shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, or if the special Act so provides into shares of five dollars each or any multiple thereof, but not exceeding one hundred dollars each."

3. The amendment in this section applies to Canadian fire insurance companies and will also apply to casualty companies by virtue of section 132 of the Act, which provides that provisions of the Act applicable to fire insurance companies shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply also to casualty insurance companies.

Companies of both these classes require, as a rule, to meet enlarging business with an increased capital. This is necessary, not only to provide the statutory reserves on an increased business, but also to proportionately increase their conflagration and contingency reserves.

Companies of both classes have stated that they are handicapped in seeking new capital by the fact that the par value of their shares is fixed by their Acts of incorporation at $100, so that, with the premium which a new issue usually commands the large amount of investment per share is a deterrent to the placing of the shares among investors of small means.

The amendment places it within the power of the shareholders of any such company to reduce the par value of the unissued shares by by-law, to an amount of not less than five dollars per share. It also provides that any part of the unissued capital may be issued without voting rights, or with limits upon voting rights, provided the facts in this respect are fully set out on the share certificates.

Subsection 3 provides that in the event of shares of reduced par value being issued the voting power under such shares shall be the same per $100 par value, as if the par value had not been reduced.

4. The amendment in this section is consequential to that in section 3 of the Bill. Section 137 of the Act contains charter provisions which are to be read into any new Act of incorporation of an insurance company, and subsection 4 is now as follows:—

"(4) The capital stock of the company shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 36.

An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act.

First reading, March 17, 1930.

THE MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
95920 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 36.

An Act to amend the Government Harbours and Piers Act.

1920, c. 63; R.S., c. 89.

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

Gov't. Harbours and Piers Act to apply to Pictou Harbour.

1. Section three of the *Government Harbours and Piers Act*, chapter eighty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is hereby amended by striking out the word "Pictou" in the second line of the said section.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The Acts respecting the Harbour of Pictou were repealed by the Pictou Harbour Act, 1920, chapter 63 of the Statutes of 1920, and the Pictou Harbour Commission abolished. By that Act all the rights and assets of the Harbour Commissioners of Pictou were transferred to and vested in His Majesty in the right of Canada. The object of this Bill is to provide that the Government Harbours and Piers Act shall apply to Pictou Harbour.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 37.

An Act to amend the Copyright Act.

First reading, March 18, 1930.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
96316 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 37.

An Act to amend the Copyright Act.

R.S., c. 32.

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

1. Section twenty-six of the *Copyright Act*, chapter thirty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Moral rights of author of works preserved.

"(3) Any person who, during the life of the author, prints, publishes, or otherwise reproduces the whole or any part of a literary, musical, dramatic or artistic work, and makes or causes to be made any changes in, or suppression of the title or the name of the author, or distorts, mutilates, or modifies the work in a manner detrimental to the moral right of the author, or who publishes, or causes to be published, advertisements or programmes referring to the performance or execution of any such work without stating accurately therein the original title of such work and the name of the author thereof, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable on summary conviction, over and above all other recourses, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and costs, and in default of payment of such fine and costs to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

"Moral right" defined.

"(4) For the purpose of this section "moral right" means the personal privilege the author possesses to benefit from the prestige or the influence he may enjoy from his work independently of his right of ownership or any assignment thereof."

2. Section forty of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Registration of grant of interest in copyright.

"**40.** (1) Any grant of an interest in a copyright, either by assignment or licence, may be registered in the Copyright Office upon production of the original and a certified copy of such assignment or licence and payment of the prescribed fee.

Copy filed, original retained.

"(2) The certified copy shall be retained at the Copyright Office, and the original shall be returned to the person depositing it with a certificate of registration."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. *Article* **6** *Bis* of the Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works as revised at Rome, 1928, reads as follows:—

"(1) Independently of the patrimonial rights of the author, and even after the assignment of the said rights, the author retains the right to claim the paternity of the work, as well as the right to object to every deformation, mutilation or other modification of the said work, which may be prejudicial to his honour or to his reputation.

(2) It is left to the national legislation of each of the countries of the Union to establish the conditions for the exercise of these rights. The means for safeguarding them shall be regulated by the legislation of the country where protection is claimed."

The purpose of the amendment is to give effect to the above Article of the Convention.

2. This is to bring the Act into conformity with the terms of the Convention under Article 4, which reads as follows:—

"(1) Authors within the jurisdiction of one of the countries of the Union enjoy for their works, whether unpublished or published for the first time in one of the countries of the Union, such rights, in the countries other than the country of origin of the work, as the respective laws now accord or shall hereafter accord to nationals, as well as the rights specially accorded by the present Convention.

(2) *The enjoyment and the exercise of such rights are not subject to any formality.* such enjoyment and such exercise are independent of the existence of protection in the country of origin of the work. Consequently, apart from the stipulations of the present convention, the extent of the protection, as well as the means of redress guaranteed to the author to safeguard his rights, are regulated exclusively according to the legislation of the country where the protection is claimed."

The present Section 40 of the Act imposes a restriction not in conformity with the said Article 4 of the Convention. The Section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**40.** Any grant of an interest in a copyright, either by assignment or licence, may be registered, if made in duplicate, upon production of both duplicates to the Copyright Office and payment of the prescribed fee.

(2) One duplicate shall be retained at the Copyright Office and the other shall be returned to the person depositing it, with a certificate of registration.

(3) Any grant of an interest in a copyright, either by assignment or licens, shall be adjuged void against any subsequent assignee or licensee for valuable consideration without actual notice, unless such assignment or licence is registered in the manner directed by this Act before the registering of the instrument under which a subsequent assignee or licensee claims, and no grantee shall maintain any action under this Act, unless his and each such prior grant has been registered."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act respecting the Highwood Western Railway Company.

First reading, March 20, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

MR. COOTE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2281 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 38.

An Act respecting the Highwood Western Railway Company.

Preamble.

1928, c. 60.

WHEREAS Highwood Western Railway Company has by its petition prayed for the passing of an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of a certain line of railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction.

1. Highwood Western Railway Company, hereinafter called "the Company," may within two years after the passing of this Act, commence to construct the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section seven of chapter sixty of the statutes of 1928, namely:—

From a point at or near the Calgary and Edmonton Railway in or near townships twenty or twenty-one in range one, west of the fifth meridian in the province of Alberta, thence in a general southwesterly direction to the Highwood River in or near townships eighteen or nineteen, ranges 2 or 3, west of the fifth meridian, thence in a general direction westerly following the valley of the north branch of the Highwood river to the western boundary of the province of Alberta in townships sixteen, seventeen or eighteen, thence westerly to the Elk River in the province of British Columbia, and thence in a general southerly direction down the valley of the Elk River to a point at or near Sparwood on the Canadian Pacific Railway in the province of British Columbia; and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said line of railway, and if within the said periods respectively the said line of railway is not commenced or is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void, as respects so much of the said line of railway as shall then remain uncompleted: Provided that the Company shall not within two

Proviso.

years from the passing of this Act exercise the powers of construction granted to it by this Act with respect to that part of the said railway extending from a point at or near Sparwood to a point at or near the intersection of Aldrich Creek and the Elk River without the consent in writing of The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company: Provided also that the Company shall not after two years from the passing of this Act exercise the powers of construction granted to it by this Act with respect to the said part without the consent in writing of The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company: And provided also that if The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company completes the construction of that part of its line of railway between the two above mentioned points, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the powers of construction granted to the Company by this Act shall cease and be null and void as regards the said part of the railway.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act respecting Government Contracts.

First reading, March 21, 1930.

Mr. GUERIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3580 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 39.

An Act respecting Government Contracts.

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

Contracts of insurance fixing age limit for employees on public works.

1. No contractor with His Majesty nor any subcontractor in the construction, maintenance, alteration or repair of any public work of Canada, let under contract by His Majesty, shall enter into or be a party to a contract of insurance with any insurance company by which an age limit is fixed beyond which age such insurance company shall not be liable for death, accident, sickness or other liability insurance on any person employed by such contractor or subcontractor on such public work.

Contracts of insurance fixing age limit for employees on harbour commission or company contracts.

2. No harbour commission or company to which any loan, advance, subsidy or bonus money is or has been authorized by the Parliament of Canada, and no contractor or subcontractor employed by any such harbour commission or company shall, on the construction, maintenance, alteration or repair of any work for such commission or company, enter into a contract of insurance with any insurance company by which an age limit is fixed beyond which age such insurance company shall not be liable for death, accident, sickness or other liability insurance on any person employed by such harbour commission, company or contractor or subcontractor on such work.

Condition in all contracts.

3. It shall be a condition of every such contract entered into by His Majesty, or by any harbour commission or company to which any such loan, advance, subsidy or bonus is or has been so authorized, that neither His Majesty nor such harbour commission or company nor any such contractor or subcontractor thereunder shall enter into or be a party to any such contract of insurance as hereinbefore described.

Prevailing rate of wages to be paid.

4. Every contract made by or with His Majesty for the construction, maintenance, alteration or repair of any public work of Canada, or by any such harbour commission or company, shall contain the provision that the rate of wages to be paid by His Majesty or by such commission or company or by any contractor or subcontractor thereunder shall be such wages as are generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the locality in which the work is to be performed, and if there is no current rate in such locality then a fair and reasonable rate, and in case of dispute the rate shall be determined by the Minister.

Contravention.

5. Any contravention of this Act shall be deemed to be a breach of contract.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 40.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
(Returned Soldiers' Preference.)

First reading, March 21, 1930.

Mr. BOULANGER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3581 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 40.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Act.
(Returned Soldiers' Preference.)

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

1. Section twenty-nine of the *Civil Service Act*, chapter twenty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Preference to Canadian Nationals only.

"(5) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this section, or in any regulations made by the Civil Service Commission, the preference mentioned in subsection four of this section shall be granted only in the case of Canadian Nationals as defined in section two of chapter twenty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927."

2. Subsection one of section thirty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Appointees must be British subjects of five-years' residence.

"**33.** No person shall, without the authority of the Governor in Council, given separately for each individual case, be admitted to any examination unless he is a natural born or naturalized British subject, and also has been a resident of Canada for at least five years."

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. The object of this subsection, which is new is to provide that the preference, commonly referred to as "the returned soldiers' preference" shall be granted Canadian soldiers only.

2. The underlined words on the opposite page are new. The word *five* is being substituted for the word *three*.

The intention is to do away with such regulations of the Civil Service Commission as seem to be contrary to the spirit of the Civil Service Act, as for example rule No. 11 which reads as follows:—

"11. In cases where, after due publicity, the Commission has been unable to secure an adequately qualified applicant with the necessary three years residence in Canada, persons may be admitted to examination despite the fact that they have not resided in Canada for three years, provided they are otherwise qualified under the law and regulations."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 41.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Railway Belt and Peace River Block

First reading, March 21, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2195 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 41.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Railway Belt and Peace River Block Act.*

Agreement confirmed.

2. The agreement set out in the schedule hereto is hereby approved.

SCHEDULE

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made this twentieth day of February, 1930.

BETWEEN:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, represented herein by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior,

of the First Part,

AND:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, represented herein by the Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, Premier and Minister of Railways of the said Province, and the Honourable Frederick Parker Burden, Minister of Lands thereof,

of the Second Part

WHEREAS pursuant to paragraph eleven of the Terms of Union between the Dominion of Canada and the then Colony of British Columbia and to certain statutes of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, being chapter eleven of the statutes of the year eighteen hundred and eighty, chapter fourteen of the statutes of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and chapter fourteen of the statutes of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, there were granted by the Province to Canada certain Crown lands in the Province by way of consideration for Canada's undertaking to secure the construction of a railway to connect the seaboard of the Province with the railway system of Canada and of Canada's paying to the Province from the date of the Union an annual sum of one hundred thousand dollars, the said Crown lands being defined in the statutes aforesaid and having become known as the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block;

And whereas a railway such as is described in paragraph eleven of the Terms of Union has been duly constructed and is in operation, and the Province has requested the re-transfer to it of such of the lands in the said Railway Belt and Peace River Block as remain unalienated;

And whereas the Honourable W. M. Martin, one of the Judges of the Court of Appeal for the Province of Saskatchewan, having by Order in Council dated the eighth day of March, 1927 (P.C. 422) been appointed a commissioner under Part One of the *Inquiries Act* to receive and inquire into the arguments of the Government of the Province

of British Columbia in support of its claim for the reconveyance of the said lands to the Province, submitted his report as such commissioner in which he expressed the opinion that the Province could not by reason of its own agreements and statutes advance any legal claim, but that its request should be considered from the standpoint of fairness and justice rather than from the strictly legal and contractual position, and in which he recommended that the said lands should be restored;

And whereas Canada has agreed accordingly to retransfer the said lands to the Province on the terms hereinafter set out.

Now this Agreement Witnesseth that the parties have agreed as follows:

TRANSFER OF RAILWAY BELT AND PEACE RIVER BLOCK GENERALLY

1. Subject as hereinafter provided, all and every interest of Canada in the lands granted by the Province to Canada as hereinbefore recited are hereby re-transferred by Canada to the Province and shall, from and after the date of the coming into force of this agreement, be subject to the laws of the Province then in force relating to the administration of Crown lands therein.

2. Any payment received by Canada before the coming into force of this agreement in respect of any interest in the said lands shall continue to belong to Canada, whether paid in advance or otherwise, without any obligation on the part of Canada to account to the Province therefor, and the Province shall be entitled to receive and retain any such payment made after the coming into force of this agreement without accounting to Canada therefor.

3. The Province will carry out in accordance with the terms thereof every contract to purchase or lease any interest in any of the lands hereby transferred and every other arrangement whereby any person has become entitled to any interest therein as against Canada, and will perform every obligation of Canada arising by virtue of the provisions of any statute or order in council or regulation affecting the said lands hereby transferred to any person entitled to a grant of lands by way of subsidy for the construction of railways or otherwise, or to any railway company for grants of land for right of way, roadbed, stations, station grounds, workshops, buildings, yards, ballast pits or other appurtenances.

4. Any power or right which, by any agreement or other arrangement relating to any interest in the lands hereby transferred or by any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to the said lands, or by any regulation made under any such Act, is reserved to the Governor in Council, or to

the Minister of the Interior or any other officer of the Government of Canada, may be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in Council or by such officer of the Government of the Province as is authorized to exercise similar powers or rights under the laws of the Province relating to the administration of Crown lands therein.

5. The application to the lands hereby transferred of the laws of the Province relating to the administration of Crown lands therein, as hereinbefore provided, shall not be deemed to affect the terms of any alienation by Canada of any interest in the said lands or of any agreement made by Canada for such alienation, or the rights to which any person may have become entitled as aforesaid.

ORDNANCE AND ADMIRALTY LANDS

6. Nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as affecting or transferring to the Province any ordnance or admiralty lands included in the Railway Belt which have been or are hereafter transferred or surrendered to Canada by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

7. All ordnance and admiralty lands which were set aside as such before the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and which have been or are hereafter transferred or surrendered to Canada as aforesaid, whether the same lie within or without the said Railway Belt, shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, provided, however, that Canada shall recognize and confirm any alienation of any part of the said lands heretofore made by the Province and shall perform and execute every obligation of the Province which has arisen with respect to any part of the said lands by virtue of any agreement made by the Province in respect thereof, or by virtue of any Act of the Legislature of the Province or of any order in council or regulation made under the authority of any such Act.

8. The location and boundaries of the several parcels of ordnance and admiralty lands aforesaid shall be referred for determination to two persons, one of whom shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and one by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and in the event of a disagreement between the said two persons, an umpire shall be selected by agreement between the Minister of Justice for Canada and the Attorney-General of British Columbia.

PUBLIC WORKS

9. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing paragraphs of this agreement, Canada shall retain the wharves and

wharf sites situate within the Railway Belt and specified in Schedule One to this agreement, together with the lands adjacent thereto which are required for the convenient use of any such wharf or wharf site; the boundaries of the parcels of land reserved to Canada under this clause shall be ascertained and defined by agreement between Canada and the Province as soon as convenient.

10. Forthwith upon any of the said parcels of land ceasing to be required for use as a wharf site, such parcel shall revert to and become the property of the Province.

HARBOURS

11. Nothing in the foregoing paragraphs of this agreement shall extend to the foreshores or beds of harbours heretofore established within the Railway Belt, but the said foreshores and beds shall continue to be vested in Canada, and there shall in addition be reserved and retained by Canada the foreshores and beds of the Fraser River and the Pitt River lying above the eastern boundaries of New Westminster Harbour and below lines to be ascertained and defined by agreement at the junction of Kanaka Creek with the Fraser River and at the point of the exit of the Pitt River from Pitt Lake.

SUMAS DYKING LANDS

12. The Province will grant and assure to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the lands occupied or required by it for the purpose of the construction and operation of its railway in that part of the Railway Belt hereinbefore referred to which is known as the Sumas Dyking Lands, in such manner that the said Company may obtain a registered title to the said lands in fee simple free from encumbrance.

INDIAN RESERVES

13. Nothing in this agreement shall extend to the lands included within Indian reserves in the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block, but the said reserves shall continue to be vested in Canada in trust for the Indians on the terms and conditions set out in a certain order of the Governor General of Canada in Council approved on the 3rd day of February, 1930 (P.C. 208).

PARKS

14. Nothing in the foregoing clauses of this agreement shall be construed as re-transferring to the Province any interest of Canada in any of the lands forming part of the

Railway Belt which are included within any of the national parks described in Schedule Two to this agreement.

15. In order that the said national parks may be administered by Canada as such, all the rights of the Crown in all the lands, mines and minerals (precious and base) and the royalties incident thereto within any of the said parks are hereby vested in Canada, so far as they are not already so vested.

16. The Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive legislative jurisdiction within the whole area included within the outer boundaries of each of the said parks, notwithstanding that portions of any such area may not form part of the park proper, and the laws now in force within such areas shall continue so in force only until changed by the Parliament of Canada or under its authority, provided, however, that all laws of the Province now or hereafter in force, which are not repugnant to any law or regulation made applicable within the said areas or any of them by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, shall extend to and be enforced within the same, and that all general taxing acts passed by the Province shall apply within the same unless expressly excluded from application therein by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

17. On the termination, by effluxion of time or surrender or otherwise, of any interest in any lands included within any of the said areas which is outstanding in any person at the date of the coming into force of this agreement, the lands in which such interest existed shall vest in and shall thereafter be administered by Canada as part of the national park within the outer boundaries of which such lands lie.

18. All rights of the Crown in any waters within the said parks shall be vested in and administered by Canada, and the Province will not by works outside any such park reduce the flow of water in any of the rivers or streams within the said park to less than the flow which the Minister of the Interior may deem necessary adequately to preserve the scenic beauty of the said park.

19. In the event of the Parliament of Canada at any time declaring that any of the said areas or any part of any of them are no longer required for national park purposes, the lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and the royalties incident thereto specified in any such declaration shall forthwith upon the making thereof belong to the Province and the provisions of paragraphs one to five of this agreement shall apply thereto as from the date of such declaration.

20. In the event of its being hereafter agreed by Canada and the Province that any area or areas of land in the Province, in addition to those specified in Schedule Two to this agreement, should be set aside as national parks and be administered by Canada, the foregoing provisions

of this agreement on the subject of parks may be applied to such area or areas with such modification as may be agreed upon.

Soldiers' Settlement Lands

21. Nothing in this agreement shall have the effect of transferring to the Province the interest of Canada in any part of the said lands upon the security of which any advance has been made under the provisions of the *Soldier Settlement Act*, being chapter 188 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and amending Acts, until after the provisions of the said Act have ceased to apply to or affect the said lands.

Historic Sites and Bird Sanctuaries

22. The Province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to maintain as an historic site. The Province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries which have been already established by Canada in the Railway Belt or Peace River Block, and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Attorney-General or such other Minister of the Province as may be specified under the laws thereof.

General Reservation to Canada

23. Except as herein otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as applying so as to affect or transfer to the administration of the Province (*a*) any lands for which Crown grants have been made and registered under *The Land Registry Act* of the Province and of which His Majesty the King in the right of His Dominion of Canada is, or is entitled to become, the registered owner at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, or (*b*) any ungranted lands of the Crown upon which public money of Canada has been expended or which are, at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, in use or reserved by Canada for the purpose of the federal administration.

Subsidy Continued

24. Notwithstanding the re-transfer of the hereinbefore recited lands, Canada will continue to pay annually to the Province, by half-yearly payments on the first days of January and July in each year, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as provided in paragraph eleven of the Terms of Union aforesaid.

RECORDS

25. Canada will, after the coming into force of this agreement, deliver to the Province from time to time at the request of the Province the originals or complete copies of all records in any department of the Government of Canada relating exclusively to any dealings with any of the lands hereby re-transferred to the Province and will give to the Province access to all other records, documents or entries relating to any such dealings and permit to be copied by the Province any of the documents required by it for the effective administration of the lands hereby transferred.

AMENDMENT OF AGREEMENT

26. The foregoing provisions of this agreement may be varied by agreement confirmed by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province.

WHEN AGREEMENT COMES INTO FORCE

27. This agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, and shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after the day upon which His Majesty gives His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, Premier and Minister of Railways of the said Province, and the Honourable Frederick Parker Burden, Minister of Lands thereof, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Province of British Columbia.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in the presence of
O. M. BIGGAR.

ERNEST LAPOINTE.

CHAS. STEWART.

Signed on behalf of the Government of British Columbia by the Honourable Simon Fraser Tolmie, Premier and Minister of Railways thereof, and the Honourable Frederick Parker Burden, Minister of Lands thereof.

S. F. TOLMIE.

F. P. BURDEN.

R. H. POOLEY,
Attorney-General.

N. S. LOUGHEED,
Minister of Lands.

H. CATHCART,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

OSCAR C. BASS,
Deputy Attorney-General.

SCHEDULE ONE

WHARF LOCATIONS

Brownsville
Coquitlam
Port Coquitlam
Minnekahda
Harris Road
Hammond
Port Moody
Ioco
Haney
Albion
Whonnock
Ruskin
Donatella
Barnston Island
Port Kells
Gordon Road
McAdams
Langley
McIvers
McKays
Glen Valley
Marsh's
Mount Lehman
Matsqui

Riverside
Mission
Hatzic
Dewdney
Murphy's Landing
Magars Landing
Sumas
Chilliwack Upper Landing
Minto Landing
Anglemont
Blind Bay
Canoe
Celista
Chase
Eagle Bay
Wanlock
Glenedon
Magna Bay
Sicamous
Salmon Arm
Seymour Arm
Sorrento
Scotch Creek
Pritchard

S. F. T.
F. P. B.

E. L.
C. S.

SCHEDULE TWO

NATIONAL PARKS

1. Mount Revelstoke National Park, with the boundaries defined by the Proclamations based upon Orders in Council dated 28th April, 1914 (P.C. 1125); 5th May, 1920 (P.C. 985); 18th August, 1927 (P.C. 1645).

2. Glacier National Park, with the boundaries defined by the Proclamations based upon Orders in Council dated 8th June, 1911 (P.C. 1338); 12th August, 1911 (P.C. 1781); 11th February, 1930 (P.C. 134).

3. Yoho National Park, with the boundaries defined by the Proclamations based upon Orders in Council dated 8th June, 1911 (P.C. 1338); 21st April, 1920 (P.C. 828); 11th February, 1930 (P.C. 134).

4. Kootenay National Park as shown on a map certified by the Surveyor General of Canada on 1st February, 1928, and on file in the office of the Surveyor General, a copy thereof having been filed in the Department of Lands of the Province under number 7T 312.

S. F. T.
F. P. B.

E. L.
C. S.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 42.

An Act to provide for the extension of the boundary of the Province of Manitoba in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods.

First reading, March 21, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2265 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 42.

An Act to provide for the extension of the boundary of the Province of Manitoba in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods.

Preamble.

WHEREAS in and by virtue of Article I of the Treaty between His Britannic Majesty in respect of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America for the further demarcation of the boundary between Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the twenty-fourth day of February, 1925, the two parcels of land hereinafter described, situate, lying and being in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods became the property of Canada;

AND WHEREAS the said parcels of land are situate within the boundaries of lands added to the Province of Manitoba by the *Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912;*

AND WHEREAS in pursuance of section three of *The British North America Act, 1871,* the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba has passed an Act, entitled, "An Act to provide for the extension of the Boundary of the Province of Manitoba in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods," being chapter three of the Statutes of 1928, consenting to the increase in the limits of the said Province;

AND WHEREAS it is expedient that the said parcels of land be added to and form part of the Province of Manitoba;

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1930.*

Boundaries extended.

2. The pieces or parcels of land hereinbefore mentioned and more particularly described in the Schedule hereto, shall from and after the passing of this Act be added to and form part of the Province of Manitoba.

SCHEDULE.

Parcel A.

All and Singular, that certain piece or parcel of land covered by water, situate, lying and being in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods and particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point, the second intersection from the south of the meridian through International Boundary Monument number nine hundred and twenty-five with the middle thread of the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods, said point being north two thousand nine hundred and four feet, more or less, of said International Boundary Monument number nine hundred and twenty-five, thence due north along the said meridian four hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to the third intersection from the south of the said meridian with the said middle thread of the said Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods, thence following the sinuosities of the said middle thread of the said Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods southerly a distance of seven hundred feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement two acres, be the same more or less.

Parcel B.

All and Singular, that certain piece or parcel of land covered by water, situate, lying and being in the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods and particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point, the fourth intersection from the south of the meridian through International Boundary Monument number nine hundred and twenty-five with the middle thread of the Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods, said point being north three thousand seven hundred and twenty feet, more or less, of said International Boundary Monument number nine hundred and twenty-five, thence due north along the said meridian two hundred and ninety feet, more or less, to the fifth intersection from the south of the said meridian with the said middle thread of the said Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods, thence following the sinuosities of the said middle thread of the said Northwest Angle Inlet of Lake of the Woods southerly a distance of three hundred and twenty-five feet, more or less to the place of beginning, containing by admeasurement one half acre, be the same more or less.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 43.

An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.

First reading, March 25, 1930.

THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
96789 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1929

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 43.

An Act to amend the Militia Pension Act.

R.S., c. 133.

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

1. Subsection fourteen of section four of the *Militia Pension Act*, chapter one hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Adjustment of pension of certain officers.

"(14) Any officer who, being seconded, dies after a period at which a pension might be granted him, shall, if he has made the contributions hereinbefore required, be deemed to be on full pay for the purposes of section twenty-five of this Act."

2. Section twenty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Pension to widows, and compassionate allowance to children.

"**25.** Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Governor in Council may, as to him seems fit, grant a pension to the widow and a compassionate allowance to each of the children of any officer who, at the time of his death being on full pay, dies after a period at which a pension might be granted him, or who was, at the time of his death, in receipt of a pension."

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The purpose of these amendments is to remove an anomalous situation respecting the provision for the widow of an officer who dies in the service, when such officer comes within that class of officers to which subsection (2) of section 4 of the Militia Pension Act relates, i.e.—those officers appointed to the Force between the 1st of January, 1919, and the 31st of December, 1921, who are required to have ten years' continuous Permanent Force Service in order to establish eligibility for pension, instead of a total of twenty years' service, as is required in the case of all other officers of the Force.

1. Subsection 14 of section 4, to be repealed, reads as follows:—

"14. Any officer who, having completed twenty years' service, and being at the time of his death seconded, shall, if he has made the contributions hereinbefore required, be deemed to be on full pay for the purposes of section twenty-five of this Act."

2. Sections 25 and 27 of the Act read as follows:—

"**25.** Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, the Governor-in-Council may, as to him seems fit, grant a pension to the widow and a compassionate allowance to each of the children of any officer who, having completed twenty years' service, was at the time of his death on full pay, or who, having completed ten years' service, was at the time of his death in receipt of a pension."

"**27.** The pension of a widow shall, if her husband was at the time of his death on full pay, be an amount equal to one-half of the pension to which he would have been entitled if he had been retired compulsorily immediately before his death, or, if at the time of his death he had been pensioned, an amount equal to one-half of such pension."

It will be noted, in the case of an officer who dies in the service, that section 25 requires said officer to have completed twenty years' pensionable service in order to enable a pension being granted to the widow. On the other hand, if an officer, coming within the ten year class, dies in the service after completing ten years' pensionable service, but less than twenty years' service, his widow is precluded from receiving a pension, though if he, in fact, had been retired with pension immediately prior to his death his widow would have been eligible to receive one-half of said pension.

In the case of an officer who dies in the service before a period at which a pension might be granted him, subsection (3) of section 11 of the Act provides that there may be paid to the widow a gratuity equal to the deductions made, pursuant to the Act, from the officer's pay during his service.

If, however, an officer coming within the ten year class mentioned, dies after completing ten years' pensionable service, but less than twenty years' service, his widow is, as stated, precluded from receiving not only a pension but the gratuity authorized by said subsection (3) of section 11, for the reason that her husband died after a period at which a pension might have been granted him had he been retired immediately before his death, but with less than twenty years' pensionable service, which, under section 25, he is required to have had in order to enable the grant of a pension to his widow.

It will thus be noted that an anomalous situation exists, and the purpose of these amendments is to remove the same, so that in the case of any officer who dies in the service after a period at which a pension might be granted him, his widow will be eligible for the grant of a pension equal to one-half of that which might have been granted the officer had he been retired immediately prior to his death. The provisions of the Act, relating to the grant of a gratuity to the widow of an officer who dies before the period at which a pension might be granted him, will remain unaltered.

The words underlined in the sections of the Bill indicate the amendments to the present sections to which said amendments relate.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 44.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Edgar D. Crump.

First reading, March 27, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. BLATCHFORD.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2023 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 44.

An Act respecting a certain patent of Edgar D. Crump.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Edgar D. Crump, of the city of Edmonton, in the province of Alberta, hereinafter called "the Petitioner", has by his petition represented that a patent, number 186018, for new and useful improvements in tourniquets, was granted on the thirteenth day of August, 1918, under the provisions of the *Patent Act*, chapter sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, to the inventor of the said improvements, Charles F. Dorsey; that the said patent was so issued subject to the payment of renewal fees at the end of six years from the date of issue; that the said patent was assigned by the said Charles F. Dorsey to the Petitioner; that no notification was received by the said Charles F. Dorsey, the patentee, from his attorney as to the date upon which the renewal fees became due on the said patent, and that by reason of the non-payment of the said renewal fees, the said patent expired at the end of the thirteenth day of August, 1924; and whereas by his petition, the Petitioner has prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., 1906, c. 69.

Extension of time for application to restore and revive patent.

1. If the said Edgar D. Crump, or his assignee, or other legal representative makes within three months after the date of the passing of this Act, an application to the Commissioner of Patents for an order restoring and reviving the patent mentioned in the preamble to this Act notwithstanding failure to pay renewal fees as aforesaid, the provisions of section forty-seven of the *Patent Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, except the two years' limitation of time for such application contained in that section, shall apply to such patent, and complying with those provisions, the Commissioner of Patents may make either an order restoring and reviving such patent or an order dismissing the application.

R.S., 1927, c. 150.

Authority to commissioner.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 45.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada.

First reading, March 27, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

MR. BELL.
(Hamilton West).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3149 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 45.

An Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada.

Preamble.

1887, c. 115; 1890, c. 101.

WHEREAS the Imperial Trusts Company of Canada has by its petition prayed that the Act incorporating the Company, chapter one hundred and fifteen of the statutes of 1887, as amended by chapter one hundred and one of the statutes of 1890 be amended as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Company may increase its capital stock to two million dollars (instead of to one million dollars).

1. Section eight of chapter one hundred and fifteen of the statutes of 1887 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Capital stock.

"**8.** The capital stock of the Company shall be five hundred thousand dollars, in five thousand shares of one hundred dollars each, and it shall be lawful for the Company, from time to time, to increase the capital stock to an amount not exceeding in the whole two million dollars, by a resolution adopted by a majority in number and amount of the shareholders at a meeting specially called for that purpose; and if the capital stock is at any time increased, the stockholders at the time of such increase shall be primarily entitled to a *pro rata* allotment of such increase."

Increase of capital stock.

Number of directors may be increased to twenty-one (instead of nine).

2. Section nine of chapter one hundred and fifteen of the statutes of 1887 as enacted by section three of chapter one hundred and one of the statutes of 1890, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Board of directors.

"**9.** The property, affairs and business of the Company shall be administered and managed by a board of five directors, or such greater number not exceeding twenty-one as the by-laws of the Company determine, one of whom shall be president and one vice-president."

Dividend may be 5½% instead of 4½%.

3. Section four of chapter one hundred and one of the statutes of 1890 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Issue of preference stock.

"**4.** (1) The directors may, by by-law, issue any part of the capital stock, not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, as preference stock; and such by-law may declare that the holders of the preference shares shall be entitled to receive out of the profits of the Company, as a first charge, a cumulative preferential dividend not exceeding five and one-half per cent per annum, on the amount for the time being paid up on the preference shares held by them respectively, and such by-law may also give such preference shares priority as respects redemption or (in the event of final distribution of assets) repayment of capital;

Sanction of shareholders.

(2) Such by-law shall not have any force or effect whatever until after it has been sanctioned by a vote of the shareholders, representing at least two-thirds of the issued capital stock of the Company, present in person or represented by proxy, at a general meeting of the Company duly called for considering the same;

Rights of creditors.

(3) Nothing in this section contained shall affect or impair the rights of creditors of the Company.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 46.

An Act to incorporate The Premier Life Insurance Company.

First reading, March 31, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. MERCIER
(Laurier-Outremont.)

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2689 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 46.

An Act to incorporate The Premier Life Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. A. Ernest Dawson, investment banker, William Bentley Coatts, insurance manager, John Herbert Mulholland, insurance manager, all three of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, and Joseph Charles Hector Dussault, advocate and King's Counsel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Premier Life Insurance Company," hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars.

Subscription before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Subscriptions and payments before commencement.

5. The Company shall not commence business until at least two hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock have been subscribed and one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon.

Head office.

6. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Class of insurance.

7. The Company may make contracts of life insurance and may grant, sell or purchase life annuities, grant endowments depending upon the contingency of human life and generally carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms.

R.S., c. 101.

8. The *Insurance Act* shall apply to the Company.

47.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 47.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1931.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 31st MARCH, 1930.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3511 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 47.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1931.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by message from His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said message, that the sum hereinafter mentioned is required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act, No. 1, 1930.*

$42,625,436 14 granted for 1930-31.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole forty-two million, six hundred and twenty-five thousand, four hundred and thirty-six dollars and fourteen cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, not otherwise provided for, and being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items to be voted, set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, as laid before the House of Commons at the present session of Parliament.

Account to be rendered in detail.

3. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 48.

An Act to amend the Excise Act.

First reading, April 1, 1930.

The MINISTER OF NATIONAL REVENUE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
598 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 48.

An Act to amend the Excise Act.

R.S., c. 60.

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

1. Section seventy-six of the *Excise Act*, chapter sixty of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Power to examine on oath.

"(2) Any superior officer of excise or collector, the chief or any divisional chief officer of the preventive service and any other officer designated by the Minister, may conduct any inquiry or investigation in matters relating to the excise, and may summon before him any person and may examine him and require him to give evidence on oath, orally or in writing, or on solemn affirmation if he is entitled to affirm in civil matters, on any matter pertinent to such enquiry or investigation, and any person thus authorized to conduct an enquiry or investigation may administer such oath or affirmation.

May issue subpoena or summons.

(3) Any officer authorized to conduct any such inquiry or investigation may for the purpose thereof issue a subpoena or other request or summons, requiring and commanding any person therein named to appear at the time and place mentioned therein, and then and there to testify to all matters within his knowledge relative to the subject matter of such investigation, and to bring with him and produce any document, book or paper, which he has in his possession or under his control relative to any such matter as aforesaid; and any such person may be summoned from any part of Canada by virtue of such subpoena, request or summons.

Expenses.

(4) Reasonable travelling expenses shall be paid to any person so summoned at the time of service of the subpoena, request or summons.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Under the provisions of the Excise Act as at present existing no officer of Excise is empowered to examine persons under oath in the course of any inquiry or investigation. Such inquiries are of frequent occurrence and often take place at points where commissioners or other persons authorized to administer oaths are not available. The suggested provisions are adopted from the Post Office Act, R.S., Chap. 161, s. 15, and the Inquiries Act, R.S., Chap. 99, s. 8 and 10.

Witness failing to attend, etc.

(5) Every person who—

(a) being required to attend in the manner in this section provided, fails, without valid excuse, to attend accordingly; or

(b) being commanded to produce any document, book or paper, in his possession or under his control, fails to produce the same; or

(c) refuses to be sworn or to affirm, as the case may be; or

(d) refuses to answer any proper question put to him by such officer;

shall, on summary conviction before any police or stipendiary magistrate, or judge of a superior or county court, having jurisdiction in the county or district in which such person resides, or in which the place is at which he was so required to attend, be liable to a penalty not exceeding four hundred dollars."

Arrest without warrant for indictable offence.

2. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section eighty-two thereof:—

"**82A.** Any officer or person having the powers of an officer of excise may arrest without warrant any one found committing any offence declared by this Act to be an indictable offence, or declared by the *Criminal Code* to be an indictable offence whenever such offence arises out of or is connected with the performance of duties in the administration of the *Excise Act.*"

R.S., c. 36.

Neglecting to keep books, making false returns, etc.

Penalty.

3. Section one hundred and six of the said Act is amended by repealing the last nine lines thereof, and substituting the following therefor:—

"is guilty of an indictable offence and shall, for a first offence, incur a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, and for each subsequent offence a penalty of five hundred dollars, together with a further penalty equal to double the amount of licence fees, duty or other impost payable under this Act by such person at the time of such offence on any spirits, malt, beer, manufactured tobacco, cigars, stock, goods manufactured in bond, or materials for manufacturing them."

4. Subsection one of section one hundred and ten of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Removing bonded goods without entry.

"**110.** If any goods subject to excise are removed or in any way abstracted from any bonding warehouse authorized under this or any other Act, without due entries having been made and the duties paid as required by law, whether such removal or abstraction is effected with or without the

2. Many officers of the Customs-Excise Preventive Service operate in outlying districts where there are no police officers or constables available to place under arrest parties guilty of indictable offences under the Criminal Code affecting such Excise officers in the performance of their duties in the administration of the Excise Act, as for instance, assault of a public officer—see Sec. 296 of the Criminal Code. It is desirable that such officers be given authority to arrest without warrant in such cases.

3. Section 97 provides that the machinery, apparatus and stock used in the manufacture of goods subject to Excise shall be seized and forfeited to the Crown if any fraud against the Revenue is committed in the licensed premises or if any indictable offence is committed therein. The object of the proposed amendment is to enable the power conferred by section 97 to be invoked in a class of case where repeated offences have been committed but it was nevertheless difficult to bring them within the description of frauds upon the Revenue. It is therefore proposed to make the offences set out in section 106 relating to neglect to keep books, making untrue entries, defacing books or entries, refusing to make returns or falsifying returns or refusing to produce books, indictable offences, so that seizure can be made on the other ground provided in section 97, namely, that an indictable offence was committed upon the premises. The making of these offences indictable does not increase the penalties and is only intended to remove possible doubts as to the Department's right to seize. Seizures have been made in practice relying on the expression "fraud upon the Revenue."

4. See note to section 3.

knowledge or consent of the person holding the licence for such warehouse, or of the owner of the goods abstracted, the person to whom the licence for the warehouse was granted, and the owner of the goods are guilty of an indictable offence and shall, in addition to the duties of excise to which the goods abstracted were liable, incur a penalty equal in amount to the said duties."

Penalty.

5. Section one hundred and sixteen of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Taking away goods seized or detained.

"**116.** Every person who, whether pretending to be the owner or not, either secretly or openly, and whether with or without force or violence, takes or carries away any goods, vessel, vehicle or other thing which has been seized or detained on suspicion, as forfeited under this Act, before the same has been declared by competent authority to have been seized without due cause, and without the permission of the officer or person who seized the same, or of some competent authority, shall be deemed to have stolen such goods, vessel, vehicle or other thing, being the property of His Majesty, and is guilty of theft and liable to three years' imprisonment."

Penalty.

6. Section one hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Proceedings against party.

"**122.** In any proceedings instituted for any penalty, imprisonment or forfeiture or for the recovery of any duty under this Act, in case any question of, or relating to the identity, origin, manufacture, importation, exportation or entry for duty of any goods or the payment of duties on any goods or the compliance with the requirements of this Act or the doing or omission of anything by which such penalty, imprisonment, forfeiture or liability for duty would be incurred or avoided, the burden of proof shall lie upon the owner or claimant of the goods or the person whose duty it was to comply with this Act, or in whose possession the goods were found, and not upon His Majesty or upon any person representing His Majesty.

Burden of proof.

Proceedings against Crown.

(2) In any proceedings instituted against His Majesty or any officer for the recovery of any goods seized or money deposited under this Act, if any such question arises, the burden of proof shall lie upon the claimant of the goods seized or money deposited, and not upon His Majesty or upon any person representing His Majesty."

7. Section one hundred and twenty-seven of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Minimum penalty.

"(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of the *Criminal Code* or any other statute or law, the court shall in any prosecution, suit or proceeding under this Act, have no

5. The amendment brings the section into harmony with the definition of the word "vehicle" found in section 2, paragraph *(m)* of the Act. There can be no doubt that a carriage is a "vehicle," but doubts have arisen as to whether certain "vehicles" are carriages.

6. Section 122 now reads as follows:—"The burden of proof that the duties of Excise have been paid and all other requirements of this Act complied with as regards any article of any kind subject to duty under this Act, shall lie upon the person in whose possession the goods and articles liable to duty are found." In the effort to suppress the sale of illegally distilled liquor by prosecutions under section 181 of the Excise Act, Courts have held that notwithstanding the above, it is still necessary for the Crown to prove that the liquor in question is illegally manufactured or imported. The proposed amendment is based upon section 262 of the Customs Act which has been found effective in enforcing the penalties against smuggling where a similar question as to the necessity of the Crown proving importation had been causing similar difficulties.

7. The proposed amendment incorporates in the Excise Act the principle already adopted by Parliament in the Customs Act, section 282, as enacted by chapter 50 of the statutes of 1927. It is thought that the two Acts ought to be administered, as nearly as may be, on similar principles.

power to impose less than the minimum penalty prescribed by this Act, and the court shall have no power to suspend sentence."

8. Subsection four of section one hundred and sixty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

When spirits may be entered for consumption.

"4. No spirits subject to excise, which have not been warehoused for at least two years, except that class of spirits commonly known as gin, shall be entered for consumption: Provided, however, that spirits when testing not less than fifty per centum over-proof may be entered ex-warehouse for consumption at any date after manufacture if sold and delivered for scientific purposes only to any university, scientific or research laboratory approved by the Minister and under regulations to be made by the Minister."

9. Section 181 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Penalties for sale of spirits unlawfully manufactured or removed.

"**181.** Every person, whether the owner thereof or not, who, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall be upon the person accused, sells or offers for sale or purchases or has in his possession any spirits unlawfully manufactured or imported, or any spirits unlawfully or fraudulently removed from any distillery, bonded manufactory or from any bonded warehouse, is guilty of an indictable offence, and shall, for a first offence be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand dollars and not less than two 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 not exceeding two thousand dollars and not less than 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 all spirits so unlawfully manufactured or imported, or unlawfully or fraudulently removed from any distillery, bonded manufactory or from any bonded warehouse, wheresoever they are found, and all horses and vehicles, vessels 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."

8. The amendment consists in adding to the subsection as it stands at present the proviso that spirits may be sold to approved Universities and Laboratories for scientific purposes only, without being warehoused for two years.

Under section 149 of the Act, spirits must be entered for duty, but if used for scientific purposes only in any university or scientific and research laboratory, a drawback of 99% of the duty paid may be made under departmental regulations. It has been pointed out, however, that by reason of the prohibition contained in subsection 4 of section 167, which is intended to protect the public from the sale of unmatured spirits for beverage purposes, universities and laboratories for whose purposes unmatured spirits are quite satisfactory are obliged to buy matured goods, the distiller's sale price being substantially increased, due to carrying charges while in warehouse. The object of the amendment is to enable the Minister to grant relief to approved universities and public laboratories by authorizing the sale to such institutions of the cheaper unmatured spirits under departmental regulations. It is not proposed to extend the privilege to private or commercial laboratories.

9. The section as it stands at present speaks only of spirits illegally manufactured or imported. A number of cases have come to light in which legally distilled spirits have been illegally removed from distilleries or bonded factories and sold without payment of Excise. Prosecutions have been taken on the principle that the section as it stands is intended to cover all spirits in the manufacture of which the provisions of the Excise Act have been evaded, but the Courts having held that in prosecutions under this section it is necessary to prove illegal manufacture, great difficulty has arisen and it is thought desirable to make the section more specific as well as to strengthen the section relating to the burden of proof in prosecutions under the Act. (See note to section 6.)

10. Section two hundred and nineteen of the said Act, as amended by chapter forty-one of the Statutes of 1929, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Duties of excise on every pound of screened malt.

"**219.** There shall be imposed, levied and collected the following duties of excise on all malt, which shall be paid to the collector, as by this Act provided, that is to say:—

(a) On every pound of screened malt (malt from which the coomings have been removed) manufactured in Canada, subject to excise regulations with respect to absorption of moisture in warehouse, three cents: Provided that malt may be removed from a malthouse to a distillery in bond and the duty on such malt may be remitted upon proof satisfactory to the Department that such malt has been used solely for the production of spirits, in which production no other material than malt is used; and provided further that malt used, in any licensed bonded manufactory, in the manufacture of malt extract or other similar medicinal preparation approved by the department or in the preparation of any malt food product approved by the Governor in Council may have duty thereon remitted under such regulations as the department establishes.

On every pound of malt imported.

(b) On every pound of malt imported into Canada and warehoused, when taken out of bond for consumption, an excise duty of three cents; Provided that malt imported into Canada, crushed or ground, shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pound.

Malt to be screened and weighed.

11. Paragraph *(c)* of section two hundred and twenty of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"*(c)* The malt taken from the kiln after it has been dried, and the process of manufacture completed, shall be screened and weighed by or in the presence of the proper officer; and the quantity so ascertained shall be immediately entered in the book or books provided for that purpose in pounds, by the maltster or his agent, who shall attest every such entry by his signature; and the gauge of the malt removed from the kiln may also be taken whenever deemed necessary by an officer, and such gauge may be used as a basis for computing the duty.";

Rules for comparing results.

12. Paragraphs *(b)* and *(c)* of section two hundred and twenty-one of the said Act are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

Equivalents.

"*(b)* One hundred pounds of barley or other grain weighed into the cistern shall, without any allowance for skimmings, be held to be equal to not less than

10. The Act as at present does not differentiate between malt and coomings both being subject to an Excise duty of three cents per pound. Under modern conditions, practically all malt is sold and delivered screened. Coomings have no value, in fact are a deterrent in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors but possess considerable value for agricultural purposes, namely as stock feed. Collection of duty on screened malt will also facilitate administration.

11. The proposed amendment provides for the screening of the malt before it is weighed, thus avoiding the weighing of the coomings.

12. (See explanatory note to section 10).

The proposed amendment determines that the duty shall be computed on the quantity of screened malt, minus the coomings. The section as it stands at present imposes duty on the malt as it comes from the kiln, coomings included.

seventy-five pounds of malt taken from the kiln, and so in proportion for every greater or less quantity; provided that the Governor in Council may amend or alter by regulation the standard herein established to the extent of three pounds.

Duty to be computed on largest quantity.

(c) The quantity upon which the duty shall be computed, shall be that of the malt after it has been removed from the kiln and screened; but whenever the quantity computed from any other gauging or weighing, or series of gaugings or weighings, is greater than the quantity weighed from the kiln, then that computation which yields the largest quantity shall be the quantity for duty: and whenever the difference between the results of the gaugings or weighings, taken as aforesaid exceeds seven per centum, the return of the quantity of grain placed in steep shall be deemed to have been a fraudulent return and the maltster shall be liable to all the penalties for making fraudulent or false returns."

13. Section two hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Removal of malt from kiln.

"**222.** Malt shall be screened and weighed when removed from the kiln, and no less quantity than the whole contents of one kiln shall be placed in the warehouse or taken for use out of the manufactory at any one time."

14. Subsection one of section two hundred and twenty-five of the said Act is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Final computation and charge of duty.

"**225.** (1) The duty imposed upon malt shall be finally computed and charged when it is removed from the kiln and screened and an account thereof shall then be entered in the stock books kept under this Act, which shall be balanced on the first day of each month for the month next preceding that day, but the duty shall be collected whenever any malt is taken for consumption either ex-warehouse or ex-manufactory; and the duty shall, when the malt has been placed in warehouse, be collected on the full quantity of malt entered on the warehouse books as having been placed in such warehouse, notwithstanding any deficiency that may arise or be discovered during its delivery or removal therefrom."

15. Paragraph *(g)* of section three hundred and four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Regulations as to common Canada twist.

"*(g)* for the manufacture and sale of common Canada twist tobacco made from raw leaf tobacco grown in Canada, such tobacco being made into Canada twist

13. Under the present section, malt is weighed and placed in warehouse with coomings—by the proposed amendment the malster shall screen his malt before weighing and placing in warehouse. (See explanatory note to section 10).

14. By the proposed amendment the duty imposed shall be finally computed and charged on the screened malt, instead as at present on the malt with coomings included. (See explanatory note to section 10).

15. This section gives the Governor in Council power to make regulations respecting tobacco. The rate of duty imposed by section 275 *(b)* formerly section 279 *(b)*, R.S.C. 1906, chapter 51, was five cents, until by chapter 28 of the statutes of 1918 it was raised to twenty cents. By inadvertence paragraph *(g)* of section 304 remained unchanged.

by the cultivator only on whose farm or premises it is grown, or in a tobacco manufactory duly licensed under this Act, and the duty of twenty cents per pound paid as herein provided;"

Tobacco grown for private use.

16. Section three hundred and eighteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**318.** A person who grows tobacco on his own land or property and manufactures the same into common Canada twist or cut tobacco solely for the use of himself and such members of his family as are resident with him on the farm or premises on which the tobacco was grown, and not for sale, shall not require a license for so doing; nor shall the tobacco so manufactured be subject to excise duty: Provided that the quantity so manufactured in any one year shall not exceed thirty pounds for each adult male member of the family resident on the farm or premises as aforesaid."

17. Subsection one of section three hundred and forty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Unlawful removal, sale, etc., of tobacco or cigars.

"**342.** (1) Every person who removes from any manufactory or from any place where tobacco or cigars are made, any manufactured tobacco or cigars without the same being put up in proper packages, or without being stamped and the stamps being properly cancelled as required by law or regulations established thereunder, or who uses, sells or offers for sale, or has in possession, except in the manufactory, or while in transit under bond from any manufactory, store or warehouse, to a vessel or railway car for exportation to a foreign country, or for removal in bond from the manufactory or licensed bonding warehouse to another manufactory or licensed bonding warehouse, any manufactured tobacco or cigars without the proper stamps for the amount of duty thereon being affixed and cancelled is guilty of an indictable offence and shall, for each such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years and not less than three months.

Penalty.

18. Section three hundred and sixty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Alcohol made and treated in distilleries.

"**363.** Excepting as provided by this Act, no alcohol shall be manufactured, denatured or recovered in Canada, except in distilleries thereto licensed, and it is further declared that this section refers to and is binding upon

16. The section is intended to relieve the cultivator who prepares tobacco for his own use from the burdens imposed by the Act, but, as it stands, it only applied when the tobacco is made into "Canada Twist." Many cultivators, in practice, merely cut the leaf when dried and do not make it into "Canada Twist" at all. The amendment is designed to extend the benefit of the section to such persons as content themselves with the simpler process.

17. See note to section 3.

18. Since the last session of Parliament a large seizure of illicit alcohol was made by the police of one of the provinces, who refused to hand the same over to the Department for destruction. Litigation followed which was settled by the Provincial Government agreeing to denature the seized alcohol. The Deputy Minister of Justice advised that the Section as it stands not being binding on the Crown, this could be done without Excise supervision and it is thought advisable to provide that, for the future, Provincial Governments in such cases shall fulfil the Department's requirements in this respect.

His Majesty whether in the right of His Majesty's Government of Canada or His Majesty's Government of any province of Canada."

When sections come into force.

19. Sections eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen of this Act shall come into force on the first day of July, 1930.

19. This pertains to the computation of duty on screened malt. As some of the malt houses may have to make alterations to their plants in order to screen the malt immediately after being taken from the kiln, some delay should be granted to permit such alterations.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 49.

An Act respecting Fair Wages and an Eight Hour Day for Labour employed on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

First reading, April 1, 1930.

The MINISTER OF LABOUR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4027 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 49.

An Act respecting Fair Wages and an Eight Hour Day for Labour employed on Public Works of the Dominion of Canada.

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

Preamble.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930.*

"Minister".

2. In this Act the expression "Minister" means the Minister of Labour.

Government contracts subject to certain conditions.

3. Every contract with the Government of Canada for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work shall be subject to the following conditions respecting wages and hours:—

Fair wages.

(a) All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or of any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time for competent workmen in the district in which the work is being performed for the character or class of work in which they are respectively engaged; provided that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable;

Eight hour day.

(b) The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency, as may be approved by the Minister.

Workmen employed by the Government.

4. The wages and hours of all workmen employed by the Government of Canada on such works as are described in section three, and who are excluded from the operation of the *Civil Service Act,* shall be those set forth in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of section three.

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to provide statutory authority for the observance of fair wages and an eight hour day on public works of the Dominion of Canada.

Regulations.

5. (1) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister, may make regulations with regard to wages and hours herein provided for and without limiting the generality of the foregoing may provide by regulation for,—

(a) the method of determining what are current or fair and reasonable wages and the preparation and use of schedules of rates relating thereto,

(b) rates of wages for overtime,

(c) classifications of employment or work,

(d) the publication and posting of wage schedules,

(e) payment of wages to employees in case of default by the contractor or other party charged with such payment and recovery thereof from such contractor or other party,

(f) the keeping of proper books and records and the examination of the same by Government officers,

(g) persons who may be employed on works referred to in this Act,

(h) the subletting of contracts,

(i) the penalties to be imposed for breaches of the provisions of this Act or regulations made hereunder,

(j) generally for the due enforcement of the provisions of the Act and regulations.

Force and effect of regulations.

(2) All regulations made under this Act shall, from the date of their publication in the *Canada Gazette*, have the same force and effect as if they had been included herein.

5. This section authorizes the Governor in Council to make necessary administrative regulations.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 50.

An Act respecting a certain patent application of Thomas Bernard Bourke and George Percival Setter.

First reading, April 3, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. JACOBS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2124 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 50.

An Act respecting a certain patent application of Thomas Bernard Bourke and George Percival Setter.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Thomas Bernard Bourke and George Percival Setter, residents of the towns of Rockhampton and Northgate respectively, in the State of Queensland, in the Commonwealth of Australia, have by their petition set forth that on the fourteenth day of July, 1926, pursuant to the provisions of *The Patent Act*, chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1923, they made application for patent for certain new and useful improvements in and relating to gearless differentials, invented by them, which said application was filed under serial Number 315,772 and allowed by the Commissioner of Patents on the seventh day of October, 1927, and the said application became forfeited through the inadvertent failure of the agents for the said Thomas Bernard Bourke and George Percival Setter to pay the fees payable upon grant of the patent pursuant to the terms of subsections one and three of section forty-three of the *Patent Act*, and whereas the said Thomas Bernard Bourke and George Percival Setter have by their petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1923, c. 23.

Authority of Commissioner to restore application.

1. The Commissioner of Patents, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act may restore the said forfeited application of Thomas Bernard Bourke and George Percival Setter and grant a patent upon the said application upon payment of the fees payable as aforesaid and otherwise complying with the provisions of the said Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 51.

An Act respecting a certain patent application of Harry Barrington Bonney.

First reading, April 3, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. JACOBS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2123 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 51.

An Act respecting a certain patent application of Harry Barrington Bonney.

Preamble.

WHEREAS Harry Barrington Bonney, a resident of the city of Brisbane, in the State of Queensland, in the Commonwealth of Australia, a manufacturer, has by his petition set forth that on the twenty-ninth day of July, 1924, pursuant to the provisions of *The Patent Act*, chapter twenty-three of the statutes of 1923, he made application for patent for certain new and useful improvements in and relating to radiators of motor cars and other like vehicles, invented by him, which said application was filed under serial number 305,068 and allowed by the Commissioner of Patents on the nineteenth day of February, 1926, and the said application became forfeited through the inadvertent failure of the agents for the said Harry Barrington Bonney to pay the fees payable upon grant of the patent pursuant to the terms of subsections one and three of section forty-three of the *Patent Act*, and whereas the said Harry Barrington Bonney has by his petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1923, c. 23.

R.S., 1927, c. 150.

Authority of Commissioner to restore application.

1. The Commissioner of Patents, within three months from the date of the passing of this Act, may restore the said forfeited application of Harry Barrington Bonney and grant a patent upon the said application upon payment of the fees payable as aforesaid, and otherwise complying with the provisions of the said Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 52.

An Act to incorporate The Merchants' and Employers' Insurance Company.

First reading, April 3, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

Mr. MERCIER,
(Laurier-Outremont).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2272 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 52.

An Act to incorporate The Merchants' and Employers' Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Joseph Charles Hector Dussault, advocate and King's Counsel, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, A. Ernest Dawson, investment banker, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, Charles H. Ackerman, gentleman, of Peterborough, in the province of Ontario, Louis N. Dupuis, gentleman, of the city of Montreal, in the province of Quebec, Jean C. St-Pierre, dentist, of the city of Sherbrooke, in the province of Quebec, and William Bentley Coatts, insurance manager, of the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are hereby incorporated under the name of "The Merchants' and Employers' Insurance Company," hereinafter called "the Company."

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be two million dollars, divided into shares of ten dollars each.

Subscriptions before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Head office.

5. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Toronto, in the province of Ontario.

Classes of insurance authorized.

6. The Company may make contracts of insurance of all classes other than life insurance including the following:—

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) accident insurance;
(*c*) automobile insurance;
(*d*) bond insurance;
(*e*) credit insurance;
(*f*) guarantee insurance;
(*g*) burglary insurance;
(*h*) plate glass insurance;
(*i*) sickness insurance;
(*j*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*k*) explosion insurance;
(*l*) tornado insurance;
(*m*) hail insurance;
(*n*) steam boiler insurance;
(*o*) inland and ocean marine insurance;
(*p*) inland transportation insurance;
(*q*) earthquake insurance;
(*r*) forgery insurance.

Subscription and payment of insurance before commencing business.

7. (1) The company shall not commence any business of insurance until at least five hundred thousand dollars of its capital stock have been *bona fide* subscribed and at least one hundred and ninety thousand dollars paid thereon. It may then commence the business of fire, accident, automobile, explosion, guarantee, plate glass, sickness, sprinkler leakage and tornado insurance.

Additional amounts for certain classes of business.

(2) The company shall not commence the other classes of business authorized by section six of this Act or any of them, in addition to the classes mentioned in subsection one of this section, until the unimpaired paid capital, or the unimpaired paid capital, together with the surplus, has been increased by an amount or amounts dependent upon the nature of the additional class or classes of business as follows, that is to say: for bond insurance twenty thousand dollars; for credit insurance twenty thousand dollars; for burglary insurance twenty thousand dollars; for hail insurance fifty thousand dollars; for steam boiler insurance ten thousand dollars; for inland transportation insurance ten thousand dollars; for earthquake insurance twenty thousand dollars; for forgery insurance ten thousand dollars.

Periodic increase of amount paid on capital stock.

(3) The company shall at or before the expiration of one year from the date of its receiving a licence for the transaction of fire insurance increase the amount paid on its capital stock by the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, and during each succeeding four years an additional fifteen thousand dollars shall be paid on account of the said capital stock, until the total paid, together with the surplus,

exceeds the amount from time to time required by the preceding subsection of this section by at least seventy-five thousand dollars.

"Surplus" defined.

(4) In this section the word "surplus" means the excess of assets over liabilities including the amount paid on account of capital stock and the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the company in force.

R.S., c. 101.

8. The *Insurance Act* shall apply to the Company.

53.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 53.

An Act to amend the Winding-up Act.

First reading, April 4, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4238 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 53.

An Act to amend the Winding-up Act.

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

R.S., c. 213.

1. Section eleven of the *Winding-up Act*, chapter two hundred and thirteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:

By whom application for winding-up order may be made.

"**11.** The application for such winding-up order may, in the cases mentioned in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of the last preceding section be made by the company or by a shareholder; and in the case mentioned in paragraph *(c)* of the last preceding section by the company or by a creditor for the sum of at least two hundred dollars, or, except in the case of banks and insurance corporations, by a shareholder holding shares in the capital stock of the company to the amount of at least five hundred dollars par value, or holding five shares without nominal or par value in the capital stock of the company, and, in the other cases mentioned in the said section, by a shareholder holding shares in the capital stock of the company to the amount of at least five hundred dollars par value, or holding five shares without nominal or par value in the capital stock of the company."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

1. Section 11 of the Winding-up Act reads as follows:—

"The application for such Winding-up order may, in the cases mentioned in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of the last preceding section be made by the company or by a shareholder; and in the case mentioned in paragraph *(c)* of the last preceding section by the company or by a creditor for the sum of at least two hundred dollars, or, except in the case of banks and insurance corporations, by a shareholder holding shares in the capital stock of the company to the amount of at least five hundred dollars, and in the other cases mentioned in the said section, by a shareholder holding shares in the capital stock of the company to the amount of at least five hundred dollars."

The purpose of the amendment is to confer upon the holder of stock without nominal or par value as nearly as may be the same rights as are given by the existing section to the holders of shares having a par value. The words underlined in the Bill show the proposed changes.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 54.

An Act to incorporate Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

First reading, April 7, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. BLACK
(Halifax).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2122 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 54.

An Act to incorporate Pine Hill Divinity Hall.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented by the Board of Governors of Pine Hill Divinity Hall (an unincorporated body), praying that an Act may be passed constituting the said Board a corporate body in connection with The United Church of Canada; and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. The members of the Board of Governors of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, an institution for the training of students for the Christian ministry and for other forms of Christian service, and such persons as may hereafter be appointed Governors of the Corporation, are hereby incorporated under the name of "Pine Hill Divinity Hall", hereinafter called "the Corporation".

Corporate name.

Power to train students for the ministry.

2. The Corporation shall have power to educate and train students for the Christian ministry and for other forms of Christian service.

Board of Presbyterian College authorized to convey its property to the Corporation.

3. The Board of the Presbyterian College at Halifax incorporated by chapter ninety-two of the statutes of 1902, as amended by chapter one hundred and forty-nine of the statutes of 1905, as further amended by chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the statutes of 1908, and as further amended by chapter ninety-seven of the statutes of 1924, is authorized to convey all its property, real and personal heretofore held and used for the purpose of promoting classical, literary and theological training, to the Corporation hereby created, and upon executing conveyances thereof the said Board of the Presbyterian College shall be absorbed by and merged into the Corporation, and all the property of the said Board of the Presbyterian College at Halifax, real and personal, corporeal and incorporeal,

endowments, rights, titles, powers, privileges, authorities, and choses in action, heretofore held, used and enjoyed for educational purposes, shall be vested in the Corporation, and the Corporation shall assume, pay and be liable for all the debts and liabilities of the said Board of the Presbyterian College at Halifax.

General powers of the Corporation.

4. In addition to the general powers attaching to such Corporation by law and to those set forth elsewhere in this Act the Corporation shall have power:—

(a) To maintain all the properties now in the name of the Board of the Presbyterian College at Halifax, including its buildings and libraries, as a Divinity College in connection with The United Church of Canada;

(b) To acquire by purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, any estate or property, real or personal, movable or immovable, or any interest or right to or in any estate or property to or for its uses or purposes. Provided always that the Corporation shall sell or otherwise dispose of and alienate so much of such real estate in Canada not held by way of security which it shall not have used within ten years after its acquisition, or within ten years after ceasing to use it as the case may be; and provided also that the value of the real estate held by or in trust for the Corporation at any time in Canada shall not exceed two million dollars;

(c) To sell, donate, transfer, exchange, mortgage, lease, or otherwise dispose of any of its property or any part thereof;

(d) To borrow money for its purposes on its credit and to mortgage, pledge or hypothecate, any of its property, real or personal, as security for any loan;

(e) To make such by-laws, rules and regulations, and do such lawful acts or things, as it may deem expedient for the exercise of any power requisite to carry out its purpose;

(f) To receive any moneys allocated by the General Council of The United Church of Canada for teaching divinity;

(g) To maintain residences, libraries, lecture halls and chambers in connection with its teaching and collegiate work;

(h) To make and maintain affiliations with any College or University.

Administration by Board of Governors.

5. The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a Board of Governors, consisting of not more than thirty members nor less than twenty members as may from time to time be determined by the General Council of The United Church of Canada who shall appoint such Board

at each regular session thereof. The said Board shall have the power to appoint such officers and officials as it shall deem proper, and to delegate any of its powers to executive and other committees, and to frame such rules of order and procedure for the conduct of its business as it may deem necessary. One-fourth of the members of the Board from time to time in office shall be a quorum, but the Board may change the number of the quorum from time to time with the approval of the said General Council, or its executive committee.

Existing Board continued.

6. The first Board of Governors of the Corporation shall consist of the persons presently in office as Governors of Pine Hill Divinity Hall, who shall be entitled to hold office until their successors are appointed by the General Council of The United Church of Canada, such successors and all subsequent governors shall hold office until their sucessors are appointed, but the executive committee of the said General Council shall have power to fill vacancies occurring in its number, the persons so appointed to hold office until the next regular appointment of Governors, or until their successors are appointed.

Faculty of the Corporation.

7. The Faculty of the Corporation shall consist of the principal and the professors, and, as such, shall be entrusted with the educational work of the Corporation, and the enforcement of its regulations, under the direction of the Senate of the Corporation.

Senate.

8. The Corporation shall have a Senate composed of the members of the Faculty and ten other persons appointed by the General Council of The United Church of Canada, who shall hold office for the space of two years, or until their successors are appointed. Vacancies may be filled by the executive committee of said General Council. The present members of the Senate shall continue in office until their successors are appointed.

Principal of the Corporation.

9. The principal of the Corporation shall be *ex-officio* president of the Senate and chairman of the Faculty, and shall have such other powers and prerogatives as the Senate may from time to time determine or as are customary or necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of his office.

Powers of the Senate.

10. The Senate shall have power and authority:—

(a) to determine the curricula of the Corporation;

(b) to enact regulations relating to examinations and the general educational work of the Corporation;

(c) to confer degrees in divinity and cognate subjects which may be included in the curricula, and to determine under what conditions and upon whom these degrees shall be conferred;

(d) to appoint executive and other committees and delegate any of its powers and authorities thereto.

Common seal.

11. The Corporation may have and use a common seal.

Appointment of principal and professors.

12. The principal and professors of the Faculty shall be appointed by the Board of Governors, and may be relieved of their office by the Board of Governors, subject in either case to confirmation by the General Council of The United Church of Canada or the executive committee thereof.

Lecturers and other officers.

13. The Board of Governors of the Corporation shall have power to appoint lecturers and other officers of instruction other than professors and to terminate and revoke such appointments.

Affiliation with other institutions.

14. Subject to the authorization of the General Council of The United Church of Canada, or the executive committee thereof, the Corporation shall have power, from time to time, to acquire and take over or affiliate with any other institution or institutions carrying on theological, religious or social instruction or training within the Dominion of Canada, by agreement therewith, and to that end may take over all its or their property, assets, rights and privileges, and shall be liable for all its or their debts and liabilities.

Investment of funds.

15. The Corporation may invest its funds in any securities in which life assurance companies are authorized, from time to time, by Parliament to invest funds.

Functions throughout Canada.

16. The Corporation may exercise its functions throughout the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere.

Principal office.

17. The principal office of the Corporation shall be at the city of Halifax in the province of Nova Scotia.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 55.

An Act to authorize The Niagara Parks Commission to erect, construct, acquire, maintain and operate a bridge across the Niagara River.

First reading, April 7, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

Mr. CHAPLIN.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3147 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 55.

An Act to authorize The Niagara Parks Commission to erect, construct, acquire, maintain and operate a bridge across the Niagara River.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that The Niagara Parks Commission, a commission appointed by and acting for the province of Ontario, with the rights, powers and privileges vested in and exerciseable by it as provided by The Niagara Parks Act, chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1927, may be authorized to erect, construct or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and maintain and operate a highway traffic bridge over the Niagara River for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages, electric cars or street cars and for other like purposes, and to charge a toll therefor, and for that purpose enter into agreements or contracts with any corporation or individual or with any corporate or other authority having control of the territory beyond the international boundary line required for the purpose of such bridge, or enter into and carry out any agreement or arrangement for the joint construction, maintenance and operation by the Commission and such authority of such bridge, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition:—Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Powers. Construct bridge across Niagara River.

1. The Niagara Parks Commission may erect, construct or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise and maintain and operate a bridge over the Niagara River for the passage of pedestrians, vehicles, carriages, electric cars or street cars and for other like purposes, with all necessary approaches, from a point in or near the city of Niagara Falls in the province of Ontario to a point on the American side in or near the city of Niagara Falls in the state of New York, one of the United States of America, and for that

purpose may enter into agreements or contracts with any corporation or individual or with any corporate or other authority having control of the territory beyond the international boundary line required for the purpose of such bridge, or enter into and carry out any agreement or arrangement for the joint construction, maintenance and operation by the Commission and such authority of any such bridge, and may purchase, acquire and hold such real estate, including lands for sidings and other equipment required for the convenient working of traffic to, from and over the said bridge as the Commission thinks necessary for any of the said purposes; but the Commission shall not commence the actual construction of the said bridge, nor exercise any of the powers hereunder, until competent authority in the United States of America has been passed authorizing or approving the bridging of the said river, but the Commission may, in the meantime, acquire the lands, submit their plans to the Governor in Council and do all other things authorized by this Act.

Plans to be submitted.

2. The said bridge shall be constructed and located under, and be subject to, such regulations as the Governor in Council prescribes, and to such end the Commission shall submit to the Governor in Council, for examination and approval, a design and drawing of the bridge, and a map of the location, showing the location of other bridges, and shall furnish such other information as is required by a full and satisfactory understanding of the subject and until the said plans and location are approved by the Governor in Council, the bridge shall not be built or commenced, and if any change is made in the plans of the said bridge during its construction, such change shall be subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, and shall not be made or commenced until it is so approved.

And change in plans to be submitted also.

Expropriation under R.S., c. 170.

3. The Commission may,—

(a) expropriate and take any lands actually required for the construction, maintenance and operation of the bridge, or may expropriate and take an easement in, over, under or through such lands without the necessity of acquiring a title in fee simple thereto, after the plan of such lands has been approved by the Governor in Council; and all the provisions of the *Railway Act*, applicable to such taking and acquisition, shall apply as if they were included in this Act; and all the provisions of the *Railway Act*, which are applicable, shall in like manner apply to the ascertainment and the payment of the compensation for or damages to land arising out of such taking and acquisition, or the construction or maintenance of the said works of the Commission;

Abandonment of land to reduce damage, and assessment and award of damages.

(b) in reduction of the damage or injury to any lands taken or affected by such authorized works, abandon or grant to the owner or party interested therein any portion of such lands, or any easement or interest therein, or make any structures, works or alterations in or upon its works for such purposes. And if the Commission by its notice of expropriation or some subsequent notice, prior to the first meeting of the arbitrators, specifies its decision to take only such easement or undertake to abandon or grant such lands or easement or interest in lands, or to make such structures or works or alterations, the damages (including damages, if any, resulting from the change in the notice of expropriation) shall be assessed by the arbitrator or arbitrators appointed pursuant to the provisions of the *Railway Act*, in view of such specified decision or undertaking, and the arbitrator or arbitrators shall declare the basis of their award accordingly, and such award, as well as such specified decision or undertaking of the Commission, may be enforced by the Board of Railway Commissions for Canada;

R.S., c. 170.

Right of entry and compensation for damages.

(c) enter into and upon any lands, buildings or structures proximate to the said bridge, for the purpose of ascertaining the state of repair thereof, and for devising the best means of avoiding any possible damage which the execution of the authorized works might occasion thereto, and make upon or in connection therewith any works, repairs or renewals, for the purpose of preventing or mitigating any such damage, and the Commission may make compensation in the manner specified in the *Railway Act*, to all persons interested for the damage sustained by them (if any) by reason of the exercise of the powers in this section contained: and section two hundred and thirty-nine of the *Railway Act*, shall apply to the exercise of the powers in this clause granted so far as is necessary to enable the Commission to carry them into effect.

R.S., c. 170.

Tolls.

4. The Commission may charge tolls for the use of the said bridge, approaches and facilities, and may regulate the tolls to be charged; Provided that such tolls shall have been previously submitted to and approved by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada which Board may revise the same from time to time.

Subject to approval of Railway Board.

Rights of municipalities saved.

5. Notwithstanding anything in this Act the Commission shall not locate, construct or operate any of the works mentioned in this Act upon or connect the same with any highway, street or other public place, without first obtaining the consent expressed by by-law, of the municipality having jurisdiction over such highway, street or other public place,

and upon terms to be agreed upon with such municipality, and failing such consent, within sixty days from the date of the request made in writing by the Commission for such consent to the said municipality, then upon such terms as are fixed by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

Labour and materials.

6. The employment of labour in the construction, maintenance and supervision of the Canadian portion of the said bridge shall be subject to the terms and conditions of the Fair Wage clauses set forth in the Order in Council, No. 1206, of June 7th, 1922, and any amendments thereto.

Canadian materials and labour must be used in the construction of the Canadian portion of the said bridge, so far as it may be practical to do so, and a certified statement shall be sent weekly to the Department of Labour giving the names and addresses of firms supplying materials and the quantity thereof.

Time for commencement and completion of bridge.

7. The said bridge shall be commenced within two years after the Governor in Council and such competent authority in the United States have approved of such bridging and shall be completed within three years after such commencement, otherwise the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking as then remains uncompleted; Provided, however, that if such approval is not obtained within two years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted for the construction of the said bridge shall cease and be null and void.

Proviso.

Application of Railway Act.

8. The *Railway Act*, shall, so far as is not inconsistent with the special provisions of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to the said work and undertaking of the Commission, and wherever in the *Railway Act* the word "railway" occurs, it shall, for the purposes of the said work and undertaking of the Commission, mean the bridge authorized by this Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 56.

An Act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.

First reading, April 7, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4340 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 56.

An Act to amend the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.

R.S., c. 78; 1928, c. 20.

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

1. The Schedule to the *Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act*, chapter seventy-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter twenty of the statutes of 1928, is amended as follows:—

(1) Paragraph seven of the said Schedule, as enacted by paragraph two of section one of chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Porcupine Forest Reserve No. 2.

"7. Porcupine Forest Reserve No. 2 situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 36, range 31; sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 and the west halves of sections 26 and 35; the following lands in township 36, range 32: the northwest quarter of section 13 and the northwest quarter of section 25; all of the sections in township 37, range 30, except sections 1 and 12; all of the sections in township 37, range 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 37, range 32, except fractional sections 5 and 8 and the fractional west half of section 17; all of the sections in township 38, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 38, range 32; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 39, range 32; all of the sections in township 40, ranges 30 and 31, all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 40, range 32; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 30 and 31: all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 41, range 32: all of the sections in

Explanatory Notes.

The objects of this Bill are briefly as follows:—

(a) To provide for the withdrawal of areas aggregating 116·30 square miles from forest reserves in Saskatchewan and 10·31 square miles from forest reserves in the Railway Belt of British Columbia. No provision is made for the placing of any additional areas under reservation for forestry either in Saskatchewan or British Columbia and no revisions whatever are provided for in connection with forest reserves in Manitoba.

The lands comprising the proposed withdrawals are situated immediately inside the boundaries of the various reserves, in the transition zone between agricultural and absolute forest lands, except in a few cases where small parcels are required for Indian Reserve and summer resort purposes. With the exceptions specified all areas which it is proposed to withdraw have been intensively examined and determined to be of potential agricultural value.

(b) To provide for the alteration of the description of the Rocky Mountain Forest Reserve in Alberta so as to exclude therefrom areas comprising 821·50 square miles of scenic mountainous territory, formerly in the reserve but recently included by proclamation in the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Parks.

(c) To provide for the inclusion in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve of 1,364·46 square miles of rough, timbered, non-agricultural lands which are being excluded from the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Parks.

All lands affected have been held under reservation either as Parks or Forest Reserves for many years.

Paragraph **1.**

This provides for the withdrawal from the Porcupine Forest Reserve No. 2 in Saskatchewan of an area of 71·5 square miles of lands which have been intensively examined and classified as suitable for agricultural development.

township 42, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 42, range 32; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 30 and 31; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 43, range 32; all of the sections in township 44, ranges 30 and 31, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 44, range 32; sections 1, 12, 13, and 24 and fractional sections 2, 11, 14 and 23, all being west of the Principal meridian. Also the following sections in township 37, range 1: sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 and the East halves of sections 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in the north half of township 37, range 2; all of the sections in township 37, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections in township 37, range 4: sections 13. 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 38, range 1, except sections 3 and 4; all of the sections in township 38, ranges 2, 3, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 38, range 4, except sections 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 38, range 5, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in township 38, range 9, except sections, 5 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all of the sections in township 39, range 9, except sections 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; the following sections in township 39, range 10; sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in township 40, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; all of township 41, range 7, except that portion of the northeast quarter of section 32 lying north of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of township 41, range 8; the following sections in township 41, range 9; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 17, 18 and 19, the northwest quarter of section 7, the south halves of sections 13 and 14, the south half and northwest quarter of section 16, and the south half of section 20; all of the sections in township 41, range 10, except sections 1, 2, 25, 35 and 36 and the north half of section 26; all of the sections in township 41, range 11, except the northeast quarter of section 34, the north half of section 35 and the northwest quarter and legal subdivisions 10 and 15 of section 36; all of the sections in township 42, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; all of the sections in township 43, range 1; all of the sections in the east half of township 43, range 2; the following sections in township 43, range 3; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 30, the north half and southwest quarter of section 4, the southwest quarter of section 15, the southwest quarter of section 29, the south half and northwest quarter of section 31 and those portions of the west half of section 3, the southeast quarter of section 4, of section 10, of the east

half and northwest quarter of section 15, the south half and northwest quarter of section 21, the southwest quarter of section 22, the southwest quarter of section 28, the east half and northwest quarter of section 29, the northeast quarter of section 31, and all of section 32, lying west of the west bank of the Etomami River; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 4 and 5; the following sections in township 43, range 6; sections 29, 30, 31 and 32; the following sections in township 43, range 8; sections 34, 35 and 36 and the north halves of sections 25, 26, 27, 31, 32 and 33; the following in township 43, range 9; the north halves of sections 34, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 43, range 10; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; the west half of section 22, the north half of section 35 and that portion of the north half of section 36, lying north of the north bank of Horsehide Creek; the following sections in township 43, range 11: sections 25, 35, and 36 and the north half of legal subdivision 1 and those portions of legal subdivisions 7 and 8 and of the north half of section 13 lying east of the east shore of Bjork Lake and those portions of sections 23, 24, 26, 27 and 34 lying north of the north shore of Bjork Lake; all of the sections in township 44, range 1; all of the sections in township 44, range 2, except sections 4, 5 and 6; the following sections in township 44, range 3: sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 15 and that part of section 6 lying west of the west bank of the Etomami River; the following sections in township 44, range 4: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12 and 13, and those parts of sections 7, 8, 9, 10 and 25 lying south of the south bank of Red Deer River and those portions of sections 14, 15, 23 and 24 lying east of the east bank of Red Deer River; all of the sections in township 44, ranges 5 and 6; legal subdivision 7 of section 18, township 44, range 7; all of the sections in township 44, ranges 8 and 9; the following sections in township 44, range 10; sections 1, 2, 6, 7, 12, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, the south half and northeast quarter of section 3; the south half of section 4, the west half and southeast quarter of section 5, the west halves of sections 8 and 17, the east halves of sections 11 and 24, the south half and northeast quarter of section 13, the north half and southwest quarter of section 20 and the north half of section 21; all of the sections in township 44, range 11, except sections 6 and 7, the west half of section 18, the southwest quarter of section 19 and the northwest quarter of section 31; all being west of the 2nd meridian, both parts containing by admeasurement 2,719.0 square miles more or less."

(2) Paragraph twelve of the said Schedule, as enacted by paragraph three of section one of chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Pasquia Forest Reserve.

"12. Pasquia Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of that part of the northwest quarter of section 31, township 50, range 30, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway: the following sections in township 50, range 31: sections 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, and those parts of sections 7, 17, 18, 20 21, 22, 26, 27, 35 and 36 lying north of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway: the following fractional sections in fractional township 50, range 32: fractional sections 13, 24, 25 and 36, and those parts of fractional sections 1 and 12 lying north of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 51, range 30, except sections 1, 2 and 12, and those portions of sections 3, 4, 5, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 24, lying south of the north boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of sections and fractional sections in fractional township 51, range 31, all of the sections in township 52, range 30; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 52, range 31; all of the sections in township 53, range 30; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 53, range 31, that part of township 54, range 30, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 54, range 31; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, fractional section 6, sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and those parts of sections 8, 15, 16, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and of fractional sections 7 and 18 lying south or east of the south or east bank of the Carrot River; the following sections in township 55, range 30; sections 1 and 12 and those portions of sections 2, 3, 11, 13 and 14, lying south of the south bank of the Carrot River; all being west of the Principal meridian. Also consisting of all of the sections in township 45, ranges 5 and 6; all of the sections in township 45, range 7, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 and those portions of sections 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and of the south half and northeast quarter of section 7 lying south of the southern boundary of the Canadian National Railway right of way; all of the sections in township 45, range 8; the following sections in township 45, range 9; sections 1 to 12 inclusive; the following sections in township 45, range 10, sections 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, the south half of section 12, the north halves of sections 17 and 19, the northwest quarter of section 21, and the west half of section 28; all of the sections in township 45, range 11, except section 6 and the south half of section 7; the following sections in township 46, range 3: sections

Paragraph 2.

This provides for the withdrawal from the Pasquia Forest Reserve of 20·7 square miles of land which intensive examination has proved to be of potential agricultural value.

4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; those parts of section 15 and the north half of section 10, lying west of the west shore of Ruby Lake, and those parts of sections 22, 23, 26, 35 and 36, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 46, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; the following sections in township 46, range 11; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, and 24; the following sections in township 47, range 2; sections 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, and those portions of sections 7, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 34 and 35, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 47, range 3, except those parts of sections 1 and 12, lying east of the west boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 47, ranges 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; all of the sections in township 47, range 10, except sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; the following sections in township 48, range 1; section 31 and those parts of sections 18, 19, 29, 30 and 32, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 48, range 2, except those parts of sections 1, 2, 12 and 13, lying east of the west boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 48, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all of the sections in township 48, range 9, except the west halves of sections 19, 30 and 31; the following sections in township 49, range 1: sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 and those parts of sections 4, 5, 9, 15, 16, 22, 26, 27, 35 and 36, lying west of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 49, ranges 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, all of the sections in township 49, range 9, except the west halves of sections 6 and 7; the following sections in township 49, range 10; sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, those parts of sections 17, 20, 21, 27, 28 and 34, lying east of the east bank of Connell Creek, that part of section 35 lying east of the east bank of Connell Creek and south of the south bank of Carrot River, and that part of section 36, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; all of the sections in township 50, range 1, except that portion of section 1, lying east of the west boundary of the right of way of the Canadian National Railway; all of the sections in township 50, ranges 2, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 50, range 9, except sections 19, 30, 31, 32 and those parts of sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, 28, 29 and 33, lying west of the east bank of Carrot River; that part of section 1, township 50, range 10, lying south of the south bank of the Carrot river; all of the sections in township 51, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 51, range 8, except sections 30, 31, 32 and 33, and those parts of sections

18, 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35 and 36, lying north of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections in township 51, range 9; sections 1 and 12, and those portions of sections 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 24, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; all of the sections in township 52, ranges 1, 2, and 3; all of the sections in township 52, range 4, except those portions of sections 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, lying north of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections in township 52, range 5; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and those portions of sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 not included in Shoal Lake Indian Reserve No. 28A and those portions of sections 15, 22, and 26, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River and not included in Shoal Lake Indian Reserve No. 28A, those portions of sections 18, 19, 20 and 29, lying west of the west bank of Carrot River, and those portions of sections 16, 17, 25, 30, 31 and 32, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections in township 52, range 6; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; that part of section 17, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River and not included in Carrot River Indian Reserve No. 29A, that part of section 18 not included in Carrot River Indian Reserve No. 29A; those parts of sections 16, 21, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, lying south or east of the south or east bank of Carrot River; the following sections in township 52, range 7; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 11 and 12, those parts of sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23 and 24, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River and that part of section 13 lying south of the south bank of Carrot River and not included in Carrot River Indian Reserve No. 29A; that part of section 1, township 52, range 8, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; all of the sections in township 53, range 1, except those portions of sections 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, lying north of the south bank of Carrot River; all of the sections in township 53, range 2, except section 31, and those portions of sections 29, 30, 32, 33, 34 and 35, lying north of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections in township 53, range 3; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and those portions of sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; the following sections in township 53, range 4; sections 1 and 12, and those portions of sections 2, 3, 11, 13, 14, and 24, lying east of the east bank of the Carrot River; those portions of sections 4 and 5, township 53, range 6, lying within the bend of the Carrot River; in township 54, range 1, those portions of sections 12 and 13, and of the east half of section 1, lying east of the east bank of Carrot River, and those portions, of the southwest quarter of section 1, the southeast quarter of section 2, the southwest quarter of section 3, the south

half of section 4, and the southwest quarter of section 6, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; those parts of the south halves of sections 1, 2 and 3, in township 54, range 2, lying south of the south bank of Carrot River; all being west of the second meridian; both parts containing by admeasurement 2,514·55 square miles more or less."

(3) Paragraph thirteen of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Seward Forest Reserve.

"13. Seward Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following in township 14, range 17; sections 30 and 32, the east half of section 31 and the west half of section 33; the following in township 15, range 15; the southwest quarter of section 31; the following in township 15, range 16; sections 18, 19 and 27, the northwest quarter of section 6, the north halves and southwest quarters of sections 16 and 17, the south half and northwest quarter of section 20, the north half of section 22, the south half and northeast quarter of section 23, the southwest and northeast quarters of section 25 and the south half of section 28; the following in township 15, range 17; sections 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, the north half of section 1, the south half of section 5, the southeast quarter of section 9, the south half and northeast quarter of section 22, the south half and northwest quarter of section 23, and the south halves of sections 24 and 27; all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 22·75 square miles, more or less."

(4) Paragraph fourteen of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dundurn Forest Reserve.

"14. Dundurn Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan, and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 31, range 6; section 36, north halves of sections 25, 26, the northwest quarter of section 27, and the south half of section 35; all of the sections in township 32, range 5; except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 12, 17, 19, 31, 36, northeast quarter of section 5, south half of section 13, the north half of section 18, the north half and southwest quarter of section 20, and the northeast quarter of section 25; the following sections in township 32, range 6; section 1, the northwest quarter of section 24, and the east half of section 25; all of the sections in township 33, range 5, except sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19, 30, 31, the west half of section 4, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 12, the east halves of sections 13 and 25, the east half of section 17, the west half of section 20, the north half and the southeast quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 34, range 5; sections 5, 7, 8, 17, 18, 20, the south halves of sections 2, 3 and 4, the northwest quarter of section 9, the southwest

Paragraph 3.

This amendment provides for the withdrawal of 8·00 square miles of land of some agricultural value from the Seward Forest Reserve.

Paragraph 4.

This amendment provides for the withdrawal of one quarter section which is required by the Department of Indian Affairs for addition to an Indian Reserve.

quarter of section 16, and the south half of section 19, all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 62·50 square miles, more or less."

(5) Paragraph sixteen of the said Schedule, as enacted by paragraph five of section one of chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Fort à la Corne Forest Reserve.

"16. Fort à la Corne Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following in township 48, range 17: the west half of section 18; all of the sections in township 48, range 18, except sections 1, 2, 3, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, the south halves of sections 4, 5 and 6, the east half of section 22 and the south half of section 34; the following sections in township 48, range 19; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the north half of section 1, the northeast quarter of section 10, those parts of sections 17 and 20 not included in Cumberland Indian Reserve No. 100A, that part of section 19 not included in Cumberland Indian Reserve No. 100A nor the Hudson's Bay Company's Reserve, that part of Section 30 not included in the Hudson's Bay Company's Reserve, and that part of section 31 lying east of the east bank of Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 48, range 20; sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, those parts of section 30 and the north halves of sections 25 and 26 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, those parts of sections 27 and 29 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River and north of the north boundary of the James Smith Indian Reserve No. 100 and that part of section 28 not included in the James Smith Indian Reserve No. 100; the following sections in township 48, range 21; sections 24 25, 31, 32, 34, 35 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 26; and the north half of section 33; east half of section 36 of township 48, range 22; all of the sections in township 49, range 18, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25 and 26 and the northeast quarter of section 15 and that portion of section 22 lying south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 49, range 19, all of the sections in township 49, range 20; the following sections in township 49, range 21: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the south halves of sections 7, 8 and 9, the southwest quarter, legal subdivisions 1 and 2 and that part of section 10 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River, those portions of sections 12 and 13, lying east of the east bank of the Saskatchewan River and those portions of sections 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 30 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; the following

Paragraph **5.**

This amendment provides for the withdrawal of 1·60 square miles of lands of agricultural value from the Fort à la Corne Forest Reserve in the Province of Saskatchewan.

sections in township 49, range 22; sections 33, 34, 35 and 36, the southeast quarter of section 1, and those parts of sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, and of the northwest quarter of section 21 and the north half of section 22 lying north of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 50, range 16, except sections 1, 2 and 6 and those parts of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 lying south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 50, range 17, except those parts of sections 1, 2, 3 and 12, lying south of the north bank of the Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 50, ranges 18, 19, 20, and 21; all of the sections in township 50, range 22, except sections 5, 6, 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32, and the south half and northeast quarter of section 8; the following sections in township 51, range 16: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and the west half of section 11; the following sections in township 51, range 17; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 18: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 19: sections 1,2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16 and 17, the south half and northeast quarter of section 18 and the east half of section 19; the following sections of township 51, range 20; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and the south halves of sections 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17; the following sections of township 51, range 21; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11 and 12; the following sections of township 51, range 22: sections 1, 2, and 3; all being west of the 2nd Meridian and containing by admeasurement 502·50 square miles more or less."

(6) Paragraph eighteen of the said Schedule, as enacted by paragraph seven of section one of chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Pines Forest Reserve.

"18. Pines Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 44, range 1, those parts of sections 34 and 35 lying west of the west bank of the South Saskatchewan River; all of the sections in township 45, range 1, except section 1, the northwest quarter of section 34 and those parts of sections 2, 11, 12, 13 and 14 lying east or south of the west or north bank of the South Saskatchewan: the following sections in township 45, range 2; sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 46, range 1; sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, the north half and southwest quarter of section 5, the southwest quarter of section 9, the northwest quarter of section 16 and the west half of section 22; all of the sections in township 46, range 2, except sections 5, 6 and 7, the southwest quarter

Paragraph 6.

This provides for the withdrawal of three quarter sections of land which is considered to be of some agricultural value from the Pines Forest Reserve in Saskatchewan.

of section 18 and legal subdivisions 12 and 13 of section 30; the following sections in township 47, range 1; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34, the northwest quarter of section 15, the north half of section 16 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 22; all of the sections in township 47, range 2, except those parts of sections 30, 31 and 32 lying west of the east bank of the North Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 47, range 3; sections 12 and 13, the west half of section 2; that portion of section 11 lying east of the creek which flows northward through the section, that portion of the northeast quarter of section 14 lying east of the said creek, that portion of section 23 lying south of the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River and east of the creek which flows northward through the section and those parts of sections 24 and 25 lying south of the south bank of the North Saskatchewan River; the following sections in township 48, range 2; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, the south halves of sections 22 and 23, and those portions of sections 5, 8, 9, 16 and the southeast quarter of section 21, lying east of the east bank of the North Saskatchewan River; all being west of the third meridian, and containing by admeasurement 159·93 square miles more or less."

(7) Paragraph twenty of the said Schedule, as enacted by paragraph eight of section one of chapter twenty of the Statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Big River Forest Reserve.

"20. Big River Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of that part of section 31, township 52, range 8, lying west of the west bank of the Big River: all of the sections of township 52, range 9, except the southeast quarter and that portion of the northeast quarter of section 25, lying east of the west bank of the Big River and those portions of section 36 and the northeast quarter of section 24 lying east of the west bank of the Big River; the following sections of township 52, range 10; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, the east half and that portion of the west half of section 10 lying east of the west shore of the lake, the east half and that portion of the northwest quarter of section 15 lying east of the west shore of the lake; all of the sections in township 52, range 12, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 16, the east half of section 21, those portions of sections 3 and 10 which are included in Sylvander Lake, the south half and that portion of the north half of section 27 lying east of the west shore of Twin Bay Lake, and those portions of sections 26 and 35 lying east of the west shore of Twin Bay Lake; all of the

Paragraph 7.

This paragraph provides for the withdrawal of 12·25 square miles of land of possible agricultural value from the Big River Forest Reserve of the Province of Saskatchewan.

sections in township 52, range 13, except sections 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35, all of the sections in township 52, range 14, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8 and the west half of section 4; the following sections in township 53, range 9; sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17 and those parts of sections 11, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 29, lying south of the south bank of the Big River; the following sections in township 53, range 10; sections 1, 2, 3, 11 and 12, and those parts of sections 13, 14, 23 and 24 lying south of the south bank of Big River; all of the sections in township 53, range 12, except sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 24 and 31, and those parts of sections 15, 22, 23, 25 and 26 lying east of the east bank of Big River; the following sections in township 53, range 13; sections 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 12, the west half of section 9, the southwest quarter of section 16 and the south halves of sections 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 53, range 14; all of the sections in township 54, range 10; all of the sections in township 54, range 12, except sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 29, 30, 31 and 32 and those parts of sections 6, 7, 18, 19, and 20 lying west of the west shore of Edward Lake; the following sections in township 54, range 13; sections 31 and 32 and the west halves of sections 18, 19 and 30; all of the sections in township 54, range 14; all of the sections in township 55, ranges 9, 10, and 11; all of the sections in township 55, range 12 except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; all of the sections in township 55, ranges 13 and 14; those parts of sections 5, 6, 7 and 18, township 56, range 7 lying west of the west bank of Big River and west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; that part of township 56, range 8, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 56, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; the following sections in township 57, range 8; sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and those parts of sections 3, 9, 10, 16, 17, 18 and 19, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake: all of the sections in township 57, range 9, except those parts of sections 24, 25, 35 and 36, lying east of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 57, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13; that part of township 58, range 9, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13; those parts of sections 5, 6, 7, and 18, township 59, range 9, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 59, range 10, except sections 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36 and those parts of sections 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 27, 28 and 33, lying east of the west shore of Cowan Lake; all of the sections in township 59, ranges 11 and 12· that part of the west half of township 60, range 10, lying west of the west shore of Cowan Lake and west of the west bank of Cowan River: all of the sections in township 60, range 11, except the west halves of sections 19, 30 and 31; the following sections in

township 60, range 12; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 and that part of the remaining two-thirds of the township lying west of the east shore of Green Lake; all being west of the third meridian and containing by admeasurement 1,308·75 square miles, more or less."

(8) Paragraph twenty-two of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Manito Forest Reserve.

"22. Manito Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Saskatchewan and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all the sections in township 41, range 24, except sections 4, 5, 6, 12, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35, 36, northeast quarter of section 1, southeast quarter of section 2, the south half and that portion of the north half of section 3 lying south of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, south half of section 7, south half and northwest quarter of section 9, southwest quarter of section 13, north half of section 14, north half of section 16, east half of section 17, north half and southeast quarter of section 23, northeast quarter of section 27, and the east half of section 33; the following sections of township 41, range 25; sections 25, 35, 36, north half of section 24, the east half of section 26 and the northeast quarter of section 34; the following sections of township 41, range 26; section 35 and the northeast quarter of section 34; the following sections and fractional sections of fractional township 41, range 28; sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, 34, fractional sections 20 and 29, north half of section 15, west halves of sections 23, 26, the east half and fractional northwest quarter of section 32 and the west half and the northeast quarter of section 35; the following sections of township 42, range 24: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, west half of section 4, north half and southwest quarter of section 9, the following sections of township 42, range 25; sections 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 30, 31, south half and northeast quarter of section 3, west half of section 6, north half and southwest quarter of section 7, north half of section 13, east half of section 14, west half of section 15, the west half and southeast quarter of section 19, south half of section 20 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 21; all of the sections of township 42, range 26, except sections 4, 22, 27, south half and northeast quarter of section 1, west half and northeast quarter of section 3, southeast quarter of section 5, south halves of sections 9 and 10, that part of the west half of section 13 lying west of the west shore of Little Manito lake, the southeast quarter of section 14, the southeast quarter of section 25, and those portions of sections 32, 33, 34 and 35 included in Manito lake; all of the sections in township 42, range 27, except sections 1, 2, 3, 6, southeast quarter of section 4, the south half of section 5, and the southwest quarter of section 13; all of the sections in fractional township 42, range 28, except the south half of

Paragraph 8.

This provides for the withdrawal of an area of 1·25 square miles from the Manito Reserve in Saskatchewan.

section 1, the southeast quarter of section 2, the north half and the southwest quarter of section 28, section 33, fractional sections 29 and 32, that portion of the fractional northwest quarter of section 8 that lies west of Freshwater lake, those portions of fractional sections 17 and 20 lying west of Freshwater lake, and that portion of section 16 that lies west of Freshwater lake; the following sections of township 43, range 26: sections 5, 6, south half and the northeast quarter of section 7, those portions of sections 3, 4, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 and 35 not lying in Manito lake, and that portion of the east half of section 18 not lying in Manito lake; all of the sections of township 43, range 27, except sections 13, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, north half of section 12, the southeast quarter of section 14, and those portions of the north half and southwest quarter of said section lying in Manito lake, the northwest quarter of section 19, the northwest quarter of section 28 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 29; the following sections of fractional township 43, range 28; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13 and the east half of section 14; the following portions of township 44, range 26; those portions of sections 2, 3 and 4 not included in Manito lake, all being west of the third meridian and containing by admeasurement 179·70 square miles, more or less."

(9) Paragraph twenty-four of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve.

"24. The Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve situate in the Province of Alberta and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of that portion of fractional section 31, in fractional township 2, range 30, not included in the Waterton Lakes Park; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 3, range 30: section 16, fractional sections 8, 17, 20, 29 and 32, that portion of fractional section 5 not included in the Waterton Lakes Park, and those portions of sections 4 and 9 not included in the Waterton Lakes Park; the following sections in township 9, range 29; section 33, the northeast quarter of section 31 and the north half and southeast quarter of section 32; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 9, range 30; sections 26, 27, 34 and 35, fractional sections 28 and 33, and the west halves of sections 25 and 36; the following sections in township 10, range 29: sections 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 19, the north half and southeast quarter of section 6, the south half and northwest quarter of section 16 and the west half of section 30; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 10, range 30: sections 2, 3, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34 and 35, fractional sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33, the west half of section 1, the north half and

Paragraph **9.**

This paragraph provides for alterations in the description of the lands contained in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve so as to exclude therefrom areas comprising 821·5 square miles of scenic mountainous territory which have been withdrawn from the Forest Reserve and added to the Rocky Mountains Park and Jasper Park by proclamation. Provision is also made for the inclusion in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve of 1,364·46 square miles of rough, timbered non-agricultural lands which are being excluded from the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Parks. All lands affected have been held under reservation either as Parks or Forest Reserve for many years.

southwest quarter of section 12 and the west half of section 36; the following sections in township 11, range 29; sections 6, 7 and 18; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 11, range 30: sections 1, 12, and 13, fractional sections 2, 11 and 14, the fractional south half of fractional section 23, and the southwest quarter of section 24; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 12, range 30: section 25, fractional sections 26 and 35 and the north half and southwest quarter of section 36; the following sections and fractional sections in fractional township 13, range 30: section 1, fractional sections 2, 11, 14 and 23, and the southwest quarter of section 12; all being west of the 4th meridian.

Also consisting of that portion of township 2, range 1, not included in Waterton Lakes Park; that portion of township 2, range 2, lying in the Province of Alberta and not included in Waterton Lakes Park; that portion of township 3, range 1, not included in Waterton Lakes Park; those portions of township 3, ranges 2, 3 and 4, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 4, range 1, except sections 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 4, ranges 2 and 3; that portion of township 4, range 4, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 5, range 2: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 5, range 3; those portions of township 5, ranges 4 and 5, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 6, range 3: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33, the south half and northwest quarter of section 9 and the west half of section 16; all of the sections in township 6, range 4; that portion of township 6, range 5, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 7, range 3: sections 4, 5, 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 7, range 4, except sections 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36; those portions of township 7, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 8, range 3: sections 9, 15, 16, 21, 22, 27, 28, 33 and 34, and the north half and southwest quarter of section 10; the following sections in township 8, range 4, sections 5, 6, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; all of the sections and fractional sections in township 8, range 5, lying in the Province of Alberta except sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 and the north halves of sections 1, 2 and 3; all of the sections and fractional sections of township 8, range 6, lying in the Province of Alberta except section 12; all of the sections in township 9, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 9, range 4; those portions of township 9, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the Province of Alberta; the

following sections in township 10, range 1: sections 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 35 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 12, the east half of section 13, the north half and southeast quarter of section 24 and the east half of section 34; the following sections in township 10, range 3, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 10, range 4; that portion of township 10, range 5, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 11, range 1, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30, the west halves of sections 8, 17 and 20, the north half of section 24, the south half and northwest quarter of section 31 and the north half of section 36; all of the sections in township 11, range 2, except sections 1, 2, 6, 12, 13, 24 and 25; the southwest quarter of section 4, the south half and northwest quarter section of section 5, and the east halves of sections 11, 14 and 36; all of the sections in township 11, range 3, except the east half of section 1 and the northeast quarter of section 2; all of the sections in township 11, range 4; those portions of township 11, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 12, range 1, except sections 1, 12, 13 and 24, the west half of section 6, the east half of section 14 and the east half of section 23; all of the sections in township 12, range 2, except section 35 and the east halves of sections 1 and 12; all of the sections in township 12, ranges 3 and 4; that portion of township 12, range 5, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 13, range 1, except sections 25, 26, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 and the north half of section 27; the following sections in township 13, range 2, sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25, and the west halves of sections 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 13, range 3, except sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36 and the northeast quarter of section 13; all of the sections in township 13, range 4; those portions of township 13, ranges 5 and 6, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 14, range 3, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in township 14, ranges 4 and 5; that portion of township 14, range 6, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 15, range 3, except sections 1, 12, 13, 23, 24, 25, 26, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 15, ranges 4 and 5; that portion of township 15, range 6, lying in the Province of Alberta; section 6, township 16, range 3; all of the sections in township 16, range 4, except sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 16, range 5; those portions of township 16, ranges 6 and 7, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 17, range 4; sections 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 30 and 31; all of the sections in township 17, ranges 5 and 6; that portion of township 17, range 7, lying in the Province

of Alberta; the following sections in township 18, range 4: sections 6, 7, 18, 19, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 18, ranges 5 and 6; that portion of township 18, range 7, lying in the Province of Alberta; all those portions of township 18, ranges 8 and 9 lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 19, range 4, except sections 1, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 19, ranges 5, 6 and 7; all those portions of township 19, ranges 8, 9 and 10 lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 20, range 4, sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31; all of the sections in township 20, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; that portion of township 20, range 10 lying in the Province of Alberta except that portion which is included in Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 21, range 4, sections 6, 7, 18, 19 and 30; all of the sections in township 21, ranges 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; that portion of township 21, range 10, not included in the Rocky Mountains Park; all that portion of township 21, range 11, lying in the Province of Alberta except that portion which is included in the Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 22, range 5, except sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 22, ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9: those portions of township 22, ranges 10 and 11 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 23, range 5, sections 5, 6 and 7; all of the sections in township 23, ranges 6, 7, 8 and 9; those portions of township 23, ranges 10 and 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 24, range 6, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36: that portion of township 24, range 7, not included in the Stony Indian Reserve; the following sections in township 24, range 8, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 28, and those portions of sections 23, 24, 26 and 27, not included in Stony Indian Reserve; the following sections in township 24, range 9, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; the following sections in township 24, range 10, sections 35 and 36; section 6, township 25, range 6; those portions of sections 1, 2 and 3, township 25, range 7, not included in Stony Indian Reserve; the following sections in township 25, range 8, sections 7 and 31, and those portions of sections 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 32, 33 and 34 not included in Stony Indian Reserve; all of the sections in township 25, range 9; the following sections in township 25, range 10: sections 1, 2, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 36, and those portions of sections 19, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 35 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; that portion of township 26, range 8, not included in the Stony Indian Reserve; those portions of township 26, ranges 9 and 10 not included

in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 27, range 7, except sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in township 27, range 8; those portions of township 27, ranges 9, 10 and 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 28, ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10; that portion of township 28, range 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 29, ranges 7, 8, 9 and 10; that portion of township 29, range 11, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 30, range 7, except sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 30, ranges 8, 9 and 10, those portions of township 30, ranges 11 and 12 not included in Rocky Mountains Park: the following sections in township 31, range 7, sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9; all of the sections in township 31, ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11; those portions of township 31, ranges 12 and 13, not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 32, range 7, except sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 32, ranges 8, 9, 10 and 11; those portions of township 32, ranges 12, 13 and 14 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 33, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13; those portions of township 33, ranges 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all that portion of township 33, range 19, lying in the Province of Alberta, except that portion which is included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 34, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17 and 18; those portions of township 34, ranges 15, 16 and 19 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of sections in the south half of township 35, range 8; all of the sections in township 35, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; those portions of township 35, ranges 19 and 20 not included in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 36, ranges 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18; those portions of township 36, ranges 19, 20, 21 and 22, not included in the Rocky Mountains Park; the following sections in township 37, range 9: sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18; all of the sections in township 37, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; those portions of township 37, ranges 21 and 22, not included in the Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 38, ranges 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; those portions of township 38, ranges 21 and 22 not included in Jasper Park nor in Rocky Mountains Park; all of the sections in township 39, range 11, except sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 39, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; those portions of township 39, ranges 21 and 22, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 40, range 11; sections 3, 4, 5 and 6; the following sections in township 40, range 12: sections 1,

2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 all of the sections in township 40, ranges 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; those portions of township 40, ranges 21 and 22, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 41, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20; that portion of township 41, range 21, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 42, range 11: sections 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; all of the sections in township 42, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; those portions of township 42, ranges 20 and 21, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in the West half of township 43, range 11; all of the sections in township 43, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19; those portions of township 43, ranges 20, 21 and 22, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 44, range 11; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 44, ranges 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21; those portions of township 44, ranges 22 and 23, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 45, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22; those portions of township 45, ranges 23 and 24, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 46, ranges 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23; those portions of township 46, ranges 24 and 25, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 47, ranges 16 and 17, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 47, ranges 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24; those portions of township 47, ranges 25 and 26, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in the south half of township 48, range 18; all of the sections in township 48, ranges 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24; those portions of township 48, ranges 25, 26 and 27 not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in the south half of township 49, range 20; all of the sections in township 49, ranges 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25; those portions of township 49, ranges 26 and 27, not included in Jasper Park; all of the sections in township 50, range 21, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; all of the sections in township 50, ranges 22, 23 and 24; all of the sections in township 50, range 25, except sections 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 50, range 26, except sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; that portion of township 50, range 27, not included in Jasper Park; that portion of fractional township 50, range 28, not included in Jasper Park; the following sections in township 51, range 20; sections 18, 19, 30 and 31; all of the sections in township 51, ranges 21, 22 and 23; all of the sections in township 51, range 24 except sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; the following sections in township 51, range 25; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 51, range 26, except sections 11, 12 and 13, the east half and that part of the west half

of section 1 lying south of the north bank of the Athabaska River, the west half and that part of the east half of section 2 lying south of the north bank of the Athabaska River; all of the sections in township 51, range 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 51, range 28; the following sections in township 52, range 22; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29 and 30; the following sections in township 52, range 23: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23 and 24; the following sections in township 52, range 24: sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 52, range 25, except section 1; all of the sections in township 52, ranges 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 52, range 28; the following sections in township 53, range 23: sections 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 53, ranges 24, 25, 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 53, range 28; all of the sections in township 54, ranges 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 54, range 28; sections 6 and 7 in township 55, range 23; the following sections in township 55, range 24; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12; all of the sections in township 55, range 25, except sections 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 55, range 26; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 55, range 27; all of the sections in the west half of township 56, range 25; all of the sections in township 56, range 26; all of the sections and fractional sections in fractional township 56, range 27, all being west of the 5th meridian.

Also consisting of those portions of township 50, ranges 1, 2 and 3, not included in Jasper Park; that portion of township 50, range 10 lying in the Province of Alberta and not included in Jasper Park; those portions of township 50, ranges 11 and 12, lying in the Province of Alberta; those portions of township 51, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, not included in Jasper Park; those portions of township 51, ranges 10 and 11 lying in the Province of Alberta and not included in Jasper Park; those portions of township 51, ranges 12 and 13, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 52, ranges 1 and 2; those portions of township 52, ranges 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, not included in Jasper Park; those portions of township 52, ranges 12 and 13, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in townships 53. 54, 55, 56, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11; all of the sections in townships 55 and 56, range 12; those portions of townships 53 and 54, range 12 lying in the Province of Alberta; those portions of townships 53, 54 and 55, range 13, lying

in the Province of Alberta; those portions of townships 53, 54, 55 and 56, range 14, lying in the Province of Alberta; all of the sections in township 56, range 13; sections 5 and 6, township 57, range 8; all of the sections in township 57, range 9, except sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 57, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13; those portions of township 57, range 14, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 58, range 9: sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; all of the sections in township 58, ranges 10, 11, 12 and 13; those portions of township 58, range 14, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 59, range 10: sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 17, 18, 19 and 20; all of the sections in township 59, range 11, except sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 59, ranges 12 and 13; that part of township 59, range 14, lying in the Province of Alberta; the following sections in township 60, range 11: sections 5, 6, 7 and 8; all of the sections in township 60, range 12, except sections 25, 26, 35 and 36; all of the sections in township 60, range 13; that portion of township 60, range 14, lying in the Province of Alberta; sections 5 and 6, township 61, range 12; the following sections in township 61, range 13: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 17 and 18; that portion of the south half of township 61, range 14, lying in the Province of Alberta, all being west of the 6th meridian. The three parts containing by admeasurement 14,329·00 square miles more or less."

(10) Paragraph twenty-seven of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Yoho Forest Reserve.

"**27.** Yoho Forest Reserve situate in the Province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 23, range 17; sections 28, 32, 33 and 34 and those portions of sections 20, 29, 30 and 31 lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and the Kootenay rivers; those portions of sections 25 and 36, township 23, range 18, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Kootenay rivers; the following sections in township 24, range 16: sections 18 and 19, and those portions of sections 20, 29, 30, 31 and 32 not included in Kootenay Park; all of the sections in township 24, range 17, except section 1 and that part included in Kootenay Park; that portion of township 24, range 18, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Beaverfoot rivers and not included in Yoho Park; those portions of sections 25, 26, 27, 33, 34, 35 and 36 in township 24, range 19, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Beaverfoot rivers; that portion of township 25, range 16, lying within the railway belt and not included in Kootenay Park; that portion of township 25, range 17, not included in Kootenay Park or

Paragraph **10.**

This provides for the withdrawal of 0·20 of a mile from the Yoho Forest Reserve in the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

Yoho Park; that portion of township 25, range 18, not included in Yoho Park; that portion of township 25, range 19, lying east of the height of land between the Columbia and Beaverfoot rivers and west of the west bank of Beaverfoot river, except legal subdivisions 2, 3, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of section 23; that portion of township 26, range 17, not included in Kootenay Park or Yoho Park: all being west of the fifth meridian and containing by admeasurement 127·15 square miles, more or less."

(11) Paragraph thirty-six of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Long Lake Forest Reserve.

"**36.** Long Lake Forest Reserve situate in the Province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all the sections in township 17, range 18, except sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 36 and east halves of sections 26 and 35; all of the sections in township 17, range 19 except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and that portion of section 21, included in lot 649 G.I., the following sections in township 17, range 20; sections 25, 34, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 32 and the north half of section 33; all of the sections in township 18, range 18, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36, the east halves of sections 2, 11, 14 and the north halves of sections 26 and 27: all of the sections in township 18, ranges 19 and 20; all of the sections in township 18, range 21, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 18, 19, 30, 31, 32, 33, legal subdivisions 1 and 2 of section 1, that portion of section 4 lying west of the east boundary of lot 1021 and lot 780 G.I., that portion of section 9 included in lot 1021 and the west halves of sections 17, 20 and 29; the following sections in township 19, range 18; sections 5, 6, 7 and the southwest quarter of section 8; all of the sections in township 19, range 19, except sections 24, 25, 26, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, the northeast quarter of section 23, and the north half of section 27; all of the sections in township 19, range 20, except section 20, the north half of section 17, the northeast quarter of section 18, and the west halves of sections 30 and 31; the following sections in township 19, range 21; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14; the following sections in township 20, range 20; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 16, 17, the south halves of sections 11, 12 and 20, the southeast quarter of section 6, the northeast quarter of section 18, and the southeast quarter of section 19; all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 259·09 square miles, more or less."

(12) Paragraph thirty-seven of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Nicola Forest Reserve.

"**37.** Nicola Forest Reserve situate in the Province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections in township 14, range 22: sections 7, 20, 29, 31, 32, all of section 6, except legal

Paragraph **11.**

This paragraph provides for the withdrawal of 3·25 square miles of land of some agricultural value from the Long Lake Forest Reserve in the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

Paragraph **12.**

This paragraph provides for the withdrawal of 4·50 square miles of land of some agricultural value from the Nicola Forest Reserve in the Railway Belt of British Columbia.

subdivisions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 and those portions of sections 18, 19 and 30 not included in Lower Nicola Indian Reserve No. 9; the following sections in township 14, range 23; sections 34, 35 and 36, the east half of section 12, the north half and southeast quarter of section 27, those portions of the southeast quarter of section 13, of the northeast quarter of section 14 and of sections 23, 24, 25 and 26, not included in Lower Nicola Indian Reserve No. 9; all of the sections in township 15, range 22, except sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 34; the following sections in township 15, range 23; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24 and 25, the northeast quarter of section 16, that portion of section 20 lying east of the east boundary of Nicola Indian Reserve No. 11, all those portions of sections 21 and 29 not included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 11, the south halves of sections 26 and 27, the south half and northwest quarter of section 28, those portions of legal subdivisions 3, 4, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of section 31 not included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 13, the north half of section 34 and the east half of section 36; the following portions of township 15, range 24; the north half and southeast quarter of section 36; the following sections in township 16; range 21; sections 18, 19, 30, 31 and 32; all of the sections in township 16, range 22; all of the sections in township 16, range 23, except section 1 and those portions of sections 6, 7, 18 and 19 included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 12 and No. 13; the following sections in township 16, range 24; sections 1, 2, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the northeast quarter of section 10, those portions of sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23 and 24 not included in Nicola Indian Reserve No. 12, the east halves of sections 15 and 22, the north half and southeast quarter of section 27, and the north halves of sections 28 and 32; the following sections in township 17, range 21; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 29, and the southeast quarter of section 30; all of the sections in township 17, range 22, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28 and 31, the north halves of sections 22, 23, 24 and 30, the north half and southeast quarter of section 29, and the south halves of sections 32, 33 and 34; all of the sections in township 17, range 23, except the east half of section 36; all of the sections in township 17, range 24, except sections 6, 31, 32 and 33, the northwest quarter of section 18, the west half of section 19, the west half of section 28, that portion of the northwest quarter of section 21 lying north of the south bank of Pimainus creek, those portions of sections 20 and 29 lying north of the south bank of Pimainus creek, the west half of section 30 and that portion of the east half of section 30, lying north of the south bank of Pimainus creek; the following sections in township 18, range 21; sections 6 and 7 and those portions of sections 18 and 19 not included in lot 781 G.I., all of the sections in township 18, range 22,

except the south half and northwest quarter of section 6; all of the sections in township 18, range 23, except sections 1, 12, 14, 21 and 29, the northeast quarter of section 2, the east half and that portion of the west half of section 11 which is included in Cooks Ferry Indian Reserve No. 12, the east half and legal subdivision 14 of section 15, the northeast quarter of section 20, the south half, the northwest quarter and legal subdivisions 9 and 10 of section 22, the south half of section 28 and the north half and legal subdivisions 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section 30; the following sections in township 18, range 24; sections 1, 2, 3, 11, 12, 13, 14, 21, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the south half and northeast quarter of section 10, the north half and southwest quarter of section 16, the east halves of sections 17 and 20, the west half of section 22, the southeast quarter of section 23, the south half, the northeast quarter and legal subdivisions 11 and 12 of section 24, and the east halves of sections 29 and 32; the following sections in township 19, range 21: sections 19, 20, 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the north halves of sections 22, 23, 24 and 25, all of the sections in township 19, range 22, except the southwest quarter of section 32; all of the sections in township 19, range 23; the following sections in township 19, range 24: sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36; the following sections in township 20, range 21; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16, the west halves of sections 12 and 13, the south halves of sections 22 and 23, and the southwest quarter of section 24; all of the sections in township 20, range 22, except sections 22 to 36 inclusive and the north half of section 21; all of the sections in township 20, range 23, except sections 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, the northwest quarter of section 1, the northeast quarter of section 10, the southeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 11, the west half of section 14, the south half and northeast quarter of section 15, that part of the southeast quarter of section 16 lying north of Barnes creek, the east half of section 22 and the west half of section 23; the following sections in township 20, range 24; sections 1, 2, 11, 12 and 13 and the south half of section 14, all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 497·50 square miles, more or less."

(13) Paragraph thirty-eight of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Arrowstone Forest Reserve.

"**38.** Arrowstone Forest Reserve situate in the Province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of the following sections of township 24, range 21; sections 7 and 18, and the west half of section 6; the northwest quarter of section 31, township 23, range 21: all of township 24, range 22, except sections 23, 24, 25, 26,

Paragraph **13.**

This provides for the withdrawal from the Arrowstone Forest Reserve of an area of 0·12 of a square mile which is required as an Indian Reserve.

27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36; all of township 23, range 22, except sections 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 24, 25 and the east halves of sections 4, 9 and 16, the southeast quarter of section 21 and the south halves of sections 22, 23 and 36; the following sections of township 22, range 22; sections 30 and 31, the northwest quarter of section 18, the southwest quarter and north half of section 19, the west half of section 29, and the west half of section 32; all of township 24, range 23, except sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36, and that part of the north half of section 16 which is included in Hihium Lake Indian Reserve No. 6; all the sections in township 23, range 23; all of the sections in township 22, range 23, except section 1, the south half and the northeast quarter of section 2, the south half of section 3, the southeast quarter of section 4, the south half of section 6, and the south half and northeast quarter of section 12; the following sections of township 24, range 24; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15; all of the sections in township 23, range 24 except the northwest quarter of section 19 and the south half of section 30; all of the sections in township 22, range 24, except the south halves of sections 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6; the following sections of township 24, range 25; sections 1 and 2; the following sections of township 23, range 25; sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, the south half and northeast quarter of section 25, the south half of section 26, the south half and northwest quarter of section 27, the north half and southwest quarter of section 34 and the north half and southeast quarter of section 36, the east halves of sections 28 and 33; the following sections of township 22, range 25; sections 11, 12, 13, 14, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, 36 and the north half of section 1, the northeast quarter of section 22, and the east halves of sections 27 and 34; all being west of the sixth meridian and containing by admeasurement 251·63 square miles, more or less."

(14) Paragraph thirty-nine of the said Schedule is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Hat Creek Forest Reserve.

"**39.** Hat Creek Forest Reserve situate in the Province of British Columbia and more particularly described as follows:—

Consisting of all of the sections in township 18, range 26; all of the sections in township 18, range 27, except sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17 and 18; the following sections in township 18, range 28; sections 24, 25, 35, and 36, the north half and legal subdivisions 4 and 5 and the west halves of legal subdivisions 3 and 6 of section 26, the south half and northwest quarter of section 23, that portion of the east half of section 22 not included in Lytton Indian Reserve No. 6 nor in lot No. 85 G.I.; all of the sections in the west half of township 19, range 25, except legal subdivisions

Paragraph **14.**

This provides for the withdrawal from the Hat Creek Forest Reserve of an area of 2·18 square miles, which is required for Indian Reserve purposes, and 0·06 square miles of agricultural land necessary for addition to a Soldier's Grant.

5 and 6 in section 29 and legal subdivisions 7 and 8, the north halves of legal subdivisions 11 and 12 and south halves of legal subdivisions 13 and 14 in section 30, and that portion of the northeast quarter of section 33 which lies in Cornwall's ranch; all of the sections in the east half of township 19, range 26; all of the sections in township 19, range 27; the following sections in township 19, range 28; sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 20, range 25; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; legal subdivisions 4, 5, 12 and 13 of sections 4 and 9; the west half of section 34 and those parts of sections 22, 23 and the southwest quarter of section 26 not included in lot 19, G.I.; all of the sections in township 20, range 26, except sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 20, 29, 30, 31, 32 and the west halves of sections 4, 9, 16, 21, 28 and 33; all of the sections in township 20, range 27, except sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, the east halves of sections 14, 23, 26 and 35, and the northeast quarter of section 11; the following sections in township 20, range 28; sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 21, range 25; sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 18; the south halves and northwest quarters of sections 9 and 19, the west halves of sections 30 and 31 and those parts of section 17 and the south half of section 20, not included in Ashcroft Indian Reserve No. 3; the following sections in township 21, range 26; sections 1, 2, 13, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 35 and 36, the south halves and northeast quarters of sections 3 and 27, the north halves of sections 14 and 15, the north half and southeast quarter of section 21, the south half of section 28, the east half of section 34, and those parts of sections 30, 31 and 32 not included in Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 1; all of the sections in township 21, range 27, except sections 1, 12, 13, 19, 30, 31, the east halves of sections 2 and 11, the north half and southeast quarter of section 14, and the southeast quarter and that portion of the northeast quarter of section 24 included in the Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 1, and those portions of sections 26, 27, 28, 33, 34 and 35 which are included in Pavilion Indian Reserves Nos. 3, 3A and 4; the following sections in township 22, range 25; sections 5, 6, 7, 8, all of the sections in township 22, range 26, except section 4, the west half of section 3, the north half of section 5, the northeast quarter of section 6, the south half and legal subdivisions 10 and 11 of section 7, the east half of section 9, the north half and southwest quarter of section 10, the south half and northeast quarter of section 15, and that portion of the northwest quarter of section 15 which is included in Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 2, those parts of sections 13, 14, 22, 23, and 24 included in Bonaparte Indian Reserve No. 2; the following sections in township

22, range 27; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 23, 24, 25 and 36; the following sections in township 23, range 25; sections 5, 6, 7 and the south halves and northwest quarters of sections 8 and 18; the following sections in township 23, range 26; sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, all being west of the 6th meridian and containing by admeasurement 333·08 square miles, more or less."

57.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 57.

An Act respecting the Confederation Life Association.

First reading, April 9, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

Mr. ANDERSON,
(Toronto-High Park).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 57.

An Act respecting the Confederation Life Association.

Preamble.

1871, c. 54; 1874, c. 88; 1879, c. 72; 1890, c. 45.

WHEREAS the Confederation Life Association, hereinafter called "the Association", has by its petition prayed for an amendment to its Act of incorporation, chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1871 and amendments thereto, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Increase of capital stock.

1. Section four of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1871, *An Act to incorporate the Confederation Life Association*, as enacted by section two of chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1890, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Capital stock.

"**4.** The capital stock of the Association shall be one million dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, which said shares shall be and are hereby vested in the several persons who shall subscribe for the same, their legal representatives and assigns, subject to the provisions of this Act."

By-law increasing capital stock not invalidated or repealed.

2. Nothing contained in the said section two of chapter forty-five of the statutes of 1890 shall be deemed to have had the effect of invalidating or repealing the by-law passed by the directors and approved by the shareholders of the Association on the eleventh day of April, 1882, increasing the capital stock of the Association from the amount of five hundred thousand dollars to the amount of one million dollars in pursuance of the power in that behalf conferred upon the directors and shareholders of the Association by section four of chapter fifty-four of the statutes of 1871.

Explanatory Note.

1. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"4. The capital stock of the Association shall be five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each,—which said shares shall be and are hereby vested in the several persons who subscribe for the same, their legal representatives and assigns,—subject to the provisions of this Act, with power to the general board of directors to increase the amount of the capital stock at any time, or from time to time, to an amount not exceeding in the whole one million dollars; and no one person or shareholder shall hold at one time, either directly or indirectly, or as trustee or otherwise, more than five hundred shares of the capital stock of the Association."

Date of coming into force.

3. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette* and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by resolution adopted by at least two-thirds of the votes of the shareholders of the Association present or represented by proxy at a meeting duly called for that purpose.

58.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 58.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan.

First reading, April 9, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4560 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 58.

An Act respecting the transfer of the Natural Resources of Saskatchewan.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Saskatchewan Natural Resources Act.*

Agreement confirmed.

2. The agreement set out in the schedule hereto is hereby approved.

SCHEDULE

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Made this 20th day of March, 1930.

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA, represented herein by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior,

Of the first part,

AND

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN, represented herein by the Honourable James Thomas Milton Anderson, Premier and Minister of Education of the Province, and the Honourable Murdoch Alexander MacPherson, Attorney-General,

Of the second part.

Whereas by section twenty-one of the *Saskatchewan Act*, being chapter forty-two of the four and five Edward the Seventh, it was provided that "All Crown lands, mines and minerals and royalties incident thereto, and the interest of the Crown in the waters within the Province under the *North-West Irrigation Act, 1898*, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, subject to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada with respect to road allowances and roads or trails in force immediately before the coming into force of this Act, which shall apply to the said Province with the substitution therein of the said Province for the North-West Territories;"

And whereas the Government of Canada desires that the Province should be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources as from its entry into Confederation in 1905;

And whereas the Government of the Province contends that, before the Province was constituted and entered into Confederation as aforesaid, the Parliament of Canada was not competent to enact that the natural resources within the area now included within the boundaries of the Province should vest in the Crown and be administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada and was not entitled to administer the said natural resources otherwise than for the benefit of the residents within the said area, and moreover that the Province is entitled to be

and should be placed in a position of equality with the other Provinces of Confederation with respect to its natural resources as from the fifteenth day of July, 1870, when Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory were admitted into and became part of the Dominion of Canada:

And whereas it has been agreed between Canada and the said Province that the said section of the *Saskatchewan Act* should be modified and that provision should be made for the determination of the respective rights and obligations of Canada and the Province as herein set out;

Now Therefore This Agreement Witnesseth:

TRANSFER OF PUBLIC LANDS GENERALLY

1. In order that the Province may be in the same position as the original Provinces of Confederation are in virtue of section one hundred and nine of the *British North America Act, 1867*, the interest of the Crown in all Crown lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and royalties derived therefrom within the Province, and all sums due or payable for such lands, mines, minerals or royalties, shall from and after the coming into force of this agreement and subject as therein otherwise provided, belong to the Province, subject to any trusts existing in respect thereof, and to any interest other than that of the Crown in the same, and the said lands, mines, minerals and royalties shall be administered by the Province for the purposes thereof, subject, until the Legislature of the Province otherwise provides, to the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to such administration; any payment received by Canada in respect of any such lands, mines, minerals or royalties before the coming into force of this agreement shall continue to belong to Canada whether paid in advance or otherwise, it being the intention that, except as herein otherwise specially provided, Canada shall not be liable to account to the Province for any payment made in respect of any of the said lands, mines, minerals, or royalties before the coming into force of this agreement, and that the Province shall not be liable to account to Canada for any such payment made thereafter.

2. The Province will carry out in accordance with the terms thereof every contract to purchase or lease any Crown lands, mines or minerals and every other arrangement whereby any person has become entitled to any interest therein as against the Crown, and further agrees not to affect or alter any term of any such contract to purchase, lease or other arrangement by legislation or otherwise, except either with the consent of all the parties thereto other than Canada or in so far as any legislation may apply generally to all similar agreements relating to lands, mines or

minerals in the Province or to interests therein, irrespective of who may be the parties thereto.

3. Any power or right, which, by any such contract, lease or other arrangement, or by any Act of the Parliament of Canada relating to any of the lands, mines, minerals or royalties hereby transferred or by any regulation made under any such Act, is reserved to the Governor in Council or to the Minister of the Interior or any other officer of the Government of Canada, may be exercised by such officer of the Government of the Province as may be specified by the Legislature thereof from time to time, and until otherwise directed, may be exercised by the Provincial Secretary of the Province.

4. The Province will perform every obligation of Canada, arising by virtue of the provisions of any statute or Order in Council or regulation in respect of the public lands to be administered by it hereunder, to any person entitled to a grant of lands by way of subsidy for the construction of railways or otherwise or to any railway company for grants of lands for right of way, road bed, stations, station grounds, work-shops, buildings, yards, ballast pits or other appurtenances.

5. The Province will further be bound by and will, with respect to any lands or interests in lands to which the Hudson's Bay Company may be entitled, carry out the terms and conditions of the Deed of Surrender from the said Company to the Crown as modified by the *Dominion Lands Act* and the agreement dated the 23rd day of December, 1924, between His Majesty and the said Company, which said Agreement was approved by Order in Council dated the 19th day of December, 1924 (P.C. 2158), and in particular the Province will grant to the Company any lands in the Province which the Company may be entitled to select and may select from the lists of lands furnished to the Company by the Minister of the Interior under and pursuant to the said agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924, and will release and discharge the reservation in patents referred to in clause three of the said agreement, in case such release and discharge has not been made prior to the coming into force of this agreement. Nothing in this agreement, or in any agreement varying the same as hereinafter provided, shall in any way prejudice or diminish the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company or affect any right to or interest in land acquired or held by the said Company pursuant to the Deed of Surrender from it to the Crown, the *Dominion Lands Act* or the said agreement of the 23rd day of December, 1924.

School Lands Fund and School Lands

6. Upon the coming into force of this agreement, Canada will transfer to the Province the money or secutities constituting that portion of the school lands fund, created under sections twenty two and twenty-three of the *Act to amend and consolidate the several Acts respecting Public Lands of the Dominion*, being chapter thirty-one of forty-two Victoria, and subsequent statutes, which is derived from the disposition of any school lands within the Province or within that part of the Northwest Territories now included within the boundaries thereof.

7. The school lands fund to be transferred to the Province as aforesaid, and such of the school lands specified in section thirty-seven of the *Dominion Lands Act*, being chapter one hundred and thirteen of the *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, as pass to the administration of the Province, under the terms hereof, shall be set aside and shall continue to be administered by the Province in accordance, *mutatis mutandis*, with the provisions of sections thirty-seven to forty of the *Dominion Lands Act*, for the support of schools organized and carried on therein in accordance with the law of the Province.

Water

8. Canada agrees that the provision contained in section four of the *Dominion Water Power Act*, being chapter two hundred and ten of the *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, that every undertaking under the said Act is declared to be a work for the general advantage of Canada, shall stand repealed as from the date of the coming into force of this agreement in so far as the same applies to undertakings within the Province; nothing in this paragraph shall be deemed to affect the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada to make hereafter any declaration under the tenth head of section ninety-two of the *British North America Act, 1867*.

Fisheries

9. Except as herein otherwise provided, all rights of fishery shall, after the coming into force of this agreement, belong to and be administered by the Province, and the Province shall have the right to dispose of all such rights of fishery by sale, licence or otherwise, subject to the exercise by the Parliament of Canada of its legislative jurisdiction over sea-coast and inland fisheries.

Indian Reserves

10. All lands included in Indian reserves within the Province, including those selected and surveyed but not yet confirmed, as well as those confirmed, shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada, and the Province will from time to time, upon the request of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, set aside, out of the unoccupied Crown lands hereby transferred to its administration, such further areas as the said Superintendent General may, in agreement with the appropriate Minister of the Province, select as necessary to enable Canada to fulfil its obligations under the treaties with the Indians of the Province, and such areas shall thereafter be administered by Canada in the same way in all respects as if they had never passed to the Province under the provisions hereof.

11. The provisions of paragraph one to six inclusive and of paragraph eight of the agreement made between the Government of the Dominion of Canada and the Government of the Province of Ontario on the 24th day of March, 1924, which said agreement was confirmed by statute of Canada, fourteen and fifteen George the Fifth chapter forty-eight, shall (except so far as they relate to the *Bed of Navigable Waters Act)* apply to the lands included in such Indian reserves as may hereafter be set aside under the last preceding clause as if the said agreement had been made between the parties hereto, and the provisions of the said paragraphs shall likewise apply to the lands included in the reserves heretofore selected and surveyed, except that neither the said lands nor the proceeds of the disposition thereof shall in any circumstances become administrable by or be paid to the Province.

12. In order to secure to the Indians of the Province the continuance of the supply of game and fish for their support and subsistence, Canada agrees that the laws respecting game in force in the Province from time to time shall apply to the Indians within the boundaries thereof, provided, however, that the said Indians shall have the right, which the Province hereby assures to them, of hunting, trapping and fishing game and fish for food at all seasons of the year on all unoccupied Crown lands and on any other lands to which the said Indians may have a right of access.

Soldier Settlement Lands

13. All interest in Crown lands in the Province upon the security of which any advance has been made under the provisions of the *Soldier Settlement Act,* being chapter 188 of the *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927,* and amending Acts,

shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada for the purposes of Canada.

NATIONAL PARKS

14. The Prince Albert National Park shall continue as a national park and the lands included therein as the same are described in Orders made by the Governor in Council on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1927 (P.C. 524), the eighteenth day of October, 1928, (P.C. 1846) and the sixth day of February, 1929, (P.C. 162), together with the mines and minerals (precious and base) in the said park and the royalties incident thereto, shall continue to be vested in and administered by the Government of Canada as a national park, but in the event of the Parliament of Canada at any time declaring that the said land or any part thereof is no longer required for park purposes, the lands, mines, minerals (precious and base) and the royalties incident thereto, specified in any such declaration, shall forthwith upon the making thereof belong to the Province, and the provisions of paragraph three of this agreement shall apply thereto as from the date of such declaration.

15. The Parliament of Canada shall have exclusive legislative jurisdiction within the whole area included within the outer boundaries of the said park, notwithstanding that portions of the said area may not form part of the park proper; the laws now in force within the said area shall continue in force only until changed by the Parliament of Canada or under its authority, provided, however, that all laws of the Province now or hereafter in force, which are not repugnant to any law or regulation made applicable within the said area by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada, shall extend to and be enforceable within the same, and that all general taxing Acts passed by the Province shall apply within the same unless expressly excluded from application therein by or under the authority of the Parliament of Canada.

16. The Province will not, by works outside the boundaries of the said park, reduce the flow of water in any of the rivers or streams within the same to less than that which the Minister of the Interior may deem necessary adequately to preserve the scenic beauties of the said park.

17. In the event of its being hereafter agreed by Canada and the Province that any area or areas of land in the Province, in addition to that hereinbefore specified, should be set aside as national parks and be administered by Canada, the foregoing provisions of this agreement on the subject of parks may be applied to such area or areas with such modification as may be agreed upon.

Seed Grain, Etc., Liens

18. Every lien upon any interest in any unpatented land passing to the Province under this agreement, which is now held by Canada as security for an advance made by Canada for seed grain, fodder or other relief, shall continue to be vested in Canada, but the Province will, on behalf of Canada, collect the sums due in respect of such advances, except so far as the same are agreed to be uncollectible, and upon payment of any such advance, any document required to be executed to discharge the lien may be executed by such officer of the Province as may be authorized by any provincial law in that behalf; the Province will account for and pay to Canada all sums belonging to Canada collected hereunder, subject to such deduction to meet the expenses of collection as may be agreed upon between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other Minister of the Province as may be designated in that behalf under the laws thereof.

General Reservation to Canada

19. Except as herein otherwise expressly provided, nothing in this agreement shall be interpreted as applying so as to affect or transfer to the administration of the Province *(a)* any lands for which Crown grants have been made and registered under the *Land Titles Act* of the Province and of which His Majesty the King in the right of His Dominion of Canada is, or is entitled to become the registered owner at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, or *(b)* any ungranted lands of the Crown upon which public money of Canada has been expended or which are, at the date upon which this agreement comes into force, in use or reserved by Canada for the purpose of the federal administration.

Historic Sites, Bird Sanctuaries, Etc.

20. The Province will not dispose of any historic site which is notified to it by Canada as such and which Canada undertakes to maintain as an historic site. The Province will further continue and preserve as such the bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds which have been already established and will set aside such additional bird sanctuaries and public shooting grounds as may hereafter be established by agreement between the Minister of the Interior and the Provincial Secretary or such other Minister of the Province as may be specified under the laws thereof.

21. In lieu of the provision made by subsection one of section twenty of the *Saskatchewan Act*, Canada will, from and after the date of the coming into force of this agreement, pay to the Province by half-yearly payments in advance, on the first days of January and July in each year, an annual sum based upon the population of the Province as from time to time ascertained by the quinquennial census thereof, as follows:

The sum payable until such population reaches one million two hundred thousand shall be seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars;

And thereafter the sum payable shall be one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

22. If at the date of the coming into force of this agreement any payment has been made under subsection one of section twenty of the *Saskatchewan Act* in respect of any half-year commencing before but terminating after the said date, a proportionate part of the payment so made shall be taken as having been made under the provisions hereof.

23. Provision will be made pursuant to section fifty-five of the *Supreme Court Act*, being chapter thirty-five of the *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927*, to submit for the consideration of the Supreme Court of Canada questions agreed upon between the parties hereto as being appropriate to obtain the judgment of the said Court, subject to appeal to His Majesty in Council in accordance with the usual practice, as to the rights of Canada and the Province respectively, before the first day of September, 1905, in or to the lands, mines or minerals (precious or base), now lying within the boundaries of the Province, and as to any alienation by Canada before the said date of any of the said lands, mines or minerals or royalties incident thereto.

24. As soon as final answers to the questions submitted under the last preceding paragraph have been given, the Government of Canada will appoint three persons to be agreed upon to be Commissioners under Part I of the *Inquiries Act*, to inquire and report whether any, and if any, what consideration, in addition to the sums provided in paragraph twenty-one hereof, shall be paid to the Province in order that the Province may be placed in a position of equality with the other provinces of Confederation with respect to the administration and control of its natural resources either as from the first day of September, 1905, or as from such earlier date, if any, as may appear to be proper, having regard to the answers to the questions submitted as aforesaid; such commissioners to be empowered to decide what financial or other considerations are

relevant to the inquiry and the report to be submitted to the Parliament of Canada and to the Legislature of Saskatchewan; if by the said report, the payment of any additional consideration is recommended, then, upon agreement between the Governments of Canada and of the Province following the submission of such report, the said Governments will respectively introduce the legislation necessary to give effect to such agreement.

Records

25. Canada will, after the coming into force of this agreement, deliver to the Province from time to time at the request of the Province the originals or complete copies of all records in any department of the Government of Canada relating exclusively to dealings with Crown lands, mines and minerals, and royalties derived therefrom within the Province, and will give to the Province access to all other records, documents or entries relating to any such dealings and permit to be copied by the Province any of the documents required by it for the effective administration of the Crown lands, mines, minerals and royalties.

Amendment of Agreement

26. The foregoing provisions of this agreement may be varied by agreement confirmed by concurrent statutes of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of the Province.

Reservation of Rights

27. This agreement is signed on behalf of the Province with the reservation on its part that neither the execution thereof nor any statute confirming the same shall affect or prejudice any right the Province may now have to call into question the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada to enact certain sections of the *Saskatchewan Act* and the *Dominion Lands Acts*.

When Agreement Comes Into Force

28. This agreement is made subject to its being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of the Province of Saskatchewan, and shall take effect on the first day of the calendar month beginning next after the day upon which His Majesty gives His Assent to an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland confirming the same.

In witness whereof the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, and the Honourable James Thomas Milton Anderson, Premier and Minister of Education of the Province, and the Honourable Murdoch Alexander MacPherson, Attorney-General thereof, have hereunto set their hands on behalf of the Province of Saskatchewan.

ERNEST LAPOINTE.

Signed on behalf of the Government of Canada, by the Honourable Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and the Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, in the presence of

O. M. BIGGAR.

CHAS. STEWART.

J. T. M. ANDERSON.

Signed on behalf of the Province of Saskatchewan by the Honourable James Thomas Milton Anderson, Premier and Minister of Education, and the Honourable Murdoch Alexander MacPherson, Attorney-General, in the presence of

JAS. F. BRYANT.

R. STIPE.

M. A. MacPHERSON.

59.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 59.

An Act respecting the Maple Sugar Industry.

First reading, April 9, 1930.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3652 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 59.

An Act respecting the Maple Sugar Industry.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Maple Sugar Industry Act, 1930.*

Definitions.

2. In this Act and in the regulations made thereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,—

"Minister."

(a) "Minister" means the Minister of Agriculture.

"Inspector."

(b) "Inspector" means any person appointed by the Minister to perform any duty under this Act or any regulation thereunder.

"Maple products."

(c) "Maple products" means any product or preparation prepared directly or indirectly from the sap of the maple.

"Maple sugar or maple concrete."

(d) "Maple sugar or maple concrete" means the solid product resulting from the evaporation of maple sap or maple syrup, and may be either in solid blocks or in a more or less pulverized form.

"Maple syrup."

(e) "Maple syrup" means syrup made by the evaporation of maple sap, or by the solution of maple sugar in water. Maple syrup may not contain more than thirty-five per cent of water. A gallon of maple syrup shall weigh not less than thirteen pounds, two ounces, and shall contain 277.274 cubic inches.

"Sugar bush, sugar orchard or sugar camp."

(f) "Sugar bush, sugar orchard or sugar camp" means the maple trees being tapped and the buildings and apparatus utilized in the concentration of the maple sap into syrup or sugar.

"Manufacturer or packer."

(g) "Manufacturer or packer" means an individual or a company carrying on a business of buying maple products and packing, bottling, or treating them in any way preparatory to selling them again.

Explanatory Notes.

Section **1.** The purpose of this Act is to permit of the better organization and development of the Maple Sugar Industry. This industry has been making fairly satisfactory progress and has attained fairly satisfactory dimensions but is now faced with a number of problems which would seem to necessitate some special action looking to the more effective control and direction of its manufacturing and merchandizing phases. The Bill as submitted has been framed with this end in view.

The production of maple sugar and maple syrup in Canada has been as follows:—

	Maple Sugar and Syrup lbs.
1901	21,200,000

	Maple Sugar lbs.	Maple Syrup gallons
1911	10,488,344	1,802,581
1921	9,604,851	1,509,793
1928	13,798,109	1,686,583
1929	11,698,925	2,174,084

"Manufacturing or packing plant."

(h) "Manufacturing or packing plant" means the plant or buildings and equipment used by such manufacturer or packer in the conduct of his business.

" abel."

(i) "Label" means any legend or descriptive matter or design appearing upon the maple products or upon the ontainers thereof and any printed or written matter hat may accompany such products.

"Official analyst."

(j) "Official analyst" means any chemical analyst named by the Minister to examine and analyse samples of maple products under this Act.

Manufacture and sale of adulterated maple sugar or syrup.

3. No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or offer, expose or hold for sale any article of food resembling or being an imitation of maple sugar or maple syrup, which is not pure maple sugar or pure maple syrup, unless the nature and origin of such sugar and syrup be clearly indicated, as cane syrup, corn syrup or compound syrup.

Violation of provision.

4. Any person who sells or offers, exposes or holds in possession for sale in Canada, or ships or causes to be shipped any maple sugar or maple syrup found to be adulterated or to fail to comply with the provisions of this Act or of the regulations thereunder, shall be deemed to be guilty of a violation of this Act.

Use of word "maple" restricted.

5. The word "maple" shall not be used, either alone or in combination with any word or words, or letter or letters, on the label or other mark, illustration or device on a package or in descriptive pamphlets or literature in any package containing any article of food resembling or being an imitation of maple sugar or maple syrup, or on any such article of food itself, which is not pure maple sugar or pure maple syrup.

Use of certain substances prohibited.

6. The manufacturing, importing, advertising or selling in Canada of substances not entirely produced from pure maple sugar or syrup to be used, or that might be used, in imparting or giving a maple flavour to sugars, syrups or other food products, is prohibited.

Inspectors.

7. There may be appointed in the manner authorized by law inspectors and other officers for carrying out the provisions of this Act and the regulations made hereunder.

Powers of inspectors.

8. Any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Act shall be empowered—

Entry and inspection of buildings and plant.

(1) to enter at will and inspect any or all buildings of whatsoever character in connection with any manufacturing or packing plant, sugar camp or sugar orchard, and take

Samples.

samples of the maple products or any other products found

Sections 3, 4, 5, 6. The popularity of maple products has led to many imitations or substitutes being placed or attempted to be placed on the market, and most rigid laws seem to be necessary to protect the real article against the spurious or imitation.

Entry into hotels, stores, trucks, boats, etc.

therein, and to enter hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, retail or wholesale stores or warehouses and railway cars, trucks, boats or other transportation mediums where maple products or products resembling maple products are being manufactured or offered for sale or being carried or held for carriage, and to take samples of any substance purporting to be maple products or of food offered or advertised as a maple product of any kind. Any samples so taken shall be paid for at current prices, and all samples so taken shall be divided into two approximately equal parts, placed in suitable containers and sealed in the presence of the owner, operator, proprietor or agent of the owner of the plant or premises visited. One portion of the sample so divided and sealed shall be sent to the Department at Ottawa for analysis or investigation while the check portion shall be handed to the owner of the product sampled or to his agent;

Samples.

Division of samples.

Analysis.

Examination of books and records.

(2) to examine the books or records of transaction in manufacturing or packing plants or in sugar bushes or in connection with any of the above;

Seizure of goods intended for adulteration.

(3) to seize and seal for further inspection any supplies that he may have good reason to believe are intended for the adulteration of maple products being manufactured or handled in any manufacturing or packing plant or sugar orchard being inspected.

Obstructing inspectors.

9. Any person who obstructs an inspector under this Act when entering or attempting to enter any premises or any transportation mediums to make an examination of any maple product or refuses to permit the making of such examination or the taking of samples, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than three hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Penalty.

Registration of manufacturing or packing plants.

10. *(a)* All manufacturing or packing plants shall be registered by the Minister and no maple products shall be shipped from one province to another province, or exported from Canada, unless the plant in which such maple product is packed, bottled, or treated is so registered.

Special licence for export or interprovincial business.

(b) Any manufacturing or packing plant shipping maple products from one province to another or exporting such products shall be registered by the Minister and a special licence to be issued by the Minister shall be necessary to permit of such interprovincial or export business being carried on.

Fees.

(c) Fees for such registration and licences shall be fixed by the Minister, and each such registration or licence shall remain in effect until the thirty-first day of December following the date of issue, but shall be

Duration and renewal of licence.

renewable from year to year, upon payment of such renewal fee as may be prescribed by the Minister.

Registration of sugar bush or sugar orchard.

(d) The Minister may require that every sugar bush or sugar orchard from which maple products are exported or shipped to another province shall be registered by his Department; this registration shall be free of charge.

Registration by request.

(c) The Minister may register, at the request of the owner, any sugar bush or sugar orchard; this registration shall be free of charge.

Powers of Minister.

(f) The Minister shall have power to refuse to grant registration or licence, or to cancel any registration or licence already issued, for cause.

Special books.

(g) In every registered manufacturing or packing plant shall be kept special books wherein shall be entered the quantity, in gallons for maple syrup, and in pounds for maple sugar, of all maple products either purchased or sold, together with the name and place of residence of the vendor or purchaser in each case.

Registered number.

(h) Every manufacturing or packing plant and every sugar bush or sugar orchard shall, upon registration have assigned to it a registered number, which registered number shall be clearly and prominently stamped or printed on any label, tag or seal attached to the container or on the container itself, of maple products shipped or removed from such plant or orchard.

Use of registered number restricted.

11. No person shall place, or cause to be placed, any registration number on any label or container in which maple products are offered for sale, or on any maple sugar, unless the said maple products or maple sugar, were packed, bottled, treated or produced in the manufacturing or packing plant or sugar orchard for which such registration number has been issued, and any person convicted of an infraction of this section shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than three hundred dollars with costs in each case, or to imprisonment for not more than three months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Penalty.

Particulars to be stated on containers and labels.

12. Cans or bottles containing maple syrup for the retail trade shall have stamped upon them, or upon tags securely attached to them, or on labels firmly affixed to them, and in all cases in type or figures sufficiently large to be clearly legible and easily noticeable, *(a)* the net weight, *(b)* the registration number and the name and address of the manufacturer or packer or of the sugar orchard when registration is required under the provisions of this Act.

Packages or special containers.

13. Packages or special containers used in retailing maple sugar shall have clearly indicated on the top or on one side the net weight in pounds or ounces of the maple sugar contained.

Certificates of official analyst to be evidence.

14. The certificate of examination and analysis prepared by an official analyst of any sample of maple sugar, or maple syrup, forwarded to him under the provisions of this Act and of the regulations thereunder, may be accepted as evidence in any prosecution of any person charged with having sold or offered, exposed, or held in his possession for sale, in violation of the provisions of this Act, maple sugar or maple syrup from which the sample purports to have been taken or of any person from whom such person purchased the maple sugar or maple syrup.

Production of books and records.

15. Any manufacturing or packing plant operator or owner or his or their agent or agents may be required to submit its or their books or buying and selling records as under section 11, subsection *(g)* for examination or as evidence in any action or prosecution instituted under this Act.

Regulations.

16. The Minister may make regulations prescribing:—

(a) The duties of inspectors under this Act;

(b) The types of labels or markings that shall be used on containers of maple products or on the products themselves if in solid form;

(c) Methods of sealing containers of maple products;

(d) Methods of labelling and marking maple products and the containers thereof;

(e) Grades for maple sugar and maple syrup or other maple products and the conditions under which and the locations or places where maple sugar and maple syrup or other maple products shall be graded;

(f) What records shall be kept in manufacturing or packing plants, and in what form such records shall be kept;

(g) Requirements as to cleanliness and sanitation in manufacturing or packing plants or registered sugar orchards;

(h) Chemical and physical peculiarities and requirements of pure maple products;

(i) Chemical or other methods of determining purity of maple products for use by official analysts;

(j) Fees for chemical analyses of samples of maple products;

(k) Conditions under which samples may be sent into the Department for analysis or examination;

(l) Any means deemed by him to be necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

Penalties for violation of Act or regulations.

17. Any person violating any provision of this Act, or of any regulation thereunder, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars and costs, and not less than twenty-five dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment, and for each subsequent offence to a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and costs, and not more than five hundred dollars and costs, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to have his registration cancelled if his plant or orchard be registered.

Disposal of fees.

18. All fees received for analysis and all fines imposed under this Act shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Repeal.

19. Part III of the *Food and Drugs Act*, chapter seventy-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

Commencement of Act.

20. This Act shall come into effect on such date as may be prescribed by proclamation issued by the Governor in Council.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 121.

An Act respecting the St. Clair Transit Company.

First reading, April 11, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

Mr. GRAY.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
5474 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 121.

An Act respecting the St. Clair Transit Company.

Preamble.

1928, c. 64.

WHEREAS the St. Clair Transit Company, incorporated by chapter sixty-four of the statutes of 1928, has by its petition prayed that it may be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Section 15 repealed and re-enacted.

1. Section fifteen of chapter sixty-four of the statutes of 1928, an Act to incorporate the St. Clair Transit Company is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Amalgamation with other companies or commissions.

"**15.** The Company may unite with any company or companies, commission or commissions incorporated or created under the laws of Canada or under the laws of the United States or of any State of the United States in building, working, managing, maintaining and using the said bridge, terminals and approaches, and may make agreements with any such company or companies, commission or commissions respecting the construction, maintenance, management and use of the said bridge and its appurtenances and acquiring the approaches and lands therefor, in Michigan as well as in Canada, and may make arrangements with any such company or companies, commission or commissions or with the Government of Canada or the Government of the province of Ontario for conveying or leasing the said bridge to such Company or companies, commission or commissions or Government in whole or in part or any rights or powers acquired by it, as also the franchise, surveys, plans, works, plant, machinery and other property to it belonging, or for an amalgamation with any such company, commission or commissions on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon and subject to such restrictions as the directors deem fit; provided that

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of the Bill is simply to permit the Company to unite with any company or companies, commission or commissions, incorporated or created under the laws of the United States, or of any State of the United States, and to extend the time of commencement of said bridge.

1. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—(The section is amended by the addition of the words underlined on the opposite page.)

"**15.** The Company may unite with any company or companies incorporated under the laws of Canada or of the State of Michigan, or any other state of the United States in building, working, managing maintaining and using the said bridge, terminals and approaches, and may make agreements with any such company or companies respecting the construction, maintenance, management and use of the said bridge and its appurtenances and acquiring the approaches and lands thereof, in Michigan as well as in Canada, and may make arrangements with any such company or companies or with the Government of Canada or the Government of the Province of Ontario for conveying or leasing the said bridge to such company or companies or Government in whole or in part or any rights or powers acquired by it as also the franchise, surveys, plans, works, plant, machinery and other property to it belonging, or for an amalgamation with any such company on such terms and conditions as are agreed upon and subject to such restrictions as the directors deem fit; provided that such agreement has been first approved by the holders of two-thirds of the shares at a special general meeting of the shareholders, duly called for the purpose of considering it, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in number of the subscribed shares of the Company are present, or represented by proxy, and that such agreement has also received the sanction of the Governor in Council; and certified copies of such agreement shall be filed forthwith in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada.

Approval by shareholders.

such agreement has been first approved by the holders of two-thirds of the shares at a special general meeting of the shareholders, duly called for the purpose of considering it, at which meeting shareholders representing at least two-thirds in number of the subscribed shares of the Company, are present, or represented by proxy, and that such agreement has also received the sanction of the Governor in Council; and certified copies of such agreement shall be filed forthwith in the office of the Secretary of State for Canada."

Sanction by Governor in Council.

Section 19 repealed and re-enacted.

2. Section nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Time for commencement and completion of bridge.

"**19.** The bridge shall be commenced within three years after the Governor in Council and the Executive of the United States or other competent authority therein, have approved of such bridging, and shall be completed within three years after such commencement, otherwise the powers granted by this Act shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the undertaking as then remains uncompleted; Provided, however, that if such approval is not obtained within two years after the passing of this Act, the powers granted for the construction of the said bridge shall cease and be null and void."

3. The said Act is further amended by adding immediately after section twenty-five thereof, the following section:—

"Company" defined.

"**26.** Whenever, in this Act, the expression Company occurs, it means, unless the context otherwise requires, a Company or Commission incorporated or created under the laws of Canada, or any province thereof, or under the laws of the United States, or any State thereof."

2. The section to be amended reads as follows:—

"**19.** The bridge shall be commenced within two years after the Governor in Council and the Executive of the United States or other competent authority therein, have approved of such bridging....."

This section is being amended by substituting the word three for the word two in the first line.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 122.

An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.

First reading, April 28, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4956 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 122.

An Act to amend the Exchequer Court Act.

R.S., c. 34.

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

1. Section twenty-five of the *Exchequer Court Act*, chapter thirty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Payment of money into Court where doubt exists as to whom it should be paid.

"(2) The Court may, upon the application of the Attorney General of Canada, in any case in which the Crown finds itself in possession of any moneys belonging or payable to some one other than the Crown, and the Attorney General is in doubt as to the person or persons to or among whom such moneys should be paid or distributed, make an order permitting the payment of such moneys into Court.

Release of Crown.

(3) Upon payment of any such moneys into Court in accordance with any such order, the Crown shall be *ipso facto* released and discharged from any and every liability whatsoever regarding the moneys so paid into Court, and any person claiming to be entitled to the whole or any share of the moneys so paid in shall be at liberty to institute an action in the Exchequer Court by way of petition for the recovery of the same. In any such action the Court shall have power to determine the rights of the claimant or of any other person to the fund in question, and may make such order or give such directions, and may make such regulations as will enable the Court to adjudicate upon the rights of all persons interested in the fund, and to order payment out to any person of any such moneys or portion thereof in accordance with the finding of the Court.

Right of claimant to petition Court.

Jurisdiction.

Explanatory Note.

Not infrequently the Crown finds itself in possession of moneys which it owes a duty to pay to or distribute among persons other than the Crown, and conflicting claims arise which it is not possible to settle without the taking of evidence and the determination of questions of law and fact as between the respective claimants. Up to the present time unnecessary delay and expense has been caused by the lack of the necessary judicial machinery. The purpose of the Bill is to confer upon the Exchequer Court of Canada jurisdiction to deal with such cases, and to establish rules of procedure which will enable the parties concerned to have their rights determined without unnecessary expense or delay.

Procedure.

(4) In any such action the Court may give directions as to the parties to whom notice thereof shall be given, the time or times within which such parties shall be required to file their claims, and, generally, as to the procedure to be followed to enable the Court properly to adjudicate upon the rights of the parties and to give judgment upon any claim or claims against the fund in Court. Any claim which is not entered within the time limited by order of the Court shall be barred, and the Court may proceed to determine the other claims and distribute the moneys among the parties entitled thereto without reference to any claim so barred. In any case where the moneys in Court are not sufficient to satisfy all claims the Court may order that said moneys be distributed *pro rata* among the parties entitled.

Costs.

(5) The Court may also make such order as to costs as it may deem fit."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 123.

An Act respecting Criminal Procedure in Alberta.

First reading, April 28, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
5295 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 123.

An Act respecting Criminal Procedure in Alberta

HIS Majesty, ' y and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Order in Council confirmed.

1905, c. 3. R.S., 1886, c. 50.

1. The Order of the Governor in Council made on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1929, under the authority of subsection two of section sixteen of *The Alberta Act*, declaring the procedure set out in section sixty-six of the *North-West Territories Act* of 1886 to be inapplicable to the Supreme Court of Alberta, is hereby confirmed, and nothing heretofore done shall be objected to hereafter on the ground that the Order of the Governor in Council aforesaid was made without authority.

Trial by jury.

1891, c. 22.

2. (1) The procedure applicable to the Supreme Court of Alberta prescribed by section sixty-seven of the *North-West Territories Act* of 1886, as enacted by section nine of chapter twenty-two of the statutes of 1891, is hereby amended by applying the said procedure as if the word "other", where it occurs in the first line of said section sixty-seven, were from the date of the coming into force of this section omitted therefrom.

Date from which section operates.

(2) This section shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-ninth day of May, 1929.

Explanatory Notes.

1. By subsection 2 of section 16 of the Alberta Act, chapter 3 of the statutes of Canada, 1905, it was provided in effect that the procedure in criminal matters, as enacted by the Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C., 1886, chapter 50, should continue to apply in the Province until the Governor in Council should declare the same or any part thereof to be inapplicable.

By Order in Council dated the 29th May, 1929 (P.C. 880), His Excellency in Council was pleased to declare and did thereby declare the following statutory provisions relating to procedure in criminal matters—that is to say, section 66 of the Northwest Territories Act, R.S.C., 1886, chapter 50, as the same was amended prior to the 1st September, 1905, to be inapplicable to the Supreme Court of Alberta.

2. Section 67 of the Northwest Territories Act, as enacted by section 9 of chapter 22 of the statutes of 1891, reads as follows:—

> "When the person is charged with any other criminal offence the same shall be tried, heard and determined by the judge with the intervention of a jury of six; but in any such case the accused may, with his own consent, be tried by a judge in a summary way and without the intervention of a jury."

It having been declared by the Order in Council above mentioned that section 66 of the Northwest Territories Act as it stood in 1905 is no longer applicable to the Supreme Court of Alberta, the word "other" in section 67 of the said Act, which is still applicable to said Court, should be struck out, and the purpose of the Bill is to bring about this result in so far as criminal procedure in Alberta is concerned. Section 66, which was declared inapplicable, provided for the trial of many criminal offences summarily, and without the intervention of a jury, so that obvious difficulties are created by the retention of the word "other" in section 67.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 124.

An Act to amend the Railway Act.

First reading, April 29, 1930.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4987 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 124.

An Act to amend the Railway Act.

R.S., c. 170.

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

The *Railway Act*, chapter one hundred and seventy of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended as follows:

1. By inserting the following section immediately after section eighty-two:—

Signatures on certificates may be facsimiles.

"**82A.** Every shareholder shall be entitled to have a certificate of proprietorship signed by the officers designated by the board of directors for the purpose, certifying the number of shares held by him and the class thereof. Where any such certificate is signed by a transfer agent acting on behalf of the company, and by a registrar, the signatures of such officers may be facsimiles engraved, printed or otherwise mechanically reproduced. In case any such officer who has signed or whose facsimile signature has been placed upon such certificate shall have ceased to be such before such certificate is issued, it may be issued by the Company with the same effect as if such officer had not ceased to be such at the date of its issue."

2. Subsection one of section two hundred and fifty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Railway on highway.

Leave.

Compensation.

"**255.** The railway of the company may, if leave therefor is first obtained from the Board as hereinafter authorized, but shall not without such leave, be carried upon, along or across any existing highway: Provided that the compensation, if any, payable by the company to adjacent or abutting landowners shall be determined under the arbitration sections of this Act in so far as such sections are

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. Section 82A. The object of this amendment is to save time and expense involved in obtaining the manual signatures of the President or Vice-President, and the Secretary or Treasurer of the Company on certificates of proprietorship of shares where the certificates are signed manually by a Transfer Agent of the Company and the Registrar of the shares.

2. Section 255, subsection 1. The object of this amendment is to provide that compensation shall be determined under the arbitration sections of the Act and not left to the Board to direct same.

Section 255, subsection 1, of the Railway Act reads as follows:—

"**255.** The railway of the company may, if leave therefor is first obtained from the Board as hereinafter authorized, but shall not without such leave, be carried upon, along or across any existing highway: Provided that the company shall make compensation to adjacent or abutting landowners if the Board so directs, said compensation to be determined under the arbitration sections of this Act, in so far as such sections are applicable, and provided that the Board shall not grant leave to any company to carry any street railway or tramway, or any railway operated or to be operated as a street railway or tramway, along any highway which is within the limits of any city or incorporated town, until the company has first obtained consent therefor by a by-law of the municipal authority of such city or incorporated town; and provided that where leave is obtained to carry any railway along a highway the Board may require the company to make compensation to the municipality if the Board deems proper, said compensation to be determined under the arbitration sections of this Act, in so far as such sections are applicable."

Consent of municipality.

applicable, and provided that the Board shall not grant leave to any company to carry any street railway or tramway, or any railway operated or to be operated as a street railway or tramway, along any highway which is within the limits of any city or incorporated town, until the company has first obtained the consent therefor by a by-law of the municipal authority of such city or incorporated town; and provided that where leave is obtained to carry any railway along a highway the Board may require the company to make compensation to the municipality if the Board deems proper, said compensation to be determined under the arbitration sections of this Act, in so far as such sections are applicable."

3. Section three hundred and one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Bell and whistle.

"**301.** Every locomotive engine propelled on the railway by steam shall be equipped and maintained with a bell of at least thirty pounds weight and a whistle; and every locomotive engine, car or other mechanism, propelled on the railway otherwise than by steam, shall be equipped and maintained with such signalling appliance or appliances as may be approved by the Board."

4. Subsection two of section three hundred and fifty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Sale of goods.

"(2) If the tolls on live animals or goods liable to deteriorate or perish while in the possession of the company are not paid forthwith on demand, or if the tolls on bulk goods, as hereinafter defined, are not paid within two weeks after demand, or if the tolls on any other goods are not paid within four weeks after demand, the company may, without further notice to the consignee or owner advertise and sell the whole or any part of the goods and out of the money realized from such sale retain the tolls payable and all reasonable charges and expenses of such seizure, detention, advertisement and sale. 'Bulk goods' for the purposes of this subsection shall mean and include carload lots of coal, coal products, wood, sand, gravel, brick, scrap metal, and of such other goods as may be approved by the Board."

Application of proceeds.

"Bulk goods" defined.

3. Section 301. The object of this amendment is to provide for signals for locomotive engines, cars or other mechanism propelled on the railway otherwise than by steam.

Section 301 of the Railway Act reads as follows:—

"**301.** Every locomotive engine shall be equipped and maintained with a bell of at least thirty pounds weight and with a steam whistle."

4. Section 356, subsection 2. The object of this amendment is to reduce the time during which goods must be held by the railway before same may be sold to pay the tolls.

Section 356, subsection 2, of the Railway Act reads as follows:—

"2. If the tolls are not paid within six weeks, and, where the goods are perishable goods, if the tolls are not paid upon demand, or such goods are liable to perish while in the possession of the company by reason of delay in payment or taking delivery by the consignee, the company may advertise and sell the whole or any part of such goods, and, out of the money arising from such sale, retain the tolls payable and all reasonable charges and expenses of such seizure, detention and sale."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 125.

An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act.

First reading, April 30, 1930.

THE MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6054 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 125.

An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act.

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

Regulations.

1. Paragraph *(g)* of subsection one of section three of the *Food and Drugs Act*, chapter seventy-six, of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

To allow analysts, not being members of the staff of the Department, to be designated Dominion Analysts.

"*(g)* For designating as Dominion Analyst any member of the technical staff appointed to the services of the Department of Pensions and National Health or, upon the request of any province, city or other municipality, any duly qualified analyst then and for such time as the said analyst shall remain so employed by the said province, city or other municipality."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The paragraph to be repealed and re-enacted reads as follows:—

"*(g)* for designating as Dominion Analyst any member of the technical staff already appointed to the services of the Department of Health;"

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 126.

An Act respecting the Department of Marine.

First reading, May 2, 1930.

The PRIME MINISTER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6446 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 126.

An Act respecting the Department of Marine.

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

Short Title.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of Marine Act.*

Interpretation.

"Department." "Minister."

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
(a) "Department" means the Department of Marine;
(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Marine.

Constitution of Department.

3. (1) There shall be a department of the Government of Canada to be called the Department of Marine, over which the Minister of Marine for the time being, appointed by the Governor General by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, shall preside.

Minister.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure and have the management and direction of the Department.

Deputy Minister.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called the Deputy Minister of Marine, and who shall be the deputy head of the Department.

Other officers.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and servants as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department shall be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law.

Duties and powers of Minister,

5. (1) The duties, powers and functions of the Minister shall extend and apply to such boards and other public bodies, subjects, services and properties of the Crown as

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill and of Bill 127, An Act respecting the Department of Fisheries, is to create two separate departments, to be knowm respectively as the Department of Marine, and the Department of Fisheries, in the place of the present Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Act under which the Department of Marine and Fisheries presently subsists is chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

3. Section 3 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**3.** There shall be a department of the Government of Canada to be called the Department of Marine and Fisheries which shall consist of two branches, namely, the Marine Branch and the Fisheries Branch, over which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being, appointed by the Governor General by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, shall preside.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure and have the management and direction of the Department."

4. Section 4 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**4.** The Governor in Council may appoint two officers, who shall be called the Deputy Minister of Marine and the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, respectively, and shall be the chief officers of the department.

(2) The Deputy Minister of Marine shall be the Deputy head of the Marine Branch and the Deputy Minister of Fisheries shall be the deputy head of the Fisheries Branch of the department, and each of these officers, shall, in relation to the Branch of which he is the deputy head, exercise the powers and perform the duties which by any statute are vested in or charged upon the deputy head of a department, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them, respectively, by the Governor in Council or the Minister.

(3) Such other officers, clerks and servants as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the department shall be appointed in the manner authorized by law."

5. Section 5 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**5.** The duties, powers and functions of the Minister shall extend and apply to such boards and other public bodies, subjects, services and properties of the Crown as may be designated or assigned to the Minister by the Governor in Council, over which the Minister shall have the control, regulation, management and supervision."

may be designated or assigned to the Minister by the Governor in Council, over which the Minister shall have the control, regulation, management and supervision.

Administration.

(2) Wherever in any Act of the Parliament of Canada or in any regulations or orders made under the authority thereof, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is mentioned or referred to, and the Department of Fisheries, the Minister of Fisheries, or the Deputy Minister of Fisheries is not by or under the authority of any other Act substituted therefor, there shall in each and every such case be substituted the Department of Marine, the Minister of Marine, and the Deputy Minister of Marine, respectively.

Substituted titles of Minister, deputy and department.

Tenders to be invited for works.

6. (1) The Minister shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of all works, except in cases of pressing emergency in which delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department.

And supplies.

(2) The Minister shall also in like manner invite tenders for all contracts for supplies.

Security to be taken.

7. The Minister, whenever any public work is being carried out by contract under his direction, shall take all reasonable care that good and sufficient security is given to and in the name of His Majesty for the due performance of the work, within the amount and time specified for its completion; and whenever it seems to the Minister inexpedient to let such work to the lowest tenderer, he shall so report, and he shall obtain the authority of the Governor in Council previous to passing by such lowest tenderer.

Annual report.

8. The Minister shall make and submit to the Governor General an annual report on all the works under his control, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days from the commencement of each session, showing the state of each work and the amount received and expended in respect thereof, with such other information as is requisite.

Repeal.

9. The *Department of Marine and Fisheries Act*, chapter one hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

(2) Under the provisions of subsection (2) the Minister of Marine will have the administration of all matters presently administrated by the Department of Marine and Fisheries other than those given by section 5, subsection (2), of Bill 127, to the Minister of Fisheries.

6. Section 6 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**6.** The Minister shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of all works, except in cases of pressing emergency in which delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department.

(2) The Minister shall also in like manner invite tenders for all contracts for supplies."

No change has been made in the wording of this section.

7. Section 7 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**7.** The Minister, whenever any public work is being carried out by contract under his direction, shall take all reasonable care that good and sufficient security is given to and in the name of His Majesty for the due performance of the work, within the amount and time specified for its completion; and whenever it seems to the Minister inexpedient to let such work to the lowest tenderer, he shall so report, and he shall obtain the authority of the Governor in Council previous to passing by such lowest tenderer."

No change has been made in the wording of this section.

8. Section 8 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**8.** The Minister shall make and submit to the Governor General an annual report on all the works under his control, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days from the commencement of each session, showing the state of each work and the amount received and expended in respect thereof, with such other information as is requisite."

No change has been made in the wording of this section.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 127.

An Act respecting the Department of Fisheries.

First reading, May 2, 1930.

The PRIME MINISTER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6445 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 127.

An Act respecting the Department of Fisheries.

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

Short Title.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of Fisheries Act.*

Interpretation.

Definitions.

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

"Department."

(a) "Department" means the Department of Fisheries;

"Minister."

(b) "Minister" means the Minister of Fisheries.

Constitution of Department.

3. (1) There shall be a department of the Government of Canada to be called the Department of Fisheries, over which the Minister of Fisheries for the time being, appointed by the Governor General by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, shall preside.

Minister.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure and have the management and direction of the Department.

Deputy Minister.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, who shall be called the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and who shall be the deputy head of the Department.

Other officers.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and servants as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department shall be appointed or employed in the manner authorized by law.

Duties and powers of Minister.

5. (1) The duties, powers and functions of the Minister shall extend and apply to such boards and other public bodies, subjects, services and properties of the Crown as

Explanatory Notes

The purpose of this Bill and of Bill 126, An Act respecting the Department of Marine, is to create two separate departments, to be known respectively as the Department of Marine, and the Department of Fisheries, in the place of the present Department of Marine and Fisheries. The Act under which the Department of Marine and Fisheries presently subsists is chapter 125 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927.

3. Section 3 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**3.** There shall be a department of the Government of Canada to be called the Department of Marine and Fisheries which shall consist of two branches, namely, the Marine Branch and the Fisheries Branch, over which the Minister of Marine and Fisheries for the time being, appointed by the Governor General by commission under the Great Seal of Canada, shall preside.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure and have the management and direction of the Department."

4. Section 4 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**4.** The Governor in Council may appoint two officers, who shall be called the Deputy Minister of Marine and the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, respectively, and shall be the chief officers of the department.

(2) The Deputy Minister of Marine shall be the deputy head of the Marine Branch and the Deputy Minister of Fisheries shall be the deputy head of the Fisheries Branch of the department, and each of these officers shall, in relation to the Branch of which he is the deputy head, exercise the powers and perform the duties which by any statute are vested in or charged upon the deputy head of a department, and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be assigned to them, respectively, by the Governor in Council or the Minister.

(3) Such other officers, clerks and servants as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the department shall be appointed in the manner authorized by law."

5. Section of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**5.** The duties, powers and functions of the Minister shall extend and apply to such boards and other public bodies, subjects, services and properties of the Crown as may be designated or assigned to the Minister by the Governor in Council, over which the Minister shall have the control, regulation, management and supervision."

may be designated or assigned to the Minister by the Governor in Council, over which the Minister shall have the control, regulation, management and supervision.

Administration.

(2) The Minister shall have the administration of the Acts or parts thereof specified in the Schedule to this Act, and also of all orders or regulations passed or made under any of the said Acts or parts thereof; and wherever in any of the said Acts or parts thereof or in any regulations or orders made under the authority of the said Acts or parts thereof, the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is mentioned or referred to, in each and every such case the Department of Fisheries shall be substituted for the Department of Marine and Fisheries, the Minister of Fisheries shall be substituted for the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and the Deputy Minister of Fisheries shall be substituted for the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

Substituted titles of Minister, deputy and department.

Tenders to be invited for works.

6. (1) The Minister shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of all works, except in cases of pressing emergency in which delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department.

And supplies.

(2) The Minister shall also in like manner invite tenders for all contracts for supplies.

Security to be taken.

7. The Minister, whenever any public work is being carried out by contract under his direction, shall take all reasonable care that good and sufficient security is given to and in the name of His Majesty for the due performance of the work, within the amount and time specified for its completion; and whenever it seems to the Minister inexpedient to let such work to the lowest tenderer, he shall so report, and he shall obtain the authority of the Governor in Council previous to passing by such lowest tenderer.

Annual report.

8. The Minister shall make and submit to the Governor General an annual report on all the works under his control, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days from the commencement of each session, showing the state of each work and the amount received and expended in respect thereof, with such other information as is requisite.

(2) The Acts or parts thereof set out in the schedule constitute all the legislation under the administration or control of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

6. Section 6 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**6.** The Minister shall invite tenders by public advertisement for the execution of all works, except in cases of pressing emergency in which delay would be injurious to the public interest, or where, from the nature of the work, it can be more expeditiously and economically executed by the officers and servants of the Department.

(2) The Minister shall also in like manner invite tenders for all contracts for supplies."

No change has been made in the wording of this section.

7. Section 7 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**7.** The Minister, whenever any public work is being carried out by contract under his direction, shall take all reasonable care that good and sufficient security is given to and in the name of His Majesty for the due performance of the work, within the amount and time specified for its completion; and whenever it seems to the Minister inexpedient to let such work to the lowest tenderer, he shall so report, and he shall obtain the authority of the Governor in Council previous to passing by such lowest tenderer."

No change has been made in the wording of this section.

8. Section 8 of the Department of Marine and Fisheries Act reads as follows:

"**8.** The Minister shall make and submit to the Governor General an annual report on all the works under his control, to be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days from the commencement of each session, showing the state of each work and the amount received and expended in respect thereof, with such other information as is requisite."

No change has been made in the wording of this section.

SCHEDULE.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA, 1927.

	Chapter.
Biological Board Act	18
The Customs and Fisheries Protection Act (so far as it relates to fisheries)	43
The Fish Inspection Act	72
The Fisheries Act	73
The Deep Sea Fisheries Act	74
The Northern Pacific Halibut Fishery Protection Act	75
The Meat and Canned Foods Act (so far as it relates to the canning of fish and shell-fish)	77

The Acts in amendment of any of the foregoing Acts.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 128.

An Act to amend the Salaries Act.

First reading, May 2, 1930.

The PRIME MINISTER.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6448 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 128.

An Act to amend the Salaries Act.

R.S., c. 182.

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

Salaries of Minister of Marine and Minister of Fisheries.

1. Section four of the *Salaries Act*, chapter one hundred and eighty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by striking out the sixteenth line thereof, reading:

"The Minister of Marine and Fisheries..... 10,000"

and substituting therefor the following:—

"The Minister of Marine..... 10,000
The Minister of Fisheries..... 10,000".

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The purpose of this Bill is to bring the Salaries Act into conformity with Bill 126, An Act respecting the Department of Marine, and Bill 127, An Act respecting the Department of Fisheries.

129.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 129.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

First reading, May 5, 1930.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4989 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 129.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

1906, c. 170; 1924, c. 70; 1925, c. 28; 1928, c. 51.

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

1. Subsection three of section 15A of chapter one hundred and seventy of the Statutes of 1906, as enacted by section one of chapter fifty-one of the Statutes of 1928, is hereby repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Issue of securities by Canadian National Railway.

"(3) The Canadian National Railway Company may issue, in addition to the security issue authorized by subsection two of this section, bonds, debentures or other securities to an amount not exceeding fourteen million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to be used,—

Purposes for which to be used.

(a) In the purchase at par of securities issued by the Company not exceeding, together with the securities purchased under the provisions of subsection two of this section, one-half of the total securities to be issued by the Company for the purpose of its undertaking;

(b) In defraying the cost of portions of the said viaduct and works, which will not be included in the works to be owned by the Company and will have to be constructed for or by the Canadian National Railway Company itself, and in defraying the cost of other railway facilities necessitated by or incidental to the construction of the said viaduct and works."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The object of this Bill is to increase the amount authorized in 1928 by three million six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purposes set out in the section.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 130.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railways, and to provide for the refunding of certain maturing financial obligations.

First reading, May 5, 1930.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4988 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 130.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railways, and to provide for the refunding of certain maturing financial obligations.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian National Refunding Act, 1930.*

Power for refunding.

2. The Governor in Council may provide for the refunding of the notes or obligations (hereinafter called "original securities") of the Canadian Northern Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Northern Company") and of the Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company, mentioned or described in the Schedule hereto.

Issue of substituted securities.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Northern Company or, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the National Company") may issue notes, obligations, bonds, debentures or other securities (hereinafter called "substituted securities") in respect of such refunding, and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee by His Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada, of the principal and interest of the substituted securities.

Aggregate not to exceed original securities.

4. The substituted securities shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount or aggregate face value of the original securities, that is, shall not exceed $20,042,038.84.

Approval of Governor in Council.

5. (1) With respect to such refunding, the Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, from time to time approve or decide—

(a) the kind of substituted securities to be issued and guaranteed, and the form and terms thereof:

Explanatory Note.

The object of this Bill is to provide for the refunding of certain maturing securities, described in the Schedule, by the issue of new securities guaranteed by His Majesty.

The various formal clauses are the customary ones inserted in Canadian National Railway financing Bills.

(b) the currency or currencies in which any issue or parts thereof may be made;

(c) the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees;

(d) the times, manner and amount of the issue or issues;

(e) the method or manner of refunding, whether by exchange or substitution of the substituted securities for the original securities, or by payment of the original securities at maturity by means of the proceeds of the sale, pledge or other disposition of the substituted securities, any deficiency in such proceeds being provided by the issuing Company mentioned in paragraph *(h)* of this subsection;

(f) the terms and conditions of any such exchange or substitution, or of any such sale, pledge, or other disposition of the substituted securities;

(g) the securing, if deemed desirable, of the substituted securities by mortgage, deed of trust or other instrument, and the manner thereof, and the form and terms of any such indenture, and the trustee or trustees thereof;

(h) which Company shall issue the substituted securities, that is, the National Company or the Northern Company, the one so selected being in this Act referred to as "the issuing Company";

(i) the manner, terms and conditions of any temporary financing, and the expediency thereof, and the form and terms of temporary substituted securities and temporary guarantees.

Guarantees.

(2) The guarantee or guarantees may be signed on behalf of His Majesty by the Minister of Finance or the Acting Minister of Finance, or by such other person as the Governor in Council may from time to time designate, and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes of the validity of the guarantee and that the provisions of this Act have been complied with.

Proceeds to be deposited to credit of Minister of Finance.

6. The proceeds of any sale, pledge or other disposition of the substituted securities shall be deposited in the first place to the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada, in trust for the issuing Company, in one or more banks designated by him, and shall from time to time be released or dealt with by the said Minister in such amounts and in such manner as shall, in the opinion of the Minister, be required to carry into effect the purposes of this Act.

Tenders.

7. (1) The issuing Company shall adopt the principle of competitive bids or tenders in respect of any sale of the substituted securities, but shall not, subject to the provisions of paragraph *(f)* of section five of this Act, be bound to

accept either the highest or lowest or any bid or tender made or obtained, nor be precluded from negotiating for better prices or terms.

Temporary financing.

(2) This section shall not apply to temporary financing in whole or in part by way of pledge or otherwise of the substituted securities, either in permanent or temporary form, where the Governor in Council approves such temporary financing and the terms thereof.

Cancellation and cremation of original securities.

8. The original securities coming into the possession of the issuing Company by means of such refunding may be cancelled and cremated in the presence of a representative or representatives of the Minister of Finance and of the issuing Company, and (if desired by them) of any Trustees affected, and certificates of such cremation, signed by such representatives, shall be filed with the Minister, the issuing Company, and with the Trustees (if desired by them), and any such certificate shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes of the cancellation and cremation of the original securities covered thereby.

SCHEDULE.

Description of Original Securities.

(a) Canadian Northern Railway Company 4% (Ontario Division) First Mortgage Debenture Bonds for £1,168,100 or $5,684,753.33, dated September 30th, 1901, and maturing June 30th, 1930. These bonds are secured under Mortgage dated September 30th, 1901, and are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba. They were issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile in respect of the mileage between Port Arthur and Rainy River, about 290 miles, to construct the said mileage and to retire a previous issue of 4½% (Ontario Division) First Mortgage Debenture Bonds dated June 30th, 1900.....	$ 5,684,753 33
(b) Canadian Northern Railway Company 4½% (Ontario Division) First Mortgage Debenture Bonds for £12,300 or $59,860, secured under Mortgage dated July 6th, 1900, the bonds being dated June 30th, 1900, and maturing June 30th, 1930. These bonds form part of £1,180,400 or $4,745,586.66 of bonds issued at the rate of $20,000 per mile. These bonds were not guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba but were exchangeable for guaranteed bonds of the issue mentioned in paragraph *(a)*; the bulk of the issue was exchanged accordingly; this item represents the balance unexchanged.....	59,860 00
(c) Canadian Northern Railway Company 4% First Mortgage Consolidated Debenture Bonds for £2,216,300 or $10,785,993.31, dated June 30th, 1904 and maturing June 30th, 1930. These bonds are secured under Mortgage dated May 30th, 1904, and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba. These bonds were issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile in respect of the construction of the main and branch lines in Manitoba. A part of the issue was exchanged for underlying bonds and to procure the discharge of prior mortgages on the consolidated lines.....	10,785,993 31

(d) Canadian Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 4% Debenture Stock for £587,671 or $2,859,998.87, issued under mortgage dated March 1st, 1910, and maturing June 30th, 1930. The stock was guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba and was issued at the rate of $13,000 per mile. The proceeds of this stock were used for the construction of branch lines in Manitoba.....	2,859,998 87
(e) Canadian Northern Railway Company 4% (Gilbert Plains Branch) First Mortgage Bonds for £500 or $2,433.33 dated November 1st, 1900, and maturing November 1st, 1930. These bonds are secured under Mortgage dated November 1st, 1900, and are guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Province of Manitoba. They form part of £44,600 or $217,540.00 of bonds issued at the rate of $8,000 per mile, the balance having been exchanged for 4% First Mortgage Consolidated Debenture Bonds dated June 30th, 1904. The proceeds of the issue were used for the construction of about 27 miles of line from Dauphin to Grandview, Manitoba..	2,433 33
(f) Canadian Northern Railway Company First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds (Prince Albert Branch) dated December 31st, 1903, and maturing June 30th, 1930. These bonds were issued at the rate of $10,000 per mile, and are secured under Mortgage dated December 31st, 1903. The bonds were not guaranteed. The proceeds were expended towards the construction of about 69 miles of the Prince Albert Branch in Saskatchewan from Erwood to a point 100 miles east of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.....	300,000 00
(g) Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company 4% First Mortgage Gold Bonds for $349,000, dated October 1st, 1900, and maturing October 1st, 1930. These bonds were issued at $8,000 per mile under Mortgage dated October 1st, 1900. They form part of $352,000 of like bonds held by the Province of Manitoba as collateral to an issue of $349,000 of Province of Manitoba Bonds dated October 1st, 1900, maturing October 1st, 1930, which were	

delivered to the said Railroad Company under the provisions of Chapter 43, Section 2, Subsection 2, of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1898. The proceeds from the sale of the Province bonds were used in the construction of 43·7 miles of railway line in the State of Minnesota which is leased by the Railroad Company to the Canadian Northern Railway Company. The $352,000 of Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company's bonds were calculated on the estimated mileage of 44 miles at $8,000 per mile and the $349,000 of Province Manitoba Bonds were issued on the actual mileage of 43·7 miles. The Railroad Company's liability is therefore only to pay $349,000 of Minnesota and Manitoba Railroad Company bonds....	349,000 00	
Total.....		$20,042,038 84

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 131.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railways, and to provide for certain financing in connection with certain lines of railway located principally in the State of Vermont.

First reading, May 5, 1930.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4986 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 131.

An Act respecting the Canadian National Railways, and to provide for certain financing in connection with certain lines of railway located principally in the State of Vermont.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Canadian National (Central Vermont) Financing Act, 1930.*

Power for refunding.

2. The Governor in Council may provide for the raising of the money necessary to repay the temporary loans made to the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the National Company"), as successor by amalgamation to the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada in respect of the retirement, pursuant to guarantee given by the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, of the Five Per Cent Ten Year Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Vermont Railway Company, dated May 1st, 1920, to the amount of $8,609,000.

Issue of new securities.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the National Company may issue notes, obligations, bonds, debentures or other securities (hereinafter called "new securities") in respect of the repayment of the said temporary loans, and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee by His Majesty, in the right of the Dominion of Canada, of the principal and interest of the new securities.

Aggregate not to exceed Central Vermont bonds.

4. The new securities shall not exceed the aggregate principal amount or aggregate face value of the bonds of the Central Vermont Railway Company so retired, that is, shall not exceed $8,609,000.

Explanatory Note.

The object of this Bill is to provide for raising moneys by an issue of Canadian National Railway Company securities, guaranteed by His Majesty, to repay temorary loans that were negotiated for the purpose of retiring Central Vermont Railway Company bonds amounting to $8,609,000.

The various formal sections are the usual ones that are inserted in all Canadian National Railway financial Bills. Section 8 provides for the deposit with the Minister of Finance of Central Vermont Railway Company securities to a like par value of $8,609,000, which bonds may be sold by the Minister upon approval of the Governor in Council and the proceeds used to purchase any outstanding guaranteed securities of the National Railways.

Approval of Governor in Council.

5. (1) With respect to such repayment, the Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, from time to time approve or decide—

(a) the kind of new securities to be issued and guaranteed, and the form and terms thereof;

(b) the currency or currencies in which any issue or parts thereof may be made;

(c) the form and manner of guarantée or guarantees;

(d) the times, manner and amount of the issue or issues;

(e) the terms and conditions of any sale, pledge or other disposition of the new securities;

(f) the securing, if deemed desirable, of the new securities by mortgage, deed of trust, or other instrument, and the manner thereof, and the form and terms of any such indenture, and the trustee or trustees thereof;

(g) the manner, terms and conditions of any temporary financing, and the expediency thereof, and the form and terms of temporary new securities and temporary guarantees.

Guarantees.

(2) The guarantee or guarantees may be signed on behalf of His Majesty by the Minister of Finance or the Acting Minister of Finance, or by such other person as the Governor in Council may from time to time designate, and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes of the validity of the guarantee and that the provisions of this Act have been complied with.

Proceeds to be deposited to credit of Minister of Finance.

6. The proceeds of any sale, pledge or other disposition of the new securities shall be deposited in the first instance to the credit of the Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada (hereinafter called "the Minister"), in trust for the National Company, in one or more banks to be designated by him, and shall from time to time be released or dealt with by him for the purpose of repaying the temporary loans mentioned in this Act, any deficiency in such proceeds being provided by the National Company.

Tenders.

7. (1) The National Company shall adopt the principle of competitive bids or tenders in respect of any sale of the new securities, but shall not, subject to the provisions of paragraph *(e)* of section five of this Act, be bound to accept the highest or any bid or tender made or obtained nor be precluded from negotiating for better prices or terms.

Temporary financing.

(2) This section shall not apply to temporary financing.

Disposition of Central Vermont bonds.

8. (1) Concurrently with or prior to the release of the proceeds of the new securities, the National Company shall deposit with the Minister bonds of the Central Vermont Railway, Incorporated, issued under its Mortgage dated January 1st, 1930, and described as its First and General

Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds, Series "A", maturing January 1st, 1960, to the par value of $8,609,000. (hereinafter referred to as "the Vermont bonds"). On the request of the National Company the Minister may at any time and from time to time sell the whole or any part of the Vermont bonds so deposited, the general terms and conditions of sale being, however, first approved by the Governor in Council. The proceeds of any such sale of the Vermont bonds shall be deposited to the credit of the Minister in a bank or banks approved by him, to be released by him in his discretion from time to time for the purpose of purchasing any outstanding bonds, debentures or other securities of the National Company, including the new securities, or of any company comprised in the Canadian National Railways (hereinafter called "outstanding securities") which are guaranteed as to the payment of the principal and interest by His Majesty in the right of the Dominion of Canada.

Price.

(2) The price paid at any time for any outstanding securities shall not exceed the then market price thereof.

Cancellation.

(3) Outstanding securities so purchased shall not be reissued, but may be cancelled and cremated pursuant to the provisions of section nine of this Act.

Interest.

(4) Pending sale of the Vermont bonds, the interest paid thereon by the Central Vermont Railway, Incorporated, shall be turned over by the Minister to the National Company, to be applied towards meeting interest payments on the new securities.

Cancellation and cremation of securities.

9. Any outstanding securities purchased by the Minister by virtue of this Act may be cancelled and cremated in the presence of a representative or representatives of the Minister and of the National Company, and certificates of such cremation, signed by such representatives, shall be filed with the Minister and the National Company, and any such certificate shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes of the cancellation and cremation of the securities covered thereby.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 132.

An Act respecting the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

First reading, May 5, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
5300 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 132.

An Act respecting the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

R.S., 1906, c. 91; 1919, c. 69; 1924, c. 66; 1925, c. 24.

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

Readjustment of pensions of officers and constables retired to pension prior to 31st May, 1924.

1. (1) The pensions of officers and constables of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were retired to pension prior to the thirty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, and who were in receipt of extra pay during the whole or part of the period from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, to the thirtieth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, as authorized by subsection two of section ten of chapter sixty-nine of the statutes of 1919, shall be readjusted in accordance with the terms of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* as if the said extra pay had formed part of their statutory pay.

R.S., 1927, c. 160.

Readjustment of pensions of widows of officers.

(2) The pensions of the widows of officers who had received the extra pay as aforesaid shall also be readjusted as provided by subsection one hereof, but no readjustments as provided by this or the preceding subsection shall be deemed to authorize the increase of any payments for pensions that accrued before the passing of this Act.

Explanatory Notes.

By orders in council under the authority of section 10 (2) of the R.C.M. Police Act, as amended by section 10, chapter 69 of the statutes of 1919, extra pay was authorized in the form of a bonus to certain members of the Force for a period of five years from the first day of June, 1919. Under the authority of section 21 of the said Act, as amended by chapter 66 of the statutes of 1924, the said extra pay was consolidated, so to speak, with the regular or statutory pay by order in council (P.C. 1295) of 7th August, 1924, the rates of pay and allowances to date from 31st May, 1924.

Pensions granted on or subsequent to 31st May, 1924, were based on the full consolidated pay. During the said five year period, however, several members of the Force were pensioned, and as the extra pay had not then been consolidated, as mentioned above, such extra pay was not included with the regular pay as a basis in estimating these pensions on retirement. The purpose of the Bill is to adjust this inconsistency, that is, as though the extra pay had been regarded as regular or statutory pay from the commencement of the said five year period.

The same readjustment of the pensions of certain members of the Force as aforesaid is proposed with respect to the pensions of the widows of officers whose deceased husbands received the extra pay as above mentioned. Neither this nor the preceding readjustment is intended to authorize the increase of any payments for pensions that accrued before the passing of the proposed Act.

The last revision of pensions to officers, their widows, and constables of the Force, was made under the authority of chapter 24 of the statutes of 1925, but no readjustment is there provided for authorizing the increase of any payments for pensions that accrued before the passing of the Act, viz., 12th June, 1925.

133.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 133.

An Act to amend the Judges Act.

First reading, May 5, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
5299 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 133.

An Act to amend the Judges Act.

R.S., c. 105.

HIS 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 *Judges Act*, chapter one hundred and five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Annuity to judge who held office on 31st March, 1927, and continued or continues in office until he attained or attains 75 years of age.

"(2) To any person who held office as a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada or of the Exchequer Court of Canada on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and continued or continues in office until he attained or attains the age of seventy-five years, His Majesty may, by letters patent under the Great Seal of Canada, reciting the facts, grant an annuity equal to the salary of the office held by such person at the time he ceased or ceases to hold such office, to commence at that time, and to continue thenceforth during his natural life.

Annuity to judge appointed after 31st March, 1927, attaining 75 years of age, after service of 10 years, or aggregate service of 10 years in office and as judge of provincial superior court.

(3) To any person appointed after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven to be a judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, or of the Exchequer Court of Canada, who ceases to hold office as such judge by reason of his having attained the age of seventy-five years, after having continued in office as such judge for a period of at least ten years, or, if now holding office as such judge, after having continued to hold that office and the office of judge of a superior court in a province for a period in the aggregate of at least ten years, His Majesty may, in like manner grant an annuity equal to two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office which such person holds at the time when he so ceases to be a judge, to commence immediately and to continue thenceforth during his natural life."

Explanatory Note.

1. The subsection to be repealed reads as follows:—

"2. If any judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, or of the Exchequer Court of Canada, ceases to hold office by reason of his attaining, or having attained, the age of seventy-five years, His Majesty may, by Letters Patent under the great seal of Canada reciting that fact, grant unto such judge an annuity equal to that which he would then have been eligible to receive, prior to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and if he had at that time resigned his office; or, if he be not at that time eligible for the grant of any annuity, His Majesty may in like manner, if such judge were appointed to the said office before the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, or if, having been appointed to the said office after the said date, he shall have continued in office as such judge for a period of at least ten years, grant unto such judge an annuity, equal to two-thirds of the salary annexed to the office at the time when he ceased to hold it, to commence immediately and to continue thenceforth during his natural life."

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 134.

An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act.

First reading, May 7, 1930.

The MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6447 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 134.

An Act to amend the Fish Inspection Act.

R.S., c. 72; 1929, c. 43.

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

Application of Act.

1. Subsection one of section three of the *Fish Inspection Act*, chapter seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(1) This Act shall apply to pickled herring, alewives, mackerel and salmon, other than mild cured salmon, and the containers used for packing and marketing such fish."

2. Subsection two of section three of the said Act, as enacted by section one of chapter forty-three of the Statutes of 1929, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Extension of application of Act.

"(2) The Governor in Council may at any time order that this Act or any one or more of the provisions of this Act specified in such order, shall extend and apply to any other kinds of fish, whether pickled or not, to fish oils and to the containers used for packing and marketing such fish and oils, also to fish curing establishments and places where fish are cleaned, salted, smoked, dried or otherwise prepared for market, except by canning."

Fish oils.

3. Part VI of the *Inspection and Sale Act*, chapter one hundred of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Section 1 changes the words "the containers in which such fish are packed and marketed" to read "the containers used for packing and marketing such fish". This is for the purpose of removing any doubt as to whether inspecting officers have authority to inspect containers before they are moved into channels of trade.

2. This amendment is to make a similar provision regarding the inspection of containers as in section one, and to enable inspection to be extended to fish oils and their containers. At present the inspection of such oils is covered by the Inspection and Sale Act, which is administered by the Department of Agriculture, which Department desires that it be taken over by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, as the Fisheries Inspectors can readily attend to it. In the circumstances, it is desirable that the authority for such inspection should be in the Fish Inspection Act, which comes under the administration of the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

3. Part VI of the Inspection and Sale Act deals only with the inspection of fish oils.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 135.

An Act respecting National Parks.

First reading, May 7, 1930.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3350 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 135.

An Act respecting National Parks.

R.S., c. 78.

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

SHORT TITLE.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The National Parks Act.*

INTERPRETATION.

Definitions.

2. In this Act unless the context other requires—

"Park."

(a) "Park" means any National Park of Canada;

"Land."

(b) "Land" means any land and any interest therein, the title to which is vested in His Majesty, and includes any waters on, upon or flowing through the said land, and the natural resources of the said land;

"Minister."

(c) "Minister" means the Minister of the Interior;

"Railway Company."

(d) "Railway Company" includes any person constructing or operating any railway;

"Regulations."

(e) "Regulations" means the regulations made under the provisions of this Act;

"Park warden."

(f) "Park Warden" means any official appointed under the provisions of the *Civil Service Act*, whose duties include the enforcement of regulations for the protection of the forests and game.

Explanatory Notes.

The objects of the Bill are briefly as follows:—

(a) To take the administration of the National Parks from the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act and place such administration under a separate Act.

The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act was passed in 1911 and was amended in 1913, 1914, 1916, 1918 and twice in 1919.

The Bill herewith is largely a consolidation of the provisions of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, referred to hereafter in many cases as the existing Act, in so far as same relates to Parks, with such changes and additions as are considered advisable.

(b) To specifically set aside the National Parks by Act of Parliament.

(c) To provide for a readjustment of the boundaries of the Parks in accordance with the agreements with the Provincial Governments in connection with the transfer of the natural resources.

(d) To set out clearly the purposes of the Parks.

(e) To provide for the use, development and administration of the Parks in accordance with the fundamental purposes of such Parks, which purposes are that the Parks be maintained as National recreational areas and pleasure grounds and as natural museums for the benefit of all the people of Canada; that the scenery, the natural and historic objects and the wild life shall be conserved and the Parks enjoyed and made use of in such a manner as to leave them unimpaired for the benefit of future generations. In short, to provide that all problems connected with National Parks shall be considered from the standpoint of the Nation and not that of an individual or locality.

(f) To provide authority for the administration of Historic Sites and Monuments. These comprise a number of small areas throughout Canada which have been set aside to commemorate certain places and events of national historic importance.

The changes and new provisions in the Bill are indicated so far as possible by the notes opposite the clauses of the Bill and by the words underlined in the text of the Bill.

Section **1.**

Although the Bill relates to the administration of Parks and Historic Sites, it is primarily to cover the National Parks and for this reason the short title "National Parks Act" has been adopted.

Section **2.**

(b) The disposal of resources in the Parks is dealt with in the explanation of section 7, subsection *(g)*.

PART I. NATIONAL PARKS OF CANADA.

Establishment of Parks.

Existing Parks.

3. (1) The Dominion Parks as established under the provisions of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, chapter seventy-eight, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, with the exception of Fort Howe and Vidals Point and Menissawok Parks, are hereby set apart as National Parks of Canada, except that the Rocky Mountains Park, which shall hereafter be known as the Banff Park, and the Jasper, Yoho, Glacier and Fort Beauséjour Parks shall comprise the areas as described in the schedule to this Act; and all those parcels or tracts of land which heretofore formed a part of the said Parks, but which are outside the boundaries of said Parks as described in said schedule, are hereby withdrawn from the said Parks.

Fort Howe, Vidals Point and Menissawok Parks.

(2) The Fort Howe National Park, as set aside by Order in Council of the 30th of March, 1914, P.C. No. 848, and the Vidals Point Park as set aside by Order in Council of the 31st of October, 1921, P.C. No. 4049 and the Menissawok Park as set aside by Order in Council of the 31st of May, 1922, P.C. No. 1134, are hereby abolished.

Section 3.

All existing Dominion Parks are reconstituted as National Parks of Canada under this Act with the exceptions as stated.

The present Parks are designated "Dominion Parks". It is considered that the term "National Parks of Canada" is preferable as it immediately identifies the Parks with Canada.

The name of the Rocky Mountains Park is being changed as the term "Rocky Mountains" is considered too indefinite. Banff is the present headquarters of the Park and the Park is at present referred to by a large number of people as the "Banff Park." The Rocky Mountains extend throughout the whole of the North American Continent and there are a number of Parks in the Rockies.

The object of this clause is to definitely set aside the National Parks by Act of Parliament, the intention being that hereafter there can be no new Parks established or any change made in any existing Park except by Act of Parliament. Heretofore, Parks could be established by Order in Council.

The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act provided that the Governor in Council might set aside lands for National Parks. There was, however, no provision whereby the Governor in Council might withdraw lands from a park or abolish a park, so that in order to withdraw lands from any of the existing Dominion Parks it is necessary to have special provision in the Statutes covering same.

A special examination of Rocky Mountains and Jasper Parks was made by an officer of this Department, with a view to the elimination of any areas which are more suitable for industrial and commercial purposes than for National Park purposes. The change in the boundaries of these parks is that agreed upon by the Department's representative and a Provincial representative. So far as practicable only areas which are considered to be of more value to the country as National Parks than for any other purpose, have been retained in the Parks. An endeavour has been made to follow heights of land and water courses as natural boundaries for Parks. In no case is there an addition to the Rocky Mountains and Jasper Parks. Any changes provided for in the descriptions are reductions.

By Order in Council of the 11th February, 1930, P.C. No. 134, provision was made for a new description of the Yoho and Glacier Parks following, so far as possible, mountain ranges and water courses, which can be easily followed on the ground. This was in accordance with the agreement with the Provincial representatives in connection with the transfer of the Railway Belt to the Province. There are a few small areas lying outside the boundaries as described in the said Order in Council, which it is necessary to withdraw from the Parks. The descriptions of the parks as set out in the schedule of this Bill are the same as those contained in the recent Order in Council referred to. After this re-adjustment of the boundaries, Yoho Park will be 31 square miles and Glacier Park will be 53 square miles larger than they were previous to the passing of the said Order in Council.

In connection with Fort Beauséjour Park a small parcel of land comprising 3·2 acres is being withdrawn from the Park. It is proposed to grant this land to the Soldier Settlement Board in exchange for 2·3 acres of land which contains a part of the original fortifications.

(2) Fort Howe comprises the old Fort Howe military grounds in the City of Saint John, New Brunswick. Arrangements have been completed for turning this area over to the City of Saint John to be administered as a civic park.

Vidals Point Park is a small recreational area in the Province of Saskatchewan, comprising 17·2 acres of Section 4, Township 20, Range 12, West of the 2nd Meridian. It was considered this area was not of a standard to justify its continuance as a National Park.

Menissawok Park. This is a small grazing area in southwestern Saskatchewan a few miles south of Maple Creek. This park, together with Nemiskam and Wawaskesy Parks, was first selected in 1916 when the Department was dealing with the problem of the preservation of the antelope. It was considered at the time that additional animal parks should be provided for. It is now considered that Nemiskam and Wawaskesy Parks in the southern part of Alberta will meet all departmental requirements and that Menissawok Park is not necessary for park purposes.

General Purposes.

Parks to be public possessions.

4. (1) The Parks are hereby dedicated to the people of Canada for their benefit, education and enjoyment, subject to the provisions of this Act and Regulations, and such Parks shall be maintained and made use of so as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.

Park Administration.

Control and management.

5. (1) There shall be a Commissioner of National Parks, who, subject to the direction of the Minister, shall control, manage and administer the Parks.

Powers of constable.

(2) Every Park warden and any other Park officer designated by the Minister shall have all the powers of a police constable.

Park officers provided with free transportation.

(3) Every Park officer whose duties include patrolling a line of railway under construction or in operation shall be furnished, by the person constructing or operating such railway, with free transportation on all trains running on such railway in a Park and while in the discharge of his duty, whether they are passenger, freight or construction trains.

Governor in Council may appoint stipendiary magistrates.

(4) The Governor in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, may appoint, by Commission under the Great Seal, one or more fit and proper persons to be stipendiary magistrates within the Parks, and such magistrates shall be at liberty to exercise any jurisdiction which may be conferred upon them by provincial authority in matters coming within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the province, insofar as the exercise of such powers may be consistent with the powers hereby conferred.

Section 4.

The present Act provides for the establishment and purpose of Parks as follows:—

"21. The Governor in Council may, by proclamation, designate such reserves or areas within forest reserves or such other areas as he sees fit, the title to which is vested in the Crown in the right of Canada, to be and to be known as Dominion Parks, and they shall be maintained and made use of as public parks and pleasure grounds for the benefit, advantage and enjoyment of the people of Canada, and the provisions of this Act governing forest reserves excepting such as relate to control and management, shall also apply to the Dominion Parks."

The term "dedicated to the people of Canada" is used in this Bill to emphasize the fact that the park areas are set aside in trust for the people of Canada to be held as a national heritage for the benefit of present and future generations.

The main essential of the National Parks is their preservation, so far as possible, in their natural state. The closer these areas can be kept to their original condition, the greater attraction they will be on account of their natural beauty.

The Parks are outstanding attractions to tourists, both Canadian and foreign, and as such are of great economic importance to the country. The United States parks are Canada's greatest competitors in the sale of scenery to tourists. The American Act providing for a National Parks Service specially stressed the feature of preserving the national parks in their natural state. The American Act reads in part as follows:—

"The Service thus established shall promote and regulate the use of the Federal areas known as national parks, monuments and reservations hereinafter specified by such means and measures as conform to the fundamental purposes of said parks, monuments and reservations, which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Section 5.

(1) This is similar to the existing legislation.

(2) It is obvious that every Park warden must have the powers of a constable in connection with his duties as peace officer.

(3) This is in effect the same as section 15 of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.

(4) There are at present three police magistrates in the Parks—one, with headquarters at Banff, one at Jasper and one at Waterton Lakes. These were appointed by the Provincial Government but the Dominion Government reimburses the Province for the salaries of these officials. Originally the appointment of the magistrates at Banff was made under the provisions of the Dominion Police Act. This Act, however, has since been repealed and there is no Federal Act under which such appointment can be made.

Powers of stipendiary magistrates.

(5) Every such stipendiary magistrate shall have and exercise within the limits of the Parks, all the powers, authority and jurisdiction by law appertaining to stipendiary magistrates, including the powers and authority of a police magistrate and two justices of the peace, and including the jurisdiction given to magistrates pursuant to section seven hundred and seventy-four of the *Criminal Code* of Canada.

Governor in Council may appoint justices of peace.

(6) The Governor in Council may appoint persons resident within the Parks to have, for the purposes of this Act, all the powers of a justice of the peace.

Park Lands.

Restrictions.

6. (1) Lands within the Parks shall not be disposed of or be located or settled upon, and no person shall use or occupy any part of such lands, except under the authority of this Act or of regulations made hereunder.

Lands not available for entry.

(2) The Governor in Council may sell or lease land within a Park when such land is required for the right of way or station grounds of any railway, but such land, subject to the use for which it is sold or leased, shall still be part of the Park within which it is situate; and if any such land ceases to be used for the purpose for which it was so sold or leased it shall forthwith revert to the Crown.

(3) No lands within a Park, other than those specified in subsection two hereof, shall be patented or conveyed in fee.

Acquisition of lands for Parks.

(4) The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to purchase, expropriate or otherwise acquire any lands or interests therein, including the lands of Indians or of any other persons, for the purposes of a Park.

Expropriation Act to apply.

(5) The *Expropriation Act* shall apply to any expropriation proceedings taken under this section.

(6) Under the existing Act all forest officers have all the powers of a justice. This is not considered necessary, but it is desirable that there be a limited number of justices of the peace throughout the National Parks, particularly in the smaller parks where there is no police magistrate.

Section **6.**

(1) This clause is very similar to Section 3 of the existing Act, which is as follows:—

"....and no Dominion lands within the boundaries of the said reserve shall be sold, leased or otherwise disposed of or be located or settled upon, and no person shall use or occupy any part of such lands, except under the authority of this Act or of regulations made hereunder."

The chief objects of this clause are,—

(a) To prohibit anyone acquiring squatter's rights in Park lands.

(b) To provide statutory authority for the Department to regulate the use to be made of any Park lands, and

(c) To provide that no Park lands shall be disposed of under any other Act.

(2) This is the same as section 18 of the existing Act.

(3) This is to insure that no Crown grant can issue for any Park lands with the exception of those required for railway purposes as provided for in subsection 2.

(4) This is similar to section 8 and subsection 4 of section 21 of the existing Act which provides as follows:—

"**8.** The Governor in Council may purchase, expropriate or otherwise acquire any land within any reserve, the title to which is not vested in the Crown in the right of Canada, or may exchange therefor available Dominion lands situated outside the boundaries of such reserve, and, where necessary, may make compensation upon such exchange, and a copy of every order in council authorizing such acquisition or exchange shall be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the then next session thereof.

"2. The Expropriation Act shall apply to any proceedings for the acquisition of any land within a reserve and for the determining of the compensation to be paid therefor."

"**21.** (4) When, in the judgment of the Minister, any lands or any interest therein should be acquired for the purpose of a Dominion Park, such lands, or interest therein, including the lands of Indians or of any other person, may be expropriated under the provisions of the Expropriation Act."

REGULATIONS.

Regulations.

7. (1) The Governor in Council may, from time to time as he deems expedient, make regulations for,—

Management of Parks.

(a) the preservation, control and management of the Parks;

Flora.

(b) the protection of the flora;

Animal life.

(c) the protection of wild animals, the disposal of noxious, predatory or superabundant animals and the taking of animals for scientific and propagating purposes;

Fish life.

(d) the management and regulation of fishing; and the protection of fish, including the prevention and remedying of any obstruction or pollution of waterways;

Fire protection general.

(e) the prevention and extinguishing of fire upon or threatening Park lands, and requiring persons residing or being in the vicinity to report any such fire or to assist in its extinguishment;

Fire protection railway companies.

(f) the fire protection measures to be observed and complied with by any company not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada constructing or operating a railway upon or across any Park lands and the payment by the said company for

(i) all expenses incurred by the Crown in extinguishing and controlling any fire which originated by reason of the construction, operation or maintenance of such railway or by reason of the action of the company's employees;

(ii) the whole or any part of the expense of any fire protection carried on by the Minister in pursuance of this Act along or near such railway while under construction.

Section 7.

There are two fields of administration in connection with the parks. There is the general protection, maintenance and development of the park areas as a whole to make them available for recreational purposes and there is the matter of townsites and subdivisions within the park areas. All the local services or municipal development in connection with these townsites and settled areas are carried out by the Department. The Department retains title to the land. Leases only are issued for the building sites or town lots. It is essential, then, that the Department have regulations covering these settled areas similar to the ordinary by-laws of a city or municipality.

(a) The existing Act provides as follows:—

"**21.** (3) The Governor in Council may make regulations—

(a) for the protection, care, management, control, maintenance and improvement of Dominion Parks, and their use and enjoyment as public parks and pleasure grounds."

(b) This is to provide authority for regulations to protect the flowers, trees and all other vegetation in the parks.

(c) Game Protection. There is a provision in the present Act as follows:—

"**20.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for

(c) the preservation of game, birds, fish and other animals, and the destruction of noxious, dangerous and destructive animals."

The parks are absolute game sanctuaries. They are game breeding areas from which there is a large overflow to stock the hunting areas outside the parks. The policy of making the parks absolute game sanctuaries insures the preservation of all species of game.

(d) Fishing. Fishing is allowed in the parks under special regulations. It is recognized that good fishing is a big attraction and the policy is to develop and maintain the best fishing possible. There is close co-operation with the Fisheries Department in this connection.

The provision relating to the prevention and remedying of any obstruction or pollution of waterways is new. This is intended to relate chiefly to the placing of refuse in streams which would be detrimental to the fishing, such as oil, refuse, sawdust, etc., and to regulate the placing of dams or other obstructions in the waterways which might interfere with fishing.

(e) The Prevention and Extinguishment of Fire. There is a provision in the existing Act as follows:—

"**20.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for—

(d) the prevention and extinguishment of fire."

There has been, for years, a provision in the Parks General Regulations requiring persons to report fires and to assist in their extinguishment, but it is considered that this should be authorized by statute.

(f) This paragraph only applies to railways operating under Provincial charter such as coal spurs, logging spurs, etc. There is a provision in the existing Act as follows:—

"**16.** When a railway within a Dominion Forest Reserve is being constructed or operated by a company not under the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, the Minister may require such company to establish and maintain an efficient and competent staff of fire rangers, equipped with such appliances for fighting fire or preventing fire from spreading as the said Minister deems proper, and to provide such rangers with proper and suitable equipment to enable them to move from place to place along the line of railway with all due speed.

"(2) The Minister may require such company to maintain an efficient patrol of the line of railway and other lands in the vicinity thereof to which fires may spread, and generally, may define the duties of such company, and of the said fire rangers, in respect thereof.

"(3) For the purpose of fighting and extinguishing fire, the said fire rangers may follow fires which spread from the railway to, over and upon any lands to which they may spread.

"(4) The Minister may require such company to make returns of the names of fire rangers in its employ in the performance of the said duties, and of the places or areas in which they are engaged."

All railways under the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada are subject to the general fire protection measures as laid down by the Board, which are considered sufficient in the case of such railways in the Parks.

Natural resources.

(g) the granting of leases for lots in townsites for the purpose of residence and trade; the granting of licenses for lands outside townsites only for the entertainment of persons visiting the Parks;

(h) the granting of yearly permits for—

Grazing.

(i) the grazing of horses and cattle;

Removal of sand, stone and gravel.

(ii) the removal of sand, stone and gravel for construction purposes within a Park;

Removal of timber.

(iii) the cutting and removal of dead or diseased timber and such green timber as may be necessary for thinning or forest protection;

Use of water.

(iv) the use in the Parks of water for domestic or railway water supply purposes;

Use of mineral water.

(v) the use and disposal of mineral waters for recreational and therapeutic purposes;

Utilities.

(i) the establishment, operation, maintenance and administration by the Department of the Interior of public works, and utility services and the use of same within the Parks, such works and services to include domestic water supply, sewerage, telephone, electric power, streets, street-lighting, sidewalks, fire protection, garbage removal and any other works, improvements or services of a public character; the levying of taxes upon any properties benefited thereby and upon the owners or other persons holding interests therein; the sale or forfeiture of the said properties or interests when such taxes are not paid;

Roads and ways.

(j) the administration and use of roads, streets, sidewalks, trails, wharves, docks, bridges and other ways within the Parks, and the circumstances under which such ways shall be open or may be closed to public traffic or use; provided that the establishment or use of any existing road or way or any additional road or way shall in no case operate to withdraw the same from the Park within which it is situate;

(g) Natural Resources. The object of this clause is to restrict the disposal of lands which include the natural resources in the Parks to what is essential for the development and use of the Parks as national play grounds and tourist resorts.

The Department now has a vested interest in the National Parks, involving many millions of dollars and each year the Department expends large sums for the development and maintenance of these reserves. It is, therefore, considered that they have assumed sufficient importance to warrant a special Act of Parliament before any further changes are made in regard to them and before any of the natural resources therein are disposed of. This provision will not affect existing rights but will prevent any further commercialization of the Parks resources except by authority of Parliament itself.

Under this paragraph provision is made for leasing sites for residence, hotels, and such other places of business as may be necessary in connection with the use of the Parks for recreation and tourist resorts. No other alienation of Park lands or resources is provided for except as follows:—

(i) *Grazing.* No damage will be done to the Parks by allowing a limited amount of grazing. Domestic cattle supply milk, which is an essential food supply. The horses are used for livery and packing purposes.

(ii) *Quarrying.* The small amount of sand, stone and gravel, which will be required for building purposes in the Parks can be taken without serious detriment to the Parks.

(iii) *Timber.* Nothing adds more to the beauty and appearance of the mountains and the Parks generally than the timber thereon. It is of vital importance from a scenic point of view. Only such cutting and removal of timber will be allowed as will be of benefit to the timber areas. This will mean the removal of dead timber, the mature timber and such green timber as may be necessary for thinning or general forest protection work.

(iv) *Water.* This limits the use of water in the Parks to what is necessary for the Parks development and railway purposes.

(v) *Mineral Water.* This is to provide for the disposal of the surplus mineral water, such as the hot sulphur water at Banff, Kootenay, etc.

(i) *Utilities.* The existing Act is as follows:—

"**21.** (3) The Governor in Council may make regulations—

(g) for the construction, operation, and maintenance of roads, sidewalks, street lighting, waterworks, sewage, fire protection and sanitation systems, and other public utilities within the Parks and for levying contributions upon the properties benefited thereby and the persons interested in such properties and for the sale or forfeiture of the interests of such persons in such properties when such contributions are not paid."

The clause has been drafted with the idea of providing for any additional works or services, which might be found necessary.

(j) Roads. The object of this clause is to provide for the building and use of all sorts of public ways, but at the same time to provide that the Department will still control such ways and that the construction of same does not in any way withdraw them from the Parks.

Buildings and properties.

(k) prescribing the conditions under which any building, sign, placard, advertisement or other structure may be erected, the design and location of any such structure and the materials of which it may be constructed; the general maintenance and improvement of properties in the Parks that have been leased; the defining of zones for residential buildings, business buildings or areas in which only buildings of fire proof or fire resisting construction may be erected;

Business, amusements, and other activities.

(l) controlling trades, traffic, business, amusements, sports, occupations and other activities or undertakings, and prescribing the places where any such activities or undertakings may be carried on; and the levying of license fees in respect thereof;

Conduct.

(m) the summary removal from a Park and the preventing of the return thereto of any person guilty of an infraction of such provisions of the Park Regulations or the *Criminal Code* as the Governor in Council may specify;

Sanitary measures.

(n) the preservation of public health and the prevention of disease;

Nuisances.

(o) the abatement and prevention of nuisances.

Publication.

(2) All regulations made hereunder shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect as if herein enacted.

(k) Buildings and Properties. The existing Act provides:—

"**21.** (3) The Governor in Council may make regulations:—

(d) for the maintenance and improvement of properties in the Parks that have been sold or leased;

(e) prescribing the class and style of buildings and other structures to be erected in the parks and the materials of which they must be built, and for classifying building and fire areas."

It is the common practice in all cities and towns to enforce adequate building restrictions. This is particularly desirable in a national park where it is desired to have a reasonably high standard of buildings. The only change in the new clause in effect is the provision to regulate the use to be made of the buildings.

The adoption of a reasonable standard in regard to design, location and materials insures the preservation of the natural beauty of the park. It creates townsites which are attractive to tourists and gives assurance to those erecting buildings that the value of their investment will not be destroyed by the erection of inferior buildings immediately adjoining.

The establishment of zones is primarily in the interest of public health and safety. Property values however, are stabilized by virtue of the fact that the owner of a house is secured from the intrusion of laundries and gas stations, for example, into purely residential areas.

The safety of the public is the principal consideration in the establishment of areas in which only buildings of fire proof construction may be erected. In such areas hotels, theatres, dance halls, lodge rooms and similar places of public assembly would be located.

In regard to the signs, the present regulations prohibit the erection of signs in the parks without the approval of the Superintendent. There is no change in the administration proposed in connection with this matter. The present policy of the Department is to, so far as may be considered reasonable, restrict signs in the parks. No signs are allowed except on places of business and an endeavour is made to encourage the people to keep such signs within reasonable proportions.

(l) Business, amusements, etc. The Department is largely responsible for the welfare of the thousands of visitors while they are in the National Parks. They are in the parks largely as a result of the work of the Department. It is necessary that they be protected against unscrupulous traders. This is following the general policy in cities and towns to regulate certain trades, occupations and businesses. A livery and motor tariff is also authorized by the Department setting out the maximum rates which can be charged. There is no change proposed in the policy of the Department in regard to this matter. The existing Act provides,—

"**21.** (3) The Governor in Council may make regulations—

(f) for the control and licensing of business, trades and traffic of every description within the Parks and levying of license fees."

(m) Conduct. Under the existing Act a person might be expelled from the parks for a very minor offence against the regulations. It is considered that there is no justification for providing such an extreme penalty except to meet extreme cases. However, with the very large number of transients in the parks and the responsibility on the Department to protect the public, it is desirable that the Department have the right to expel persons when circumstances warrant such action.

The preventing of the return is necessary otherwise the provision *re* removal is ineffective.

The present Act provides,—

"**21.** (3) The Governor in Council may make regulations—

(b) for the conduct of persons residing in or making use of any Park.

"**20.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for—

(f) the removal and exclusion of undesirable persons and trespassers, and of persons making any unauthorized use of any reserve, or failing to comply with any regulation."

(n) Preservation of Public Health, etc.

This is the same as subsection 3 *(h)* of section 21 of the existing Act which reads as follows:—

"**21.** (3) The Governor in Council may make regulations—

(h) for the preservation of public health and the prevention of the spread of disease."

(o) The abatement and prevention of nuisances.

This is essential from a sanitary point of view, particularly in settled areas. This is to provide for such matters as offensive ditches, gutters, drains, privies, cesspools, accumulation of manure, offal, filth, etc., etc.

(2) *Publication of Regulations.* The proposed Act is the same as the existing Act except that provision is made for only one publication in the *Canada Gazette.* The existing Act provides,—

"**22.** Except as herein otherwise provided every regulation made under this Act shall be published for four consecutive weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, and shall thereupon have the same force and effect as if herein enacted, and the said regulation shall be laid before Parliament during the first fifteen days of the then next session thereof."

PENALTIES AND PROCEDURE.

Penalties.

8. (1) Any person violating any provision of this Act or any regulation made hereunder shall, in addition to any civil liability thereby incurred, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars, and in default of immediate payment of such penalty and of the costs of prosecution, such person may be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

Arrest, search and seizure.

(2) Any constable or any person having the powers of a constable under the provisions of this Act or regulations hereunder may,—

(a) on view, arrest any person found committing an offence against this Act or regulations hereunder or found committing within a Park any unlawful act;

(b) without warrant or other legal process at any time enter and search any building, premises, structure, camp, vessel, boat, vehicle, conveyance, or other place, and open and examine any trunk, box, barrel, parcel, or other package or receptacle, whether within or without the boundaries of any Park, where he has reason to believe there is any fish, mammal or bird or any parts thereof, or any firearms, traps or other devices for capturing or destroying fish, birds, or mammals in respect of which a breach of this Act or of the regulations may have been committed;

(c) on view, seize, whether within or without the boundaries of any Park, any timber, hay, mineral, fish, mammal or bird, or any part thereof, arms, ammunition, explosives, traps, nets, rods, vessels, boats, vehicles, equipment, outfit, appliance, or any other article whatsoever which he has reason to believe are or have been possessed or used in connection with the commission of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act and regulations.

Section 8.

(1) *Penalty.* This is practically the same as the existing Act. The only difference, in effect, is that the existing Act provides only for the arrest of persons found violating the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act and Regulations thereunder, whereas under this Bill it is intended that any constable may, without warrant, arrest any one for any unlawful act. In the parks there is a large transient population.

The existing Act provides,—

"**23.** Any person violating any provision of this Act or any regulation made hereunder shall, in addition to any civil liability thereby incurred, be liable on summary conviction to a penalty of not more than five hundred dollars, and in default of immediate payment of such penalty and of the costs of prosecution such person may be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months."

(2) *Power to Arrest.* The existing Act provides,—

"**17.** Any forest officer may on view, without warrant or legal process arrest and bring before a justice of the peace to be dealt with according to law, or may, on view, arrest and remove from any reserve any person found violating any provision of this Act or any regulation made hereunder."

(b) The clause in the Bill sets out in more detail the places in which a search may be made and removes any doubt or limits as to the right of search of personal property such as trunks, boxes, etc.

The clause in the proposed Bill follows very closely the right of search clause in the Northwest Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act which clauses are as follows:—

Clause **13**, *Northwest Game Act. R.S., c. 141.*

"Any game officer, game warden, constable, or other peace officer may enter any place, building or premises, or any ship, vessel or boat in which he has reason to believe there exists, game, nests or eggs or any parts thereof in respect to which a breach of this Act or of the regulations has been committed, and may open and examine any trunk, box, bag, parcel or other receptacle which he has reason to suspect and does suspect contains any such game, nest or egg or any part thereof."

Clause **11**, *Migratory Birds Convention Act. R.S., c. 130.*

"Any game officer or peace officer may enter any place or premises in which he has reason to believe there exists migratory game, or migratory insectiverous, or migratory non-game birds, nests or eggs or any parts thereof, in respect of which a breach of this Act or of the regulations may have been committed, and may open and examine any trunk, box, bag, parcel or receptacle which he has reason to suspect and does suspect contains any such bird, nest or egg, or any part thereof."

The existing Act provides the right of search as follows:—

"**17.** (3) For the purpose of searching for anything mentioned in subsection 2 of this section, any forest officer may, without warrant or legal process, enter and search any house, dwelling, structure, or camp within a reserve, or within ten miles of the boundary of a reserve.

(c) Seizure. The only change is that the list of articles which might be seized has been made to include vessels, boats, vehicles, horses, dogs, equipment and outfits.

This is, in effect, the same as subsection 2 of section 17 of the existing Act which reads as follows:—

"**17.** (2) Any forest officer may seize, whether within a reserve or elsewhere, all timber, trees and hay cut or removed, all mineral or other products removed, all animals, birds and fish captured or killed, and within a reserve may seize all firearms, ammunition, explosives, spears, traps, nets, rods, lines, tackle, and appliances used or found in the possession of any person without lawful authority, or in contravention of any provision of this Act or of any regulation made hereunder, and may seize the outfit and all equipment used by or found in the possession of any person or persons arrested for capturing or killing any animal, bird or fish."

Disposal of things seized.

(3) Where any chattel is seized under the provisions of this Act, the same shall, without undue delay, be taken before a magistrate or two justices of the peace who, upon satisfactory proof that such chattel was in possession or used contrary to the provisions of this Act or was used in connection with the commission of any offence under this Act and regulations, may order same to be forfeited to His Majesty; or, in the case of timber, trees, hay or minerals, to be held for such time as may be deemed proper, pending payment of any penalty in lieu of forfeiture.

Regulations to continue in force.

R.S., 1886, c. 60.

R.S., c. 78.

9. (1) All regulations made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the *Rocky Mountains Park Act* or the *Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act* in force at the time of the passing of this Act shall continue in force until repealed.

(2) The Governor in Council shall have the like powers to repeal such regulations as in the case of regulations which the Governor in Council may make under this Act.

Repeal clause.

10. Section twenty-one and subsection two of section twenty-three of the *Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act* are hereby repealed.

PART II.

Historic sites.

11. The Governor in Council may set apart any land, the title to which is vested in His Majesty, as a National Historic Park to

(i) commemorate an historic event of national importance, or

(ii) preserve any historic landmark or any object of historic, prehistoric or scientific interest of national importance,

and may from time to time make any changes in the areas so set apart which he may consider expedient.

Application of sections.

12. The Governor in Council may, by order, apply to the areas set apart under this Part such provisions of sections five, seven and eight of Part I of this Act as he may, from time to time, consider advisable.

(3) *Disposal of Articles Seized.* This is a common practice followed in all courts in connection with any articles seized. The forfeiture is considered as part of the penalty. The existing Act provides,—

"**20.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for—

(g) the confiscation and disposal of things seized."

Section **9.**

(1) This is to eliminate the necessity of a number of orders re-establishing the regulations under the provisions of the new Act. A similar provision was made in section 458 of the Railway Act.

Section **10.**

These are the sections of the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act which refer directly to Parks.

PART II.

Section **11.**

(a) Historic Sites. This is to provide for the preservation and marking of sites and the commemoration of events of national importance.

There is an honorary Historic Sites and Monuments Board comprising seven members as follows:—

Brig.-Gen. E. A. Cruikshank, Ottawa, Ontario.
James H. Coyne, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., St. Thomas, Ontario.
J. B. Harkin, Ottawa, Ontario.
His Honour F. W. Howay, New Westminster, B.C.
J. Clarence Webster, M.D., Shediac, N.B.
His Honour W. Crowe, Sydney, N.S.
Hon. P. Demers, Montreal, P.Q.

This Board at the direction of the Minister investigates, reports and advises upon all matters relating to Canadian Historic Sites which are of national importance and interest associated with the discovery, exploration, military events, constitutional changes or the social or industrial progress of the Dominion.

Section **12.**

It is not considered necessary to extend all the provisions of the National Parks Act to these areas. There is ample provision in the Parks Act to cover any matters of administration which would arise in connection with these areas. It would, therefore, be sufficient for the present at least, to have provision whereby the Governor in Council could apply to such areas those provisions of the Parks Act and Regulations which are considered necessary.

SCHEDULE.

Banff Park.

Commencing at the point of intersection of the Interprovincial Boundary between Alberta and British Columbia and the height of land which divides the watershed area of Spray River from that of Kananaskis River, which said point occurs on Mount Sir Douglas in Latitude fifty degrees forty-three minutes twelve seconds (50° 43′ 12″) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twenty minutes (115° 20′); thence in a general northerly direction and following throughout the height of land which forms the easterly limit of the watershed area of Spray River and its tributaries to the summit of Mount Shark in Latitude fifty degrees fifty minutes (50° 50′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twenty-five minutes (115° 25′); thence following the last described height of land to the summit of an isolated hill in Latitude fifty degrees fifty-one minutes thirty seconds (50° 51′ 30″) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twenty-five minutes (115° 25′); thence in a straight line to a point on the left bank of Spray River distant one thousand feet (1,000′) upstream from the confluence of Spray River and Turbulent Creek; thence easterly and following throughout the natural contour having the same altitude above sea level as the said last described point to a point on the left bank of Spray River distant one and a quarter miles downstream from the junction of the said river with Spray Lake Creek; thence due east in a straight line across the valley of Spray River to its intersection with the crest of a sharply defined ridge of Mount Nestor; thence in a general northerly direction and following the said crest to the summit of Mount Nestor; thence in a general north-northwesterly direction following the height of land along the Goat Range to a point opposite the height of land which divides the watershed area of Spray Lake Creek from that of Goat Creek; thence in a straight line across the last mentioned height of land to the most southerly summit of Three Sisters Mountain; thence in a general north-northwesterly direction following the height of land which divides the watershed area of Spray River from that of Bow River to the summit of Mount Rundle in Latitude fifty-one degrees seven minutes twenty seconds (51° 07′ 20″) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twenty-eight minutes (115° 28′); thence in a straight line across the valley of Bow River to the summit of Mount Charles Stewart in Latitude fifty-one degrees ten minutes (51° 10′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twenty-one minutes (115° 21′); thence in a general north-easterly direction and following the height of land which bounds

the watershed area of Carrot Creek and its tributaries to the point at which it becomes the height of land that divides the watershed area of Lake Minnewanka from that of Ghost River; thence continuing along the last mentioned height of land to Orient Point in Latitude fifty-one degrees sixteen minutes (51° 16′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees ten minutes (115° 10′); thence in a straight line across the valley of Devil's Gap to Devil's Fang Mountain in Latitude fifty-one degrees eighteen minutes (51° 18′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twelve minutes (115° 12′); thence in a general north-westerly direction and following throughout all its sinuosities the height of land which bounds the watershed area of Ghost River or any of its tributaries to Mount Oliver in Latitude fifty-one degrees twenty-six minutes (51° 26′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees twenty-eight minutes (115° 28′); thence in a general north-northwesterly direction along the height of land which forms the easterly limit of the watershed area of Dormer River to a point at which it is intersected by a straight line having a bearing of south forty-five degrees east (S. 45° E.) from the summit of Dormer Mountain in Latitude fifty-one degrees thirty-seven minutes (51° 37′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees thirty-four minutes (115° 34′); thence in a straight line having a bearing of north forty-five degrees west (N. 45° W.) across the valley of Dormer River to the summit of Dormer Mountain aforesaid; thence in a straight line across the valley of Panther River to the summit of Barrier Mountain in Latitude fifty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes (51° 39′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees thirty-six minutes (115° 36′); thence in a general northwesterly direction along a well defined height of land to Warden Rock in Latitude fifty-one degrees forty-two minutes (51° 42′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees and forty minutes (115° 40′); thence in a straight line across the valley of Red Deer River to a mountain peak on the north side of Red Deer River in Latitude fifty-one degrees forty-two minutes thirty seconds (51° 42′ 30″) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees forty-four minutes (115° 44′); thence in a general northwesterly direction and following the height of land which confines the watershed area of Tyrrell Creek to the summit of Tomahawk Mountain in Latitude fifty-one degrees forty-six minutes (51° 46′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees forty-nine minutes (115° 49′); thence continuing along the last mentioned height of land around the head of Tyrrell Creek to a peak on the east side of the divide between Divide and Peters Creeks in Latitude fifty-one degrees forty-five minutes (51° 45′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees fifty-five minutes (115° 55′); thence northerly along the height of land which forms the

eastern boundary of the watershed area of Peters Creek to the summit of Condor Peak in Latitude fifty-one degrees forty-eight minutes (51° 48′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees fifty-five minutes (115° 55′); thence northerly along a well defined ridge to the forks of Peters Creek in Latitude fifty-one degrees forty-nine minutes (51° 49′) and Longitude one hundred and fifteen degrees fifty-seven minutes (115° 57′); thence northerly along the right bank of Peters Creek to its confluence with Clearwater River; thence crossing Clearwater River to its left bank and following said bank upstream to a point half a mile downstream from where Indianhead Creek flows into said river; thence in a straight line to Station No. 265A which is a point on the height of land forming the easterly limit of the watershed area of said Indianhead Creek, the said Station No. 265A, together with all stations hereinafter referred to being triangulation points of surveys made by M. P. Bridgland, D.L.S.; thence north-northwesterly along said height of land to its intersection with the height of land forming the dividing line between the watershed area of Clearwater River and those of Ram and Siffleur Rivers; thence in a general west-south-westerly direction and following the last described height of land throughout all its sinuosities to Station No. 300; thence following a sharply defined ridge to a point on the bank of Siffleur River one and a quarter miles downstream from the forks of said river; thence in a straight line to Station No. 305 which is on a high mountain peak west of Siffleur River in Latitude fifty-one degrees fifty minutes (51° 50′) and Longitude one hundred and sixteen degrees twenty-six minutes thirty seconds (116° 26′ 30″); thence in a general westerly direction and following a high, rocky height of land through stations 306, 303 and 304 to station 308 which last mentioned station in on the height of land forming the easterly limit of the watershed area of Mistaya River; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the last described height of land to Station No. 425 situate at a junction of the above height of land with the height of land enclosing the watershed area of Murchison Creek; thence following the last described height of land through stations 426, 422, 421 and 420 and along the crest of a precipitous rock escarpment to a point overlooking the valley of Saskatchewan River in Latitude fifty-one degrees fifty-nine minutes thirty seconds (51° 59′ 30″) and Longitude one hundred and sixteen degrees thirty-nine minutes (116° 39′); thence in a straight line across the above valley to a point on a well defined line of watershed on the east side of Owen Creek in Latitude fifty-two degrees no minutes (52° 0′) and Longitude one hundred and sixteen degrees forty minutes (116° 40′); thence in a general northwesterly direction along the height of land on the east side of Owen Creek and following said

height of land around the headwaters thereof to its intersection with the height of land which forms the easterly limit of the watershed of North Saskatchewan River; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the last described height of land through all its sinuosities to the summit of Nigel Pass; thence in a general southwesterly direction along the height of land which divides the watershed area of Saskatchewan River from that of Athabaska River across Sunwapta Pass and continuing to the Snow Dome being a point on the Interprovincial Boundary between Alberta and British Columbia in Latitude fifty-two degrees eleven minutes (52° 11′) and Longitude one hundred and seventeen degrees nineteen minutes (117° 19′); thence southerly following the Interprovincial boundary to the point of commencement, said area containing 2,585 square miles, more or less.

JASPER PARK.

Commencing at the Snow Dome being a point at the intersection of the Interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia and the height of land which divides the watershed area of Saskatchewan River from that of Athabaska River in Latitude fifty-two degrees eleven minutes (52° 11′) and Longitude one hundred and seventeen degrees nineteen minutes (117° 19′); thence in a general northeasterly direction along said above described height of land across Sunwapta Pass and Nigel Pass to the summit of Cataract Pass which is at the extreme headwaters of Brazeau River; thence continuing along the same height of land in a general northeasterly direction to a point distant half a mile from the most easterly channel of Brazeau River, said distance being measured at right angles to the general direction of said channel; thence in a general northeasterly direction and following a line drawn parallel to and being distant half a mile in a perpendicular direction from the most easterly channel of Brazeau River to the point at which said line intersects a straight line drawn on an astronomical bearing of North forty-five degrees east (N. 45° E.) from a point on the right bank of Brazeau River immediately opposite the junction of the stream which flows from Brazeau Lake with the said river; thence in a general northeasterly direction and following the right bank of Brazeau River to a point opposite the intersection of the left bank of Southesk River with the left bank of Brazeau River; thence in a straight line across Brazeau River to the last described point; thence in a general southwesterly direction following the left bank of Southesk River to its intersection with a straight line drawn south forty-five degrees east (S. 45° E.) from a mountain named Saracen Head, which mountain is a prominent landmark in Latitude

fifty-two degrees forty-one minutes (52° 41′) and Longitude one hundred and sixteen degrees fifty-nine minutes (116° 59′); thence in a straight line having a bearing of north forty-five degrees west (N. 45° W.) to the summit of Saracen Head Mountain; thence in a general northwesterly direction following the height of land forming the easterly limit of the watershed areas of Southesk and Rocky Rivers to its intersection with the height of land which encloses the watershed area of Fiddle Creek; thence in a general north-northwesterly direction following the last described height of land to the summit of Roche à Perdrix Mountain in Latitude fifty-three degrees twelve minutes (53° 12′) and Longitude one hundred and seventeen degrees forty-eight minutes (117° 48′); thence in a general northwesterly direction following a sharply defined ridge to the summit of a knoll overlooking the Jasper Highway; thence in a straight line across the Valley of Athabaska River to the rock point through which the Canadian National Railway passes in a tunnel; thence in a general north-northwesterly direction following the edge of a sharply defined escarpment to Ogre Canyon and continuing across the said canyon along the above described escarpment to Mount Boule Roche which is a peak at the southerly extremity of Boule Range in Latitude fifty-three degrees seventeen minutes (53° 17′) and Longitude one hundred and seventeen degrees fifty-four minutes (117° 54′); thence in a general north-westerly direction following the height of land which forms the easterly limit of the watershed areas of Ogre and Moosehorn Creeks along the Boule Range to the summit of Triangulation Station No. 82 ((Lambart 1927) which is a point on the height of land which divides the watershed area of Moosehorn Creek from that of Hay River in Latitude fifty-three degrees twenty-two minutes (53° 22′) and Longitude one hundred and eighteen degrees seven minutes (118° 07′); thence in a general west-northwesterly direction following the height of land which bounds the watershed area of Hay River and its tributaries to Triangulation Station No. 71 (Lambart 1927); thence in a general north-westerly direction along a well defined height of land to its point of intersection with a straight line having an astronomic bearing of one hundred and twenty-five degrees fifty-six minutes (125° 56′) from a wooden post in a stone mound on the right bank of Rock Creek marked "R. W. C. 29th Aug. 1928"; thence in a straight line across the valley of Rock Creek to Triangulation Station No. 68 (Lambart 1927) which is a point on the height of land dividing the watershed area of Rock Creek from that of Hay River in Latitude fifty-three degrees twenty-seven minutes (53° 27′) and Longitude one hundred and eighteen degrees twenty-one minutes (118° 21′); thence westerly and following the said height of land through all its sinuosities to its point

of intersection with a straight line having an astronomic bearing of north forty-five degrees east (N. 45° E.) from Triangulation Station No. 5 (Lambart 1927) which is a point on the height of land dividing the watershed area of Rock Creek from that of Mowitch Creek; thence in a straight line having a bearing of south forty-five degrees west (S. 45° W.) across the valley of Rock Creek to said Triangulation Station No. 5; thence westerly along the above described height of land dividing the watershed area of Rock Creek from that of Mowitch Creek throughout all its sinuosities to its intersection with the height of land which divides the watershed area of Snake Indian River from that of Smoky River; thence west-northwesterly and following the last described height of land throughout all its sinuosities to a point on the summit of the westerly extension of Sunset Peak on the summit of which Peak Triangulation Station No. 33 (Lambart 1927) is situated, said point being at the intersection of the said height of land and a straight line having an astronomic bearing of three hundred and twenty-nine degrees twenty-eight point eight minutes (329 28·8′) from a stone cairn on the crest of the height of land forming the southerly limit of the watershed area of Blue Lake; thence in a straight line having an astronomic bearing of one hundred and forty-nine degrees twenty-eight point eight minutes (149° 28·8′) across Blue Lake to the above mentioned cairn; thence in a general westerly direction along the height of land forming the southerly limit of the watershed area of Blue Lake to its intersection with the height of land dividing the watershed area of Souchez Creek from that of Rockslide Creek, both of which creeks are tributaries of Smoky River; thence continuing along said last mentioned height of land to its intersection with a straight line having an astronomic bearing of ninety-two degrees twenty-one point two minutes (92° 21·2′) from a post in a stone mound on the south bank of Smoky River, said post being in Latitude fifty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes (53° 29′) and Longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees fifteen minutes (119° 15′); thence in a straight line having an astronomic bearing of two hundred and seventy-two degrees twenty-one point two minutes (272° 21·2′) to said post and continuing in the same straight line produced westerly across the valley of Smoky River to intersect the height of land forming the northerly limit of the watershed area of Short Creek; thence westerly along said last described height of land to Mount Resthaven in Latitude fifty-three degrees twenty-seven minutes (53° 27′) and Longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees thirty point five minutes (119° 30·5°); thence in a general south-southeasterly direction following the height of land which bounds the watershed area of Jackpine River to the point at which it intersects the summit of the Rocky Mountains in Latitude fifty-three degrees twenty-two minutes (53° 22′)

and Longitude one hundred and nineteen degrees twenty-four point seven minutes (119° 24·7)′ which point is a point on the Interprovincial Boundary between Alberta and British Columbia; thence southerly following the Interprovincial Boundary to point of commencement, said area containing 4,200 square miles, more or less.

YOHO PARK.

All those lands within the Province of British Columbia and adjoining the easterly boundary of said Province which may be more particularly known and described as follows in reference to a map of Yoho Park printed at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa, in April, 1927.

Commencing at a point on the easterly boundary of the Province of British Columbia, said point being south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and ten (10) miles perpendicularly distant therefrom; thence in a southwesterly direction along a line parallel to and ten (10) miles perpendicularly distant from the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway as constructed to the intersection of said line with the height of land which divides the watershed area of Kicking Horse river from that of Vermilion river in approximate latitude 51° 12′ N. and approximate longitude 116° 21′; thence in a general southwesterly direction and following the crest of the spur ridge which divides the watershed of Moose creek from that of Ice river throughout all its sinuosities to the summit of a peak marked 9687 on said map; thence in a straight line to a point on the right bank of Ice river opposite the point at which the most southerly tributary shown on said map enters Ice river from the east side; thence following said right bank of Ice river downstream to its confluence with Beaverfoot river; thence following the right bank of said Beaverfoot river downstream to its intersection with the north boundary of Township 25, Range 19, West of the 5th Meridian, or said north boundary produced easterly; thence west along said north boundary and the production thereof to the southeast corner of Section four (4) in Township 26; thence north along the east boundary of said Section four (4) to its intersection with the left bank of Kicking Horse river; thence in a general northwesterly direction and following throughout the left bank of Kicking Horse river to its intersection with the east boundary of Township 26, Range 20, West of the 5th Meridian; thence north along said east boundary of Township 26 to its intersection with the summit of a well defined ridge dividing the watershed of Porcupine creek from that part of Kicking Horse river which lies west of said east boundary; thence in a general northerly direction along the summit of the height of land which forms the westerly

boundary of the watershed area of that part of Kicking Horse river which lies upstream from the east boundary of said Township 26, and following all the sinuosities of said height of land to its intersection with the summit of Mount Rhondda which mountain is also a point on the summit of the Rocky Mountains forming the easterly boundary of the Province of British Columbia; thence in a general south-easterly direction and following the said summit of the Rocky Mountains throughout all its sinuosities to the point of commencement, containing an area of 507 square miles be the same more or less.

Glacier Park.

All and singular those lands within the Province of British Columbia which may be more particularly known and described as follows in reference to a map of the Donald Sheet drawn and printed at the office of the Topographical Survey of Canada, Ottawa, April, 1925.

Commencing at the summit of Mount McNicoll in approximate latitude 51° 27′ N. and approximate longitude 117° 35′; thence in a general northeasterly direction along the summit of the main ridge dividing the watershed area of Alder Creek from that of Mountain Creek to a well defined point at the end of the ridge; thence easterly in a straight line across the valley of Beaver river to the northern extremity of Prairie Hills, which point is marked 7261 on the said map; thence in a general south-southeasterly direction and following the summit of the height of land which forms the easterly limit of the watershed area of Beaver River throughout all its sinuosities to the summit of Caribou Peak; thence continuing along the same height of land first southerly and afterwards westerly and northerly around the head of Beaver river watershed area to the summit of Mount Wheeler; thence in a general westerly direction along the summit of the main ridge on which Mounts Kilpatrick and Purity are situated and continuing across the Van Horne Névé to the summit of Tomatin Peak as the same is shown on a map of Glacier Park printed at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa, January, 1923; thence westerly in a straight line across the valley of Incomappleux river to the extreme point of a high spur ridge of the Albert Snowfield, which point is about one mile southwest from the point marked 6915 on said last mentioned map; thence continuing westerly along said high spur ridge to its intersection with the height of land forming the westerly limit of the Incomappleux river watershed area; thence in a general north-northwesterly direction following the summit of the last described height of land to its intersection with the height of land which divides the

watershed of Illecillewaet river from that of Incomappleux river; thence continuing in a general northerly direction along the summit of the ridge on which are shown two stations marked 8602 and 7631 respectively on said map of Glacier Park; thence northerly in a straight line across the valley of Illecillewaet river to a point marked 7434 on the map of Donald Sheet first above referred to thence in a general north-northwesterly direction along the summit of the height of land forming the easterly limit of the watershed area of Tangier creek through Corbin Peak and Mount Carson to the summit of Sorcerer Mountain; thence in a general easterly direction and following throughout the summit of the height of land which forms the northerly limit of the watershed area of Mountain creek to the point of commencement; said area containing 521 square miles be the same more or less.

Fort Beauséjour Park.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land lying and being in the Parish of Westmorland, County of Westmorland, in the Province of New Brunswick and Dominion of Canada, said parcel comprising a portion of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands known as Fort Cumberland as set out in the Schedule of the Ordnance and Admiralty Lands Act, being Chapter 115 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, together with some adjoining lands, all of which are shown on a plan of survey of the said Park dated July 21st, 1927, and signed by G. A. Bennett, Deputy Surveyor, which plan is filed in the Registry Office at Dorchester, New Brunswick as Plan No. 513 and is also on record in the Department of the Interior as Plan No. 36971.

136.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 136.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

First reading, May 9, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL)

MR. YOUNG,
(Toronto Northeast).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6968 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 136.

An Act respecting The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company.

1906, c. 71.
1908, c. 89.
1910, c. 77.
1912, c. 48; c. 72.
1913, c. 46.
1914, c. 75.
1915, c. 35.
1917, c. 47.
1919, c. 77.
1921, c. 55.
1923, c. 75.
1925, c. 58.
1928, c. 55.

WHEREAS The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company has by its petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Extension of time for construction.

1. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company may within two years from the passing of this Act commence the construction of the line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section seven of chapter seventy-one of the Statutes of 1906, namely:—

> From a point at or near the city of Calgary, in the Province of Alberta, thence in a south-westerly direction by the most feasible route through Kananaskis Pass to the headwaters of the Elk River, in the Province of British Columbia, thence following the valley of the Elk river to the city of Fernie, in the Province of British Columbia;

and may within the said period expend, including expenditure heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, and may within five years after the passing of this Act complete the said railway and put it in operation; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made, or the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted: Provided that the Company shall within two years after the passing of this Act complete the construction of ten miles of the said railway, and if the Company fails to carry out the requirements of this proviso,

Proviso.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

2. The sections referred to read as follows:—

"1. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company may within two years from the passing of this Act commence the construction of a line of railway which it was authorized to construct by section seven of chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1906, namely:—

"From a point at or near the city of Calgary, in the province of Alberta, thence in a southwesterly direction by the most feasible route through Kananaskis Pass to the headwaters of the Elk River, in the province of British Columbia, thence following the valley of the Elk River to the city of Fernie, in the province of British Columbia; and may within the said period expend, including expenditures heretofore made, fifteen per cent of the amount of its capital stock thereon in survey, purchase of right of way and actual construction work, and may complete the said railway and put it in operation within five years after the passing of this Act; and if, within the said periods respectively, the said railway is not so commenced and such expenditure is not so made, or the said railway is not completed and put in operation, the powers of construction conferred upon the Company by Parliament shall cease and be null and void as respects so much of the said railway as then remains uncompleted: Provided that the Company shall within two years after the passing of this Act complete the construction of ten miles of the said railway, and if the Company fails to carry out the requirements of this proviso, the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void. Provided also that the Company shall not after two years from the passing of this Act exercise its powers of construction granted to it by this Act with respect to that part of the said railway extending from a point at or near Sparwood on the Canadian Pacific Railway to a point at or near the intersection of Aldrich Creek and the Elk River without the consent in writing of the Highwood Western Railway Company;

"And provided also that if the Company does not within two years complete the construction of the said part and the Highwood Western Railway Company completes the construction of that part of its line of railway between the two above described points, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the powers of construction granted to the Company by this Act shall cease and be null and void as regards the said part of the railway."

"3. The Calgary and Fernie Railway Company having executed and delivered a bond in the sum of ($25,000.00) twenty-five thousand dollars in favour of His Majesty in the right of the Government of Canada to the Minister of Railways and Canals, pursuant to section three of chapter fifty-eight of the statutes of Canada, 1925, and conditioned to secure the complete construction of ten miles of the railway not later than the twenty-seventh day of June, 1927, shall execute and deliver not later than the first day of October, 1928, to the Minister of Railways and Canals a good and sufficient bond of a guarantee company or cash in the like sum and in lieu of the aforementioned bond, to be approved of by the said Minister, made in favour of the King in the right of the Government of Canada and conditioned to secure the complete construction of ten miles of the said railway within two years of the passing of this Act: Provided that if the Company fails to carry out the requirements of this section the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void."

Proviso.

the powers of construction granted to it by this Act shall cease and be null and void. Provided also that the Company shall not after two years from the passing of this Act exercise its powers of construction granted to it by this Act with respect to that part of the said railway extending from a point at or near Sparwood on the Canadian Pacific Railway to a point at or near the intersection of Aldrich Creek and the Elk River without the consent in writing of the Highwood Western Railway Company: Provided also that if the Company does not within two years complete the construction of the said part and the Highwood Western Railway Company completes the construction of that part of its line of railway between the two above described points, then, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the powers of construction granted to the Company by this Act shall cease and be null and void as regards the said part of the railway.

Proviso.

1928, c. 60, s. 7.

Former limitations repealed.

2. Sections one and three of chapter fifty-five of the statutes of 1928 are hereby repealed.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 137.

An Act to amend the Biological Board Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 9th MAY, 1930.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6215 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 137.

An Act to amend the Biological Board Act.

R.S., c. 18.

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

1. Section four of the *Biological Board Act*, chapter eighteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Constitution of Board.

"**4.** The Board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Minister, and one additional member appointed by such universities, to be named by the Minister, as may engage in the work of biological research."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The only change is the substitution of the word "seven" for the word "five" in the first line.

The five members appointed by the Minister consist of three from the Department and two from the industry—one from each coast. The Board has requested that there should be one additional member from the industry from each coast.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 138.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

First reading, May 14, 1930.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
5145 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 138.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

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

1. Paragraph twenty-seven of subsection one of section two of the *Criminal Code*, chapter thirty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"Peace officer."

"(27) "peace officer" includes a mayor, warden, reeve, sheriff, deputy sheriff, sheriff's officer, any justice of the peace, and also the warden, deputy warden, instructor, keeper, guard, or any other officer or permanent employee of a penitentiary and the gaoler or keeper of any prison and any police officer, police constable, bailiff, constable or other person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace or for the service or execution of civil process, and shall also include any officer or person having the powers of a Customs or Excise officer when performing any duty in the administration of the *Customs Act* or the *Excise Act*."

Explanatory Notes.

1. The only change is the addition of the underlined words. The purpose of the amendment is to confer upon Customs officers and Excise officers the powers of a peace officer in connection with the performance of their duties.

Promoting changes by unlawful means.

2. Section ninety-eight of the said Act is repealed.

2. The section to be repealed reads as follows:—

"**98.** (1) Any association, organization, society or corporation, whose professed purpose or one of whose purposes is to bring about any governmental, industrial or economic change within Canada by use of force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or by threats of such injury, or which teaches, advocates, advises or defends the use of force, violence, terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, in order to accomplish such change, or for any other purpose, or which shall by any means prosecute or pursue such purpose or professed purpose, or shall so teach, advocate, advise or defend, shall be an unlawful association.

"(2) Any property, real or personal, belonging or suspected to belong to an unlawful association, or held or suspected to be held by any person for or on behalf thereof may, without warrant, be seized or taken possession of by any person thereunto authorized by the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and may thereupon be forfeited to His Majesty.

"(3) Any person who acts or professes to act as an officer of any such unlawful association, and who shall sell, speak, write or publish anything as the representative or professed representative of any such unlawful association, or become and continue to be a member thereof, or wear, carry or cause to be displayed upon or about his person or elsewhere, any badge, insignia, emblem, banner, motto, pennant, card, button or other device whatsoever, indicating or intended to show or suggest that he is a member of or in anywise associated with any such unlawful association, or who shall contribute anything as dues or otherwise, to it or to any one for it, or who shall solicit subscriptions or contributions for it, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

"(4) In any prosecution under this section, if it be proved that the person charged has

(a) attended meetings of an unlawful association; or

(b) spoken publicly in advocacy of an unlawful association; or

(c) distributed literature of an unlawful association by circulation through the Post Office mails of Canada, or otherwise,

it shall be presumed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, that he is a member of such unlawful association.

"(5) Any owner, lessee, agent or superintendent of any building, room, premises or place, who knowingly permits therein any meeting of an unlawful association or any subsidiary association or branch or committee thereof, or any assemblage of persons who teach, advocate, advise or defend the use, without authority of the law, of force, violence or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, shall be guilty of an offence under this section and shall be liable to a fine of not more than five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for not more than five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

"(6) If any judge of any superior or county court, police or stipendiary magistrate, or any justice of the peace, is satisfied by information on oath that there is reasonable ground for suspecting that any contravention of this section has been or is about to be committed, he may issue a search warrant under his hand, authorizing any peace officer, police officer, or constable with such assistance as he may require, to enter at any time any premises or place mentioned in the warrant, and to search such premises or place, and every person found therein, and to seize and carry away any books, periodicals, pamphlets, pictures, papers, circulars, cards, letters, writings, prints, handbills, posters, publications or documents which are found on or in such premises or place, or in the possession of any person therein at the time of such search, and the same, when so seized, may be carried away and may be forfeited to His Majesty.

"(7) Where, by this section, it is provided that any property may be forfeited to His Majesty, the forfeiture may be adjudged or declared by any judge of any superior or county court, or by any police or stipendiary magistrate, or by any justice of the peace, in a summary manner, and by the procedure provided by Part XV of this Act, in so far as applicable, or subject to such adaptations as may be necessary to meet the circumstances of the case.

"(8) Any person who prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells or offers for sale or distribution any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind, in which is taught, advocated, advised or defended, or who shall in any manner teach, advocate, or advise or defend the use, without authority of law, of force, violence, terrorism, or physical injury to person or property, or threats of such injury, as a means of accomplishing any governmental, industrial, or economic change or otherwise, shall be guilty of an offence, and liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

"(9) Any person who circulates or attempts to circulate or distribute any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication, or document of any kind, as described in this section, by mailing the same or causing the same to be mailed or posted in any Post Office, letter box, or other mail receptacle in Canada, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

"(10) Any person who imports into Canada from any other country, or attempts to import by or through any means whatsoever, any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or document of any kind as described in this section, shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable to imprisonment for not more than twenty years.

"(11) It shall be the duty of every person in the employment of His Majesty in respect of His Government of Canada, either in the Post Office Department, or in any other Department to seize and take possession of any book, newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, picture, paper, circular, card, letter, writing, print, publication or

3. Section one hundred and eighteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Interpretation.

"**118.** (1) In this section, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "permit" means a permit granted under the provisions of subsection six of this section;

(*b*) "weapon" means a weapon, device or contrivance of the kinds mentioned in paragraph (*a*) of subsection two of this section.

Penalty.

"(2) Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars and costs, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years, or to both such penalty and imprisonment, who,—

Unlicensed importation, manufacture, sale, gift, etc., of certain weapons.

(*a*) not having a license therefor from the Minister of Justice or his authorized agent, after the thirty-first day of December, 1929, imports, brings, transports into Canada, or transmits by post, or manufactures, makes or deals in, or sells to, barters with, gives or lends to or repairs for, or takes in pawn from any person, any weapon of the following kinds or of any like or similar kind:—

Description.

Firearms, air-gun.

(i) any cannon, trench-mortar, machine gun, revolver, pistol, air gun, spring gun, or shot gun or rifle known as sawed-off or riot gun;

document, as mentioned in this section, upon discovery of the same in the Post Office mails of Canada or in or upon any station, wharf, yard, car, track, motor or other vehicle, steamboat or other vessel upon which the same may be found and when so seized and taken, without delay to transmit the same, together with the envelopes, coverings and wrappings attached thereto, to the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police."

3. In the session of Parliament held in 1926 the Senate, on 14th June, passed a Bill, Q3, dealing with the subject of the present section 118, and sent it to the House of Commons for concurrence. It was referred to the Standing Committee of that House on Miscellaneous Private Bills from which it was reported on 29th June, 1926, with some amendments, but no further action on it was taken by that House.

In the session of 1926-27 the Bill was again passed by the Senate, as Bill A, on 16th March, 1927. In it the amendments proposed in the report of the House of Commons Committee of 1926 were made, the principal change thereby effected being the striking out of the provisions about ammunition which were in the Bill of 1926. The Bill of 1927 also exempted employees of banks or express companies, in certain cases, from the requirements as to permits for possession of firearms.

In the session of 1928 the Bill was again passed by the Senate, as Bill B, on the 8th February, 1928, and was sent to the House of Commons where it did not get beyond the first reading. It was the same as Bill A of 1926-27 except that references to the *Criminal Code*, formerly chapter 146 of the *Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906*, as amended by subsequent enactments, were made to correspond with the *Criminal Code*, chapter 36 of the *Revised Statutes of Canada*, 1927, in force on 1st February, 1928.

In the session of 1929 the Bill was again passed by the Senate, as Bill B, and was sent to the House of Commons where it did not get beyond first reading.

The present section 118 is the same as Bill A of 1926-27, and Bill B of 1928 and Bill B of 1929.

The principal feature in the Bill is the provision for licensing the importation, manufacture and sale of weapons. *Vide* new s. 118, subs. (2), para. *(a)*.

The principle of requiring persons to have a permit for the possession of a dangerous weapon is made to apply to all cases which are not expressly excepted, and provision is made for the registration of permits.

The exceptions, both as to license and permit, are dealt with by subsection (3) of the new s. 118.

The changes made are indicated, so far as possible, by the notes opposite the clauses and by the words underlined in the text of new section 118.

118. (1) New in form, not in substance.

See also definition of "weapon" in Crim. Code, s. 2, para. (25), which is too broad to be used here without restriction.

(2) Present penalty $100 and costs, or three months' imprisonment or both. Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1.

(a) New.

(i) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)* with additions shown. The House of Commons Committee in its report on the Bill of 1926, proposed to add the words "or shot gun or rifle known as sawed-off or riot gun."

Sound mufflers.

(ii) any device or contrivance for muffling, stopping, concealing or disguising the sound or flash of the discharge of a firearm or air-gun, or shot gun or rifle known as sawed-off or riot gun;

Bombs.

(iii) any explosive, poisonous, stupefying or disabling bomb, or any similar device or contrivance;

Cutting and stabbing weapons.

(iv) any sword, sword-blade, bayonet, pike, pike-head, spear, spear-head, dirk, dagger, stiletto, or any similar device or contrivance;

Metal knuckles, etc.

(v) any metal knuckles, skull-cracker, slung-shot, sand-bag, or any similar device or contrivance;

Possession without a permit.

(b) not having a permit therefor, or not being otherwise excepted by this section, has upon his person or in his possession any weapon of any like or similar kind;

Sale, etc., to person without a permit.

(c) whether he has or has not a licence or a permit as required by this section, sells to, barters with, gives or lends to or takes in pawn from a person who has not a permit therefor or is not excepted by this section, any weapon of the kinds mentioned in paragraph *(a)* or of any like or similar kind;

Not recording sale or repairs.

(d) in the case of a sale by a manufacturer or maker of or dealer in weapons, or in the case of repairs made to a weapon, neglects to keep a record of such sale or repairs, the date thereof, the name of the purchaser or of the person requiring the repairs as the case may be, such sufficient description of the weapon, device or contrivance sold or repaired as may be necessary to identify it, the date and place of grant of the permit, and the name and office of the person who granted the permit,

Not forwarding record.

or neglects to send a duplicate of such record by registered mail to the person who granted the permit, or neglects to endorse upon the permit, the date and place of sale or repair, the said description of the weapon, device or contrivance and the name of the vendor or repairer;

(e) being authorized to grant a permit, grants it without keeping a duplicate thereof as a record, or having granted a permit fails to keep any record received by him of sales of weapons, devices, contrivances or repairs, to the holder thereof;

Failure to keep duplicate.

Unauthorized issue.

(f) issues a permit without lawful authority.

Exemptions not requiring permit.

"(3) It is not an offence under subsection two of this section and no permit is required—

(ii) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 4, para. *(b)* with additions shown. To conform with paragraph (i) the words "or shot gun or rifle, etc." are now added.

(iii) New.

(iv) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)* with additions shown. These are from the definition of "weapon" in Crim. Code, s. 2, para. (25).

(v) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)* with additions shown.

(b) This is based on Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)*. The effect is to require a permit for any kind of weapon in any case that is not excepted. For the exceptions *vide* subs. (3) below.

(c) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(b)*.

(d) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(c)*.

(e) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(d)*.

(f) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(f)*.

H.M. Forces, R.C.M.P., Police, Peace officers, etc.

(a) for a person belonging to His Majesty's Naval, Military, Air or Militia forces, or to His Majesty's Naval Service or the Fisheries Protection Service, or to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or to any provincial or municipal police force, or for any other person in the employment of the Government of Canada or the Government of any province of Canada, and authorized to maintain the public peace or to enforce the laws of Canada or of any province of Canada, to have upon his person, or in his possession, any weapon which he is by law permitted or authorized so to have or possess;

Government officers.

(b) for any officer of Customs or Excise, the Fisheries Protection Service, Postal Service, or Immigration Service, to have upon his person or in his possession, in the discharge of his duties, any weapon when thereto duly authorized by the proper authority in the Department to which he belongs;

Wholesale dealings between licensed persons.

(c) for a manufacturer of weapons or a wholesale dealer in weapons, if such manufacturer or dealer has a licence from the Minister of Justice, or his authorized agent, to make a *bona fide* sale of any weapon to a person who is a *bona fide* dealer in weapons, and has a licence from the Minister of Justice, or his authorized agent, to deal in weapons, and has an established and fixed place of business for such dealing, and provided further that such sale is made to a person or officer described in paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of this subsection, or to a person holding a permit in the Form 76 of this Act;

Ships.

(d) for any person to have upon his person or in his possession a weapon on board ship as part of the equipment of the ship;

Rifle Associations, Cadet Corps.

(e) for a member of a rifle association approved by the Minister of National Defence or of a cadet corps so approved, to have upon his person or in his possession a weapon when engaged as such member in, or in connection with, target practice or drill;

Museums.

(f) to have in a museum or other public building, on or for exhibition as souvenirs, war-relics, specimens, or types of invention, any weapon of the kinds mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of subsection two of this section;

Private collections.

(g) for any person to have in his possession, on any premises occupied by him as his residence or as his office, any weapon of the kinds mentioned in paragraph

(3) *(a)* Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 5 *part*, and Crim. Code, s. 125; See also Crim. Code, s. 2, paras. (27) "peace officer" and (33) "public officer".

(b) Same note as to para. *(a)* next preceding.

(c) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 5, *part*. The paragraph now reads as was proposed by the report of the House of Commons Committee on the Bill of 1926.

(d) New. Adapted from the British Act, 1920, c. 43, s. 1, subs. (8), proviso, para. *(d)*.

(e) New. Adapted from the British Act, 1920, c. 43, s. 1, subs. (8), proviso, para. *(e)*.

(f) New.

(g) Based on Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 1, para. *(a)*.
The House of Commons Committee in its report on the Bill of 1926 proposed to strike out the words "obsolete, not usable for its purposes and is" which were in the last line between "is" and "kept."

(a) of subsection two of this section, except those mentioned in sub-paragraph (v) thereof, if such weapon is kept merely as a souvenir or war-relic;

Employees of banks and express companies.

(h) for an employee of a chartered bank or express company or of a railway company carrying on an express business to have in his possession, while on duty, with the authorization of such bank or express company or railway company, a revolver, pistol, or shot gun."

Seizure and search without warrant.

"(4) A peace officer or a public officer may without warrant—

(a) seize any weapon which he has reason to believe and does believe is, contrary to the provisions of this section, upon the person or in the possession of any one who has not a permit therefor;

(b) search any one who he has reason to believe and does believe has, contrary to the provisions of this section, and without having a permit therefor, any weapon upon his person.

Forfeiture.

"(5) Any weapon with respect to which a conviction is had under this section shall be forfeited to the Crown to

Disposal.

be disposed of as directed by the Attorney General of the province in which the forfeiture occurs.

Grant of permit.

"(6) Upon sufficient cause being shown, any officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, or superintendent or other head officer of provincial police, or stipendiary or district magistrate, or police magistrate, or sheriff, or chief constable of any city, incorporated town, district or municipality, may grant an applicant therefor, as to whose discretion and good character he is satisfied, a permit in Form 76, to have upon his person or in his possession, for a period not exceeding twelve months, such of the weapons as the person granting the permit deems fit; but a permit so granted shall not be good or have any force or effect beyond the limits within which the person granting it has jurisdiction or has power to exercise and perform the duties of his office.

Purposes.

Period.

Place.

Evidence.

"(7) A permit in Form 76 granted under subsection six of this section shall be *prima facie* evidence of its contents and of the signature and official character of the person by whom it purports to be granted.

Power to suspend operation of section.

"(8) Whenever the Governor in Council deems it expedient in the public interest he may, by proclamation, suspend the operation of any or all of the provisions of this section

(h) New.

(4) Based on Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 6. For definition of "peace officer" and "public officer" see Crim. Code, s. 2, paras. (27), (33).

(b) This permits search of the person of any one suspected of having a weapon on his person. For search of premises upon which weapons are supposed to be unlawfully, a search warrant is required. *Vide* Crim. Code, ss. 629, *et seq.*, 634.

(5) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 7.

(6) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 2.

(7) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 3.

(8) Crim. Code, s. 118, subs. 4.

in Canada or in any part thereof, and for such period as he deems fit.

Register of permits.

"(9) Every one who under this section is authorized to grant a permit shall keep a register for the purposes of this section, in the form prescribed by the Minister of Justice, and shall register therein every permit granted by him, with the name and address of each person to whom a permit has been granted, the purposes for which the permit was granted, the nature of the weapon, the period and territorial limits within which the permit holds good, and such other particulars as may for the time being be prescribed by the Minister of Justice; and every such person shall on the first day of each calendar month forward to the Attorney General of the province in which the permit has been granted, a return of all entries in the register made since the last preceding return.

Particulars.

Return to provincial Attorneys General.

Regulations as to permits.

"(10) The Minister of Justice may make regulations for prescribing the form of permits, and of the register required by this section to be kept by persons granting permits and for regulating the manner in which persons granting permits are to carry out their duties under this section, and generally for carrying this section into effect, and may by those regulations vary or add to Form 76 of this Act, and references in this Act to that Form shall be considered as references to the Form as for the time being so varied or added to."

Variance of Form 76.

Effect.

4. Form 76 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"FORM 76 *(Section 118).*

"WEAPON PERMIT.

"(Insert name of place of issue and date)

"Permission is hereby given to
(insert name of holder of permit) of
to ("have upon his person or in his possession" or "to have in his possession" *or as the case may be) (insert character of weapon)* for *(insert duration of permit, and county, city, town or other limits within which permit is to be in force).*

"Reasons for granting permit.

"(Here to be inserted the reasons for issuing permit.)
"(Name and office of person issuing permit.)

(9) New.

(10) New.

4. The present Form 76 simply gives permission "to carry" which is obviously inadequate.

"NOTE.—This permit may from time to time be varied or added to under regulations made by the Minister of Justice."

5. Section one hundred and twenty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Concealed weapons.

"**123.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, not exceeding two years, or to both such penalty and imprisonment, who, being masked or disguised, unlawfully has upon his person or in his possession any weapon mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of subsection two of section one hundred and eighteen of this Act."

6. Section one hundred and twenty-four of the said Act is repealed.

7. Section one hundred and twenty-five of the said Act is repealed.

8. The said Act is further amended by inserting the following section immediately after section one hundred and thirty-three thereof:—

Intentions not seditious.

"**133A.** No one shall be deemed to have a seditious intention only because he intends in good faith,—

(a) to show that His Majesty has been misled or mistaken in his measures; or,

(b) to point out errors or defects in the government or constitution of the United Kingdom, or of any part of it, or of Canada or any province thereof, or in either House of Parliament of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or in any legislature, or in the administration of justice; or to excite His Majesty's subjects to attempt to procure, by lawful means, the alteration of any matter in the state; or,

(c) to point out, in order to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce feelings of hatred and ill-will between different classes of His Majesty's subjects."

9. Section one hundred and thirty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Seditious words, punishment.

"**134.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than two years, who speaks any seditious words or publishes any seditious libel or is a party to any seditious conspiracy."

5. Crim. Code, s. 123. The remainder is covered in clause 1 of this Bill, by the new section 118, subs. (2), paragraph *(b)*.

This clause now reads as proposed by the report of the House of Commons Committee on the Bill of 1926.

6. Section 124 of the Criminal Code appears to be covered by the existing law, and is no longer necessary. It provides penalties for carrying a sheath-knife in town or city.

7. Section 125 is covered in this Bill, by the new section 118, subs. (3), paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* providing exemptions where a permit is not required for carrying or possessing weapons.

8. Section 133A which it is proposed to enact was former section 133 which was repealed by section four of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1919. The new section is the same as the one that was repealed.

9. Section 134 of the Criminal Code at present reads as follows:—

"**134.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term of not more than twenty years, who speaks any seditious words or publishes any seditious libel or is a party to any seditious conspiracy."

The section will now be to the same effect as it was before being amended by section 5 of chapter 46 of the statutes of 1919.

French version amended.

10. Subsection five of section two hundred and fifteen of the French version of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"5. Aucune poursuite ne doit être instituée en vertu des paragraphes deux, trois ou quatre du présent article, sauf à la demande d'une société protectrice de l'enfance, régulièrement établie, ou d'un officier d'une cour pour jeunes délinquants, sans l'autorisation du procureur général de la province où l'infraction est censée avoir été commise; et cette poursuite ne doit pas être instituée après l'expiration de six mois à compter de la date à laquelle la prétendue infraction a été commise."

11. The said Act is further amended by adding immediately after section two hundred and thirty-one thereof the following:—

Broker reducing stock by selling for his own account.

"**231A.** Every person is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years imprisonment, who, being an individual, or a member or employee of a partnership, or a director, officer or employee of a corporation, where he or the partnership, or corporation is employed as a broker by any customer to buy and carry upon margin any shares of any incorporated or unincorporated company or undertaking, either in Canada or elsewhere, thereafter sells or causes to be sold shares of such company or undertaking for any account in which

(a) he, or

(b) his firm or a partner thereof, or

(c) the corporation or a director thereof

has a direct or indirect interest, if the effect of such sale shall otherwise than unintentionally be to reduce the amount of such shares in the hands of the broker or under his control in the ordinary course of business below the amount of such shares which the broker should be carrying for all customers." (New.)

12. Paragraph *(f)* of subsection one of section two hundred and thirty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Advertising, printing, posting or selling intelligence on horse races.

"*(f)* advertises, prints, publishes, exhibits, posts up, sells or supplies, or offers to sell or supply (i) other than on the premises of an association lawfully conducting race meetings in Canada, and during the actual progress of a race meeting thereon, any tips, selections, odds, winning money prices, pari-mutuel payments, or any similar intelligence with respect to or applicable to any horse-race, whether such race be held within or without the Dominion of Canada, and whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, exhibiting, posting up or supplying such news or information such race

10. The English text of subsection 5 of section 215 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**5.** No prosecution shall be instituted under subsections two, three or four of this section unless it be at the instance of some recognized society for the protection of children or an officer of a juvenile court, without the authorization of the Attorney General of the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, nor shall any such prosecution be commenced after the expiration of six months from the time of the commission of the alleged offence."

The French text is as follows:—

"**5.** Aucune poursuite ne doit être instituée en vertu des paragraphes deux, trois ou quatre du présent article, sauf à la demande d'une société protectrice de l'enfance, régulièrement établie, ou d'un officier d'une cour pour jeunes délinquants, *et* sans l'autorisation du procureur général de la province ou l'infraction est censée avoir été commise; et cette poursuite ne doit pas être instituée après l'expiration de six mois à compter de la date à laquelle la prétendue infraction a été commise.

11. This section is inserted upon the recommendation of the Inter-Provincial Conference regarding security frauds and matters incidental thereto which was recently held at the City of Toronto upon the invitation of the Attorney General of Ontario. Paragraph 3, on page 4 of the printed report of the Conference, reads as follows:—

"3. That in respect of Dominion criminal law as all prosecutions for major offences had to be made under the Criminal Code and as the Deputy Attorneys-General attending the conference reported great difficulty in the past in proving bucketing, it was advisable to suggest to the Minister of Justice at Ottawa that a new section be added to the Criminal Code. Accordingly a draft section 231A was prepared to cover the offence of a broker reducing the quantity of stock which he should be carrying for his customers by selling for his own account against his customers' buying orders. This draft appears in Appendix 'C'."

The section now proposed to be added to the Criminal Code is an exact copy of the draft contained in said Appendix "C."

12. Present paragraph (f) of subsection 1 of section 235 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"(*f*) advertises, prints, publishes, exhibits, posts up, sells or supplies, or offers to sell or supply, any information intended to assist in, or intended for use in connection with book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any horse-race or other race, fight, game *or* sport, whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, exhibiting, posting up or supplying such news or information, such horse-race or other race, fight, game *or* sport has or has not taken place; or"

Information to assist book-making, pool-selling, etc., on fights, games, sports or races.

has or has not taken place; (ii) any information intended to assist in, or intended for use in connection with book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any fight, game, sport or race, other than a horse-race, whether at the time of advertising, printing, publishing, exhibiting, posting up or supplying such news or information, such fight, game, sport or race has or has not taken place; or"

13. Section two hundred and forty-three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Exemption from duty to supply medical attendance.

"(2) Any obligation which may be involved in this or the two preceding sections to supply medical or surgical attendance as "necessaries" or "necessaries of life" shall not apply to or affect persons using or depending on prayer or spiritual means for the treatment of human ailments as an enjoyment or exercise of religious freedom." (New.)

14. Section two hundred and sixty-one of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Evidence in trial for manslaughter through negligence.

"(5) When any person is charged with manslaughter caused through negligence, evidence which is sufficient to establish negligence upon the same facts in a civil case shall be sufficient for the conviction of any such person so charged." (New.)

15. Section two hundred and eighty-four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Evidence in trial for causing grievous bodily injury.

"(2) When any person is charged under the provisions of this section with causing grievous bodily injury to any other person by doing negligently or omitting to do any act which it is his duty to do, evidence which is sufficient to establish negligence upon the same facts in a civil case shall be sufficient for the conviction of any such person so charged." (New.)

16. Subsection four of section two hundred and eighty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Driving while under the influence of liquor.

"(4) Every one who, while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or any narcotic, drives any motor vehicle or automobile, or has the care or control of a motor vehicle or automobile, whether it is in motion or not, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable,

(a) upon indictment, for a first offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days, and for each subsequent offence to any term not exceeding one year and not less than three months, or

13. This amendment is inserted at the instance of the Christian Scientists, and is for the purpose of enabling them to practice their religious beliefs without fear of prosecution under the provisions of section 241, 242 and 243.

These sections relate to "duties tending to the preservation of life."

14. The purpose of this amendment is to clear up doubts which have arisen as to the necessity of proving *mens rea* in charges of manslaughter caused through negligence. Section 261 covers cases where homicide is reduced to manslaughter.

15. Section 284 reads as follows:—

"**284.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who, by any unlawful act, or by doing negligently or omitting to do any act which it is his duty to do, causes grievous bodily injury to any other person."

The purpose of this amendment is to clear up doubts which have arisen as to the necessity of proving *mens rea* in prosecutions for criminal negligence under section 284.

16. Present subsection 4 of section 285 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"(4) Every one who while intoxicated or under the influence of narcotics drives any motor vehicle or automobile or has the care or control of a motor vehicle or automobile whether it is in motion or not shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction for the first offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days and not less than seven days, for a second offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months and not less than one month, and for each subsequent offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year and not less than three months."

The purpose of the amendment is to make it possible for the Court in proper cases to impose more severe penalties than are provided by the existing law, and to bring the punishment into greater conformity with the laws of some of the provinces. Complaints have been received that in certain cases the existing penalty has been found to be inadequate.

Another substantial change is the substitution of the words "under the influence of intoxicating liquor" for the word "intoxicated" in the first line of the section.

(b) upon summary conviction, for a first offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding thirty days and not less than seven days, for a second offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months and not less than one month, and for each subsequent offence to a term of imprisonment not exceeding one year and not less than three months.

Theft by owner.

17. Section three hundred and fifty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**352.** Theft may be committed by the owner of anything capable of being stolen against a person having a special property or interest therein, or by a person having a special property or interest therein against the owner thereof, or by a lessee against his reversioner, or by one of several joint owners, tenants in common, or partners of or in any such thing against the other persons interested therein, or by the directors, officers or members of a company, or body corporate, or of an unincorporated body or society associated together for any lawful purpose, against such company or body corporate or unincorporated body or society."

18. Section three hundred and ninety-two of the said Act is amended by adding at the end of paragraph "*(c)*" the word "or", and by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

Selling cattle injected with tuberculin by other than qualified veterinarian.

"*(d)* sells or offers for sale, or causes to be sold or offered for sale, any cattle, knowing that within the period of sixty days immediately preceding such sale or offer for sale any animal so sold or offered for sale had been injected with tuberculin by any person not being a duly qualified veterinarian, or in case the said injection had been made by a duly qualified veterinarian, does any of the acts mentioned in this paragraph without producing the tuberculin test chart to the purchaser prior to the completion of any such sale." (New).

19. Section four hundred and sixty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Breaking hospital, school-house, shop, warehouse, office, theatre, factory, railway station, etc., and committing indictable offence.

"**460.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment who, either by day or night, breaks and enters and commits any indictable offence in a hospital, nursing home or charitable institution, school-house, shop, warehouse, counting-house, office, office building, theatre, store, store-house, garage, pavilion, factory, work-shop, railway station or other railway building or shed, freight car, passenger coach or other railway car, or any building belonging to His Majesty, or to any Government department or to any municipal or other public

17. Present section 352 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**352.** Theft may be committed by the owner of anything capable of being stolen against a person having a special property or interest therein, or by a person having a special property or interest therein against the owner thereof, or by a lessee against his reversioner, or by one of several joint owners, tenants in common, or partners of or in any such thing against the other persons interested therein, or by the directors, public officers or members of a public company, or body corporate, or of an unincorporated body or society associated together for any lawful purpose, against such public company or body corporate or unincorporated body or society."

The words underlined above are deleted.

18. This amendment is introduced upon the request of the Department of Agriculture, Health of Animals Branch. It is reported by the Veterinary Director General that there is every reason to believe that individuals selling cattle do at times inject them with tuberculin with a view to overcome the results of a test which may be applied soon after the sale, and he expresses the opinion that if the *Criminal Code* be amended as proposed by this section it will have a deterrent effect upon such practice throughout the country.

The penalty imposed is three years' imprisonment.

19. Present section 460 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**460.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment who, either by day or night, breaks and enters and commits any indictable offence in a school-house, shop, warehouse, counting-house, office, office building, theatre, store, store-house, garage, pavilion, factory, work-shop, railway station or other railway building or shed, freight car, passenger coach or other railway car, or any building belonging to His Majesty, or to any Government department or to any municipal or other public authority, or any building within the curtilage of a dwelling-house, but not so connected therewith as to form part of it under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or in any pen, cage, den or enclosure in which fur-bearing animals wild by nature are kept in captivity for breeding or commercial purposes."

Cases have arisen in which it has been found impracticable under the section as it now stands to prosecute for offences committed in hospitals. The purpose of the amendment is to remedy this difficulty.

authority, or any building within the curtilage of a dwelling-house, but not so connected therewith as to form part of it under the provisions hereinbefore contained, or in any pen, cage, den or enclosure in which fur-bearing animals wild by nature are kept in captivity for breeding or commercial purposes."

Injuries to other animals.

20. Section five hundred and thirty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**537.** (1) Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars over and above the amount of injury done, or to one year's imprisonment with or without hard labour, who

(a) attempts to kill, maim, wound, poison, or injure any dog, bird, beast or other animal not being cattle, but being either the subject of larceny at common law, or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any lawful purpose, or

(b) places poison in such a position as to be easily partaken of by any such dog, bird, beast or other animal not being cattle, but being either the subject of larceny at common law, or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any lawful purpose, or (New)

(c) who sends, delivers or utters, or directly or indirectly causes to be received, knowing the contents thereof, any letter or writing threatening to kill, maim, wound, poison, or injure any dog, bird, beast, or other animal, not being cattle, but being the subject of larceny at common law, or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any lawful purpose. (New.)

Subsequent offence.

(2) Every one who, having been convicted of any such offence, afterwards commits any offence under this section, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court."

21. Section five hundred and forty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Penalty.

"**542.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to one year's imprisonment with or without hard labour, or to both, who

Ill-treating animal.

(a) wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, overdrives, tortures or abandons in distress, or being the owner permits to be so used, or having actual possession and control thereof in any way fails to provide and supply proper and sufficient food, water, bedding care and shelter for any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, or wild animal or bird in captivity, so that unnecessary suffering or injury is or may be caused to the same;

20. Present section 537 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**537.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars over and above the amount of injury done, or to three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, who wilfully kills, maims, wounds, poisons or injures any dog, bird, beast, or other animal, not being cattle, but being either the subject of larceny at common law, or being ordinarily kept in a state of confinement, or kept for any lawful purpose.

2. Every one who, having been convicted of any such offence, afterwards commits any offence under this section, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to a fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court."

21. Present section 542 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**542.** Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding *fifty* dollars, or to *three months'* imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to both, who

(a) wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beats, binds, ill-treats, abuses, overdrives, tortures or abandons in distress, or having actual possession and control thereof in any way fails to provide and supply food, water and shelter for any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, or wild animal or bird in captivity, so that unnecessary suffering or injury is caused to the same;

Injuries by ill-usage.

(b) while driving any cattle or other animal is, by negligence or ill-usage in the driving thereof, the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal;

Carrying animals so as to inflict unnecessary suffering.

(c) conveys, carries, causes, procures or, being the owner, permits to be conveyed or carried any cattle, domestic animal or bird or any other animal of whatsoever kind or species, and whether a quadruped or not, which is tame, or which has been or is being sufficiently tamed to serve some purpose for the use of man, in such a manner or position as to cause any such animal any unnecessary suffering: or

Fighting of animal.

(d) in any manner encourages, aids or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock, or other kind of animal, whether of domestic or wild nature:

Administering injurious drug to cattle, etc.

(e) wilfully, without any reasonable cause or excuse, administers, or causes or procures or, being the owner, permits such administration of any poisonous or injurious drug or substance to any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, or wild animal or bird in captivity, or who wilfully, without any reasonable cause or excuse, causes any such substance to be taken by any such cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, or wild animal or bird in captivity; (New.)

Taking part in meetings at which birds are liberated for the purpose of being shot.

(f) promotes, arranges, conducts, assists in, receives money for, or takes part in, any meeting, competition, exhibition, pastime, practice, display, or in any event whatever, at or in the course of which captive birds are liberated by hand or by trap, contrivance or other means for the purpose of being shot at the time of their liberation, or who being the owner or occupier, or person in charge of any premises, permits the same, or any part thereof, to be used for any such purpose." (New.)

22. Subsection one of section five hundred and forty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Keeping cock-pit.

"**543.** (1) Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to one year's imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to both, who builds,

(*b*) while driving any cattle or other animal is, by negligence or ill-usage in the driving thereof, the means whereby any mischief, damage or injury is done by any such cattle or other animal;

(*c*) conveys, carries, causes, procures or, being the owner, permits to be conveyed or carried any cattle, domestic animal or bird or any other animal of whatsoever kind or species, and whether a quadruped or not, which is tame, or which has been or is being sufficiently tamed to serve some purpose for the use of man, in such manner or position as to cause any such animal any unnecessary suffering; or

(*d*) in any manner encourages, aids or assists at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badger, dog, cock, or other kind of animal, whether of domestic or wild nature."

22. Present subsection one of section 543 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**543.** (1) Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a penalty not exceeding *fifty dollars*, or to *three months'* imprisonment, with or without hard labour, or to both, who builds, makes, maintains or keeps a cock-pit on premises belonging to or occupied by him, or allows a cock-pit to be built, made, maintained or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him."

makes, maintains or keeps a cock-pit on premises belonging to or occupied by him, or allows a cockpit to be built, made, maintained or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him."

Sanitary precautions.

23. Section five hundred and forty-four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

"(5A) No railway company shall allow any railway truck, horse-box or other vehicle used for carrying cattle or other domestic animals or birds on the railway to be overcrowded so as to cause unnecessary suffering to such cattle, or other domestic animals or birds therein.

Over-crowding.

Carrying bulls with other cattle.

(5B) No railway company shall permit any bull of mature age to be carried on its railway in the same railway car with other cattle unless the said bull is securely tied by the head."

24. The said Act is further amended by adding the following section immediately after section five hundred and forty-five thereof:—

Jurisdiction.

"**545A.** For the purpose of the trial of any offence under sections five hundred and forty-two and five hundred and forty-four of this Act, where the offence is committed upon any vessel, railway car, motor vehicle, cart, waggon or other vehicle, the accused may be tried by the justice in whose jurisdiction such vessel, railway car, motor vehicle, cart, waggon or other vehicle is unloaded, and any offence committed as aforesaid may be dealt with by such justice as if it had been wholly committed within the jurisdiction of such justice. The jurisdiction hereby conferred shall not be exercised by any justice outside the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, nor shall it be exercised in any case in which the justice considers it just that the prosecution should be laid before a justice having jurisdiction in the county or district in which the offence is alleged to have been committed." (New.)

25. Subsection two of section five hundred and eighty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

23. Section 544 relates to conveyance of cattle and subsection five of said section reads as follows:—

"5. Where cattle are unladen from cars for the purpose of receiving food, water and rest, the railway company then having charge of the cars in which they have been transported shall, except during a period of frost, clear the floors of such cars, and litter the same properly with clean sawdust or sand before reloading them with live stock."

24. This section is new and is self-explanatory.

Adjournment of Court of King's Bench in Quebec when no jury summoned.

"(2) Whenever, in the province of Quebec, it has been decided by the competent authority that no jury is to be summoned at the appointed time in any district in the province within which a term of the Court of King's Bench holding criminal pleas should be then held, the Clerk of the Crown may, on the date of the opening of such term, if there be no judge to preside over the Court,

(a) adjourn the Court and the appeals to any further day; or

Renewal of recognizances.

(b) adjourn the appeals to the first day of the then next term of the Court; and renew the recognizances or bail bonds so as to secure the presence of all the accused and others who are bound to appear on the first day of the then next term or on the day to which he will have adjourned the Court or the appeals."

26. The said Act is further amended by inserting immediately after section six hundred and four thereof the following section:—

Authority for issue of summonses to witnesses by Clerks of the Crown and Clerks of the Peace in province of Quebec.

"**604A.** Every Clerk of the Crown and every Clerk of the Peace in the province of Quebec shall have power to issue a summons under his hand requiring any person being or residing within the province who he believes capable of giving material evidence, either for the prosecution or for the accused, in any matter pending before the court of which he is the clerk, to appear before such court at the time and place mentioned in the summons to give evidence respecting such matter and to bring with him any documents or things in his possession relating thereto." (New).

27. Section six hundred and five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Jurisdiction as to prize fights.

"**605.** Every judge of a superior court or of a county court, judge of the sessions of the peace, stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate, recorder and commissioner of police of Canada, shall, within the limits of his jurisdiction, as such judge, magistrate, recorder or commissioner, have all the powers of a justice with respect to offences against provisions of this Act as to prize fights."

28. The said Act is further amended by inserting in the schedule thereto, immediately after Form 11, the following as Form 11A:—

25. In the province of Quebec the Clerk of the Crown acts as Clerk of the Court when it sits. The subsection (2) as it now is in the Code has the "Clerk of the Peace."

The only other change in the subsection is a grammatical one, the insertion of the word "over."

26. This section is new.

In rural districts in the province of Quebec, when a case is set for trial, it is necessary to summon witnesses, if there is no magistrate, expense and delay are caused. This inconvenience will be put an end to by giving the power to the Clerks of the Crown and the Clerks of the Peace.

27. Present section 605 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"**605.** Every judge of a superior court or of a county court, judge of the sessions of the peace, stipendiary magistrate, police magistrate, and commissioner of police of Canada, shall, within the limits of his jurisdiction as such judge, magistrate or commissioner, have all the powers of a justice with respect to offences against provisions of this Act as to prize fights."

The purpose of this amendment is to confer upon recorders in the city of Montreal the powers mentioned in said section 605.

28. The new Form 11A is inserted in consequence of the powers given to the Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace by section 25 of this bill. It is on the lines of Form 11.

"FORM 11A.

Summons to a Witness.

Canada,
Province of Quebec,
District of.....

To E. F., of.....*(occupation)*
Whereas information has been laid before me the undersigned.....*(name of the Clerk of the Crown or Clerk of the Peace)*.....that A. B. *(etc., as in the summons against the accused)* and it has been made to appear to me that you are likely to give material evidence for *(the prosecution* or *for the accused)* These are therefore to require you to appear before the presiding justice on the.....day of.....A.D. 19....
at.....o'clock.....in the.....noon,
at.....to testify what you know concerning the said charge so made against the said A.B. *(If the production of documents in the possession or under the control of the witness is required add here* "and have with you then and there any documents in your possession or under your control relating to the said charge, and more particularly the following *(specify any particular documents required).*"

Given under my hand, this.....day of.....
.....in the year.....

Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk of the Crown
for the District of.....,
in the Province of....."

29. Section six hundred and forty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Search in gaming houses.

"**641.** (1) If a constable or other peace officer of any city, town, incorporated village or other municipality or district, organized or unorganized, or place, reports in writing to the mayor or chief magistrate, recorder or to a judge of the Sessions of the Peace, or to the police, stipendiary or district magistrate of such city, town, incorporated village or other municipality, district, or place, or to any police or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction there, or to any justice having such jurisdiction, that there are good grounds for believing, and that he does believe, that any house, room or place within the said city or town, incorporated village or other municipality, district or place is kept or used as a disorderly house as defined by section

Grounds for search.

29. The object of the amendment is to permit the constable or peace officer to report to a justice of the peace over the head of a mayor in rural municipalities.

The whole of section 641 as it will be, if amended as in the bill, is printed for the information and convenience of those who will have to carry out the provisions of the section. The addition of the word "recorder" is to confer upon recorders in the City of Montreal the powers mentioned in sec. 641 (1).

Subsection (1) of section 641 at present reads as follows:—

"**641** (1) If a constable or other peace officer of any city, town, incorporated village or other municipality or district, organized or unorganized, or place, reports in writing to the mayor or chief magistrate or to the police, stipendiary or district magistrate of such city, town, incorporated village or other municipality, district or place, or to any police or stipendiary magistrate having jurisdiction there, or if there be no such mayor or chief magistrate, or police, stipendiary or district magistrate, to any justice having such jurisdiction, etc., etc."

The changes made are shown by the words underlined in the text of the bill and this note, respectively. The rest of the subsection remains unchanged.

two hundred and twenty-nine, or for betting, wagering or pool selling contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-five, or for the purpose of carrying on a lottery or for the sale of lottery tickets, or for the purpose of conducting or carrying on of any scheme, contrivance or operation for the purpose of determining the winners in any lottery contrary to the provisions of section two hundred and thirty-six, whether admission thereto is limited to those possessed of entrance keys or otherwise; such mayor, chief magistrate, recorder, police, stipendiary or district magistrate or justice, may, by order in writing, authorize the constable or other peace officer to enter and search any such house, room or place with such other constables or peace officers as are deemed requisite by him, and such peace officer or peace officers may thereupon enter and search all parts of such house, room or place and if necessary may use force for the purpose of effecting such entry, whether by breaking open doors, or otherwise, and may take into custody all persons who are found therein, and may seize all tables and instruments of gaming, wagering, or betting and all moneys and securities for money and all instruments or devices for the carrying on of a lottery, or of any scheme, contrivance or operation for determining the winners in any lottery, and all lottery tickets and all intoxicating liquors and all circulars, advertisements, printed matter, stationery and things which may be found in such house or premises which appear to have been used or to be intended for use for any illegal purpose or business, and shall bring the same before the person issuing such order or any justice, to be by him dealt with according to law.

Order for search.

Arrest of persons and seizure of gaming instruments.

When gaming instruments, etc., may be seized without an order for search.

"(2) If at any time a peace officer, although not having an order under subsection one of this section, finds any person in the act of keeping a gaming house or being present in a gaming house, such peace officer may seize all instruments of gaming and all other articles mentioned in subsection one of this section found in or on the premises where the above offence is taking place: Provided that as soon as possible thereafter a charge shall be laid according to law against the persons found committing an offence as above: Provided also that such objects so seized shall in due course be brought before the magistrate seized with the matter, to be dealt with in the manner provided for in subsection three of this section. (New.)

Destruction or disposal of property seized.

"(3) The person issuing such order, or the justice before whom any person is taken by virtue of an order under this section, may direct that any money or securities for money so seized shall be forfeited to the Crown for the public uses of Canada, and that any other thing seized shall be destroyed or otherwise disposed of: Provided that

641 (2) This subsection is new. It allows seizure without warrant of gambling devices found on the premises.

641. (3) Subsection (3) is the present subsection (2) in the Code. Except its number it is unchanged.

nothing shall be destroyed or disposed of pending any appeal or any proceeding in which the right of seizure is questioned or before the time within which such appeal or other proceeding may be taken has expired."

30. Section six hundred and forty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Search warrant for vagrant concealed.

"**643.** Any stipendiary or police magistrate, recorder, mayor or warden, or any two justices, upon information before them made, that any person described in Part V as a loose, idle or disorderly person, or vagrant, is or is reasonably suspected to be harboured or concealed in any disorderly house, bawdy-house, house of ill-fame, tavern or boarding-house, may, by warrant, authorize any constable or other person to enter at any time such house or tavern, and to apprehend and bring before them or any other justices, every person found therein so suspected as aforesaid."

31. Paragraph *(c)* of subsection one of section six hundred and seventy-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Adjournment of hearing.

"*(c)* adjourn the hearing of the matter from time to time, and change the place of hearing, if from the absence of witnesses, the inability of a witness who is ill to attend at the place where the justice usually sits, or from any other reasonable cause, it appears desirable to do so, and may remand the accused, if required, by warrant in form 17: Provided that no such remand shall be for more than eight clear days, the day following that on which the remand is made being counted as the first day; except in any case where the accused is on bail, and he and his surety or sureties and the prosecutor or complainant consent, in which case such remand may be for more than eight clear days."

30. Present section 643 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"Any stipendiary or police magistrate, mayor or warden, or any two justices, upon information before them made, that any person described in Part V as a loose, idle or disorderly person, or vagrant, is or is reasonably suspected to be harboured or concealed in any disorderly house, bawdy-house, house of ill-fame, tavern or boarding-house, may, by warrant, authorize any constable or other person to enter at any time such house or tavern, and to apprehend and bring before them or any other justices, every person found therein so suspected as aforesaid."

The purpose of this amendment is to confer upon recorders in the city of Montreal the powers mentioned in said section 643.

31. It frequently happens that the Crown cannot proceed with charges immediately and remands have to be taken for long periods of time. For example, when a person is charged with criminal negligence, it may be that the complainant or a material Crown witness is seriously injured and cannot appear to give evidence for many weeks, or, if the accused is charged with conspiracy to defraud arising out of the promotion of a company, it may be months before the work of the chartered accountant in auditing the books and preparing the report, can be completed.

In order to avoid the weekly appearance of the accused and his bondsmen, the practice has grown up of remanding the case for so many weeks or even months, to a day when it is expected the evidence will be ready. This is always done with the consent of the accused and his sureties.

Some of the decided cases hold that the provisions of paragraph (c) of section 679 are directory only; others hold the contrary. The proposed amendment is to put the matter beyond doubt.

Paragraph *(c)* of subsection one of section 679 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"*(c)* Adjourn the hearing of the matter from time to time, and change the place of hearing, if from the absence of witnesses, the inability of a witness who is ill to attend at the place where the justice usually sits, or from any other reasonable cause, it appears desirable to do so, and may remand the accused, if required, by warrant in form 17: Provided that no such remand shall be for more than eight clear days, the day following that on which the remand is made being counted as the first day;"

32. Subsection one of section seven hundred and eight of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

One justice may do all acts before hearing.

"**708.** (1) Any one justice may receive the information or complaint, and grant a summons or warrant thereon, and issue his summons or warrant to compel the attendance of any witnesses for either party, and do all other acts and matters necessary preliminary to the hearing, notwithstanding anything contained herein or even if in any statute in that behalf it is provided that the information or complaint shall be brought or laid before or heard and determined by two or more justices."

Summary trials in certain cases.

33. Section seven hundred and seventy-four of the said Act is amended by inserting immediately after paragraph *(a)* thereof the following paragraph:—

"*(aa)* In the province of Manitoba before a police magistrate."

Speedy trials of indictable offences. Definition of "judge".

34. Subparagraph (ii) of paragraph *(a)* of section eight hundred and twenty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following subparagraph is substituted therefor:—

"(ii) in the province of Quebec any judge of the sessions of the peace or any district magistrate."

35. Section nine hundred and fifty-one of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Charge of manslaughter arising out of operation of motor vehicle, criminal negligence proved.

"(3) Upon a charge of manslaughter arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle the jury may find the accused not guilty of manslaughter but guilty of criminal negligence under section two hundred and eighty-four, and such conviction shall be a bar to further prosecution for any offence arising out of the same facts." (New.)

36. Section nine hundred and seventy of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsection thereto:—

Removal of feeble minded or mentally deficient prisoner from reformatory or industrial school to a place of safe keeping.

"(2) Without limiting in any way the application of the provisions contained in the next preceding subsection of this section, the lieutenant-governor, upon evidence satisfactory to him that a person imprisoned in a reformatory prison, reformatory school or industrial school, is feeble minded or mentally deficient, may order the removal of such person to a place of safe keeping; and the person so removed

32. Section 708 presently reads as follows:

"**708.** Any one justice may receive the information or complaint, and grant a summons or warrant thereon, and issue his summons or warrant to compel the attendance of any witnesses for either party, and do all other acts and matters necessary preliminary to the hearing, even if by the statute in that behalf it is provided that the information or complaint shall be heard and determined by two or more justices.

2. After a case has been heard and determined one justice may issue all warrants of distress or commitment thereon.

3. It shall not be necessary for the justice who acts before or after the hearing to be the justice or one of the justices by whom the case is to be or has been heard and determined.

4. If it is required by any Act or law that an information or complaint shall be heard and determined by two or more justices, or that a conviction or order shall be made by two or more justices, such justices shall be present and acting together during the whole of the hearing and determination of the case."

Notwithstanding the above provision that any one justice may receive the information or complaint, it was held necessary in prosecutions in 1927 and 1928 for offences against the excise laws, to have two justices present to receive and consider the information and the issue of a summons or warrant, and the charges laid were dismissed by reason of a want of jurisdiction because they were laid before one justice only. The amendment is intended to make clear that notwithstanding any provision of the Criminal Code (having in mind judicial remarks as to the bearing of section 655 thereof) or of any other statute an information is only required to be laid before one justice even where the effect of any particular statute would appear to contemplate that the information should be laid before two justices; in other words, the intention is to bring the administration, for instance, of the Excise Act, chap. 60, R.S.C. 1927, into harmony with the administration or intended effect of the Criminal Code, and to avoid unnecessary expense and loss of time to the justices themselves.

33. The Legislature of Manitoba has provided for the appointment of police magistrates who are located at "key positions" in the province. Each police magistrate has jurisdiction over a district and cases which arise in such district are dealt with by such magistrate. The Attorney General of Manitoba has requested that all such police magistrates be given the extended jurisdiction provided for in subsection (1) of section 774 of the Criminal Code.

34. Subparagraph (ii) as at present in the Code, reads as follows:—

"(ii) in the province of Quebec, in any district wherein there is a judge of the sessions of the peace, such judge of the sessions, and in any district wherein there is no judge of the sessions of the peace, but wherein there is a district magistrate, such district magistrate, or any judge of sessions of the peace; and in any district wherein there is no judge of the sessions of the peace and no district magistrate, any judge of the sessions of the peace or the sheriff of such district."

35. The purpose of this amendment is to clear up doubts which have arisen as to the powers of the jury in cases of manslaughter arising out of the operation of motor vehicles.

36. This is new.

At present when a person imprisoned in a reformatory, reformatory school or industrial school, is feeble minded or mentally deficient, there is no provision for the removal of him to a place of safe keeping. The power to do so is given to the lieutenant-governor by this amendment.

The power of the lieutenant-governor to deal similarly with cases of insanity is given by subsection (1) of section 970.

Return to imprisonment on recovery.

shall remain there or in such other place of safe keeping as the lieutenant-governor may from time to time order, until his complete or partial recovery is certified to the satisfaction of the lieutenant-governor who may then order the person back to imprisonment, if he is then liable thereto, or if otherwise that he be discharged." (New.)

Discharge.

37. Subsection four of section nine hundred and eighty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Certain automatic machines to be deemed means or contrivance for playing game of chance.

"(4) In any prosecution under section two hundred and twenty-nine any automatic machine intended to be used for vending merchandise or for any other purpose, the result of one of any number of operations of which is, as regards the operator, a matter of chance or uncertainty, or which as a consequence of any given number of successive operations yields different results to the operator, shall be deemed to be a means or contrivance for playing a game of chance, within the meaning of subsection two of this section, notwithstanding that the result of some one or more or all of such operations may be known to the operator in advance."

38. Subsections four and five of section one thousand and thirteen of the said Act are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

Attorney-General to have right of appeal where question of law alone involved.

"(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, the Attorney General shall have the right to appeal to the court of appeal against any judgment or verdict of acquittal of a trial court in respect of an indictable offence on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone. (New).

Procedure.

(5) The procedure upon such an appeal and the powers of the court of appeal, including the power to grant a new trial, shall *mutatis mutandis* and so far as the same are applicable to appeals upon a question of law alone, be similar to the procedure prescribed and the powers given by sections one thousand and twelve to one thousand and twenty-one of this Act, inclusive, and the Rules of Court passed pursuant thereto, and to section five hundred and seventy-six of this Act." (New).

37. Subsection 4 of section 986 of the Criminal Code at present reads as follows:—

"4. In any prosecution under section two hundred and twenty-eight any automatic machine intended to be used for vending merchandise or for any other purpose, the result of one or any number of operations of which is as regards the operator a matter of chance or uncertainty, or which as a consequence of any given number of successive operations yields different results to the operator, shall be deemed to be a means or contrivance for playing a game of chance, within the meaning of subsection two of this section, notwithstanding that the result of some one or more or all of such operations may be known to the operator in advance."

The only change is the substitution of a reference to section 229 instead of 228.

38. The purpose of this amendment is to restore to the Crown the right to appeal to the Court of Appeal on any ground of appeal which involves a question of law alone. Section 1013 (1), as enacted by chapter 41 of the statutes of 1923, gives a right of appeal in such case to a person convicted on indictment but not to the Attorney General.

The subsections repealed by this amendment are as follows:—

"4. The determination of any question before the court of appeal shall be according to the opinion of the majority of the members of that court hearing the case.

5. Unless the court of appeal directs to the contrary in cases where, in the opinion of that court, the question is a question of law on which it would be convenient that separate judgments should be pronounced by the members of the court, the judgment of the court shall be pronounced by the president of the court or such other member of the court hearing the case as the president of the court directs, and no judgment with respect to the determination of any question shall be separately pronounced by any other member of the court."

39. Subsection two of section one thousand and twenty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Shorthand notes of proceedings and evidence.

"(2) In all cases where notes of the evidence or any part thereof, and of the charge of the presiding judge, have been made at the trial, a copy, or in the case of shorthand notes a transcript thereof, shall be made and furnished to the court of appeal. Before transmitting such transcript to the court of appeal a copy of the charge and objections, if any, thereto shall be submitted to the judge presiding at the trial for his approval. Should the trial judge refuse to approve of the same or any part thereof, he shall immediately certify to the court of appeal his reasons for so refusing and shall also certify to what was his actual charge upon the point or points in question; and in that event his certificate shall prevail."

Coming into force.

40. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, 1930.

39. Present subsection 2 of section 1020 of the Criminal Code reads as follows:—

"2. In all cases where notes of the evidence or any part thereof have been made at the trial a copy, or in the case of shorthand notes a transcript, of such notes shall be made and furnished to the court of appeal."

No provision is made in the Criminal Code for a stenographer's report of the charge of the trial judge. Although the subheading of section 1020(2) is "Shorthand notes of proceedings, and evidence," that subsection only deals with notes of evidence. It should be amended so as to include the charge of the trial judge and any objections thereto. Provision should also be made that this portion of the transcription be submitted to the trial judge and approved by him before being furnished by the reporter for the use of the Court of Appeal. In the event of the trial judge not approving of the charge as so transcribed, there should be an express provision that he should submit to the Court of Appeal a certificate, and that should prevail. The proposed amendment corresponds substantially with the statute (section 16 of the Criminal Appeal Act), and practice governing the matter in England, where the judge's charge and objections thereto are part of the "Proceedings at the trial" which it is the duty of the stenographer to report, but in the event of the trial judge certifying that the report of the charge is in any particular inaccurate, his certificate prevails in the Court of Appeal.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 139.

An Act to incorporate The Hamilton Life Insurance Company.

First reading, May 14, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. BELL,
(Hamilton West).

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7324 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 139.

An Act to incorporate The Hamilton Life Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by their petition prayed that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Herman Howard Gray of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the province of Ontario, insurance underwriter, Clarkson James Wilkinson of the city of Kitchener, in the county of Waterloo, in the province of Ontario, manufacturer, Duncan James Sinclair of the city of Woodstock, in the county of Oxford, in the province of Ontario, physician, James Palmer Rankin of the city of Stratford, in the county of Perth, in the province of Ontario, senator, and Oscar Anson Cannon of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the province of Ontario, physician, together with such persons as become shareholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "The Hamilton Life Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Provisional directors.

2. Herman Howard Gray, Clarkson James Wilkinson, Duncan James Sinclair, James Palmer Rankin and Oscar Anson Cannon, shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Capital stock.

3. The capital stock of the Company shall be one million dollars, divided into forty thousand shares of the par value of twenty-five dollars each.

Subscriptions before general meeting.

4. The amount to be subscribed before the general meeting for the election of directors is called shall be one hundred thousand dollars.

Amount to be subscribed before commencing business.

5. The Company shall not commence business until at least two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the capital stock has been subscribed and at least one hundred thousand dollars paid thereon.

Head office.

6. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth, in the province of Ontario.

Class of insurance authorized.

7. The Company may make contracts of life insurance and may grant, sell or purchase life annuities, grant endowments depending upon the contingency of human life and generally carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms.

R.S., c. 101.

8. The *Insurance Act* shall apply to the Company.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 140.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 31st March, 1930, and the 31st March, 1931.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 16th MAY, 1930.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7623 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 140.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 31st March, 1930, and the 31st March, 1931.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by messages from His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said messages, 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 the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act, No. 2, 1930.*

$6,638,030.23 granted for 1929-30.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole six million, six hundred and thirty-eight thousand, thirty dollars and twenty-three cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, not otherwise provided for and set forth in Schedule A to this Act.

$61,070,000.00 granted for 1930-31.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole sixty-one million and seventy thousand dollars towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

Account to be rendered in detail.

4. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE A.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1929-30. The amount hereby granted is $6,638,030.23.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1930, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	RAILWAYS AND MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT	$ cts.	$ cts.
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY		
321	Further amount not exceeding $6,010,639.89 to meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred (where amounts available from net operating income or investments may be insufficient) by or on behalf of the Canadian National Railway Company, herein called "the Company" or any Company specified or referred to in Chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1920, or any Company formed by way of amalgamation or consolidation of any such companies, or now or hereafter comprised in the Canadian National Railways or by the Company in respect of any railways, properties and works entrusted to it from time to time under the provisions of Section 19 of Chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, or any one or more of such companies, on any or all of the following accounts, such expenditures or indebtedness being herein called authorized expenditures:— *(a)* Interest on securities, notes and other obligations; rentals for lease of lines and equipment; *(b)* Equipment Principal Payments; Sinking Funds; Miscellaneous Maturing or Matured Notes and other obligations secured or unsecured; *(c)* Operating Income Deficit, whenever incurred or ascertained; *(d)* Construction and betterments, including co-ordinations; acquisition of real or personal property, and Working Capital; *(e)* Acquisition of stock or securities of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company when duly issued under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, such expenditures not exceeding $4,171,940.94. The stock or securities so acquired to be deposited with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General to be disposed of only when thereto authorized by the Governor-in-Council. The amount herein authorized may be applied (except as to Item *(e)* which may only be applied for the purposes therein specified) from time to time to meet authorized expenditures in the discretion of the Governor-in-Council:— *(a)* In respect of railways, properties and works entrusted to the Company as aforesaid; *(b)* In respect of railways, properties and works not so entrusted by way of loans in cash, or by way of guarantee, or partly one way and partly the other, subject, however, as follows:— If by way of loans from His Majesty, the amount or amounts advanced to any one or more of the said Companies shall be repayable on demand, with interest payable half-yearly at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council secured if and when directed by the Governor-in-Council by mortgage or mortgages upon such properties, in such form and containing such terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as the Governor-in-Council may approve. If by way of loans from persons other than His Majesty (without the guarantee of His Majesty) the amounts, terms and conditions of such loans shall be such as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time approve.		

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	RAILWAYS AND MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT—*Concluded*		
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY—*Concluded*		
	If by way of guarantee, any such guarantee may be either a general guarantee covering the total amount of the issue, or by a separate guarantee endorsed on each obligation, and may be of the principal, interest and sinking funds (if any) of the notes, obligations, or securities of one or more of the said Companies specified by the Governor-in-Council, which notes, obligations or securities the Companies so specified are hereby authorized to make and issue from time to time, provided that the total principal amount thereof at any one time outstanding shall not, together with any part of the loans represented by cash, exceed the total amount mentioned in this vote,—namely: $6,010,639.89 and any such guarantee may be signed by the Minister of Finance or such other person as the Governor-in-Council may authorize, on behalf of His Majesty, in such form and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council may determine to be appropriate and applicable thereto. Any guarantee so signed shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes of the validity of the guarantee and that the provisions of this enactment have been complied with.		
321	Should temporary loans be made or negotiated before the lapse of this appropriation either from His Majesty or other persons, guaranteed notes, obligations or securities may subsequently be issued under the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this enactment to renew, refund or adjust such loans, or any part thereof.		
	Each Company herein mentioned or referred to is hereby authorized to aid and assist, in any manner any other or others of the said Companies, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may for its own requirements and also for the requirements of any or all of such other Companies from time to time:—		
	(a) Issue notes, obligations or other securities, joint or several, at discretion, for the purpose of any guarantee made or to be made under the provisions of this enactment;		
	(b) Apply the proceeds of any such guaranteed issue, or the amount of loans received by virtue of this enactment, in meeting authorized expenditures on its own account or on account of any or all of such other Companies;		
	(c) Make advances for the purpose of meeting authorized expenditures to any or all of such other Companies upon or without any security, at discretion.		
	No purchaser of such guaranteed notes, securities or obligations shall be under any obligation to inquire into the application of the proceeds of any guaranteed issue....	6,010,639 89	
	MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT		
322	Additional amount required to provide for the payment from time to time to the Canadian National Railway Company of the deficit in receipts and revenues, occurring during the year 1929, of the Eastern Lines, as provided by the Maritime Freight Rates Act:—		
	(a) Amount of the deficit (less that amount thereof as in the next following paragraph specifically provided for) in the receipts and revenues.....	235,572 22	
	(b) Amount of the deficit in receipts and revenues occurring on account of the reduction in tolls under the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act.....	391,818 12	
		627,390 34	
	Total.....		6,638,030 23

SCHEDULE B.

Based on Supplementary Estimates, 1930-31. The amount hereby granted is $61,070,000.00.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1931, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	RAILWAYS, CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS AND MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT		
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY		
323	Amount not exceeding $51,600,000.00 to meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred (where amounts available from net operating income or investments may be insufficient) by or on behalf of the Canadian National Railway Company, herein called "The Company," or any Company specified or referred to in Chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, and Chapter 13 of the Statutes of 1920, or any Company formed by way of amalgamation or consolidation of any such companies, or now or hereafter comprised in the Canadian National Railways or by the Company in respect of any railways, properties and works entrusted to it from time to time under the provisions of Section 19 of Chapter 172 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, or any one or more of such companies, on any or all of the following accounts, such expenditures or indebtedness being herein called authorized expenditures:—		
	(a) Interest on securities, notes and other obligations; rentals for lease of lines and equipment;		
	(b) Equipment Principal Payments; Sinking Funds; Miscellaneous Maturing or Matured Notes and other obligations secured or unsecured;		
	(c) Operating Income Deficit, whenever incurred or ascertained;		
	(d) Construction and Betterments, including co-ordinations; acquisition of real or personal property, and Working Capital;		
	(e) Acquisition of stock or securities of the Grand Trunk Western Railroad Company when duly issued under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The stock or securities so acquired to be deposited with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General to be disposed of only when thereto authorized by the Governor-in-Council.		
323	*(f)* Acquisition of stock or securities of the Central Vermont Railway, Inc., when duly issued under the authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The stock or securities so acquired to be deposited with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General to be disposed of only when thereto authorized by the Governor-in-Council.		
	The amount herein authorized may be applied from time to time to meet authorized expenditures in the discretion of the Governor-in-Council:—		
	(a) In respect of railways, properties and works entrusted to the Company as aforesaid;		
	(b) In respect of railways, properties and works not so entrusted:		
	by way of loans in cash, or by way of guarantee, or partly one way and partly the other, subject, however, as follows:—		

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts
	RAILWAYS, CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS AND MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT—*Continued*		
	LOANS MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT—*Concluded*		
	If by way of loans from His Majesty, the amount or amounts advanced to any one or more of the said Companies shall be repayable on demand, with interest payable half-yearly at the rate fixed from time to time by the Governor-in-Council, secured if and when directed by the Governor-in-Council by mortgage or mortgages upon such properties, in such form and containing such terms and conditions, not inconsistent herewith, as the Governor-in-Council may approve.		
	If by way of loans from persons other than His Majesty (without the guarantee of His Majesty) the amounts, terms and conditions of such loans shall be such as the Governor-in-Council may from time to time approve.		
	If by way of guarantee, any such guarantee may be either a general guarantee covering the total amount of the issue, or by a separate guarantee endorsed on each obligation, and may be of the principal, interest and sinking funds (if any) of the notes, obligations or securities of one or more of the said Companies specified by the Governor-in-Council, which notes, obligations or securities the Companies so specified are hereby authorized to make and issue from time to time, provided that the total principal amount thereof at any one time outstanding shall not, together with any part of the loans represented by cash, exceed the total amount		
323	mentioned in this vote, namely $51,600,000.00, and any such guarantee may be signed by the Minister of Finance or such other person as the Governor-in-Council may authorize, on behalf of His Majesty, in such form and on such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council may determine to be appropriate and applicable thereto. Any guarantee so signed shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes of the validity of the guarantee and that the provisions of this enactment have been complied with.		
	Should temporary loans be made or negotiated before the lapse of this appropriation either from His Majesty or other persons, guaranteed notes, obligations or securities may subsequently be issued under the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this enactment to renew, refund or adjust such loans, or any part thereof.		
	Each Company herein mentioned or referred to is hereby authorized to aid and assist, in any manner, any other or others of the said Companies, which expression as used here and hereinafter shall include the Canadian Government Railways entrusted as aforesaid, and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may for its own requirements and also for the requirements of any or all of such other Companies from time to time:—		
	(a) Issue notes, obligations or other securities, joint or several, at discretion, for the purpose of any guarantee made or to be made under the provisions of this enactment;		
	(b) Apply the proceeds of any such guaranteed issue, or the amount of loans received by virtue of this enactment, in meeting authorized expenditures on its own account or on account of any or all of such other Companies;		
	(c) Make advances for the purpose of meeting authorized expenditures to any or all of such other Companies, upon or without any security, at discretion.		
	No purchaser of such guaranteed notes, securities or obligations shall be under any obligation to inquire into the application of the proceeds of any guaranteed issue.	51,600,000 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts
	LOAN TO CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.		
324	Loan to the Canadian National Steamships (Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited), repayable on demand with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, upon such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council may determine, and to be applied in payment of: Deficits in operation of the Company and of the vessels under the Company's control during the year ending December 31st, 1930, and Capital requirements.....	400,000 00	
	LOAN TO THE CANADIAN NATIONAL (WEST INDIES) STEAMSHIPS, LTD.		
325	Loan to the Canadian National (West Indies) Steamships, Limited, repayable on demand with interest at a rate to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, upon such terms and conditions as the Governor-in-Council may determine, and to be applied in payment of:— Deficits in operation of the Company and of the vessels under the Company's control during the year ending December 31st, 1930, and Interest Requirements.....	870,000 00	
		52,870,000 00	
	RAILWAYS		
	MARITIME FREIGHT RATES ACT		
326	Amount required to provide for payment from time to time during the fiscal year 1930–31 of the difference, estimated by the Board of Railway Commissioners and certified by the said Board to the Minister of Railways and Canals, as and when required by him, occurring on account of the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act, between the tariff tolls and the normal tolls (referred to in Section 9 of the said Act) on all traffic moved during 1930, under the tariffs approved, by the following companies:— Canada & Gulf Terminal Railway Canadian Pacific Railway, including Fredericton & Grand Lake Coal and Railway Co. New Brunswick Coal and Railway Company. Cumberland Railway and Coal Co. Dominion Atlantic Railway. Maritime Coal Railway & Power Co. Sydney & Louisburg Railway. Témiscouata Railway.....	1,000,000 00	
327	Amount required to provide for the payment from time to time to the Canadian National Railway Company of the deficit in receipts and revenues, occurring during the year 1930, of the Eastern Lines, as provided by the Maritime Freight Rates Act:— (*a*) Amount of the deficit (less that amount thereof as in the next following paragraph specifically provided for) in the receipts and revenues.....	4,750,000 00	
	(*b*) Amount of the deficit in receipts and revenues occurring on account of the reduction in tolls under the application of the Maritime Freight Rates Act.....	2,450,000 00	
		8,200,000 00	
	Total.....	.....	61,070,000 00

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 201.

An Act to incorporate The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company.

First reading, May 16, 1930.

(PRIVATE BILL.)

Mr. McPherson.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7522 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 201.

An Act to incorporate The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company.

Preamble.

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying that it be enacted as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Incorporation.

1. Edwin Herbert Muir, farmer, Mathew Gillis Tidsbury, farmer, Peter McArthur, farmer, James McKenzie, farmer, Joseph William Yuill, farmer, Joseph Trimble, farmer, Robert McDermott, farmer, all of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie, in the province of Manitoba, together with such persons as become policyholders in the Company, are incorporated under the name of "The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company", hereinafter called "the Company".

Corporate name.

Head office.

2. The head office of the Company shall be in the city of Portage la Prairie in the province of Manitoba.

Provisional directors.

3. The persons named in section one of this Act shall be the provisional directors of the Company.

Classes of insurance authorized.

4. The Company may make contracts for any of the following classes of insurance:—

(*a*) fire insurance;
(*b*) automobile insurance;
(*c*) plate glass insurance;
(*d*) sprinkler leakage insurance;
(*e*) hail insurance;
(*f*) guarantee insurance;
(*g*) bond insurance;
(*h*) burglary insurance;
(*i*) accident insurance;

(j) sickness insurance;
(k) explosion insurance;
(l) tornado insurance;

upon the cash premium or upon the mutual system, but except as hereinafter provided, the amount of insurance written in any year on the cash premium system shall not exceed one-half of the amount written during the said year on the mutual system, nor shall the amount of insurance in force at any time on the cash premium system exceed one-half of the amount in force at the said time on the mutual system.

Applications before commencing business.

5. The Company shall not commence business until *bona fide* applications have been received for insurance on the mutual system to an amount of at least ten million dollars.

Limitation to cease when surplus of $350,000 maintained.

6. (1) When the Company shall acquire a surplus to the amount of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars and so long as the Company shall maintain a surplus of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the provisions of section four of this Act respecting the limitation of the amount of insurance written and in force on the cash premium system shall cease to apply.

"Surplus" defined.

(2) In this section the word "surplus" means the excess of assets over liabilities including the reserve of unearned premiums calculated *pro rata* for the unexpired term of all policies of the Company in force.

Board of directors.

7. (1) There shall be elected at the first annual meeting and at each subsequent annual meeting a board of not less than nine nor more than twenty-one directors who shall hold office as hereinafter provided.

Number of directors elected by policyholders.

(2) The Company shall, by by-law passed not less than three months prior to the holding of its second annual meeting after the passing of this Act determine the number of directors to be elected at said annual meeting by the policyholders. The Company may by the said by-law provide that the directors shall be elected for one, two, or three years. If the by-law provides for two years' or three years' term of office it may also provide either *(a)* that the term of office shall be continuous for all directors, or *(b)* that a certain proportion not less than one-third shall retire annually. All retiring directors shall be eligible for re-election.

Who may be elected a director.

8. Any policy-holder who holds a policy or policies to the amount of at least one thousand dollars who is not in default in respect of any premium or any assessment on his deposit or premium note and who has paid in cash all liabilities incurred by him to the Company shall be eligible

to be elected as a director, but he shall cease to be such director if the amount of his insurance as aforesaid becomes reduced below the sum of one thousand dollars.

Votes.

9. At all meetings of the Company each policy-holder who is not in default in respect of his cash premium or any assessment on his premium note shall have one vote for each one thousand dollars of insurance provided in his policy.

Liability for losses.

10. All the assets of the Company including the deposit or premium notes given by policy-holders shall be liable for losses occurring on all the policies of the Company. A policy-holder of the Company shall be liable in respect of any loss or other claim or demand against the Company to the extent of the amount unpaid either upon his premium note or upon his cash premium and no more.

Winding-up.

11. In the event of the winding up of the Company if the assets on hand at the date of winding up exclusive of the unearned portion of the premium notes of the policy-holders on the mutual system are insufficient to pay all the liabilities of the Company in full, an assessment shall be made on the said policy-holders in respect of their premium notes to an amount not exceeding the unpaid balance of such notes.

Assessments.

12. All premium notes and undertakings belonging to the Company shall be assessed under the direction of the board of directors at such intervals from their respective dates, and for such sums, as the directors shall determine; and every member of the Company or person who has given a premium note or undertaking shall pay the sums from time to time payable by him to the Company during the continuance of his policy, in accordance with such assessment.

If assessment be not paid.

13. If the assessment on the premium note or undertaking upon any policy be not paid within thirty days after the day on which the said assessment shall become due, the policy of insurance for which said assessment shall have been made shall be null and void as respects all claim for losses occurring during the time of such non-payment:

Proviso.

Provided always, that the said policy shall be reinstated when such assessment shall have been paid, unless the secretary give notice to the contrary to the assessed party, but nothing shall relieve the assured party from his liability to pay such assessment or any subsequent assessments.

Failure to pay assessment.

14. If any member or other person who has given a premium note or undertaking shall, for thirty days after the due date mentioned in the notice of assessment neglect or refuse to pay said assessment, the Company may sue for and recover the same with costs of suit, and such proceeding shall not be a waiver of any forfeiture incurred by such non-payment.

Loss of property.

15. If there be any loss on property insured by the Company, the board of directors may deduct the amount of the premium note less any paid assessments thereon, from the payment due under the loss and retain the amount so deducted until the time has expired for which the insurance has been made, and at the expiration of said time the insured shall have the right to demand and receive such part of the retained sum as shall not have been assessed against.

Distribution of earnings.

16. The directors may from time to time out of the earnings of the Company distribute equitably to the holders of policies issued by the Company such sums as in the judgment of the directors are proper and justifiable.

Acquisition of rights and property of provincial company.

17. (1) The Company may acquire by agreement to insure or otherwise the whole or any part of the rights of and property and may assume the obligations and liabilities of the Portage la Prairie Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company incorporated by letters patent issued by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for the province of Manitoba and dated the second day of October A.D. 1884 under *The Mutual Fire Insurance Act*, being chapter one hundred and one of the Revised Statutes of Manitoba, 1913, hereinafter called "the Provincial Company"; and in the event of such acquisition and assumption the Company shall perform and discharge all such duties, obligations and liabilities of the Provincial Company in respect to the rights and property acquired as are not performed and discharged by the Provincial Company.

Agreement to be approved.

(2) No agreement between the Company and the Provincial Company providing for such acquisition and assumption shall become effective until it has been submitted to and approved by the Treasury Board.

Offer deemed application for insurance.

(3) An offer by the Provincial Company to make such an agreement shall be deemed to be a *bona fide* application for insurance for the purposes of section five of this Act.

Date of coming into force.

18. This Act shall come into force on a date to be specified by the Superintendent of Insurance in a notice in the *Canada Gazette*, and such notice shall not be given until this Act has been approved by a resolution adopted

by at least two-thirds of the votes of the members of the Provincial Company present or represented by proxy at a meeting duly called for that purpose, nor until the Superintendent of Insurance has been satisfied by such evidence as he may require that such approval has been given and that the Provincial Company has ceased to do business, or will cease to do business forthwith upon a licence being issued to the Company.

R.S., c. 101.

19. Subject to any exception hereinbefore provided the *Insurance Act* shall apply to the Company.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 264.

An Act to amend The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
20th MAY, 1930.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7694 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 264.

An Act to amend The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act.

1920, c. 54;
1921, c. 52;
1922, c. 42;
1923, c. 67;
1928, c. 45;
1929, c. 56.

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

1. Section twenty of *The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act*, chapter fifty-four of the Statutes of 1920, as enacted by section one of chapter fifty-six of the Statutes of 1929, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Time extended three years for receiving applications.

"**20.** Applications for insurance may be received under this Act up to and including the thirty-first day of August, nineteen hundred and thirty-three, but shall not be received thereafter."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Under the amending Act of 1929 the time limited for receiving applications was up to and including the 31st August, 1930. The present amendment is to extend the time for three years.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 265.

An Act to amend the Pension Act.

First reading, May 20, 1930.

The MINISTER OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7618 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 265.

An Act to amend the Pension Act.

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

R.S., c. 157; 1928, c. 38.

1. Paragraph *(m)* of section two of the *Pension Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as enacted by section two of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Pension.

(m) "Pension" means pension on account of the death or disability of a member of the forces and includes additional pension, temporary pension, additional payment, final payment or any other payment awarded under this Act to or in respect of any member of the forces."

2. The said Act is amended by substituting the heading "Organization" for the heading preceding section three thereof.

3. Subsection eight of section three of the said Act, as amended by section four of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Meetings.

"(8) The chairman of the Commission shall have power to decide when and where each of the meetings of the Commission shall be held and to determine which, if any, members of the Commission may be permitted to absent themselves from any meeting."

Jurisdiction of Commission.

4. Section five of the said Act, as enacted by section five of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Power to administer oaths.

"**5.** The members of the Commission and such of the officers of the Commission as it may designate shall have power, in respect of any matter relating to any pension, to administer oaths or to receive affirmations from persons entitled to affirm."

5. Section nine of the said Act, and section ten as enacted by section six of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, are repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

Pension Tribunal.

"**9.** (1) The Governor in Council may appoint nine persons to be members of a Pension Tribunal; one of such persons shall be appointed chairman of the tribunal and he and each of the other members thereof shall hold office for ten years, subject only to earlier removal for cause.

Salaries.

(2) The salary of the chairman of the Pension Tribunal shall be seven thousand dollars a year and the salary of each of the other members thereof shall be six thousand dollars a year.

Pension Appeal Court.

"**10.** (1) The Governor in Council may appoint three persons to be members of a Pension Appeal Court; one of such persons shall be appointed president thereof and he and each of the other members thereof shall hold office for ten years, subject only to earlier removal for cause.

Salaries.

(2) The salary of the president of the Pension Appeal Court shall be eight thousand dollars a year and the salary of each of the other members thereof shall be seven thousand dollars a year.

Whole time and no other office.

"**10A.** Each member of the Pension Tribunal and each member of the Pension Appeal Court shall devote his whole time to the performance of the duties of his office and shall not hold any other office or employment.

Residence.

"**10B.** All the members of the Pension Appeal Court and the chairman of the Pension Tribunal shall reside at Ottawa or within ten miles thereof and each of the other members of the Pension Tribunal shall reside at such place as may be directed by the chairman.

Retirement at the age of seventy.

"**10C.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, no member of the Pension Tribunal or of the Pension Appeal Court shall continue in office after he has attained the age of seventy years, unless it is declared by the Governor in Council, either before or within one month after the termination of such member's tenure of office, that it is in the public interest that he should remain in office for an additional period of twelve months, but no such declaration shall authorize the continuance in office of any such member after he has attained the age of seventy-five years.

When pension may be granted.

"**10D.** (1) The Governor in Council, upon the retirement of any member of the Commission, or of the Pension Tribunal or the Pension Appeal Court, who has served upon one or other of such bodies during at least twenty years, or who has so served during at least ten years and has reached the age of seventy years, or is physically or mentally incapacitated, may grant to him a pension for his life not exceeding one-third of the salary to which he was entitled as such member.

Service as a judge to be counted.

(2) For the purpose of this section, service as a judge appointed by the Governor in Council prior to appointment as a member of the Pension Tribunal or of the Pension Appeal Court shall count as service as a member of such tribunal or court as the case may be, provided that if any such member would have become entitled to a greater pension or retiring allowance under any other statute if he had continued as such judge during his service on the tribunal or court, he may be granted such greater pension or retiring allowance in lieu of the pension by this section provided.

Registrars.

"**10**E. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the *Civil Service Act* or any other statute, the Governor in Council may appoint a registrar of the Pension Appeal Court and a registrar of the Pension Tribunal who shall have their offices at Ottawa.

Salaries of registrars.

(2) Such registrars shall be entitled to receive such salaries as may be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Assistant registrars and clerical assistants.

"**10**F. There may be appointed, in the manner authorized by law, such assistant registrars as may be required to act at sittings of the tribunal and such medical and clerical assistants as may be necessary for the conduct of the business of the tribunal and of the court.

Control and direction.

"**10**G. The assistant registrars and the clerical staff of the tribunal shall be under the control of the registrar thereof, subject to the direction of the chairman, and the clerical staff of the court shall be under the control of the registrar thereof, subject to the direction of the president.

Travelling expenses and allowance.

"**10**H. Each of the members of the tribunal shall be entitled to receive the actual and necessary expenses incurred by him for transportation when travelling in the performance of the duties of his office, and also an allowance of ten dollars for each day of not less than six hours on which he is necessarily absent from such place of residence as he may from time to time elect with the approval of the chairman.

Travelling and living expenses of staff.

"**10**I. Each member of the staff of the tribunal shall be entitled to receive his actual and necessary travelling and living expenses when absent in the performance of his duties from the place at which he is directed to reside.

To be paid by the Department.

"**10**J. All sums payable pursuant to this Act to any member of or of the staff of the court or tribunal, shall be payable by the Department.

"Veterans' Bureau."

"**10**K. (1) Provision shall be made for the constitution of a branch of the Department to be known as the "Veterans' Bureau" which, subject to the direction of the Minister, shall be administered by a chief pensions advocate who shall be assisted by such other pensions advocates and such additional staff as may be required for the proper performance of the duties of the branch.

Salaries of pensions advocates.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the *Civil Service Act* or any other statute, the Governor in Council may appoint, and fix the salaries of, the chief pensions advocate and the pensions advocates.

Commission counsel.

"**10**L. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the *Civil Service Act*, the Governor-in-Council may on the recommendation of the Commission appoint a chief commission counsel, and on the like recommendation a number of commission counsel not exceeding seven.

Clerical assistance and staff.

(2) The chief commission counsel and the commission counsel shall be provided with such clerical assistance as is required for the performance of their duties, and the chief commission counsel shall, subject to the directions of the Commission, be charged with the duty of ensuring the proper performance of their duties by the commission counsel and the clerical staff.

Salaries of commission counsel.

(3) The salary of the chief commission counsel shall be the same as that authorized to be paid to the chief pensions advocate, and the salaries of the commission counsel shall be the same as those authorized to be paid to the pensions advocates."

Time for application.

6. Section thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by section seven of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and any application which might have been made apart from the provisions of the said section, may be made after the coming into force of this Act.

7. Section nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Fees and charges to be approved.

"**19.** No person shall make any claim against any person for any services performed in connection with the preparation or prosecution of any application to the Commission, the Pension Tribunal or the Pension Appeal Court unless one or other of such bodies has certified that the amount claimed is a fair and reasonable charge for the services rendered and properly payable by the person against whom the claim is made."

8. Section twenty-one of the said Act, as enacted by section eleven of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Compassionate pension or allowance in specially meritorious cases.

"**21.** (1) The Commission may, on special application in that behalf, grant a compassionate pension or allowance in any case which it considers to be specially meritorious,

but in which the Pension Tribunal, or, if an appeal lies, the Pension Appeal Court, has decided that the applicant is not entitled as of right under this Act.

Amount of pension or allowance.

(2) The amount of any compassionate pension or allowance under this section shall be such sum as the Commission shall fix, not exceeding the amount to which the applicant would have been entitled if his right to payment had been upheld.

Renewal of application.

(3) Any application for compassionate pension or allowance which has been refused by the Commission, may be renewed before the Pension Appeal Court by its leave and on any such renewed application the Court shall have the same powers as the Commission has under this section."

9. No final payment under subsections four to seven inclusive of section twenty-five of the said Act shall be made after the coming into force of this Act.

10. Section twenty-five of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection six thereof and by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Restoration to pension.

"(9) Any pensioner who has accepted a final payment may, if his pensionable disability has persisted but has not increased, be restored to pension in respect thereof as from the date upon which the amount of the final payment received by him is or was equal to the sum of the instalments of pension which he would have received if, instead of accepting a final payment, he had continued to receive pension at the rate in force immediately before such final payment was made."

11. Subsection two of section thirty-two of the said Act, as enacted by section twenty-five of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Widow of pensioner.

"(2) Subject as in this Act otherwise provided, the widow of a member of the forces who had at the time of his death been, for not more than ten years, in receipt of a pension for a disability of or exceeding eighty per cent or would have been in receipt of such pension if he had not been in receipt of pay and allowances from the Department while under treatment shall, irrespective of the cause of the death of her husband, be entitled to a pension as if his death had resulted from an injury or disease or aggravation thereof attributable to or incurred during military service."

12. Subsection one of section thirty-two of the said Act, as enacted by section twenty-four of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is amended by striking out paragraphs (i) and (ii) and by substituting therefor the following as section 32A:—

Pension to widow married before grant of pension or before 1st of January, 1930.

"**32A.** (1) The widow of a member of the forces whose death results from an injury or disease or aggravation thereof which was attributable to or was incurred during his military service shall be entitled to pension if she was married to such member of the forces either before he was granted a pension in respect of such injury or disease or before the first day of January, 1930.

Limitation.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the payment of any pension in respect of any period prior to the first day of January, 1930."

13. Section forty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Collecting fees or charges on application for pensions.

"**43.** Any person who collects or attempts to collect any fees or charges for services rendered with respect to any application for a pension, the amount of which fees or charges has not been approved as herein before provided, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine."

14. Sections fifty and fifty-one of the said Act, as amended by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, and fifty-two and fifty-three of the said Act, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

Power to make rules.

"**50.** (1) The members of the Commission, and of the Pension Tribunal and the Pension Appeal Court shall together have power to make rules not inconsistent with this Act with respect to the procedure to be followed in matters coming before them for adjudication.

Presiding officer.

(2) The president of the Pension Appeal Court shall convoke and preside at any meeting required to be held for the purpose of the adoption of rules under this section, but if he is absent or incapacitated the chairman of the Pension Tribunal may act in his stead.

Publication.

(3) All such rules shall forthwith upon their adoption be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

PROCEDURE.

Applications to be made to the Commission.

"**51.** (1) Every application for any payment under this Act shall be made in the first instance to the Commission whose duty it shall be

(a) to collect such relevant information, if any, as may be available in the records of any department of the Government of Canada,

(b) to make, through its medical and other officers, such inquiry as appears advisable into the facts upon which the claim is based,

(c) to grant the application, if it appears to be proper to grant it on the material available, and if not, to refer the claim to the chief pensions advocate and the chief commission counsel.

Renewals of applications.

(2) Any application herebefore disposed of by the Federal Appeal Board may, notwithstanding such disposition, be renewed at any time under this Act.

Commission to notify Department.

"**52.** (1) The Commission, forthwith upon granting any application, shall notify the Department of its award and the grounds thereof; it shall, if relevant, indicate the medical classification of all injuries or diseases it has considered, specify the medical classification of the injury or disease upon which the award is based and state whether or not this was either attributable to or was incurred during military service or, having existed before enlistment, was aggravated during military service.

(2) Every such notification of any award shall be acted upon by the Department forthwith upon its receipt.

Duty of chief pensions advocate.

"**53.** Upon the reference of any application to the chief pensions advocate as aforesaid, it shall be his duty

(a) to notify the claimant and any interested soldiers' service organization of the reference of the claim to him.

(b) to cause the case to be prepared for presentation on behalf of the claimant to the Pension Tribunal;

(c) when the case is so prepared, to cause application to be made to the registrar of the Pension Tribunal, at the request of the claimant, and on notice to the chief commission counsel, to have a time and place fixed for the hearing of the application, and

(d) to arrange for the presentation of the claim before the tribunal at such time and place either by himself or a pensions advocate, unless the claimant elects to have the same presented by some other person at his own expense.

Duty of chief commission counsel.

"**54.** Upon the reference of any application to the chief commission counsel as aforesaid, it shall be his duty to cause such inquiry to be made as appears advisable and to appear himself or arrange for a commission counsel to appear on the hearing of the application by the Pension Tribunal in order to assist it in disposing of the claim by conceding such points as it appears to be proper to concede and by directing attention to such matters and questions as appear to require consideration for the purpose of determining whether or not the claim should be allowed.

Access to records.

"**55.** (1) The pensions advocates and commission counsel shall have free access to all the records of the Department and to all material considered by the Commission in disposing of any application.

Contents deemed confidential.

(2) No such records or material relating to any member of the forces, pensioner or applicant for pension, shall be inspected by, nor shall their contents be communicated by anyone in the public service to, any person other than

(a) the member of the forces, pensioner or applicant for pension concerned,

(b) such public servants as may require to inspect them or have their contents communicated to them in order that they may properly discharge their duties,

(c) such medical advisers and other persons, including representatives of soldiers' service organizations, as may be consulted by or on behalf of a commission counsel or by or on behalf of the person whom the records or material directly concern, and

(d) such person as may be employed by such last mentioned person to present a claim on his behalf before the Pension Tribunal or the Pension Appeal Court.

Pension Tribunal.

"**56.** The Pension Tribunal shall be charged with the duty of hearing and disposing of all applications under this Act which may be brought before it as hereinbefore provided.

Hearings.

"**57.** For the purpose of hearing applications the Pension Tribunal shall sit at convenient places throughout Canada; the selection of such places, the determination of the days for the sittings at each thereof, and the assignment of members of the tribunal to attend thereon, shall be in the discretion of the chairman subject to such rules of procedure as may be adopted as hereinbefore provided.

Quorum.

"**58.** (1) Two members of the Pension Tribunal sitting together shall form a quorum for the purpose of hearing and disposing of any application as to the disposition of which they are in agreement; any application as to the disposition of which there has been an equal division of opinion shall be reheard before an uneven number of members exceeding by at least one the number of members who took part in the first hearing.

Disagreement.

Hearing by one member by consent.

(2) With the consent of all parties entitled to be heard upon any application, any application may be heard and disposed of by one member of the tribunal, who shall constitute a quorum of the tribunal for the purpose of such application.

Powers under *Inquiries Act*.

"**59.** The Pension Tribunal shall have all the powers of a Commissioner under Part I of the *Inquiries Act* and may exercise any discretion conferred by this Act upon the Commission.

Witnesses.

"**60.** The Pension Tribunal shall have power to direct the payment to witnesses called to give evidence before it, or to persons required by it to attend for medical examination, such allowances for travelling expenses and loss of time, at rates fixed by the rules of procedure, as, having regard to all the circumstances, it considers should be paid by the public.

Medical examination.

"**61.** (1) The Pension Tribunal shall have power to direct the medical examination of any claimant, whose application is before it, by a specialist, physician or surgeon selected by him, and the account of such physician or surgeon for any such examination, and for his attendance before the tribunal to give evidence as to his findings thereon, shall be paid by the Department upon the certificate of a registrar of the tribunal, given under its direction, that the examination was authorized by the tribunal to be made and that the sums charged therefor and for attending to give evidence are proper and reasonable in amount.

Admission to hospital.

(2) For the purpose of any such examination the Tribunal shall have power to direct the admission of a claimant into a hospital administered by the Department.

Disposal of application only after full opportunity, etc.

"**62.** (1) No application shall be disposed of by the tribunal until after full opportunity to adduce evidence and to be heard at a public hearing has been afforded to all persons entitled to be heard, and so far as possible, the decision of the tribunal shall be given at such public hearing in the presence of all such persons.

Hearings in private.

(2) At the request of the applicant, the tribunal may direct any application to be heard and its decision may be given in private if it considers that a public hearing might be disadvantageous to the applicant and that a hearing in private would not be contrary to the public interest.

Grounds of division to be given.

"**63.** At the time its decision is given, the Pension Tribunal shall indicate fully the grounds upon which its conclusions are based and, if the decision is not unanimous, the members of the tribunal who dissent and the grounds of their dissent shall be specified.

Notice to Department.

"**64.** Notice of every decision of the tribunal shall be forthwith given by the registrar to the Department.

Appeals from decisions of Pension Tribunal.

"**65.** (1) From the decision of the Pension Tribunal on any application falling within one of the classes hereinafter defined, the claimant or the commission counsel may appeal to the Pension Appeal Court within the time hereafter limited by filing notice of intention to appeal with the registrar of the Pension Appeal Court, who shall notify the Department, the chief pension advocate and the chief commission counsel, of the receipt of such notice and of the time at which the appeal will come on to be heard.

Notice of approval.

(2) Notice of an appeal may be filed by a commission counsel at any time within fifteen days from the date of the decision if the same was given at the conclusion of the hearing, or if not so given, within fifteen days after the appellant has received notice thereof, and by the applicant at any time.

Appeals to Pension Appeal Court.

"**66.** An appeal shall lie to the Pension Appeal Court from any decision of the Pension Tribunal turning upon:—

(a) whether or not any injury or disease or aggravation thereof which resulted in the disability or death upon which the application is based, was attributable to or was incurred during military service;

(b) whether or not any injury or disease or aggravation thereof which was attributable to or was incurred during military service resulted in the disability or death upon which the application is based;

(c) whether or not any pre-enlistment disability was wilfully concealed, was obvious, was of a nature to cause rejection from service, or was congenital;

(d) the degree of any pre-enlistment disability;

(e) the right to receive pension in respect of any period prior to the date of the application therefor;

(f) the jurisdiction of the Commission or the Pension Tribunal to deal with an application either generally or in any particular way;

(g) the interpretation of any provision of this Act.

Carrying out of decisions.

"**67.** (1) Every decision of the Pension Tribunal in favour of the applicant shall be acted upon by the Department after the expiry of sixteen days from the date upon which it receives notice of the decision unless and until it has been notified that an appeal has been taken to the Pension Appeal Court.

In case of appeals.

(2) Notwithstanding that it has been so notified, the Department shall act upon such decision after the expiry of sixty days from the date thereof unless and until it is notified by the registrar of the Pension Appeal Court that such Court has otherwise directed or that the appeal has been presented to the Court, which still has its decision thereon under consideration.

Disposal of appeals.

"**68.** The Pension Appeal Court shall hear and dispose of all appeals from the Pension Tribunal which may be properly brought before it.

Sittings to be public.

"**69.** The sittings of the Pension Appeal Court shall be public except in cases in which the hearing by the Pension Tribunal has been held in private and the Pension Appeal Court considers it desirable to adopt a like course in respect of the hearing of the appeal.

All members to sit.

"**70.** Unless the parties agree that an appeal shall be heard before only two members of the Pension Appeal Court, all the members thereof shall sit for the hearing of any appeal; if an appeal is heard before only two members of the court and they cannot agree as to its disposition, it shall stand dismissed.

Appeals to be presented by Commission Counsel.

"**71.** (1) Every appeal shall be presented before the Pension Appeal Court on behalf of the claimant and by a commission counsel in the same way as it is required to be presented before the Pension Tribunal, but on the evidence and record upon which the decision of the tribunal was given, without addition.

Remission for rehearing.

(2) The Pension Appeal Court, if it considers such evidence or record to be incomplete or unsatisfactory, may remit the case to the Pension Tribunal for re-hearing.

Decision to be final.

"**72.** (1) Subject as hereinafter provided every decision of the Pension Appeal Court in favour of an applicant or dismissing an application shall be final.

Carrying out of decision.

(2) Any decision in favour of a claimant shall be forthwith notified by the registrar to and shall be forthwith acted upon by the Department.

Decision to be final if not appealed.

(3) Any decision of the Pension Appeal Court against an applicant and any such decision by the Pension Tribunal which is not appealed shall be final and no application based upon any error in such decision, by reason of evidence not having been presented or otherwise, shall be entertained by the Commission or the Pension Tribunal except with the leave of the Pension Appeal Court, which shall have jurisdiction to grant such leave in any case in which it appears proper to grant it.

Benefit of doubt.

"**73.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on any application for pension the applicant shall be entitled to the benefit of the doubt, which shall mean that it shall not be necessary for him to adduce conclusive proof of his right to the pension applied for, but the body adjudicating on the claim shall be entitled to draw and shall draw from all the

circumstances of the case, the evidence adduced and medical opinions, all reasonable inferences in favour of the applicant.

Pension may be cancelled, etc.

"**74.** Upon its appearing at any time that the circumstances by reference to which any award of pension was made no longer exist, or that any condition of such award is unfulfilled, the Department shall bring the case to the attention of the Commission, and the Commission, upon any such case being brought to its attention by the Department or otherwise, shall, after making any necessary inquiry, either give such direction as the circumstances require for the apportionment, suspension or cancellation of the pension and as to the recovery of any over payment which may have been made, or if the direction which should be given is in doubt and the public interest will not suffer by delay, shall refer the case to the chief pension advocate and the chief commission counsel in order that it may further considered by the Pension Tribunal or the Pension Appeal Court."

Appeals to the Federal Appeal Board transferred to the Pension Tribunal.

15. All appeals heretofore taken to the Federal Appeal Board and remaining undisposed of at the date of the coming into force of this Act shall be deemed to have been referred thereunder for hearing by the Pension Tribunal and shall be dealt with accordingly.

Section 54 renumbered.

16. Section fifty-four of the said Act, as enacted by section thirty-two of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1928, is re-numbered as section seventy-five.

Coming into force.

17. This Act shall come into force on the first day of October, 1930, provided that any appointment required or authorized to be made thereunder may be made at any time after the first day of September, 1930 and any salary or other payment to which any person so appointed may be entitled shall be payable from the date of his appointment.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 309.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

First reading, May 27, 1930.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
8422 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 309.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

R.S., c. 53; 1929, c. 40.

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

1. Subsection five of section twenty-nine A of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter fifty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as enacted by section thirteen of chapter forty of the statutes of 1929, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Summer residents.

"(5) No person shall, for the purpose of this Act, be deemed to be resident at the date of the issue of the writ in quarters or premises which are ordinarily occupied only during some or all of the months of May to October, inclusive, and ordinarily remain unoccupied during some or all of the months of November to April, inclusive, unless

(a) he is occupying such quarters in the course of and in the pursuit of his ordinary gainful occupation, or

(b) he has no quarters in any other electoral district to which, at the date of the issue of the writ, he might at will remove."

Preparation of lists of voters in urban polling divisions.

2. Rules one to five inclusive of Schedule A to section thirty-two of the said Act, as enacted by section fourteen of chapter forty of the statutes of 1929, are repealed and the following rules are substituted therefor:—

"RULE (1) Forthwith after the receipt by him of notice from the Chief Electoral Officer that a writ of election has been issued for his electoral district, the returning officer shall appoint in writing in Form No. 4A in Schedule One to this Act, two persons in each polling division or part thereof to enumerate the voters therein, and shall require each of such persons to take an oath in Form No. 4B in said schedule that he will act faithfully in the capacity of enumerator without partiality, fear, favour or affection and in every respect according to law.

"RULE (1A) At least ten days before he proposes to select the persons who are to act as enumerators as aforesaid, the returning officer shall give notice accordingly to the candidate or the representative of the candidate who, at the next preceding election in the electoral district, received the highest number of votes, and also to the candidate or the representative of the candidate at such election representing a different and opposed political interest, who received the next highest number of votes, and, except as hereinafter provided, shall, if any such candidate within the ten days aforesaid recommends an enumerator for appointment on his behalf in any polling division or part of any polling division, select for appointment, and in due course appoint, the person so recommended.

"RULE (1B) If in the opinion of the returning officer there is good cause for his refusing to select or appoint any enumerator recommended as aforesaid, he shall give notice accordingly to the person by whom the recommendation was made, and unless a substitute recommendation is made within forty-eight hours after such notice, the returning officer may, subject as hereinafter provided, select, and in due course nominate, such substitute for the person recommended as he sees fit.

"RULE (1C) If at the next preceding election, there was opposed to the candidate who received the highest number of votes, no candidate representing a different and opposed political interest, or if either of the persons notified as aforesaid fails to make a recommendation for any polling division or any part of any polling division for which enumerators are to be appointed, the returning officer shall so select the enumerators, that, so far as possible, each pair of enumerators represents two different and opposed political interests.

"RULE (2) Each pair of enumerators shall forthwith, after taking their oaths as such, proceed jointly to ascertain the names, addresses and occupations of every person qualified to vote in the polling division or part thereof for which they have been appointed, obtaining the information they may require by a joint house-to-house visitation and from such other sources as may be available to them, and leaving at the residence of every voter who appears to be qualified a memorandum in Form No. 13 in Schedule One to this Act, indicating that such voter will be included in the list to be prepared by them.

"RULE (2A) When both enumerators are in agreement as the qualification of any voter, they shall both sign or initial the notice aforesaid, and when they are in disagreement, that one of the enumerators who considers the voter to be qualified shall initial or sign the notice and the other of

them shall make a memorandum thereon indicating that he does not concur therein; every such signature or initial and memorandum shall appear on every contemporaneously made record of the name and address of the voter.

"RULE (3) On a day to be fixed by the Chief Electoral Officer and notified by the returning officer to the enumerators, each pair of the latter shall, from the information then secured by them, prepare and certify in Form No. 15 in Schedule One to this Act a complete list in exact alphabetical order of all the persons who are resident in the polling division or part thereof for which they have been appointed, and, in the opinion of either of them, are qualified to vote at the election, and shall also prepare and certify in like form at least four copies of such list.

"RULE (4) In such list the enumerators shall, after the name of every female voter whose name appears therein, write the letter W in brackets thus (W), and the name of a married woman or widow shall be entered in such list in the alphabetical order determined by the first letter of the name of her husband or deceased husband, as the case may be.

"RULE (5) Such list and the copies thereof, together with the original field or other notes upon which the same has been based, shall forthwith be delivered or transmitted by the enumerators to the returning officer, who shall thereupon deliver one copy of such list to the representative of each candidate or prospective candidate as hereinafter defined; the returning officer shall retain the original list in his office, where it shall be available for public inspection, and shall furnish one copy thereof to the registrars within whose registration district, as hereafter provided, the polling division lies."

When new list of voters unnecessary.

3. Section thirty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**33.** When a writ of election in any electoral district is issued within six months after the day fixed for the poll at the next preceding general election under this Act in that electoral district, it shall not be necessary to prepare lists of voters for such election as in the next preceding section provided, if there are on file in the Chief Electoral Officer's office copies of the lists of voters prepared for such preceding election, but it shall be the duty of the Chief Electoral Officer to forward to the returning officer as soon as possible after the issue of such writ of election at least twelve copies of the lists so on record for each polling division.

Lists which shall be used.

(2) Such lists shall be used at such election in the same way, in all respects, as if they had been prepared therefor; at least two sets thereof shall be furnished by the returning officer to each candidate formally nominated."

4. Subsection ten of section sixty-three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Voter unable to mark his ballot paper.

"**63.** (10) The deputy returning officer on the application of any voter who is unable to read, or is incapacitated, from any physical cause other than blindness, from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act, shall require the voter making such application to make oath in Form No. 38 of his incapacity to vote without assistance, and shall thereafter assist such voter by marking his ballot paper in the manner directed by such voter in the presence of the sworn agents of the candidates or of the sworn electors representing the candidates in the polling station and of no other person, and place such ballot in the ballot box.

Oath.

Blind voters, ballot marked by friend.

(10A) The deputy returning officer shall either deal with a blind voter in the same manner as with an illiterate or otherwise incapacitated voter, or, at the request of any blind voter who has taken the oath in Form No. 38, and is accompanied by a friend, shall permit such friend to accompany the blind voter into the voting compartment and mark the voter's ballot for him.

Oath of friend.

(10B) Any friend who is permitted to mark the ballot of a blind voter as aforesaid shall first be required to make an oath that he will keep secret the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom the ballot of such blind voter is marked by him, and no person shall at any polling station be allowed to act as the friend of more than one blind voter."

Regina: two weeks between nomination and polling.

5. Schedule Three of the said Act is amended by including therein the name of the electoral district of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Legal adviser to Chief Electoral Officer.

6. The Governor in Council may retain the services of a member of the bar of at least ten years' standing to act as legal adviser to the Chief Electoral Officer in reference to any matter relating to the general election following the dissolution of the present Parliament.

Application of Rules 1, 1A, and 1B.

7. The provisions of Rules 1, 1A and 1B of Schedule A to section thirty-two of the *Dominion Elections Act* as enacted by this Act shall not apply to any election for which the writ is issued within one month from the date of the coming into force of this Act, but the returning officer at any such election shall, in the manner and subject to the conditions in the said rules specified, act upon any recommendation he may have received from or on behalf of either of the candidates defined in the said rule 1A at any time earlier than two days before the issue of such writ, and if no recommendation has been received from or on behalf of any such candidate for any polling division or

part thereof the returning officer shall, so far as possible, select as one of the enumerators for such polling division or part thereof a person whom he believes to represent the same political interest as such candidate.

When Act comes into force.

8. Notwithstanding anything in section one hundred and four of the *Dominion Elections Act*, this Act shall come into force forthwith upon its being assented to.

310.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 310.

An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act.

First reading, May 24, 1930.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7066 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 310.

An Act to amend the Income War Tax Act.

R.S., c. 97; 1928, cc. 12, 30.

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

Excepted incomes.

1. Paragraph *(n)* of section four of the *Income War Tax Act*, chapter ninety-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Dividends received by one corporation from another.

"*(n)* Dividends paid to an incorporated company by a company incorporated in Canada the profits of which have been taxed under this Act, except as hereinafter provided by section nineteen."

2. Section four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

Co-operative companies and associations,

"*(p)* The income of farmers', dairymen's, livestockmen's, fruit growers', poultrymen's, fishermen's and other like co-operative companies and associations, whether with or without share capital, organized and operated on a co-operative basis, which organizations

(a) market the products of the members or shareholders of such co-operative organizations under an obligation to pay to them the proceeds from the sales on the basis of quantity and quality, less necessary expenses and reserves;

(b) purchase supplies and equipment for the use of such members under an obligation to turn such supplies and equipment over to them at cost, plus necessary expenses and reserves.

Such companies and associations may market the produce of, or purchase supplies and equipment for non-members of the company or association provided the value thereof does not exceed twenty per centum of the value of produce supplies or equipment marketed or purchased for the members or shareholders.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Sections 1 and 4 should be read together.

Section 1 is a re-enactment of paragraph *(n)* of section 4 with the words added "except as hereinafter provided by section nineteen". This exception is made to take care of the amendment contained in section 4 of the Bill.

2. Section 2. This is to extend the principle already contained in the Income War Tax Act under section 4 *(g)*—

"The income of mutual corporations not having a capital represented by shares, no part of the income of which inures to the profit of any member thereof."

The amendment will permit of co-operative companies having share capital and the maintaining of reserves necessary for the carrying out of the objects of such associations. The exemption is based on the principle that the producers receive back from the association all the moneys realized on the product co-operatively sold, less expenses and reserves required for continuance of the business and similarly in respect of co-operative purchases effected on behalf of members of such associations. It is also to permit of subsidiary companies being incorporated for the purpose of financing such co-operative schemes, provided the subsidiary is owned by the co-operative company itself.

In the neighbourhood of most co-operative associations are a number of persons who although not members, transact business through such associations. Such incidental business is to be permitted provided it does not exceed 20% of the business carried on for the members of the co-operative association.

This exemption shall extend to companies and associations owned or controlled by such co-operative companies and associations and organized for the purpose of financing their operations.

"*(q)* The income of any banking institution organized under co-operative provincial legislation which derives its revenues from loans made primarily to members residing within the territorial limits within the province to which the institution is restricted for the carrying on of its business."

3. Subsection one of section five of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

Dependent relatives.

"*(i)* for each parent, grandparent, brother or sister, incapable of self-support on account of mental or physical infirmity, who is dependent upon the tax-payer for support, a further exemption of five hundred dollars except in cases wherein exemption (whether of five hundred dollars or fifteen hundred dollars) in respect of such persons is already provided for in the Act."

Donations—10% of net taxable income exempt.

"*(j)* not more than ten per centum of the net taxable income of any taxpayer which has been actually paid by way of donation within the taxation period to, and receipted for as such by, any church, university, college, school or hospital in Canada operated exclusively as such and not operated for the benefit or private gain or profit of any person, member or shareholder thereof."

$5,000 of annuity exempt.

"*(k)* the income to the extent of five thousand dollars only derived from annuity contracts with the dominion or provincial governments or any company incorporated or licensed to do business in Canada effecting like annuity contracts, provided, however, that any annuity in excess of the said five thousand dollars purchased by a husband for his wife or *vice versa* shall be taxed as income to the purchaser.

In the case of a husband and wife each having an annuity the exemption herein provided for shall not exceed five thousand dollars between them in respect of such annuity income. The exemption may be taken by either the husband or the wife or apportioned between them.

Annuity income shall not be excluded for purposes of determining the exemptions provided for in subsection two of section five of the said Act.

The decision of the Minister in respect of any question arising under paragraphs *(i)*, *(j)* and *(k)* hereof shall be final and conclusive."

3. SECTION 3 *(i)*. A single person or widower is entitled to $1,500.00 exemption but if he supports a dependent parent, grandparent, sister, brother or children, then such single person or widower is entitled to a $3,000.00 exemption.

A married person is entitled to $3,000.00 exemption and if such person supports a parent, grandparent, brother or sister incapable of self-support, on account of mental or physical infirmity such married person would receive no allowance in respect of such dependent person.

The amendment tends to equalize the allowance as between single persons and married persons in respect of such dependents and as well to give a further allowance of $500.00 in respect of such dependent persons, not otherwise provided for.

SECTION 3 *(j)*. The recipients of the donations must meet two tests. They must be organizations—

(a) operated exclusively for specified purposes;

(b) no part of the income of which inures to the benefit of any private person, member or shareholder thereof.

4. Section nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Surplus distribution taxable.

"**19.** (1) On the winding-up, discontinuance or re-organization of the business of any incorporated company, the distribution in any form of the property of the company shall be deemed to be the payment of a dividend to the extent that the company has on hand undistributed income earned in the taxation period 1930 and subsequent periods.

Corporation tax to be paid if through sale or winding up the dividend deemed to be paid thereby is paid to a corporation.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Act contained, where a dividend is deemed to be received under subsection one by a company incorporated or carrying on business in Canada, such dividend shall be taxable income of such incorporated company, and where such a dividend is paid to a company incorporated outside of Canada and not carrying on business in Canada, the company which is being wound-up, discontinued or re-organized shall deduct from such dividend a tax at the rate in force for corporations in the year in which such dividend is paid and shall pay the same to the Receiver General of Canada."

5. Subsection one of section twenty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Family corporations.

"(1) The shareholders of a family corporation may elect any time within thirty days after the date on which returns of income by corporations are to be made that in lieu of the corporation being assessed as a corporation, the income of the corporation be dealt with under this Act as if such corporation were a partnership, and each shareholder resident in Canada shall then be deemed to be a partner and shall be taxable in respect of the income of the corporation according to his interest as a shareholder. Provided however that the corporation, notwithstanding any such election, shall continue to be liable in respect of the interest of any non-resident shareholder in the income of the corporation."

6. The said Act is amended by inserting after section twenty-five the following section:—

Dividends of non-resident employees taxable.

"**25A.** The income liable to taxation under the Act of every person residing outside of Canada who renders services in Canada as a director, officer or employee of any company carrying on business in Canada, the majority of the voting shares of which are owned or controlled by any such person, or any combination of them, or any trustee acting on his or their behalf, shall include dividends and interest received, by him or them or his or their trustee, from the company with which he is so associated or any subsidiary thereof and shall be taxable against such person."

4. SECTION 4, 19 (1). The effect of the amendment so far as individuals are concerned is to render them liable on a winding-up in respect of the earnings of 1930 and thereafter.

4. SECTION 4, 19 (2). Dividends from one company to another are not taxable. Therefore, when individuals wish to take the surplus of a company because of the sale of its assets or winding-up or simply to get a tax free dividend there is incorporated by other persons a second company to which the shareholders transfer their shares, the second company undertaking to pay for the shares at par plus premium. Then the operating company having the surplus is wound up, distributes its assets to the second company and the second company fulfils its obligation to the vendor shareholders, thus avoiding tax liability to individuals.

The amendment prevents the avoidance of tax presently capable of being carried out by imposing a tax at corporation rates on the surplus turned over to the second company, insofar as the surplus shall have been created out of earnings of 1930 and thereafter.

5. SECTION 5. "Family Corporations" was designed to give relief to shareholders resident in Canada employed in the corporation. The relief was from the company tax and to place the shareholders in the position of partners, in which capacity they actually worked. Partnerships, as such, were not taxable and so the Family Corporation, as such, was made exempt from tax.

Non-resident shareholders with only one or more of the family employed with the company in Canada are endeavouring to take advantage of the relief afforded Family Corporations so that the Family Corporation being exempt on election of shareholders, the shareholders would also be exempt as non-residents and the Crown would get no tax whatsoever. It is therefore to preclude the non-resident shareholders from taking a technical advantage in respect of a Family Corporation and paying no tax, either as a company or a shareholder, that the amendment is made.

6. SECTION 6. Dividends paid to non-residents by Canadian companies are not taxable. Along the border there are many non-resident persons who control or have a substantial interest in Canadian companies. It is found that such persons who reside abroad and more or less habitually come to Canada forego any claim for salary and take their remuneration by way of dividends and thus escape tax in Canada. The amendment is designed to render them liable to tax.

When Act comes into force.

7. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1929 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to fiscal periods ending therein and to subsequent periods, except section four hereof which shall be deemed to have come into force at the commencement of the 1930 taxation period and to be applicable thereto and to fiscal periods ending therein and to all subsequent periods.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 311.

An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.

First reading, May 24, 1930.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6961 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 311.

An Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act.

R.S., c. 179.

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

1. Part VII of the *Special War Revenue Act*, being chapter one hundred and seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"PART VII.

Excise tax on sale, transfer or assignment of stocks, bonds, debentures and debenture stock.

"**58.** There shall be imposed, levied and collected upon every change of ownership consequent upon the sale, transfer or assignment of any share of stock of any association, company or corporation, or any bond, debenture or debenture stock other than a bond, debenture or stock of the Dominion of Canada or of any province of Canada, an excise tax as follows:—

(a) Three cents for every one hundred dollars or fraction thereof, of the par value of a bond, debenture or debenture stock;

(b) Five cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over one hundred and fifty dollars per share;

(c) Four cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over seventy-five dollars per share but not more than one hundred and fifty dollars per share;

(d) Three cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over fifty dollars per share but not more than seventy-five dollars per share;

(e) Two cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over twenty-five dollars per share but not more than fifty dollars per share;

(f) One cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over five dollars per share but not more than twenty-five dollars per share;

Explanatory Notes.

1. Part VII. The Act has been re-drafted in order to clear up certain points upon which doubt has arisen as to the incidence of the tax, to exempt from taxation bequests and charitable or other gifts of stock or bonds and to remove certain difficulties that have arisen in the collection of the tax from brokers and stock exchanges by providing that dealers in stocks shall keep records of their transactions which shall be available for inspection by Government auditors.

Section 58, as enacted by section 4 of chapter 57 of the statutes of 1929, reads as follows:—

"**58.** No person shall sell or transfer the stock or shares of any association, company or corporation, or any bond other than a bond of the Dominion of Canada or of any province of Canada by

(a) agreement for sale;

(b) entry on the books of the association, company or corporation;

(c) delivery of share certificates or share warrants or bond endorsed in blank or payable to bearer; or

(d) any other method whatsoever;

unless in respect of such sale or transfer there is affixed to or impressed upon the document evidencing the ownership of such stock or shares or bond, or a document showing the transfer or agreement for the transfer thereof, an adhesive stamp or a stamp impressed thereon by means of a die of the value of

(a) three cents for every one hundred dollars or fraction thereof of the par value of the bond sold or transferred;

(b) four cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over one hundred dollars per share;

(c) three cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over twenty dollars per share, but not more than one hundred dollars per share;

(d) two cents for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over three dollars per share, but not more than twenty dollars per share;

(e) one cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over one dollar per share, but not more than three dollars per share;

(f) one-fourth of one cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price over fifty cents per share, but not more than one dollar per share;

(g) one-tenth of one cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price of fifty cents or less per share."

This amendment alters the scale of taxation, and adds the words "debentures and debenture stock" after the word "bond". It is thought that these types of security being of a similar nature to bonds, should be dealt with on the same basis.

(g) One-quarter of one cent for every share of stock sold or transferred at a price of one dollar to five dollars per share, but not more than five dollars per share;

(h) One-tenth of one per cent of the value of every share of stock sold or transferred at a price less than one dollar per share.

Change of ownership otherwise than by sale.

"**59.** (1) Except as hereinafter provided, if a change of ownership otherwise than by sale is effected, of any share of stock, such change of ownership shall be subject to the tax imposed by this Part, computed on the basis of the current market price of the aforesaid share of stock.

Fixing of sale price in certain cases.

(2) In any case where a current market price has not been established by recent sales, or where it is difficult to ascertain the value of the shares of stock, the Minister may fix a price which shall be the price on which the tax shall be paid.

Payable in excise tax stamps.

"**60.** The said tax shall be payable in excise tax stamps by the vendor, transferor or assignor, and the Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing in any case or

Regulations.

class of cases the manner in which and the persons by whom the amount of such tax shall be computed and collected for and on behalf of His Majesty.

Exemptions from tax.

"**61.** The first allotment by a corporation or a company of its shares in order to effect an issue, or the first issue of a bond, debenture or debenture stock, any transmission on account of death, any gift made *inter vivos* in consideration of natural love and affection, any gift to a religious or charitable institution or an institution of learning, or the sale or transfer of any bond, debenture or debenture stock, between recognized dealers or brokers, shall not be subject to the tax imposed by this Part.

Books and records to be kept.

"**62.** (1) Every person liable under this Part or under regulations made hereunder to collect or pay the tax imposed by section fifty-eight of this Act, shall keep records and books of account in English or French at his place of business in Canada, adequate for the purposes of this Part,

Open to inspection.

and such records and books of account shall be open at all reasonable times to the inspection of the officers or other persons authorized by the Minister to inspect the same.

Obstructing inspection.

(2) Any person who in any way prevents or attempts to prevent any such officer or other person from having access to or inspecting any such records and books of account, and any person who being liable to keep such

Refusal to produce books.

records and books of account, refuses to produce the same for inspection, shall be liable on summary conviction to a

Penalty.

penalty of not less than five hundred dollars and not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

SECTION 59 is intended to remove a difficulty created by the amendment of the session of 1929, chapter 57, section 4, which changed the basis of the tax on the transfer of stock from three cents for every hundred dollars of the par value to a sliding scale of from four cents to one-tenth of one cent per share, based, not upon the par value, but upon the sale price. There are a number of cases in which shares are transferred otherwise than by sale and the amendment is designed to make such transactions taxable upon the current market price of the stock transferred. There will be cases in which the current market price is difficult to ascertain and it is therefore provided in sub-section 2 that in such cases the Minister may fix a price upon which the tax shall be paid.

SECTION 60 provides that the tax shall be paid by the transferor but empowers the Governor in Council by regulation to arrange for payment through brokers or the stock exchanges as in the past.

SECTION 61 amends section 61 of the Revised Statute, by changing the word "delivery" in the first line of the existing section to "allotment," and exempts transmission on account of death, and gifts.

SECTION 62 imposes the duty of keeping books and records upon persons dealing in stocks and empowers officers of the Department of National Revenue to inspect the same.

Assessment by Minister if books not kept.

(3) If any person liable to maintain records and books of account for the purposes of this Part has, in the opinion of the Minister, failed to maintain adequate records and books of account, the Minister may assess the tax payable by such person under this Part, and the taxes so assessed shall be deemed to be due and payable forthwith.

Regulations.

"**63.** (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations for the purpose of determining what constitutes a sale, transfer or assignment under this Part.

Penalty for neglect or refusal to pay tax, or violation of Act or regulation.

(2) Any person who, being thereto liable, neglects or refuses to pay the tax imposed by this Part, or who violates any of the provisions of this Part for which no other penalty is provided, or of any regulations made thereunder, shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars."

Sales tax reduced to one per cent.

2. Section eighty-six of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter fifty of the Statutes of 1928 and by section five of chapter fifty-seven of the statutes of 1929, is further amended by providing that the rate of consumption or sales tax be reduced to one per cent.

3. Section one hundred and six of the said Act, as amended by chapter fifty of the Statutes of 1928, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Monthly returns of taxable sales.

"**106.** (1) Every person liable for taxes under Parts XI, XII and XIII of this Act shall file each month a true return of his taxable sales for the last preceding month in accordance with regulations made by the Minister.

Date of payment.

(2) The said return shall be filed and the tax paid not later than the last day of the first month succeeding that in which the sales were made.

Penalty for default in payment.

(3) In default of payment of the said tax or any portion thereof within the time prescribed by this Act or by regulations established thereunder, there shall be paid in addition to the amount in default, a penalty of two-thirds of one per centum of the amount in default, in respect of each month or fraction thereof, during which such default continues."

4. Subsection one of section one hundred and seven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Certificate before distribution of assets.

"**107.** Trustees in bankruptcy, assignees, administrators, executors and other like persons, before distributing any assets under their control, shall obtain a certificate from the Minister certifying that no unpaid taxes or penalties as provided by Parts VII, XI, XII, XIII and XIV of this Act properly chargeable against the person, property, business or estate, as the case may be, remain outstanding."

SECTION 63 combines sections 62 and 63 of the Revised Statute, and provides in addition that the penalty imposed shall be exigible upon breach of regulations made under this Part.

2. By chapter 50 of the Statutes of 1928, the sales tax was reduced from 4% to 3%, and by chapter 57 of the Statutes of 1929, this tax was reduced to 2%.

3. The amendment re-enacts section 106 of the Act as in the Revised Statutes of 1927, but makes it apply to Parts XI and XII as well as to Part XIII. The taxes imposed by Parts XI, XII and XIII, (Manufacturers' or Gallonage Tax, Excise Tax on Playing Cards and Wines, and Consumption or Sales Tax), were formerly all included in Part IV of the Act and the section as originally enacted by chapter 69 of the Statutes of 1927, section 4, reads:—"Every person liable for taxes under Part IV of this Act....". In the Revised Statutes of 1927, the Manufacturers' or Gallonage Tax was placed by itself in Part XI, the Excise Tax on Playing Cards and Wines in Part XII, and the Consumption or Sales Tax in Part XIII, but section 106 was re-enacted to refer only to the tax imposed by Part XIII. The Revised Statutes are intended only to codify the existing law and the amendment is designed to make it clear that the penalties apply to all three taxes.

4. Section 4 re-enacts subsection 1 of section 107 of the Act as it stands at present, but makes it apply to Stock Transfer Tax imposed by Part VII as well as to the taxes imposed by Parts XI, XII and XIII.

Numbers of tariff items in Schedule 3 altered to conform with amendments to Customs Tariff Act.

5. Schedule III to the said Act is amended by changing the numbers of Customs tariff items therein as follows:—

Tariff Item		*Tariff Item*
410	to read	406a;
410a	"	406b;
445	"	409d;
445a	"	442;
445b	"	442a;
446	"	409b;
446b	"	409c;
446c	"	409k;
447	"	409n;
447b	"	409j;
448	"	409a, 409c, 409e, 409f, 409g, 409j, 409o;
449	"	409i, 431a;
450	"	431;
453b	"	411, 411a, 411b;
453c	"	410L;
453d	"	464
453e	"	440k;
456a	"	391a;
460	"	410m, 410n, 410o, 410p, 410q, 410s
460a	"	410q;
460b	"	410b, 410z;
460c	"	410g;
460d	"	410k;
461	"	410f;
461a	"	iron or steel pipe, not butt or lap welded, and wirebound wooden pipe, not less than thirty inches in internal diameter, for use in alluvial gold mining;
466	"	476;
466a	"	476a;
469	"	410d;
469a	"	410e;
469b	"	410c;
506a	"	480;
591	"	439c;
591a	"	439d;

Numbers of tariff items in section 88 altered.

and section eighty-eight of the said Act is amended by changing the numbers of Customs tariff items therein as follows:—

Tariff Item		*Tariff Item*
86	to read	85, 89a, 89b, 89c, 89d, 90d;
105	"	105e, 106a, 106c;
105a	"	106b;
106	"	105, 105d;

5. This section is to alter the numbers of the tariff items in the third schedule of the Act which sets out the articles exempted from the operation of the Act. The changes are consequent upon the proposed amendments to the Customs Tariff Act.

When sec. 3 comes into force.

6. Section three of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of February, 1928.

When secs. 2 and 5 come into force.

7. Sections two and five of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and to have applied to all goods imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.

When sec. 1 comes into force.

8. Section one of this Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 312.

An Act to place Canadian Coal used in the manufacture of iron or steel on a basis of equality with imported coal.

First reading, May 27, 1930.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
6960 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 312.

An Act to place Canadian Coal used in the manufacture of iron or steel on a basis of equality with imported coal.

WHEREAS it is expedient to implement the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims relating to the manufacture of iron or steel by the use of Canadian coal: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

R.S., c. 44; item 1019.

Adjustment to facilitate further development of native iron and steel industry.

1. So long as the provisions of tariff item number one thousand and nineteen in schedule B to the *Customs Tariff* remain in full effect, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to manufacturers of iron or steel, of forty-nine and one-half cents per ton of bituminous coal mined in Canada and converted into coke by a proprietor of coke ovens at his coke ovens in Canada, and used by such manufacturers in the smelting in Canada of iron from ore or in the manufacture in Canada of steel ingots or steel castings. No such payment shall be made more than once in respect of any coal so used.

Restriction.

2. No payment shall be made to any person or corporation entitled to receive any payment under this Act, or any drawback under the tariff item mentioned in the preceding section, where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Governor in Council that such person or corporation is not complying with laws enacted by the Province, in which the industry concerned is operating, for the purpose of maintaining in the operation of such industry hours of labour and rates of wages consistent with the provisions of any international convention adopted by a labour conference held under the Treaty of Versailles.

Regulations.

3. The Governor in Council may make regulations to carry out the intentions of this Act.

Administration.

4. The Minister of Trade and Commerce shall be charged with the administration of the provisions of this Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 313.

An Act to amend the Soldier Settlement Act.

First reading, May 27, 1930.

THE ACTING MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
8374 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 313.

An Act to amend the Soldier Settlement Act.

R.S., c. 188; 1928, c. 48.

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

1. The *Soldier Settlement Act*, chapter one hundred and eighty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, as amended by chapter forty-eight of the Statutes of 1928, is further amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

Rescission of agreement subject to order of court.

"**69.** (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on or after the first day of July, 1930, in any case where the Board, before exercising as against the land the right of rescission of the agreement with any settler who is in default, gives to the settler the statutory notice as required by this Act of its intention to do so, no rescission of the agreement shall take place where, within the period set forth in the notice, the settler advises the Board in writing of his opposition to the proposed action, or where the Board has otherwise reasons to believe that a dispute may arise, unless an order of a County or District Court Judge is issued declaring the rescission of his agreement warranted.

Regulations.

(2) The Governor in Council may make such regulations as he deems fit for the procedure in applications to a District or County Court Judge for an order under this section, and may by such regulations modify and dispense with any provisions as to procedure which might otherwise affect such application, or in the rules and practice of any such Court, and all such regulations shall be published forthwith in the *Canada Gazette*.

Credit of 30% to settler's account.

"**70.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, in the case of any settler qualified and established upon the land in accordance with the provisions of this Act and regulations thereunder, who has not abandoned his land and

whose agreement with the Board has not been terminated, rescinded or assigned, the Board shall credit the settler's account as on the standard date in 1929 with an amount equal to thirty per cent of the settler's indebtedness to the Board as on that date; provided that in the case of any such settler whose application for revaluation under section sixty-eight of this Act has not been finally disposed of, the settler's indebtedness as on the said standard date shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to be the amount owing by him to the Board as on the said standard date less the amount of the depreciation in the value of the land, if any, determined as provided by section sixty-eight of this Act; provided further that the maximum amount which may be so credited to any settler in accordance with the provisions of this section shall in no case exceed the settler's total indebtedness to the Board.

When application for revaluation not disposed of.

Maximum not to exceed total indebtedness.

"**71.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, on or after the fifteenth day of June, 1930, in the case of any settler holding under purchase from the Board any live stock to which the Board retains title pending the completion by the settler of the payment of balance of the purchase price thereof, or on which the Board has a charge, lien, or other encumbrance as the result of any advances made to the settler pursuant to the provisions of this Act, the Board's right, title and interest in such live stock shall be released by the Board in favour of the settler; provided that such release shall in no way relieve the settler from the payment by him to the Board of the balance of the purchase price of such live stock remaining unpaid together with accrued interest, or from the repayment of any amount secured by a lien, charge or other encumbrance against such live stock; provided further that no such release of title shall be made in favour of the settler where the settler has with the Board's consent assigned his interest in such live stock to another party to whom the Board is obligated to deliver clear title upon the fulfilment by such party of certain obligations to the Board."

Board's rights in live stock to be released.

Exceptions.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 344.

An Act respecting a certain Convention, signed the 26th day of May, 1930, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, for the preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System.

First reading, May 27, 1930.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
8427 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 344.

An Act respecting a certain convention signed the 26th day of May, 1930, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America for the preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System.

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

Convention confirmed.

1. The convention relating to the protection, preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon fisheries in the Fraser River System between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, signed at Washington on the 26th day of May, 1930, and set out in the Schedule to this Act is hereby confirmed and sanctioned.

Inconsistent legislation.

2. Any law of Canada repugnant to the provisions of the said Convention is hereby amended and altered so as to permit, authorize and sanction the performance of the obligations undertaken by His Majesty in and under the said Convention; and so as to sanction, confer and impose the various rights, duties and disabilities intended by the said Convention to be conferred or imposed or to exist in Canada.

Application of Fisheries Act.

3. Section eighty-two and all sections following, except section ninety of the *Fisheries Act*, chapter seventy-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, shall be deemed to apply, *mutatis mutandis* for all purposes of this Act and shall have effect as if enacted herein.

Outfitting vessel to engage in fishing, or departure for that purpose in contravention.

4. (1) The owner or master of every vessel or any other person who,

(a) uses any port or place within Canada for the purpose of furnishing, providing, preparing or outfitting in any manner, whether in whole or in part, any vessel for the purpose of engaging in the Sockeye Salmon Fishery in contravention of any regulation or order made in pursuance of the said Convention; or

Penalty.

(b) causes or permits any vessel to depart from any such port or place with the intention of fishing for Sockeye Salmon in contravention of any regulation or order made in pursuance of the said Convention;

shall be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Liability of owner or master.

(2) The owner or master of any vessel shall, if the said vessel enter or come to any port or place in Canada while upon or in the prosecution of any voyage at any time during which the said vessel fished or was used in fishing for Sockeye Salmon as aforesaid, or having on board the said vessel any Sockeye Salmon so caught, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

Penalties.

5. Every person who contravenes any provision of this Act or of any order or regulation made by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to both such fine and imprisonment.

Power to repeal.

6. This Act may be repealed by the Governor in Council provided that it shall not be so repealed during the existence of the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission.

SCHEDULE

Convention between Canada and the United States for the protection, preservation and extension of the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries in the Fraser River System, signed at Washington on the 26th day of May, 1930.

HIS MAJESTY the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and the President of the United States of America, recognizing that the protection, preservation and extension of the sockeye salmon fisheries in the Fraser River system are of common concern to the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America; that the supply of this fish in recent years has been greatly depleted and that it is of importance in the mutual interest of both countries that this source of wealth should be restored and maintained, have resolved to conclude a Convention and to that end have named as their respective plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty, for the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable Vincent Massey, a member of His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada and His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Canada at Washington; and

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State of the United States of America;

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

ARTICLE I

The provisions of this Convention and the orders and regulations issued under the authority thereof shall apply, in the manner and to the extent hereinafter provided in this Convention, to the following waters:

1. The territorial waters and the high seas westward from the western coast of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America and from a direct line drawn from Bonilla Point, Vancouver Island, to the lighthouse on Tatoosh Island, Washington—which line marks the entrance to Juan de Fuca Strait—and embraced between 48 and 49 degrees north latitude, excepting therefrom, however, all the waters of Barklay Sound, eastward of a straight line drawn from Amphitrite Point to Cape Beale and all the waters of Nitinat Lake and the entrance thereto.

2. The waters included within the following boundaries:

Beginning at Bonilla Point, Vancouver Island, thence along the aforesaid direct line drawn from Bonilla Point to Tatoosh Lighthouse, Washington, described in paragraph numbered 1 of this Article, thence to the nearest point of Cape Flattery, thence following the southerly shore of Juan de Fuca Strait to Point Wilson, on Quimper Peninsula, thence in a straight line to Point Partridge on Whidbey Island, thence following the western shore of the said Whidbey Island, to the entrance to Deception Pass, thence across said entrance to the southern side of Reservation Bay, on Fidalgo Island, thence following the western and northern shore line of the said Fidalgo Island to Swinomish Slough, crossing the said Swinomish Slough, in line with the track of the Great Northern Railway, thence northerly following the shore line of the mainland to Atkinson Point at the northerly entrance to Burrard Inlet, British Columbia, thence in a straight line to the southern end of Bowen Island, thence westerly following the southern shore of Bowen Island to Cape Roger Curtis, thence in a straight line to Gower Point, thence westerly following the shore line to Welcome Point on Seechelt Peninsula, thence in a straight line to Point Young on Lasqueti Island, thence in a straight line to Dorcas Point on Vancouver Island, thence following the eastern and southern shores of the said Vancouver Island to the starting point at Bonilla Point, as shown on the British Admiralty Chart Number 579, and on the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart Number 6300, as corrected to March 14, 1930, copies of which are annexed to this Convention and made a part thereof.

3. The Fraser River and the streams and lakes tributary thereto.

The High Contracting Parties engage to have prepared as soon as practicable charts of the waters described in this Article, with the above described boundaries thereof and the international boundary indicated thereon. Such charts, when approved by the appropriate authorities of the Governments of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, shall be considered to have been substituted for the charts annexed to this Convention and shall be authentic for the purposes of the Convention.

The High Contracting Parties further agree to establish within the territory of the Dominion of Canada and the territory of the United States of America such buoys and marks for the purposes of this Convention as may be recommended by the Commission hereinafter authorized to be established, and to refer such recommendations as the Commission may make as relate to the establishment of buoys or marks at points on the international boundary to the International Boundary Commission, Canada and United States-Alaska, for action pursuant to the provisions of the Treaty between His Majesty in respect of Canada

and the United States of America, respecting the boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, signed February 24, 1925.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish and maintain a Commission to be known as the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, hereinafter called the Commission, consisting of six members, three on the part of the Dominion of Canada, and three on the part of the United States of America.

The Commissioners on the part of the Dominion of Canada shall be appointed by His Majesty on the recommendation of the Governor General in Council. The Commissioners on the part of the United States of America shall be appointed by the President of the United States of America.

The Commissioners appointed by each of the High Contracting Parties shall hold office during the pleasure of the High Contracting Party by which they were appointed.

The Commission shall continue in existence so long as this convention shall continue in force, and each High Contracting Party shall have power to fill and shall fill from time to time vacancies which may occur in its representation on the Commission in the same manner as the original appointments are made. Each High Contracting Party shall pay the salaries and expenses of its own Commissioners, and joint expenses incurred by the Commission shall be paid by the two High Contracting Parties in equal moieties.

ARTICLE III

The Commission shall make a thorough investigation into the natural history of the Fraser River sockeye salmon, into hatchery methods, spawning ground conditions and other related matters. It shall conduct the sockeye salmon fish cultural operations in the waters described in paragraphs numbered 2 and 3 of Article I of this Convention, and to that end it shall have power to improve spawning grounds, construct, and maintain hatcheries, rearing ponds and other such facilities as it may determine to be necessary for the propagation of sockeye salmon in any of the waters covered by this Convention, and to stock any such waters with sockeye salmon by such methods as it may determine to be most advisable. The Commission shall also have authority to recommend to the Governments of the High Contracting Parties removing or otherwise overcoming obstructions to the ascent of sockeye salmon,

that may now exist or may from time to time occur, in any of the waters covered by this Convention, where investigation may show such removal of or other action to overcome obstructions to be desirable. The Commission shall make an annual report to the two Governments as to the investigations which it has made and other action which it has taken in execution of the provisions of this Article, or of other Articles of this Convention.

The cost of all work done pursuant to the provisions of this Article, or of other Articles of this Convention, including removing or otherwise overcoming obstructions that may be approved, shall be borne equally by the two Governments, and the said Governments agree to appropriate annually such money as each may deem desirable for such work in the light of the reports of the Commission.

ARTICLE IV

The Commission is hereby empowered to limit or prohibit taking sockeye salmon is respect of all or any of the waters described in Article I of this Convention, provided that when any order is adopted by the Commission limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon in any of the territorial waters or on the High Seas described in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I, such order shall extend to all such territorial waters and High Seas, and, similarly, when in any of the Canadian waters embraced in paragraphs numbered 2 and 3 of Article I, such order shall extend to all such Canadian waters, and when in any of the waters of the United States of America embraced in paragraph numbered 2 of Article I, such order shall extend to all such waters of the United States of America, and provided further, that no order limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon adopted by the Commission shall be construed to suspend or otherwise affect the requirements of the laws of the Dominion of Canada or of the State of Washington as to the procuring of a licence to fish in the waters on their respective sides of the boundary, or in their respective territorial waters embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention, and provided further that any order adopted by the Commission limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon on the High Seas embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention shall apply only to nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

Any order adopted by the Commission limiting or prohibiting taking sockeye salmon in the waters covered by this Convention, or any part thereof, shall remain in full force and effect unless and until the same be modified or

set aside by the Commission. Taking sockeye salmon in said waters in violation of an order of the Commission shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE V

In order to secure a proper escapement of sockeye salmon during the spring or chinook salmon fishing season, the Commission may prescribe the size of the meshes in all fishing gear and appliances that may be operated during said season in the Canadian waters and/or the waters of the United States of America described in Article I of this Convention. At all seasons of the year the Commission may prescribe the size of the meshes in all salmon fishing gear and appliances that may be operated on the High Seas embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention, provided, however, that in so far as concerns the High Seas, requirements prescribed by the Commission under the authority of this paragraph shall apply only to nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America.

Whenever, at any other time than the spring or chinook salmon fishing season, the taking of sockeye salmon in Canadian waters or in waters of the United States of America is not prohibited under an order adopted by the Commission, any fishing gear or appliance authorized by the laws of the Dominion of Canada may be used in Canadian waters by any person thereunto duly authorized, and any fishing gear or appliance authorized by the State of Washington may be used in waters of the United States of America by any person thereunto authorized by the State of Washington. Whenever the taking of sockeye salmon on the High Seas embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention is not prohibited, under an order adopted by the Commission, to the nationals or inhabitants or vessels or boats of the Dominion of Canada or the United States of America, only such salmon fishing gear and appliances as may have been approved by the Commission may be used on such High Seas by said nationals, inhabitants, vessels or boats.

ARTICLE VI

No action taken by the Commission under the authority of this Convention shall be effective unless it is affirmatively voted for by at least two of the Commissioners of each Contracting Party.

ARTICLE VII

Inasmuch as the purpose of this Convention is to establish for the High Contracting Parties, by their joint effort and expense, a fishery that is now largely nonexistent, it is agreed by the High Contracting Parties that they should share equally in the fishery. The Commission shall, consequently, regulate the fishery with a view to allowing, as nearly as may be practicable, an equal portion of the fish that may be caught each year to be taken by the fishermen of each High Contracting Party.

ARTICLE VIII

Each High Contracting Party shall be responsible for the enforcement of the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission under the authority of this Convention, in the portion of its waters covered by the Convention.

Except as hereinafter provided in Article IX of this Convention, each High Contracting Party shall be responsible, in respect of its own nationals and inhabitants and vessels and boats, for the enforcement of the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission, under the authority of this Convention, on the High Seas embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of the Convention.

Each High Contracting Party shall acquire and place at the disposition of the Commission any land within its territory required for the construction and maintenance of hatcheries, rearing ponds and other such facilities as set forth in Article III.

ARTICLE IX

Every national or inhabitant, vessel or boat of the Dominion of Canada or of the United States of America, that engages in sockeye salmon fishing on the High Seas embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention, in violation of an order or regulation adopted by the Commission, under the authority of this Convention, may be seized and detained by the duly authorized officers of either High Contracting Party, and when so seized and detained shall be delivered by the said officers, as soon as practicable, to an authorized official of the country to which such person, vessel or boat belongs, at the nearest point to the place of seizure, or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon with the competent authorities. The authorities of the country to which a person, vessel or boat belongs alone shall have jurisdiction to conduct prosecutions for the violation of any order or regulation, adopted by the Commission in respect of fishing for sockeye salmon on the High Seas

embraced in paragraph numbered 1 of Article I of this Convention, or of any law or regulation which either High Contracting Party may have made to carry such order or regulation of the Commission into effect, and to impose penalties for such violations; and the witnesses and proofs necessary for such prosecutions, so far as such witnesses or proofs are under the control of the other High Contracting Party, shall be furnished with all reasonable promptitude to the authorities having jurisdiction to conduct the prosecutions.

ARTICLE X

The High Contracting Parties agree to enact and enforce such legislation as may be necessary to make effective the provisions of this Convention and the orders and regulations adopted by the Commission under the authority thereof, with appropriate penalties for violations.

ARTICLE XI

The present Convention shall be ratified by His Majesty in accordance with constitutional practice and by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and it shall become effective upon the date of the exchange of ratifications which shall take place at Washington as soon as possible and shall continue in force for a period of sixteen years, and thereafter until one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall give notice to the other of its desire to terminate it.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed their seals thereto.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty.

VINCENT MASSEY,
HENRY L. STIMSON.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20–21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 345.

An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.

First reading, May 27, 1930.

The MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
7130 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 345.

An Act to amend the Customs Tariff.

R.S., c. 44.

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

Definitions.

1. The *Customs Tariff*, chapter forty-four of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by repealing subsections *(c)*, *(d)*, *(e)*, *(i)* and *(l)* of section two thereof, and substituting the following therefor:—

"Hoop, band and strip."

"*(c)* "hoop, band and strip" when applied to metals mean flat forms not more than fourteen inches in width and less than ·1875 inch in thickness;

"In diameter."

(d) "in diameter" when applied to pipes and tubes means the actual inside diameter;

"Plate."

(i) "plate" when applied to metals means a rectangle, circle or sketch as cut in a plate mill, more than fourteen inches in width and ·1875 inch or more in thickness, with variations from such thickness not exceeding ·015 inch;

"Sheet."

(l) "sheet" when applied to metals means a rectangle more than fourteen inches in width and less than a plate in thickness."

2. The said *Customs Tariff* is further amended by repealing subsection two of section six, and substituting the following therefor:—

When excise duties disregarded.

"(2) Excise duties or excise taxes shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff, Intermediate Tariff or any more favourable tariff."

When customs duties disregarded.

2A. Customs duties of the United Kingdom shall be disregarded in estimating the market value of goods for the purposes of special duty when the goods are entitled to entry under the Intermediate Tariff or any more favourable tariff and are bottled in bond in the United Kingdom and imported direct therefrom.

Schedule A amended.

3. Schedule A to the *Customs Tariff*, as amended by chapter seventeen of the Statutes of 1928 and chapter thirty-nine of the Statutes of 1929, is further amended by striking thereout the following tariff items:—

5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 28a, 36, 37, 38, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 60a, 61, 61a, 63a, 67, 69, 83, 83a, 84, 85, 86, 87, 87a, 87b, 88, 89, 90, 90a, 90b, 90c, 90d, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 97a, 98, 99, 99a, 100, 101a, 101aa, 101b, 102, 105, 105a, 106, 109, 139, 141, 148, 149, 167, 168, 183, 200, 202, 207, 235, 235a, 236a, 237, 262, 283, 287, 289, 293, 296, 302, 306, 306a, 311, 313, 315a, 344, 344a, 345, 345a, 365, 366, 369, 373, 374, 375, 375a, 375b, 376, 377, 378, 378a, 379, 379a, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 384a, 384b, 384c, 385, 386, 387, 387a, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 393a, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398a, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 403a, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 410a, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 433a, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 438e, 439, 440, 441, 441a, 442, 443, 444, 445, 445a, 445b, 446, 446a, 446b, 446c, 447, 447a, 447b, 448, 448b, 449, 450, 450a, 451, 451a, 452, 453, 453a, 453b, 453c, 453d, 453e, 453f, 453g, 453h, 453i, 453j, 454, 454a, 455, 456, 456a, 457, 458, 459, 460, 460a, 460b, 460c, 460d, 460e, 460f, 461, 461a, 462, 462a, 463, 464, 465, 466, 466a, 467a, 468, 468a, 469, 469a, 469b, 470, 471, 471a, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 476a, 477, 478, 478a, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 486, 486a, 487, 491, 492, 494, 494a, 498, 502b, 502c, 502d, 506a, 513, 516, 517, 535a, 577, 584a, 588a, 589, 590, 590a, 590b, 590c, 591, 591a, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 605, 611b, 636, 637, 649, 650, 650a, 657, 657b, 658, 660, 661, 665, 665a, 670, 670a, 671, 671a, 672, 672a, 676, 677, 688, 689, 689a, 689b, 698a, 706, 716, 719, 722, 725, 726, 729, 730, 736, 737, 745, 746, 748, 749, 751, 767, 770, 775, 780, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of customs, if any, set opposite each of said items, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of duty in Schedule A:—

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
5	Animals, living, n.o.p..... Provided that, if any country imposes upon such animals produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such animals entering Canada from such country.	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
6	Live hogs.....per pound Provided that, if any country imposes upon live hogs produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such hogs entering Canada from such country.	Free	1¼ cents	1½ cents
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.....per pound Provided that, if any country imposes upon such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such goods entering Canada from such country.	2 cents	2½ cents	3½ cents
8	Canned meats, poultry or game; extracts of meat and fluid beef, not medicated.....	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
10	Meats, n.o.p.....per pound Provided that the weight of a barrel of pork for duty purposes shall not be less than two hundred pounds; provided, also, that if any country imposes upon such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such goods entering Canada from such country.	Free	1¾ cents	2 cents
14	Tallow.....	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
15	Beeswax.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
16	Eggs in the shell, per dozen..... Provided that, if any country imposes upon eggs in the shell, produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon such commodities entering Canada from such country.	2 cents	2½ cents.	3 cents
16a	Eggs, whole, egg yolks or egg albumen, frozen or otherwise prepared, n.o.p., whether or not sugar or other material be added..... Provided that, if any country imposes upon frozen eggs, frozen egg yolks, or frozen egg albumen, produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon such commodities entering Canada from such country.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
16b	Eggs, egg yolk or egg albumen, dried, evaporated, desiccated, or powdered, whether or not sugar or other material be added....	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
18	Butter.....per pound Provided that, if any country imposes upon butter produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon butter entering Canada from such country.	4 cents	6 cents	7 cents
28a	Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in the United Kingdom, when in wrappings, cartons or other packages of more than five pounds weight each.....per pound Provided that tea shall be entitled to entry under the British Preferential Tariff upon evidence satisfactory to the Minister that such tea has been produced wholly in the British Dominions, colonies and possessions, and not otherwise.	Free	9 cents	10 cents
36	Compressed yeast, in bulk or mass of not less than fifty pounds.....per pound	Free	2½ cents	3 cents
37	Compressed yeast, in packages weighing less than fifty pounds, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per pound.....	Free	5 cents	6 cents
38	Yeast cakes, the weight of the package to be included in the weight for duty, per pound	Free	5 cents	6 cents
47	Beans, n.o.p., per pound.....	Free	1½ cents	2 cents
49	Buckwheat, per bushel.....	Free	12½ cents	15 cents
50	Buckwheat meal or flour, per one hundred pounds.....	Free	45 cents	50 cents
52	Barley, n.o.p., per bushel.....	Free	22½ cents	25 cents
53	Cornmeal, per barrel.....	Free	22½ cents	25 cents
56	Oats, per bushel..... Provided that, if any country imposes upon oats produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon oats entering Canada from such country.	Free	9 cents	10 cents
57	Oatmeal and rolled oats, per one hundred pounds.....	Free	50 cents	60 cents

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	Provided that, if any country imposes upon oatmeal or rolled oats produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon oatmeal or rolled oats entering Canada from such country.			
58	Rye, per bushel	Free	9 cents	10 cents
	Provided that, if any country imposes upon rye produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon rye entering Canada from such country.			
59	Rye flour, per barrel	Free	45 cents	50 cents
60	Wheat, per bushel	Free	12 cents	12 cents
	Provided that, if any country imposes upon wheat produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon wheat entering Canada from such country.			
61	Wheat flour and semolina, per barrel	Free	50 cents	50 cents
	Provided that, if any country imposes upon wheat flour or semolina produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed upon wheat flour or semolina entering Canada from such country.			
63a	Rice bran	Free	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
67	Macaroni and vermicelli, per one hundred pounds	Free	$1.00	$1.25
69	Hay and straw, per ton	Free	$1.75	$2.00
79b	Flowers, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets, or not	Free	Free	25 p.c.
	Provided that, if any country imposes on such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such goods entering Canada from such country.			
83	Potatoes, including sweet potatoes:			
	(a) In their natural state	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Dried, desiccated or dehydrated	Free	Free	Free
	Provided that if any country imposes a duty on potatoes grown or processed in and imported from Canada, an equal duty shall be imposed on potatoes coming into Canada from such country.			
84	Onions, in their natural state, including onions grown with tops, shallots, and onion sets, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty	Free	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than three-quarters of a cent per pound.			
85	Mushrooms and truffles, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than ten cents per pound.			
86	Beets for the manufacture of sugar	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
87	Vegetables, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty:			
	(a) Asparagus	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from April 15 to May 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than three cents per pound.			
	(b) Beans, green	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(c) Brussels sprouts	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(d) Cabbage Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from June 15 to January 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(e) Carrots and beets, n.o.p. Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from June 1 to February 28, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(f) Cauliflower and eggplant Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from May 15 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than two cents per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(g) Celery Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from July 1 to February 28, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than two cents per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(h) Cucumbers Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(i) Lettuce Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from April 1 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one and one-half cents per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(j) Parsley	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(k) Peas, green	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(l) Rhubarb Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from March 1 to May 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(m) Spinach Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from May 1 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(n) Tomatoes Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than two cents per pound.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(o) Watercress and whitloof or endive	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(p) N.o.p.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
88	Seedlings for replanting:			
	(a) Cabbage	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Cauliflower	Free	Free	Free
	(c) Onion	Free	Free	Free
89	Vegetables, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:			
	(a) Beans, baked or otherwise prepared, per pound	Free	1¼ cents	1½ cents
	(b) Corn and tomatoes, per pound	Free	1¼ cents	2 cents
	(c) Peas, per pound	1 cent	1½ cents	2 cents
	(d) N.o.p.	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
90	Vegetables, prepared or preserved:			
	(a) Dried, desiccated or dehydrated, including vegetable flour, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(b) Pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or in any other manner, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	(c) Vegetable extracts or juices, liquid mustards, soy and vegetable sauces of all kinds	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
	(d) Pastes, hash and all similar products, composed wholly of vegetables or of vegetables and meat or fish or both, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
91	Soups, soup rolls, tablets, cubes or other soup preparations, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	Provided that, if any country imposes upon such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such goods entering Canada from such country.			
92	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty:			
	(a) Apricots	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from June 15 to August 15, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.			
	(b) Cherries	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than two cents per pound.			
	(c) Cranberries	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than two and one-half cents per pound.			
	(d) Peaches	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from July 20 to October 1, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one and one-quarter cents per pound.			
	(e) Pears	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from August 1 to December 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than three-quarters of a cent per pound.			
	(f) Plums or prunes	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from July 15 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than three-quarters of a cent per pound.			
	(g) Strawberries, raspberries and loganberries	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from June 1 to July 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than three cents per pound.			
	(h) Berries, edible, n.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than two cents per pound.			
	(i) Quinces and nectarines	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than one cent per pound.			
93	Apples, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, the duty shall be not less than three-fifths of a cent per pound.			
94	Grapes, fresh, in their natural state, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty, per pound	Free	1½ cents	2 cents
95	Cantaloupes and muskmelons, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	Provided that when imported under the General Tariff rate, from July 20 to October 31, inclusive, the duty shall be not less than one and one-half cents per pound.			
95a	Melons, n.o.p., each	Free	2½ cents	3 cents
96	Fruits, fresh, in their natural state, n.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
97	Plantains, pineapples, pomegranates, gauvas and mangoes	Free	Free	Free
98	Bananas, when imported from the place of growth by ship, direct to a Canadian port, per stem or bunch	Free	50 cents	50 cents

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
98a	Bananas, n.o.p., per stem or bunch	50 cents	50 cents	50 cents
99	Bananas, dried or evaporated, per pound	Free	½ cent	½ cent
99a	Dates and figs, dried; plums and prunes, dried, unpitted; per pound	Free	⅔ cent	⅔ cent
99b	Fruits, dried, desiccated, evaporated or dehydrated, n.o.p.	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
100	Grape fruit, when imported from the place of growth by ship, direct to a Canadian port, per pound	Free	½ cent	1 cent
100a	Grape fruit, n.o.p., per pound	½ cent	1 cent	1 cent
102	Limes	Free	15 p.c.	15 p.c.
105	Fruit pulp, with sugar or not, n.o.p., and fruits, crushed or frozen, per pound	1½ cents	2½ cents	3 cents
105a	Lemon and orange rinds and citron in brine	Free	Free	Free
105b	Olives and cherries in brine, not bottled	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	30 p.c.
105c	Fruits and nuts, pickled or preserved in salt, brine, oil or any other manner, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
105d	Jellies, jams, marmalades, preserves, fruit pastes, fruit butters and condensed mince meats, per pound	2¾ cents	3¾ cents	3¾ cents
105e	Fruits and peels, crystallized, glace, candied or drained; cherries and other fruits of creme de menthe, marachino or other flavour	22½ p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.
106	Fruits, prepared, in air-tight cans or other air-tight containers, the weight of the containers to be included in the weight for duty:			
	(a) Apricots, peaches and pears, per pound	1¾ cents	2½ cents	2¾ cents
	(b) Pineapples, per pound	½ cent	2½ cents	2¾ cents
	(c) N.o.p., per pound	1¾ cents	2½ cents	2¾ cents
109	Nuts of all kinds, n.o.p., including shelled peanuts, n.o.p., per pound	1 cent	2 cents	2 cents
109a	Peanuts, green, in the shell or not further processed than shelled	Free	1 cent	1 cent
135a	Invert sugar, and syrups the product of the sugar cane or beet, and all imitations thereof or substitutes therefor, not including molasses and not including syrups in receptacles of such size that the gross weight of receptacle and contents does not exceed sixty pounds:			
	When the total of reducing sugars after inversion is equivalent to more than fifty-six per centum, but not more than sixty-five per centum of invert sugar, per one hundred pounds	68 cents	$1.23	$1.23
	When the total of reducing sugars after inversion is equivalent to more than sixty-five per centum, but not more than seventy per centum of invert sugar, per one hundred pounds	74 cents	$1.33	$1.33
	When the total of reducing sugars after inversion is equivalent to more than seventy per centum of invert sugar, per one hundred pounds	83 cents	$1.50	$1.50
139	Glucose or grape sugar, glucose syrup and corn syrup, or any syrups containing an admixture thereof, n.o.p., per one hundred pounds	40 cents	55 cents	62½ cents.
141	Sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., including sweetened gums, candied pop-corn, candied nuts, flavouring powders, custard powders, jelly powders, sweetmeats, sweetened breads, cakes, pies, puddings and all other confections containing sugar, the weight of the wrappings and cartons to be included in the weight for duty, per pound	½ cent and 22½ p.c.	½ cent 35 p.c.	½ cent 35 p.c.
148	Cider, not clarified or refined, per gallon	Free	5 cents	5 cents
149	Cider, clarified or refined, per gallon	Free	10 cents	10 cents
152b	Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each	17½ p.c.	27½ p.c.	27½ p.c.
	The Governor in Council may by Order in Council direct that there be substituted for Tariff Item 152b in Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, the enumeration of goods			

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	and the rates of duties of Customs set opposite the said item the following:—			
152c	Grape juice in containers of more than one gallon capacity each:—			
	Testing not more than 1·074 specific gravity at 60 degrees temperature, per gallon	20 cents	25 cents	25 cents
	And in addition thereto, for each increment of 0·01 in specific gravity above 1·074.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
	From and after the publication of such Order in Council in the Canada Gazette, Tariff Item 152b as it appears in the said Schedule at the time of the passing of this Act shall be repealed and the provisions of Tariff Item 152c shall be substituted therefor.			
167	Malt, whole, crushed or ground, and malt flour, n.o.p., upon entry for warehouse subject to excise regulations, per pound	¼ cent	½ cent	¾ cent
168	Malt flour containing less than 50 per centum in weight of malt; malt syrup or malt syrup powder; extracts of malt, fluid or not; grain molasses—all articles in this item upon valuation without British or foreign excise duties, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, per pound	3 cents and 25 p.c.	3 cents 30 p.c.	3 cents 35 p.c.
183	Newspapers, or supplemental editions or parts thereof, partly printed and intended to be completed and published in Canada	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
200	Pulp of wood, of straw or of any other vegetable fibre	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
202	Boot and shoe patterns manufactured of paper	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
207	Blood albumen	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
208g	Calcium molybdate when imported by manufacturers of steel for use exclusively in the manufacture of steel, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	5 p.c.
232a	Gelatin capsules, empty, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or compounding of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
235	Liquorice paste not sweetened	Free	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.
235a	Liquorice in rolls and sticks, not sweetened	Free	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
236a	Paper refills for sputum cups; paper pocket sputum cups	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
237	Celluloid moulded for handles of knives and forks, not bored or otherwise manufactured; moulded celluloid balls and cylinders, coated with tin foil or not, but not finished or further manufactured, and celluloid blanks for lamp shades and for combs	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
238a	Manufactures of celluloid, viz.: hair pins, braid pins, barettes, barette blanks, shoe horns, knitting needles, crochet sets, golf tees; lamp shades, stencilled or painted	15 p.c.	32½ p.c.	35 p.c.
262	Olive oil, n.o.p.	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
263	Compounds of tetraethyl lead, in which tetraethyl lead is the preponderant constituent by weight	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
264a	Menthol, natural or synthetic	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
264b	Camphor, natural or synthetic, whether refined or not	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
276b	Cotton seed and crude cotton seed oil, when imported by manufacturers of cotton seed meal and refined cotton seed oil, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such commodities, in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
283	Drain tiles, not glazed	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
287	Tableware of china, porcelain, white granite or ironstone	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
289	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks and laundry tubs of earthenware, stone, cement, clay or other material, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
293	Plaster of Paris, or gypsum, calcined, and prepared wall plaster, the weight of the packages to be included in the weight for duty, per one hundred pounds	Free	11 cents	12½ cents
296	Flint, ground flint stone; feldspar, crude only; fluorspar; mica schist; cliff, chalk, china or Cornwall stone, ground or unground, refuse stone, not sawn, hammered or chiselled nor fit for flagstone, building stone or paving	Free	Free	Free
296a	Magnesite, crude rock	Free	Free	Free
296b	Magnesite, caustic, calcined, or plastic magnesia	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
296c	Magnesite, dead burned or sintered	Free	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.
296d	Feldspar, not further manufactured than ground	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
302	Lithographic stones, not engraved	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
306	Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished; granite, sawn; paving blocks of stone; flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides.	Free	20 p.c.	30 p.c.
306a	Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides but not sawn on more than four sides, per one hundred pounds	10 cents	20 cents	22½ cents
311	Slate pencils and school writing slates	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
313	Plumbago, not ground or otherwise manufactured	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
315a	Carbon electrodes exceeding thirty-five inches in circumference or outside measurement	Free	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
345	Zinc dust, strip and sheets; zinc plates for marine boilers; sal ammoniac skimmings and seamless drawn tubing of zinc	Free.	Free.	Free.
345a	Zinc spelter and zinc in blocks, pigs, bars or rods; zinc plates, n.o.p., per pound	¾ cent	1 cent	1 cent
350	Wire of all metals and kinds, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
351	Wire, single or several, covered with any material, including cable so covered, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
351a	Wire, twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope and wire cable, coated or not, n.o.p.	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
351b	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass or copper	17½ p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
352b	Screws of brass, copper or other metal, n.o.p.:			
	(a) Wood screws	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	(b) Machine and other screws, n.o.p.	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
354a	Nickel and aluminum kitchen or household hollowware, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
365	Composition metal and plated metal, in bars, ingots or cores, for the manufacture of watch cases, jewellery, filled gold and silver seamless wire and for dental purposes	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
366	Watch actions and movements, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, including winding bars and sleeves	Free	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
373	Scrap of iron or steel:			
	(a) Wrought, being waste or refuse, to be remelted in furnaces or cupolas	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Cast, being waste or refuse, to be remelted in furnaces or cupolas	Free	Free	Free
	(c) Railway rails, which have been in actual use, to be remelted in furnaces or to be remanufactured in rolling mills into other products than iron or steel rails	Free	Free	Free
	Provided that articles of iron or steel, damaged in transit, if broken up under Customs supervision, and rendered unsaleable except as scrap, may be entered for duty as scrap.			
374	Pig iron, n.o.p., per ton	$1.50	$2.50	$2.50
375	Ferro-Alloys:			
	(a) Spiegeleisen, being an alloy of iron and manganese, containing not less than 15 per centum and not more than 30 per centum, by weight, of manganese	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(b) Ferro-manganese and silico-manganese, being alloys of iron and manganese containing more than 30 per centum, by weight, of manganese	Free	Free	Free
	(c) Ferro-silicon, being an alloy of iron and silicon, containing not less than 10 per centum and not more than 15 per centum, by weight, of silicon	Free	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.
	(d) Ferro-silicon, being an alloy of iron and silicon, containing more than 15 per centum, by weight, of silicon	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
	(e) Ferro-phosphorous, being an alloy of iron and phosphorous, containing more than 15 per centum, by weight, of phosphorous	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
	(f) Ferro-alloys, crude, for remelting, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
376	Sponge iron	Free	Free	Free
377	Ingots, of iron or steel, n.o.p., per ton	$1.50	$2.50	$3.00
377a	Blooms, cogged ingots, slabs, billets, n.o.p., sheet bars, of iron or steel, by whatever process made, n.o.p., per ton	$2.50	$4.00	$4.50
377b	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, n.o.p., of iron or steel, valued at not less than 3 cents per pound, when imported by manufacturers of steel for use exclusively in the manufacture of steel, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	5 p.c.
377c	Ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, n.o.p., of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of forgings for use exclusively in the manufacture of forgings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, per ton	Free	$2.25	$2.50
378	Bars and rods, of iron or steel; billets, of iron or steel, weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard:			
	(a) Not further processed than hot rolled, n.o.p., per ton	$4.25	$6.00	$7.00
	(b) Not further processed than hammered or pressed, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(c) Cold rolled, drawn, reeled, turned or ground, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(d) Hot rolled, valued at not less than 4 cents per pound, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
379	Bars or rods, of iron or steel, including billets weighing less than 60 pounds per lineal yard, hot rolled, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:			
	(a) Rods, when imported by manufacturers of horseshoe nails for use exclusively in the manufacture of horseshoe nails, in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Rods, in the coil, or bars, one and one-eighth of an inch in diameter and over, when imported by manufacturers of chain for use exclusively in the manufacture of chain, in their own factories, per ton	Free	$3.50	$3.50
	(c) Bars, when imported by manufacturers of shovels for use exclusively in the manufacture of shovels, in their own factories, per ton	Free	$2.75	$3.00
	(d) Rods, in the coil, not over ·375 inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of wire for use exclusively in the manufacture of wire, in their own factories, per ton	$2.25	$4.50	$5.00
380	Plates, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:			
	(a) Not more than 40 inches in width, n.o.p., per ton	$2.00	$4.00	$6.00
	(b) More than 40 inches in width, n.o.p., per ton	Free	$3.00	$5.00
	(c) Flanged, dished or curved, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
381	Sheets, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled:			
	(a) ·080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(b) More than ·080 inch in thickness, n.o.p., per ton	$4.25	$6.00	$7.00
382	Hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:			
	(a) Hot rolled, ·080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
	(b) Hot rolled, more than ·080 inch in thickness, n.o.p., per ton	$4.25	$6.00	$7.00
	(c) Cold rolled or cold drawn, ·080 inch or less in thickness, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(d) Cold rolled or cold drawn, more than ·080 inch in thickness, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
383	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel:			
	(a) Coated with tin, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
	(b) Coated with tin, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(c) Coated with zinc, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(d) Coated with metal or metals, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(e) Coated with paint, tar, asphaltum or otherwise coated, n.o.p.	7½ p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
	(f) Coated with vitreous enamel, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
	(g) Corrugated, coated or not	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
384	Skelp, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers of pipes and tubes for use exclusively in the manufacture of pipes and tubes, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:			
	(a) Not more than 14 inches in width	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
	(b) More than 14 inches in width	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
	The Governor in Council may by Order-in-Council direct that there be substituted for tariff item 384 in Schedule A of the Customs Tariff, 1907, and the several rates of duties of Customs set opposite said item in Schedule A, the following:			
	Skelp, of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers of pipes and tubes for use exclusively in the manufacture of pipes and tubes, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:			
	(a) Not more than 14 inches in width	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
	(b) More than 14 inches in width	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
	From and after the publication of such Order-in-Council in the Canada Gazette, tariff item 384 as it appears in said Schedule at the time of the passing of this Act shall be repealed and the provisions of the said tariff item as it appears in the last preceding subsection of this section shall be substituted therefor.			
	The Governor in Council shall not direct that such provisions be substituted as aforesaid unless and until the Governor in Council is satisfied that skelp of iron or steel, hot or cold rolled, is manufactured in substantial quantities in Canada from iron or steel made in Canada.			
385	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, hot rolled, valued at not less than five cents per pound	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
386	Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, of iron or steel, as hereunder defined, under regulations prescribed by the Minister:			
	(a) Plates, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of the pressure parts of boilers, pulp digesters, steam accumulators and vessels for the refining of oil, in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of butts, hinges, typewriters or sewing machines, in their own factories	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(c) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, hot rolled, being mould boards, shares, plough plates, land sides or disc circles, when such rectangles, circles or sketches are cut to shape but not moulded, punched, polished or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use exclusively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
	(d) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, coated, polished or not, when imported by manufacturers of saddlery hardware for use exclusively in the manufacture of saddlery hardware, in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
	(e) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, hot or cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers of shovels for use exclusively in the manufacture of shovels, in their own factories, per ton	Free	$2.75	$3.00
	(f) Hoop, band or strip, drawn, coated or not, when imported by manufacturers of mats for use exclusively in the manufacture of mats, in their own factories	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
	(g) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, not tempered or ground nor further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, when imported by manufacturers of saws or straw cutters for use exclusively in the manufacture of saws or straw cutters, in their own factories	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
	(h) Sheets, plates, hoop, band or strip, hardened, tempered or ground, not further manufactured than cut to shape, without indented edges, when imported by manufacturers of saws for use exclusively in the manufacture of saws, in their own factories	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
	(i) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of buckle clasps, bedfasts, furniture casters, corset steels, clock springs, shoe shanks, phonograph motor springs or ball bearings, in their own factories	Free	Free	5 p.c.
	(j) Hoop, band or strip, being tagging metal, coated or not, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use exclusively in the manufacture of shoe and corset laces, in their own factories	Free	Free	5 p.c.
	(k) Sheets, hot or cold rolled, when imported by manufacturers of hollow-ware coated with vitreous enamel or of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of hollow-ware coated with vitreous enamel or of vitreous enamelled sheets for apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
	(l) Sheets, cold rolled, blue polished, when imported by manufacturers of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
	(m) Sheets, hoop, band or strip, hot rolled, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of sheets, hoop, band or strip, coated with tin, zinc, or other metal or metals, in their own factories	Free on and after 5 p.c.	Free January 1, 1931 7½ p.c.	Free 10 p.c.
	(n) Hoop, band or strip, hot rolled, ·080 inch or less in thickness, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cold rolled iron or steel, in their own factories	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(o) Hoop, band or strip, hot rolled, more than ·080 inch in thickness, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cold rolled iron or steel, in their own factories	Free	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.
387	Railway rails, of iron or steel, of any weight or for any purpose, punched, drilled or not, per ton	$4.50	$6.00	$7.00
387a	Railway ties, fish-plates, splice bars, rail joints, tie-plates, of iron or steel, per ton	$5.00	$7.00	$8.00
387b	Railway intersection layouts, intersections, switches, crossings, frogs, guard rails, of iron or steel	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
388	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p., per ton	$1.00	$2.75	$3.00
	The Governor in Council may, by Order-in-Council, direct that there be substituted for tariff item 388 in Schedule A of the Customs tariff, 1907, and the several rates of duties of Customs set opposite said item in Schedule A the following:			
	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than one hundred and twenty pounds per lineal yard, n.o.p., per ton	$2.00	$3.00	$3.00
	From and after the publication of such Order-in-Council in the Canada Gazette, tariff item 388 as it appears in said Schedule at the time of passing of this Act, shall be repealed and the provisions of the said tariff item as it appears in the last preceding subsection of this section shall be substituted therefor.			
	The Governor in Council shall not direct that such provisions shall be substituted as aforesaid unless and until the Governor in Council is satisfied that iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections weighing less than one hundred and twenty pounds per lineal yard are manufactured in substantial quantities in Canada from steel made in Canada.			
388a	Iron or steel shapes or sections, as hereunder defined, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, viz.: I—beams, up to and including 6 inches in depth, but not to include H sections; channels, up to and including 7 inches in depth; angles, up to and including 6 inches by 6 inches; zees, up to and including 6 inches in depth of web, per ton	$4.00	$5.50	$6.00
388b	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, n.o.p., per ton	$4.25	$6·00	$7.00
388c	Iron or steel beams or joists, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled, weighing less than 5½ pounds per lineal yard for each inch in depth of web	5 p.c.	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
388d	Iron or steel angles, beams, channels, columns, girders, joists, piling, tees, zees, and other shapes or sections, punched, drilled or further manufactured than hot rolled or cast, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
389	Provided: That upon any article or commodity enumerated in tariff items 377, 377a, 378a, 378b, 378c, 388a, 388b and 388c of this Schedule, not being of greater value than 6½ cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected and paid, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, in addition to the rates of Customs duties enumerated in such said tariff items, an *ad valorem* surtax of five per centum when any such said article or commodity contains any one or more of the following: *(a)* Vanadium, 0·15 per centum or more, by weight. *(b)* Molybdenum, 0·15 per centum or more, by weight. *(c)* Nickel, 0·4 per centum or more, by weight. *(d)* Chromium, 0·4 per centum or more, by weight. *(e)* Tungsten, 0·4 per centum or more, by weight. *(f)* Cobalt, 0·4 per centum or more, by weight. *(g)* Manganese, 1·0 per centum or more, by weight. *(h)* Silicon, 1·0 per centum or more, by weight. *(i)* Any other element, not being iron or carbon, in excess of ·5 per centum by weight.			
390	Castings, of iron, malleable, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
390a	Castings, of iron, non-malleable, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
390b	Castings, of steel, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
391	Castings, of iron or steel:			
	(a) Being ingot moulds for use in the production of steel	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Being moulds, n.o.p	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
392	Forgings, of iron or steel, in any degree of manufacture, n.o.p	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
393	Tires, of steel, in the rough, not drilled or machined in any manner, for railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
394	Axles and axle bars, n.o.p., and axle blanks, and parts thereof, of iron or steel:			
	(a) For railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(b) For other vehicles, n.o.p	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
	(c) N.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
395	Sections, of iron or steel, not being ordinary square, flat or round bars, whether forged and punched or not, unfinished, when imported by manufacturers of hames for use exclusively in the manufacture of hames, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
395a	Blanks, of iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers of milling cutters for use exclusively in the manufacture of milling cutters, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	12½ p.c.	12½ p.c.
396	Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, valued at not more than five cents per pound, per ton Provided that, if any country imposes upon such goods produced in, and imported from, Canada rates of duty higher than are enumerated in this item, equivalent rates of duty shall be imposed on such goods entering Canada from such country.	$5.00	$9.00	$10.00
396a	Pipe, cast, of iron or steel, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
397	Pipes and tubes, of wrought iron or steel, plain or coated:			
	(a) Welded or seamless, with plain or processed ends, not more than 10¾ inches in diameter, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(b) Welded or seamless, with plain or processed ends, more than 10½ inches in diameter, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(c) Not joined, with plain ends, not more than 2½ inches in diameter, n.o.p.	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
	(d) N.o.p.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
398	Pipes and tubes, of steel, seamless, cold drawn, plain ends, valued at not less than five cents per pound, n.o.p.	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
399	Pipes, tubes and flues, of wrought iron or steel, with plain, swelled or thickened ends, when imported for use exclusively in the manufacture or repair of pressure parts of boilers, pulp mill digesters and vessels for the refining of oil, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
399a	Pipes and tubes, of wrought iron or steel, brass covered, not more than 3 inches in diameter, and brass trimmings, not polished, lacquered or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads for use exclusively in the manufacture of iron or brass bedsteads, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
400	Fittings, of iron or steel, of every description for iron or steel pipes and tubes	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
401	Wire, of iron or steel:			
	(a) Barbed fencing, coated or not	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Twisted, braided or stranded, including wire rope or cable, coated or not, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(c) Drawn flat or cold rolled flat after drawing, coated or not, n.o.p., not more than ·25 inch in width and less than ·1875 inch in thickness	7½ p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
	(d) Coated with zinc or spelter, curved or not, in coils, ·144, ·104, or ·092 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed ·004 inch, and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines	Free	Free	Free
	(e) Coated with zinc or spelter, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
	(f) Single or several, covered with any material, including cable so covered; coated, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(g) N.o.p.	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
402	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, from wire not more than ·144 inch and not less than ·080 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed ·004 inch; wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
402a	Woven or welded wire fencing, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.; wire cloth or wire netting, of iron or steel, coated or not	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
403	Wire, of steel:			
	(a) Spring, not less than ·40 per centum, by weight, of carbon, ·128, ·116, ·104 and ·092 inch in diameter, with tolerance not to exceed ·003 inch, when imported by manufacturers of mattresses, cushions or upholstery for use exclusively in the manufacture of mattresses, cushions or upholstery, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
	(b) Flat or woven flat, in the coil, coated or not, ·064 inch in thickness or thinner, with tolerance not to exceed ·002 inch, when imported by manufacturers of corset clasps, steels, wires and dress stays for use exclusively in the manufacture of corset clasps, steels, wires and dress stays, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
	(c) Valued at not less than 2¾ cents per pound, when imported by manufacturers of wire rope for use exclusively in the manufacture of wire rope, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	(d) Single, not covered, in coils, for use exclusively in trolling in *bona fide* deep sea or inland commercial fishing operations.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
404	Springs, of iron or steel:			
	(a) For the running and draft gear of railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.....	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(b) For the running gear of other vehicles...	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
405	Springs, of iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers of surgical trusses for use exclusively in the manufacture of surgical trusses, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	Free	Free
405a	Springs, of iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers of clocks for use exclusively in the manufacture of clocks, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
406	Coil chain, coil chain links, including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel:			
	(a) One and one-eighth inches in diameter and over.....	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
	(b) Less than one and one-eighth inches in diameter.....	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
407	Silent chain and finished roller chain, of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p., either chain of the type which operates over gears or sprockets with machine cut teeth.....	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
407a	Chains, of iron or steel, n.o.p.....	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
408	Malleable sprocket chain and link belting chain, of iron or steel, including roller chain of all kinds for operating on steel sprockets or gears, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use exclusively in the manufacture of agricultural implements, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.....	Free	Free	Free
409	Cream separators and steel bowls therefor.....	Free	Free	Free
409a	Milking machines and attachments therefor; centrifugal machines for testing butterfat, milk or cream; pasteurizers for dairying purposes; complete parts of all the foregoing....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
409b	Cultivators, harrows, seed-drills, horse-rakes, horse-hoes, scufflers, manure spreaders, garden seeders, weeders, and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.
409c	Ploughs; farm, field, lawn or garden rollers; soil packers; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
409d	Mowing machines, harvesters, either self-binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, harvesters in combination with threshing machine separators including the motive power incorporated therein, and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	6 p.c.	6 p.c.
409e	Spraying and dusting machines and attachments therefor, including hand sprayers, for farm purposes only; fruit or vegetable grading machines and attachments therefor; apparatus specially designed for sterilizing bulbs; pressure testing apparatus for determining maturity of fruit; pruning hooks; pruning shears; and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
409f	Hay loaders, hay tedders, potato planters, potato diggers, fodder or feed cutters, ensilage cutters, grain crushers and grain or hay grinders for farm purposes only, post hole diggers, snaths, stumping machines and all other agricultural implements or agricultural machinery, n.o.p., and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
409g	Incubators for hatching eggs, brooders for rearing young fowl, and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
409h	Hay presses and complete parts thereof.....	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
409i	Scythes, sickles or reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, edging knives, hoes, pronged forks, rakes, n.o.p.....	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
409j	Fanning mills; peaviners; corn husking machines; threshing machine separators, including wind stackers, baggers, weighers and self-feeders therefor; complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
409k	Windmills and complete parts thereof, not including shafting.....	Free	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
409l	Traction ditching machines (not being ploughs) for use in ditching for tile drains on farms, valued by retail at place of production, when new, at not more than $5,000 each, and complete parts thereof.....	Free	Free	Free
409m	Internal combustion traction engines for farm purposes, valued at not more than fourteen hundred dollars each; traction attachments designed and imported to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes; and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	Free	Free
409n	Portable engines with boilers, in combination, for farm purposes; horse powers and traction engines for farm purposes, n.o.p.; and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
409o	Equipment for generating electric power for farm purposes only, viz.: engine, gas tank, generator, storage battery, and switchboard; and complete parts of all the foregoing.....	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
410	Car loading machines and complete parts thereof for use exclusively for loading coal into box cars.....	Free	Free	Free
410a	Face loading machines, shaker trough or belt trough conveyors, air engines, flame proof enclosed driving motors, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and integral parts of all motive power or machinery mentioned in this item, for use exclusively at the face in mining operations.....	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
410b	Machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in washing or dry cleaning coal at coal mines or coke plants; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in producing coke and gas; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the distillation or recovery of products from coal tar or gas; and complete parts of all the foregoing, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter.....	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
410c	Machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof for use exclusively in producing unrefined oil from shales, not to include motive power, of a class or kind not made in Canada.	Free	Free	Free
410d	Well-drilling machinery and apparatus, and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, seamless iron or steel tubing over four inches in diameter for use exclusively in drilling for water, natural gas and oil, and in prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.....	Free	Free	Free
410e	Well-drilling machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof, and rope twenty-one hundred feet and over in length, capable of drilling wells of two thousand feet and over in depth, of four inches and over in diameter, and of raising and lowering casing over four inches in diameter for such wells, for use exclusively in drilling for water, natural gas and oil, and in prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power.....	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
410f	Machinery and appliances of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and elevators, and machinery of floating dredges, for use exclusively in alluvial gold mining.....	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
410g	Articles for use exclusively in the metallurgy or smelting of iron, viz.: machinery and apparatus for sintering or nodulizing iron ore, concentrated or not, or flue dust; machinery and apparatus for use exclusively in the construction, equipment and repairs of blast furnaces for smelting iron ore, such machinery and apparatus to include hot blast stoves and burners, blast piping and valves connecting the blowing engines with the furnace, scale cars, charging and hoisting apparatus, blast furnace gas piping, cleaners and washers; and integral parts of all the foregoing, but not to include wrought iron pipe or valves 10½ inches and under in diameter, nor structural iron work	Free	5 p.c.	5 p.c.
410h	Equipment and integral parts thereof for distributing stone dust in mines	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
410i	Miners' rescue appliances, designed for emergency use in mines, where artificial breathing is necessary in the presence of poisonous gases, including high pressure oxygen pumps for use exclusively in connection with such appliances, and automatic resuscitation apparatus for artificial breathing to aid in the saving of human life, and integral parts of all the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
410j	Miners' acetylene lamps and complete parts thereof; miners' safety lamps and complete parts thereof; accessories for cleaning, filling, charging, opening and testing miners' lamps; battery renewal preparations for miners' electric safety lamps; all for use exclusively in mines	Free	Free	Free
410k	Machinery and apparatus, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in handling ore and other materials to be charged into the blast furnace, from the dock, car or stock pile, at the smelting works	Free	Free	Free
410l	Ore crushers, rock crushers, stamp mills, grinding mills, rock drills, percussion coal cutters, coal augers, rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or quarrying operations	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
410m	Diamond drills and core drills, not including motive power, and electrically operated rotary coal drills, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and integral parts of the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining operations	Free	Free	Free
410n	Diamond drills and core drills, not including motive power, and electrically operated rotary coal drills, n.o.p., and integral parts of the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining operations	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
410o	Coal cutting machines, n.o.p.; coal heading machines; electric or magnetic machines for concentrating or separating iron ores; automatic scales for use with conveyors; and integral parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations	Free	Free	Free
410p	Sundry articles of metal as follows, for use exclusively in mining and metallurgical operations, viz.: furnaces for the smelting of ores; converting apparatus for metallurgical processes in metals; machinery for the extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes, not to include pumps, vacuum pumps or compressors; blast furnace blowing engines for the production of pig iron; and integral parts of all the foregoing	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
410q	Pumps and vacuum pumps, and complete parts thereof, for use exclusively in the extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
410r	Power driven reciprocating pumps and complete parts thereof, designed for normal working heads of 400 feet and over, for use exclusively underground in mines	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
410s	Amalgam safes; automatic ore samplers; automatic feeders; retorts; mercury pumps; pyrometers; bullion furnaces; amalgam cleaners; and integral parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations	Free	Free	Free
410t	Blowers, of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the smelting of ores, or in reduction, separation or refining of metals, ores or minerals; rotary kilns, revolving roasters and furnaces of metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, designed for roasting ore, mineral, rock or clay; furnace slag trucks and slag pots, of a class or kind not made in Canada; and integral parts of all the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
410u	Blowers, of iron or steel, n.o.p., for use in the smelting of ores, or in reduction, separation or refining of metals, ores or minerals; rotary kilns, revolving roasters and furnaces of metal, n.o.p., for use in the roasting of ore, mineral, rock or clay; furnace slag trucks and slag pots, n.o.p.; and integral parts of all the foregoing	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
410v	Buddles, vanners, slime or concentrating tables and integral parts thereof, for use in mining and metallurgical operations	Free	Free	Free
410w	Machinery, n.o.p., for the concentration or separation of ores, metals or minerals, viz: flotation machines, flotation cells, oil feeders and reagent feeders for flotation machines and flotation cells, pumps, vibrating and impact screens, jigs, magnetic separators, magnetic pulleys and filters, for use in the concentration or separation of ores, metals or minerals, and integral parts of all the foregoing	15 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
410x	Machinery, furnaces and appliances, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and integral parts thereof, for use in the refining of metals, and for the production of anodes, cathodes, blocks, slabs, pigs or ingots, in such refining processes	Free	Free	Free
410y	Heavy duty mine hoists, of a size and capacity not made in Canada	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
410z	Machinery and apparatus, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof, for the recovery of solid or liquid particles from flue or other waste gases at metallurgical or industrial plants, not to include motive power, tanks for gas, nor pipes and valves 10½ inches or less in diameter	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
411	Machinery for use in sawing lumber, up to but not including the operation of planing, and complete parts thereof, not to include motive power, when for use exclusively in saw mills, (for the purpose of this item motive power is defined as equipment for driving the machinery of the saw mill)	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
411a	Machinery, logging cars, cranes, blocks and tackle, wire rope, but not including wire rope to be used for guy ropes or in braking logs going down grade, and complete parts of all the foregoing, for use exclusively in the operation of logging, such operation to include the removal of the log from stump to skidway, log dump, or common or other carrier.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
411b	Cylinder stave saws, wheel type stave jointers, crozing and champhering machinery, when for use exclusively in making staves	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
412	Machinery, being newspaper printing presses, of not less value by retail than $1,500 each, of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	Free	Free
412a	Machinery and apparatus, n.o.p., viz.: printing presses and type-making accessories therefor; electrotyping and stereotyping machines; gun and mould apparatus for making press rollers; lithographic presses; offset presses; bookbinding machines; embossing machines; engraving machines; photo-engraving apparatus; machines and apparatus for transferring by photographic processes to plates or rolls for use in lithography, rotogravure and printing; machines for graining metal plates; machines for sensitizing metal plates; machines for addressing and wrapping newspapers, magazines, periodicals, pamphlets, and catalogues; machines for bronzing, creasing, scoring, cutting, perforating, punching, gathering, gumming, pasting, jogging, numbering, patching, slitting, re-winding, ruling, sheet-piling, stitching, stripping or varnishing; all the above, including repair parts but not including saws, knives and motive power, when for use exclusively by printers, bookbinders, paper converters and by manufacturers of articles made from paper or cardboard	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
412b	Flat-bed cylinder printing presses, to print sheets of a size 25 x 38 inches or larger, and complete parts thereof; machines designed to fold or sheet-feed paper or cardboard, and complete parts thereof	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
412c	Typecasting and typesetting machines and parts thereof for use in printing offices	Free	Free	Free
413	Machinery and apparatus, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts thereof, specially constructed for preparing, manufacturing, testing or finishing yarns, cordage, and fabrics made from textile fibres or from paper, imported for use exclusively by manufacturers and scholastic or charitable institutions in such processes only	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
413a	Machinery, of a class or kind not manufactured in Canada, for use in the manufacture of nets or netting for the fisheries, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the making of such nets or netting, in their own factories, but not for use in making nets or netting commonly used for sportsmen's purposes	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
414	Typewriters and complete parts thereof	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
414a	Dictating, transcribing and cylinder shaving machines and complete parts thereof, including cylinders and unfinished wax blanks	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
414b	Automatic teletypewriters and complete parts thereof	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
414c	Adding, bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
415	Electric vacuum cleaners and attachments therefor; hand vacuum cleaners; and complete parts of all the feregoing, including suction hose, n.o.p.	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
415a	Refrigerators, domestic or store, of all kinds, completely equipped or not	12½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
415b	Washing machines, domestic, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of washing machines	Free	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
415c	Clothes wringers, domestic, and complete parts of metal thereof	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
415d	Sewing machines, with or without motive power incorporated therein; complete parts of sewing machines	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
415e	Sewing machine attachments	Free	Free	Free
416	Machinery and apparatus and complete parts thereof, including machinery and apparatus for carbonizing lignite coal, but not including motive power, when imported by manufacturers of fuel briquettes for use exclusively in the manufacture of fuel briquettes, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
417	Machinery of every kind and complete parts thereof, and structural iron and steel, when imported for use exclusively in the construction and equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet root, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
418	Machinery and complete parts thereof, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of fish meal, stock and poultry food and fertilizers from fish and waste thereof, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
419	Machinery and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of metal keys for the opening of cans containing food products for use exclusively in the manufacture of such keys, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
420	Machinery and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use exclusively in the tanning of leather or the embossing of leather, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
421	Machinery and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada, viz.: blungers, vibrating sifters or lawns, pugging machines, slip pumps, wet or dry pans, clay disentegrators, ball mills, clay wheels, pull-downs, batting-out machines, when imported by manufacturers of clay products for use exclusively in the manufacture of clay products, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
422	Street or road rollers and complete parts thereof	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	20 p.c.
422a	Concrete road-paving machines, self-propelling, end loading type, with a capacity of 21 cubic feet of wet concrete or more; concrete and asphalt road finishing machines; form graders; sub-graders; cement guns; cranes, shovels, drag-lines, pull-shovels, skimmers and other excavating and material handling machines and equipment of a full-revolving type; trench and ditch excavating machines, round wheel or vertical or ladder boom, chain and bucket type, for digging vertical or sloping bank ditches; back filling machines and equipment, mounted on self-propelling wheels or crawling traction, semi- or full-revolving boom and scraper type; steam or air driven pile hammers or extractors; well-points; truck turntables; all the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof	Free	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.
423	Electric dental engines	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
424	Fire engines and other fire extinguishing machines; hand fire extinguishers; sprinkler heads for automatic sprinkler systems for fire protection; complete parts of all the foregoing, n.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	25 p.c.
425	Lawn mowers and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
426	Ozone generators or airifiers and complete parts thereof, of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
427	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
427a	All machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
428	Traction engines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
428a	Automobile engines and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
428b	Engines or boilers, of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
428c	Engines or boilers and complete parts thereof, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
429	Cutlery of iron or steel, plated or not:			
	(a) Knife blades or blanks, and table forks, of iron or steel, in the rough, not handled, ground or otherwise manufactured	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
	(b) Table knives and table forks	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(c) Pen knives, jack-knives and pocket-knives of all kinds	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(d) Knives, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(e) Spoons	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(f) Scissors and shears, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(g) Razors and razor blades	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
430	Nuts and bolts with or without threads, washers, rivets, of iron or steel, coated or not; nut and bolt blanks, of iron or steel; per one hundred pounds	50 cents	50 cents	75 cents
	and	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
430a	Hinges and butts, of iron or steel, coated or not; hinge and butt blanks, of iron or steel; per one hundred pounds	75 cents	75 cents	75 cents
	and	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
430b	Screws, of iron or steel, coated or not:			
	(I) Wood screws	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
	(II) Machine and other screws, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
430c	Wire roofing nails of all sizes and wire nails one inch or more in length, of iron or steel, coated or not, per one hundred pounds	40 cents	55 cents	60 cents
430d	Cut nails, of iron or steel, coated or not, per one hundred pounds	30 cents	45 cents	50 cents
430e	Wire nails less than one inch in length, and nails, brads or tacks of all kinds, n.o.p., of iron or steel, coated or not	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
430f	Railway spikes, of iron or steel, coated or not	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
430g	Spikes, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	30 p.c.	30 p.c.
431	Shovels and spades, of iron or steel, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
431a	Axes	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
431b	Adzes, anvils, vises, cleavers, hatchets, saws, augers, bits, drills, files, rasps, screw-drivers, planes, spokeshaves, chisels, mallets, metal wedges, wrenches, sledges, hammers, crowbars, cantdogs, and track tools, picks, mattocks and eyes or polls for the same	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
431c	Precision tools, viz.: combination squares, slide calipers, micrometers, depth thickness or screw pitch gauges, rules, and measuring tapes of metal	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
432	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated or not, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
432a	Kitchen and dairy hollow-ware of iron or steel, coated with tin, including cans for shipping milk or cream, not painted, japanned or decorated	10 p.c.	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
432b	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated with vitreous enamel	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	35 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
432c	Containers manufactured from tin-plate, when imported by manufacturers of food products for use exclusively in the hermetical sealing of food products, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.	10 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
432d	Manufactures of tinplate, painted, japanned, decorated or not, and manufactures of tin, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
433	Baths, bathtubs, basins, closets, lavatories, urinals, sinks, and laundry tubs of iron or steel, coated or not.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	35 p.c.
434	Locomotives and motor cars, for railways, and chassis, tops, wheels, and bodies for the same, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
435	Locomotives and motor cars for railways, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations.	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
436	Locomotives and railway passenger, baggage and freight cars, being the property or under the control of railway companies in the United States, running upon any line or 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 Minister.	—	Free	Free
437	Locomotives, cars and coaches and repair equipment, belonging to railroads, brought temporarily into Canada for the purpose of clearing obstructions, fighting fires or making emergency repairs on railway lines within Canada.	—	Free	Free
438	Railway cars and parts thereof, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
439	Bicycles and tricycles, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
439a	Articles, of iron or steel, wholly or in part of nickel or electro-plated, when imported by manufacturers of bicycles or tricycles for use exclusively in the manufacture of bicycles or tricycles, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
439b	Cars, n.o.p., wheelbarrows, trucks, road or railway scrapers and hand carts.	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
439c	Farm wagons, farm sleds, logging wagons, logging sleds, and complete parts thereof.	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
439d	Freight wagons, drays, sleighs, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
439e	Buggies, cutters, carriages, pleasure carts and vehicles, n.o.p.; complete parts of all the foregoing.	Free	10 p.c.	15 p.c.
439f	Children's carriages, sleds and other vehicles; complete parts of all the foregoing.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
440	Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, if British registered since Sept. 1, 1902, on application for license to engage in the Canadian coasting trade; on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, boilers, furniture and appurtenances thereof, (as provided in part XVI of the Canada Shipping Act).	—	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
440a	Vessels, dredges, scows, yachts, boats and other water borne craft, built outside of Canada, of any material, destined for use or service in Canadian waters (not including registered vessels, entitled to engage in the coasting trade, nor vessels in transit between Canada and any place outside thereof) n.o.p.; on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery, boilers, furniture, and appurtenances thereof, on arrival in Canada. Provided that regulations may be prescribed by the Minister for exemption from further duty after the duty specified in this item is once paid.	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
440b	Life boats and life saving apparatus specially imported by societies to encourage the saving of human life.	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
440c	Racing shells when imported by a *bona fide* amateur rowing club in Canada for use exclusively by such club	Free	25 p.c.	25 p.c.
440d	Anchors for vessels	Free	Free	Free
440e	Wire rope for use exclusively for rigging of ships and vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
440f	Iron or steel masts, or parts thereof; iron or steel angles, beams, knees, plates and sheets; cable chain; all the foregoing for ships and vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
440g	Manufactures of iron, brass or other metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in the construction or equipment of ships or vessels, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
440h	Chronometers and compasses, and parts thereof, including cards therefor, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for ships or aircraft	Free	Free	Free
440i	The following articles and materials when imported by manufacturers of automatic gas buoys and automatic gas beacons, for use in the manufacture of such buoys and beacons, for the Government of Canada, for marine signal purposes or for export, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, viz.: iron or steel tubes over sixteen inches in diameter; flanged and dished steel heads made from boiler plate, over five feet in diameter; hardened steel balls, not less than three inches in diameter; acetylene gas lanterns and parts thereof; and tobin bronze in bars or rods	Free	Free	Free
440j	Trawls, trawling spoons, fly hooks, sinkers, swivels, sportsmen's fishing bait and fishing hooks, n.o.p.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
440k	Engines and complete parts thereof, to be used exclusively in the propulsion of boats or in hoisting nets and lines used in such boats *bona fide* owned by individual fishermen for their own use in the fisheries, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
440l	Aircraft and complete parts thereof, not including engines, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
440m	Engines and complete parts thereof, when imported for use only in the equipment of aircraft	Free On and after July 1, 1930. 10 p.c.	7½ p.c. 25 p.c.	10 p.c. 27½ p.c.
441	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	10 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
441a	All tools and machinery not manufactured in Canada up to the required standard necessary for any factory to be established in Canada for the manufacture of rifles for the Government of Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
441b	All materials or parts in the rough, unfinished, and screws, nuts, bands and springs, to be used in rifles to be manufactured at any factory, to be established in Canada for the manufacture of rifles, for the Government of Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
441c	Steel imported by manufacturers for use in their own factories in manufacturing rough unfinished parts of rifles, when such parts are to be used in rifles to be made for the Government of Canada, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
441d	Gun barrels, in single tubes, forged, rough-bored	Free	Free	Free
442	Articles which enter into the cost of manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, 409b, 409c, 409d, 409e, 409f, 409g, 409j, 409o, and 439c, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture in their own factories of the goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, 409b, 409c, 409d, 409e, 409f, 409g, 409j, 409o, and 439c, under regulations prescribed by the Minister Provided that goods which are entitled to free entry or to a lower rate of duty than is mentioned in this item shall not be entered at the rate specified in this item.	5 p.c.	6 p.c.	6 p.c.
442a	Pig iron or hot rolled iron or steel, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture, in their own factories, of the goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, 409b, 409c, 409d, 409e, 409f, 409g, 409j, 409o, and 439c, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
442b	Materials which enter into the construction and form part of cream separators when imported by manufacturers of cream separators for use exclusively in the manufacture of cream separators, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
442c	Articles of metal when imported by manufacturers of cream separator parts for use exclusively in the manufacture of cream separator parts, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
443	Apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings:			
	(1) For coal or wood	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(2) For gas	Free	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.
	(3) For electricity	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(4) For oil	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
	(5) N.o.p.	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
443a	Electric tumbler and rotary switches and electric relay switches for automatic oven control, when imported by manufacturers of electric apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of electric apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	7½ p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
443b	Parts, when imported by manufacturers of electric switches for use exclusively in the manufacture of electric tumbler and rotary switches and electric relay switches for automatic oven control, for use on electric apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings	Free	12½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
443c	Compensating thermometers or mercury thermometers, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
443d	Stove urns of metal, and dovetails, chaplets and hinge tubes of tin, when imported by manufacturers of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, for use exclusively in the manufacture of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
444	Gas meters, and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
444a	Gas, coal oil or other lighting fixtures and appliances, n.o.p., including tips, burners, collars and galleries; gas mantles and incandescent gas burners; complete parts of all the foregoing	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
444b	Lamp shades, n.o.p., and shade holders	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
445	Electric light fixtures and appliances, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
445a	Electric head, side and tail lights; electric torches or flashlights	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
445b	Electric arc lamps and incandescent electric light lamps, n.o.p	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
445c	Electric-telegraph or telephone apparatus and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445d	Electric wireless or radio apparatus and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445e	Electric and galvanic batteries, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445f	Electric dynamos or generators and transformers, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445g	Electric motors, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445h	Electric insulators of all kinds, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445i	Electric sad irons and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
445j	Electric apparatus, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
445k	Electric apparatus, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
446	Manufactures, articles or wares, of iron or steel or of which iron or steel or both are the component materials of chief value, of a class or kind not made in Canada, n.o.p.	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
446a	Manufactures, articles or wares, of iron or steel or of which iron or steel or both are the component materials of chief value, n.o.p	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
447	Water pumps, hand or power, for domestic purposes only	Free	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
448	Steel balls, for use only on bearings of machinery and vehicles	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
449	Steel wool	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
450	Skates of all kinds, roller or other, and parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
451	Buckles, clasps, eyelets, hooks and eyes, dome, snap, hookless or other fasteners, of iron, steel, brass or other metal, coated or not, n.o.p. (not being jewellery)	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
451a	Needles, of any material or kind, n.o.p	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
451b	Pins manufactured from wire of any metal, n.o.p	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
451c	Corset clasps, busks, blanks, steels, and covered corset wires, cut to length, tipped or untipped; reed, rattan or horn, covered	15 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
451d	Metal glove fasteners, papier mâché shoe buttons, shoe eyelets, corset eyelets, shoe eyelet hooks, shoe lace wire fasteners	Free	Free	Free
452	Metal tips, studs and eyes, when imported by manufacturers of corset clasps and corset wires for use exclusively in the manufacture of corset clasps and corset wires, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
453	Metal parts when imported by manufacturers of covered buttons for use exclusively in the manufacture of covered buttons, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
454	Frames not more than ten inches in width, clasps and fasteners, when imported by manufacturers of purses, chatelaine bags or reticules for use exclusively in the manufacture of purses, chatelaine bags or reticules, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
455	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, sunshade or walking sticks, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols and sunshades for use exclusively in their own factories, under regulations prescribed the Minister	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
456	Wire of brass, zinc, iron or steel, screwed, twisted, flattened or corrugated, for use exclusively in connection with nailing machines for the manufacture of boots and shoes, in boot and shoe factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
457	Tubs of metal, coated or not; copper sheets, plated or not; zinc sheets, plated; ball-bearings; gasoline engines and electric motors of less than one horsepower; all the foregoing when imported by manufacturers of washing machines or wringers for use exclusively in the manufacture of washing machines or wringers, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
457a	Materials or articles of metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of washing machines or wringers for use exclusively in the manufacture of washing machines or wringers, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
458	Materials, including all parts, when imported by manufacturers of traction engines for use exclusively in the manufacture of traction engines, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
459	Materials, including all parts, when imported by manufacturers of street or road rollers for use exclusively in the manufacture of street or road rollers, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	7½ p.c.	10 p.c.
460	Materials to be used in Canada for the construction of bridges and tunnels crossing the boundary between the United States and Canada, when similar materials are admitted free under similar circumstances into the United States, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
461	Safes, doors for safes and vaults; scales, balances, weighing beams and strength testing machines of all kinds, n.o.p.	10 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
462	Philosophical, photographic, mathematical and optical instruments, n.o.p.; speedometers, cyclometers and pedometers, and tape lines of any material, n.o.p.; complete parts of all the foregoing	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
463	Magic lanterns and slides therfor	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
464	Steel dies, of a class or kind not made in Canada, valued at not less than one thousand dollars each, for use exclusively in stamping metal sheets or metal plates	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
	Provided that such dies shall be exported from Canada under Customs supervision within three months from the date of import entry.			
465	Signs of any material other than paper, framed or not; letters and numerals of any material other than paper	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
466	Iron sand or globules of iron shot, and dry putty, for use in polishing glass or granite or for sawing stone	Free	Free	Free
467	Window shade or blind rollers	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
468	Bird, squirrel and rat cages, of wire, and metal parts thereof	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
469	Machine card clothing	15 p.c.	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
470	Patterns of iron, steel, brass or other metal not being models	20 p.c.	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
471	Belt pulleys of all kinds, for power transmission	15 p.c.	25 p.c.	27½ p.c.
472	Plates engraved on wood, steel, or other metal and transfers taken from the same, n.o.p.; engravers' plates of steel, or other metal, polished or otherwise processed, for engraving thereon	10 p.c.	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
473	Plates for printing in two or more colours, including electrotypes, nickeltypes and all engravings on steel or other metal, for use exclusively in printing	Free	15 p.c.	20 p.c.
474	Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, for almanacs, calendars, illustrated pamphlets, newspaper or other advertisements, n.o.p.; and matrices or copper shells for such stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids, per square inch	1 cent	1¼ cents	1½ cents
475	Stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids of books, and bases and matrices and copper shells for the same, whether composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid	Free	Free	Free
475a	Stereotypes, electrotypes, celluloids and bases for the same, composed wholly or in part of metal or celluloid, n.o.p., and copper shells for such stereoptypes, electrotypes and celluloids, per square inch	⅛ cent	⅛ cent	⅛ cent
475b	Matrices for stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids described in item 475a, per square inch	½ cent	½ cent	½ cent
476	Surgical and dental instruments of any material; surgical needles; X-ray apparatus; surgical operating tables for use in hospitals; microscopes valued at not less than $50 each by retail; and complete parts of all the foregoing	Free	Free	Free
476a	Glassware and other scientific apparatus for laboratory work in public hospitals; apparatus for sterilizing purposes, including bedpan washers and sterilizers but not including washing or laundry machines; all for the use of any public hospital, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
476b	Surgical suction apparatus including motive power; prepared surgical catgut; chloroform; ethyl chloride; canopy or pedestal operating room lights designed to minimize shadow, not including bulbs; all the foregoing of a class or kind not made in Canada, and complete parts thereof, for the use of any public hospital, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
477	Metallic tubes, glass caps, shells, containers and capillary tubes, rubber bulbs, boxes and corks, when imported by manufacturers of vaccine points for use exclusively in the manufacture of vaccine points, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
478	Artificial limbs, and complete parts thereof	Free	Free	Free

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
479	Materials and articles, when imported by manufacturers of artificial limbs for use exclusively in the manufacture of artificial limbs, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
480	Crutches or specially constructed staffs for cripples	Free	Free	Free
481	Specially constructed boot or appliance made to order for a person having a crippled or deformed foot or ankle	Free	Free	Free
482	Ear-telephone sets and similar appliances, including complete parts and batteries therefor, for use by deaf persons, under regulations prescribed by the Minister	Free	Free	Free
494	Manufactures of corkwood or cork bark, n.o.p., including strips, shives, shells and washers of cork	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
494a	Cork slabs, boards, planks and tiles produced from cork waste or granulated or ground cork	Free	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.
498	Cane, reed or rattan, not further manufactured than split, n.o.p	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
502b	Bicycle rim strips of maple not further manufactured than bent to shape and jointed	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
502c	Wood handles or stems for handles, not further manufactured than turned, when imported by manufacturers of goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, 409c, 409e, 409f, 409g, 409i, 409j, 409o, 431 and 431a for use exclusively in the manufacture of goods enumerated in said items	Free	Free	Free
502d	Gun stocks and fore-ends for shot guns, of walnut in the rough, not further manufactured than bored and channelled, when imported by manufacturers of shot guns for use only in the manufacture of shot guns in their own factories	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
506a	Clothes pins, with springs, per gross	Free	9 cents	10 cents
513	Umbrella, parasol and sunshade sticks or handles, n.o.p	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
516	Blinds of wood, metal or other material, not textile or paper	Free	27½ p.c.	30 p.c.
535a	Grasses, seaweed, mosses and vegetable fibres other than cotton, n.o.p.; bagasse of sugar cane, whether or not dried, cleaned, cut to size, ground or sifted	Free	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
535e	Vegetable fibres other than cotton, when imported by manufacturers of brushes for use exclusively in the manufacture of brushes, in their own factories	Free	5 p.c.	7½ p.c.
553a	Stereotypers' and typecasters' blankets or blanketing and press blankets or blanketing used for printing presses, of a class or kind not made in Canada	Free	5 p.c.	10 p.c.
577	Collars and cuffs of xylonite, xyolite or celluloid	Free	20 p.c.	25 p.c.
584a	Asphalt, not solid	Free	17½ p.c.	17½ p.c.
588a	Gas for heating, cooking or illuminating, imported by pipe line, per one thousand cubic feet	—	—	6 cents
605	Skins for morocco leather, tanned but not further manufactured; tanners' scrap leather; leather not further finished than tanned, and skins, n.o.p	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
605a	Belting leather, further finished than tanned	10 p.c.	20 p.c.	22½ p.c.
618b	Tires of rubber for vehicles of all kinds, fitted or not	22½ p.c.	30 p.c.	35 p.c.
636	Featherbone, plain or covered, in coils	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
649	Shoe buttons, n.o.p	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
650a	Button blanks of animal shell, in the rough	Free	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
657b	Special parts, in the rough, when imported by manufacturers of cameras, for use only in the manufacture of cameras	Free	7½ p.c.	7½ p.c.

Tariff Item	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
663c	Soya beans, soya bean cake and soya bean meal when imported by manufacturers of cattle foods and fertilizers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cattle foods and fertilizers, in their own factories	Free	Free	Free
665	Torpedoes, fire-crackers and fire-works of all kinds	Free	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
665a	Fuse, not metallic	Free	17½ p.c.	20 p.c.
670	Grinding wheels, stones or blocks, manufactured by the bonding together of either natural or artificial abrasives; manufactures of emery or of artificial abrasives, n.o.p.	15 p.c.	22½ p.c.	25 p.c.
672a	Sticks or canes cut into suitable lengths for umbrella, parasol or sunshade or walking sticks, further manufactured than in tariff item 455, but not further finished than bent, when imported by manufacturers of umbrellas, parasols, sunshades or walking sticks, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
688	Artificial teeth, not mounted	Free	Free	Free
698a	Metal sheets for use only in making Braille printing plates, typewriters with Braille characters on the keys and writing appliances for use only by the blind	Free	Free	Free
706	Articles for the personal or official use of representatives of foreign countries and of His Majesty's Governments, and for the personal use of their families, suites or servants, under regulations prescribed by the Governor in Council. Provided that the Governor in Council may withdraw any of the privileges granted under this section in the case of any country which refuses to grant the same privileges to Canadian officials holding corresponding or equivalent posts in that country, and may also rescind any Order in Council withdrawing the privileges as aforesaid.	Free	Free	Free

Schedule B amended.

4. Schedule B to the *Customs Tariff*, as amended by chapter seventeen of the Statutes of 1928, and by Order in Council, is amended by striking thereout tariff items 1005, 1006, 1009, 1015, 1018, 1021, 1023, 1026, 1027, 1028, 1036, 1039, 1045, 1047, 1048, 1056, 1057, 1058, 1059, 1062, 1063, 1064, the enumerations of goods and the rates of drawback of customs duties set opposite to each of the said items, and by repealing Order in Council, P.C. 2851, dated the thirteenth day of August, 1921, and by inserting the following items, enumerations and rates of drawback of customs duties in said Schedule B:—

Tariff Item	Goods	When subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1005	Steel	When used in the manufacture of cutlery or stove trimmings	99 p.c. drawback
1006	Steel	When used in the manufacture of scythes, reaping hooks, hay or straw knives, hoes, agricultural forks, hand rakes, axes or windmills	99 p.c. drawback
1009	Steel	When used in the manufacture of files, augers, auger bits, bit braces, wrenches, hammers or hatchets	60 p.c. drawback
1015	Steel	When used in the manufacture of skates or bicycle chain	40 p.c. drawback
1018	Seamless iron or steel tubing over four inches in diameter	When used in the transmission of natural gas under high pressure from the gas wells to points of distribution	50 p.c. drawback
1021	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over ·375 inch in diameter	When used in the manufacture of galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, ·144, ·104, or ·092 inch in diameter with tolerance not to exceed ·004 inch, but not when such wire is for use in telegraph or telephone lines	99 p.c. drawback
1023	Hot rolled hexagon iron or steel bars	When used in the manufacture of cold drawn or cold rolled iron or steel bars	60 p.c. drawback
1026	Materials	When used in the manufacture of containers for articles entitled to entry under tariff item 219a	99 p.c. drawback
1027	Materials	When used by manufacturers of malleable iron castings or steel shafting for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles for use in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff items 409a, 409b, 409c, 409d, 409e, 409f, 409g, 409j, 409o, and 439c	80 p.c. drawback
1028	Steel billets	When used in the manufacture of the seamless pipes, tubes and flues enumerated in tariff items 399 and 410d: Provided that no drawback shall be paid under this item when the pipes, tubes and flues enumerated in Tariff items 399 and 410d are dutiable under the General Tariff of Schedule A to this Act	99 p.c. drawback
1045	Steel sheets, hot or cold rolled or coated with lead or with lead and tin, ·064 inch to ·022 inch in thickness, 20 to 42 inches in width and 50 to 120 inches in length	When used in the manufacture of stampings for automobiles	99 p.c. drawback
1047	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles enumerated in tariff item 410e	99 p.c. drawback
1048	Materials, including all parts	When used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item 440k	50 p.c. drawback
1056	Materials	When used in the manufacture of rolled iron or rolled steel entitled to entry under tariff item 442a, when such rolled iron or rolled steel is sold to manufacturers to be used as specified in said item	99 p.c. drawback

Tariff Item	Goods	When subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty of Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1057	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff item 442, when such articles are sold to manufacturers to be used as specified in said item	80 p.c. drawback
1058	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff items 411 and 411a, not including saws, and articles entitled to entry under tariff item 410 (1), when such articles are used as specified in said items	60 p.c. drawback
1059	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff items 410b and 410z when such articles are used as specified in said items	70 p.c. drawback
1062	Materials, including all parts	When used in the manufacture of marking gauges, levels, planes or hand tool scrapers, spoke shaves, try squares, bevels, measuring tapes, rules, forged wire rope sockets, lathe dogs, tool holders, forged clamps, chain pipe wrenches: Provided that no drawback shall be paid under this item unless at least fifty per centum of the cost of producing the finished article has been incurred in Canada; and provided further that no drawback under this item shall be payable more than once on any article	60 p.c. drawback
1063	Materials, including all parts, when imported prior to July 1, 1932	When used in the manufacture of engines for use exclusively in the equipment of aircraft: Provided that on and after July 1, 1930, no drawback shall be paid under this item unless at least twenty-five per centum of the cost of producing the finished engine has been incurred in Canada	60 p.c. drawback
1064	Materials, including all parts, when imported prior to July 1, 1932	When used in the manufacture of aircraft, not including engines: Provided that no drawback shall be paid under this item unless at least fifty per centum of the cost of producing the finished article has been incurred in Canada	60 p.c. drawback

Date of coming into force.

5. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the second day of May, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the preceding sections imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that date.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 346.

An Act respecting the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Caughnawaga.

First reading, May 29, 1930.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
8001 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 346.

An Act respecting the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Caughnawaga.

Preamble.

Quebec, 1928, c. 110.

WHEREAS by chapter one hundred and ten of the statutes of Quebec, 1928—"*An Act respecting the construction and maintenance of a bridge over the river St. Lawrence at Caughnawaga*"—and amendments thereto, provision is made for the creation of a corporation having the powers therein mentioned for the construction and maintenance of a bridge as therein set out, and the Government of the Province of Quebec is authorized to aid in the construction, maintenance and operation of the same by entering into a contract with the Corporation therein mentioned providing that, in case the money derived from the tolls established under section seventeen of the said Act is insufficient to cover every year at maturity the sums required to pay the annual operating and maintenance charges of the said bridge, and of its approaches, the interest on any loan contracted for the purpose of constructing the said bridge and its approaches, and the sinking fund of the loan, the Government of the Province shall undertake to pay two-thirds of the said annual deficit to the Corporation as long as such deficit exists, but for a period of not more than forty years; AND WHEREAS it is expedient that authority be granted for the contribution by the Government of Canada of one-third of the amount of any such deficit: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Authority to construct bridge upon approval of site and plans.

1. The said corporation is hereby authorized to construct and maintain the said bridge connecting the north and south shores of the St. Lawrence River, opposite the Caughnawaga Indian Reserve, on Lake St. Louis, upon a site and in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of

the Minister of Public Works which recommendation shall state that such site, plans and specifications sufficiently protect navigation interests on the said river.

Government of Canada to pay one third of deficit of bridge.

2. The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Finance to enter into a contract, for and in the name of His Majesty, with the said Corporation, providing that in case the amount of money derived from the tolls established according to a tariff approved by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the Province of Quebec is insufficient to cover in any year at maturity the sums required to pay the annual operating and maintenance charges of the said bridge, and of its approaches, the interest on any loan contracted for the purpose of constructing said bridge and its approaches, and the sinking fund of the loan, the Government of Canada will undertake to pay one-third of such deficit to the Corporation in every year in which such deficit exists, for a period of not more than forty years, provided that in any such year the Government of the Province pays two thirds of such deficit.

Contributions to be paid out of Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. The contributions provided for above shall be paid to those entitled thereto by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, upon the certificate of the Minister of Public Works declaring that the conditions of the contract have been observed up to the date thereof and specifying the amount due.

Amount not to exceed $42,500.

4. The amount of the contributions shall not, in any year, exceed forty two thousand five hundred dollars.

Conditions of contract.

5. The Governor in Council may order the insertion in the said contract of such conditions not inconsistent with this Act as may be advisable to protect and secure the Government of Canada with regard to the obligations assumed by it under this Act.

Fourth Session, Sixteenth Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 347.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1931.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 30th MAY, 1930.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3508 1930

4th Session, 16th Parliament, 20-21 George V, 1930

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 347.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1931.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by messages from His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount Willingdon, etc., etc., Governor General of Canada, and the estimates accompanying the said messages, that the sums hereinafter mentioned are required to defray certain expenses of the public service of Canada, not otherwise provided for, for the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, that:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act, No. 3, 1930.*

$213,127,180.71 granted for 1930-31.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole two hundred and thirteen million, one hundred and twenty-seven thousand, one hundred and eighty dollars, and seventy-one cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, not otherwise provided for, and being five-sixths of the amount of each of the several items, set forth in Schedule A to this Act.

$21,101,944.75 granted for 1930-31.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty-one million, one hundred and one thousand, nine nundred and forty-four dollars and seventy-five cents, towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

Declaratory as to certain loans authorized but not raised.

4. And whereas there remained on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and thirty, unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament for the construction of public works and for general purposes, the following sum:—

For public works and general purposes $182,717,595.20.

And whereas it is necessary to make provision for retiring maturing loans raised for war or demobilization purposes and other maturing loans and obligations of Canada;

Such sums may be raised under R.S., c. 178.

Therefore it is declared and enacted, that the Governor in Council may authorize the raising of the sum above mentioned as required for the purpose of retiring maturing loans raised for war or demobilization purposes and other maturing loans and obligations of Canada, and for public works and general purposes aforesaid, respectively, under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and the sum so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, out of which like sums shall be applicable to the several purposes aforesaid, under the Acts and provisions thereunto relating respectively.

Account to be rendered in detail.

5. A detailed account of the sums expended under the authority of this Act shall be laid before the House of Commons of Canada during the first fifteen days of the then next session of Parliament.

SCHEDULE A.

Based on the Main Estimates, 1930-31. The amount hereby granted is $213,127,180.71, being five-sixths of each item in the Estimates as contained in this Schedule.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1931, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT		
	Offices of the Assistant Receivers General—		
	Salaries	130,000 00	
	Contingencies	10,000 00	
	Printing, signing, sealing and macerating Dominion Notes	550,000 00	
	Printing, advertising, inspection, express, etc	125,000 00	
	Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, purchase of Sinking Funds, auditing	105,000 00	
	English Bill Stamps, postage, etc	2,500 00	
1	To provide for temporary clerical work in connection with the transfer and registration of bonds, etc., and the flotation of loans, and authority for these purposes to employ a temporary staff, fix their rates of remuneration and otherwise wholly regulate their services, without reference to and notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act; and also to pay additional remuneration to any employee engaged in connection with the flotation and redemption of loans for work done outside of prescribed hours, at such rates as the Treasury Board may approve	56,020 00	
	To provide for the salary at $3,670 per annum, of a special investigating officer under the direction of the Department of Finance, with the power to administer oaths in the performance of his duties, and also to provide for contingent expenses of this service a further sum of $2,500	6,170 00	
			984,690 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT		
2	Office of the Secretary to the Governor General—		
	Salaries	34,500 00	
	Contingencies, including house allowance of $1,500 per annum to the Secretary to the Governor General	72,500 00	
3	Agriculture—		
	Salaries	901,190 00	
	Contingencies	150,000 00	
4	Auditor General's Office—		
	Salaries, including the Auditor General at $10,000 additional to 7-8 Edward VII, Chap. 6, and to provide for the continuance in office of William Kearns, as Assistant Auditor General, to March 31, 1931	377,715 00	
	Contingencies	63,000 00	
5	Civil Service Commission—		
	Salaries	235,360 00	
	Contingencies	80,000 00	
6	External Affairs—		
	Salaries	103,855 00	
	Contingencies	72,500 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued*		
7	Finance—		
	Salaries	452,950 00	
	Contingencies	40,000 00	
	Inspector General of Banks—Salaries and Contingencies	30,000 00	
8	Immigration and Colonization—		
	Salaries	324,210 00	
	Contingencies	45,000 00	
9	Indian Affairs—		
	Salaries	195,000 00	
	Contingencies	23,000 00	
10	Insurance—		
	Salaries	95,515 00	
	Contingencies	64,000 00	
11	Interior—		
	Salaries	1,529,417 50	
	Contingencies	90,000 00	
12	Justice—		
	Salaries	272,385 00	
	Contingencies, including the Solicitor General's office	40,000 00	
13	Labour—		
	Salaries	269,045 00	
	Contingencies	30,000 00	
14	Marine and Fisheries—		
	Salaries	580,990 00	
	Contingencies	93,000 00	
15	Mines—		
	Salaries	663,410 00	
	Contingencies	12,000 00	
16	National Defence—		
	Salaries	768,450 00	
	Contingencies	70,000 00	
17	National Revenue—		
	Salaries	776,980 00	
	Contingencies	60,000 00	
18	Office of the Prime Minister—		
	Salaries	30,035 00	
19	Pensions and National Health—		
	Salaries	210,185 00	
	Contingencies	69,000 00	
20	Post Office—		
	Salaries, including amount required to pay allowance to Office Appliance Operators, Grade 2, operating mechanical audit card punching machines in accordance with provisions to be approved by Order in Council; and compensation for overtime work performed by employees of the Savings Bank Division during the first ten days of each fiscal year as approved by Order in Council P.C. 130/2179, dated October 31, 1929	1,451,759 00	
	Contingencies	215,000 00	
21	Privy Council—		
	Salaries	55,110 00	
	Contingencies	7,000 00	
22	Public Archives—		
	Salaries	117,380 00	
	Contingencies	20,000 00	
23	Public Printing and Stationery—		
	Salaries, including $500 to Fred. Cook as Secretary to the Government Printing and Stationery Committee, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act	81,055 00	
	Contingencies	15,000 00	
24	Public Works—		
	Salaries	700,530 00	
	Contingencies	90,000 00	
25	Railways and Canals—		
	Salaries	285,045 00	
	Contingencies	46,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Concluded*		
26	Royal Canadian Mounted Police—		
	Salaries	38,620 00	
	Contingencies	14,500 00	
27	Secretary of State—		
	Salaries	360,020 00	
	Contingencies	74,000 00	
28	Trade and Commerce—		
	Salaries	595,755 00	
	Contingencies	40,000 00	
			13,131,966 50
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
29	Miscellaneous expenditure	16,000 00	
	Living allowance for judge of Atlin District, B.C	1,200 00	
	Supreme Court of Canada		
30	Contingencies and disbursements, including books, magazines, etc., for judges, not exceeding $350	7,500 00	
	Law books and books of reference for Library, and binding of same	10,000 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing Supreme Court Reports	8,000 00	
	Exchequer Court of Canada		
31	Contingencies—Judges and Court officials' travelling expenses, remuneration to sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and $150 for judges' books	9,000 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports	3,000 00	
	Official stationery for local judges and District Registrar in Admiralty	500 00	
	Yukon Territory		
32	Miscellaneous expenditure, including living allowance of judge, salaries and allowances of court officers, etc	12,000 00	
			67,200 00
	PENITENTIARIES		
33	Kingston	487,312 00	
	St. Vincent de Paul	461,160 00	
	Dorchester	317,000 00	
	Manitoba	283,000 00	
	British Columbia	257,000 00	
	Alberta	7,500 00	
	Saskatchewan	335,080 00	
	Preferred class penitentiary, Ontario	150,000 00	
	Preferred class penitentiary, Quebec	150,000 00	
	General	1,400 00	
			2,449,452 00
	LEGISLATION		
	SENATE		
34	Salaries and Contingent expenses	170,345 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	LEGISLATION—*Concluded*		
	HOUSE OF COMMONS		
	Salaries	257,610 00	
	Expenses of Committees, clerical assistance, etc	111,950 00	
35	Contingencies	46,775 00	
	Publishing debates	60,000 00	
	Estimates of Sergeant-at-Arms	188,394 00	
	LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT		
	Salaries	49,240 00	
	Books for the General Library, including binding	18,000 00	
36	Books for the Library of American History	1,000 00	
	Contingencies	12,000 00	
	To provide for the cost of printing reports	1,000 00	
	GENERAL		
37	Printing, printing paper and binding	70,000 00	
			986,314 00
	AGRICULTURE		
38	Dairying, including grant of $5,000 to National Dairy Council and new buildings	295,000 00	
39	Cold Storage Warehouses	300,000 00	
40	Fruit, including grant of $8,000 to Canadian Horticultural Council and necessary new buildings	456,000 00	
41	Seed, feed and fertilizer control, including grants to Seed Fairs, etc., and necessary buildings, also grant of $13,000 to the Canadian Seed Growers Association	538,000 00	
42	For experiments in dehydration of fruits and vegetables	20,000 00	
43	Live stock, including grants to exhibitions, feeder shows, etc	1,530,000 00	
44	Experimental Farms, including necessary new buildings	2,150,000 00	
45	Health of Animals, administration of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act and the Meat and Canned Foods Act, and necessary buildings	2,550,000 00	
46	Entomology	30,000 00	
47	Administration of Destructive Insect and Pest Act and necessary buildings	655,000 00	
48	Publications	28,000 00	
49	International Institute of Agriculture	13,500 00	
50	Salary and expenses of Agricultural Produce Marketing Agent in Great Britain	15,000 00	
51	Farm Economics, including agricultural co-operative marketing	12,000 00	
52	Contributions to Empire Bureaus	25,000 00	
53	Grant to the Executive Committee of the World's Grain Congress	100,000 00	
54	Grant to the Executive Committee of the World's Poultry Congress	25,000 00	
55	Grant to the Department of Agriculture of New Brunswick on account of the amortization of the debt on the Short Course School at Fredericton, N.B	9,295 24	
			8,751,795 24
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION		
56	Immigration Outside Service—Salaries	1,155,000 00	
57	Immigration Contingencies and General Expenses, including grants to Immigration Societies. Women's Hostels, Provinces, and loans for stock, equipment, etc., for Canadian boys, as may be authorized by the Governor General in Council	1,160,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION—*Concluded*		
58	Empire Settlement Scheme, including grants to Immigration Societies, Provinces, Women's Hostels, etc., as may be authorized by the Governor General in Council	550,000 00	
59	Chinese Immigration—Salaries and Contingencies	62,000 00	
60	Relief of Distressed Canadians outside of Canada	4,000 00	
			2,931,000 00
	SOLDIER AND GENERAL LAND SETTLEMENT		
61	Amount required for Soldier Land Settlement advances and cost of administration of Soldier Land Settlement	1,445,000 00	
	Amount required for General Land Settlement advances and cost of administration of General Land Settlement	870,000 00	
			2,315,000 00
	PENSIONS		
62	Annuity to Dr. F. G. Banting	7,500 00	
63	Annuity to Dr. Charles E. Saunders	5,000 00	
	Pensions to—		
64	The unmarried sister of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P.	700 00	
65	The widow of the late Thos. B. Flint	500 00	
66	J. Langlois Bell	600 00	
67	Captain J. E. Bernier	2,400 00	
68	James Elliott	672 00	
69	Mrs. Wm. McDougall	1,200 00	
70	Alice Morson Smith	600 00	
71	J. L. Weller	3,500 00	
72	Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers, and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885	806 65	
73	Families of members of the Mounted Police Force who lost their lives while on duty—		
	Mrs. Mary Emma Bossange	456 25	
	Mrs. Margaret Johnson Brooke	821 25	
	Mrs. Margaret Cox	500 63	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald	525 00	
	Mrs. Margaret Nicholson	607 50	
	Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards	900 00	
	Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle	406 98	
	Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth McIllree	341 25	
	Mrs. Letitia Kennedy	423 50	
74	Pensions payable to Militiamen on active service, Northwest Rebellion, 1885, and general pensions	35,000 00	
	Pensions—		
75	Civil flying	5,000 00	
76	European War and Active Militia	42,000,000 00	
77	Salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada	355,115 00	
			42,423,576 01
	SUPERANNUATION		
78	To provide for retiring allowances to former employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery	15,500 00	
			15,500 00
	NATIONAL DEFENCE		
	MILITIA SERVICES		
79	Administration	345,000 00	
80	Cadet Services	500,000 00	
81	Contingencies	44,000 00	
82	Engineer Services and Works	830,000 00	
83	General Stores	988,800 00	
84	Manufacturing Establishments	587,000 00	
85	Non-Permanent Active Militia	2,357,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	NATIONAL DEFENCE—*Concluded*		
	MILITIA SERVICES—*Concluded*		
86	Permanent Force	4,990,000 00	
87	Royal Military College	375,000 00	
88	Topographic Survey	45,000 00	
	NAVAL SERVICES		
89	Naval Service—To provide for the maintenance of the ships and establishments of the Naval Service, including the Royal Canadian Navy, the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve and the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve	3,600,000 00	
	GENERAL		
90	*Civil Pensions*—		
	Life pension to Robert Allen	269 52	
	Life pension to Walter Pettipas	515 90	
	Life pension to Florence Walker and children	540 00	
	Life pension to Arnold Truman Townsend	420 00	
	Life pension to Michael Mountain	420 00	
91	*Miscellaneous*—		
	Construction of Magazines, etc., Halifax and Esquimalt	100,000 00	
			14,763,965 42
	AVIATION		
92	Training—All expenses in connection with the general maintenance of the Air Force, including training personnel for Civil Air Operations and provision of necessary facilities therefor	2,510,000 00	
93	Civil Air Operations—Flying operations for Civil Government Departments in connection with aerial photographic surveys, forestry patrols, forestry and grain pests, transportation, etc.; control of civil aviation; establishment aerodromes and airship bases; aeronautical engineering, etc	4,065,000 00	
94	Air Mail Routes—To provide for expenses in connection with establishing and maintaining air mail routes; preparation and lighting of intermediate landing fields, etc	900,700 00	
			7,475,700 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	RAILWAYS		
95	Canadian Government Railways: To provide additional car ferry, and facilities for car ferry service, between the mainland and Prince Edward Island (Revote $2,000,000)	2,500,000 00	
96	Hudson Bay Railway and Terminals: Construction and betterments, including E. B. Jost at $2,500	5,900,000 00	
	CANALS		
97	St. Ours Lock—		
	Rebuilding (Revote $50,000)	275,000 00	
98	Trent Canal—		
	Construction and betterments (Revote)	4,500 00	
99	Welland Ship Canal:—		
	Construction and betterments	7,600,000 00	
			16,279,500 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)		
	CANALS		
100	Port Colborne Elevator, Improvements	54,000 00	
	Quebec Canals—		
101	Carillon-Grenville, Improvements	9,100 00	
102	Chambly, Improvements	14,500 00	
103	Dredging Fleet, Improvements	17,500 00	
104	Lachine, Improvements	7,400 00	
105	Soulanges, Improvements	5,000 00	
106	Trent Canal—Improvements—(Revote $127,000)	309,200 00	
107	Welland Canal, Improvements	60,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS		
108	Arbitrations and Awards	2,000 00	
109	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada: maintenance and operation	316,240 00	
110	Governor General's cars	7,000 00	
111	Miscellaneous Services: including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily	38,000 00	
112	Miscellaneous Works not provided for	1,000 00	
113	Printing and stationery	7,000 00	
114	Surveys and Inspections: Canals, including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily	10,000 00	
115	Railway Employees' Provident Fund: To supplement pension allowances payable under the provisions of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railway Employees' Provident Fund Act so as to make the minimum payments during the period January 1, 1930, to March 31, 1931, the sum of $30 per month instead of $20 as fixed by the said Act	38,000 00	
			895,940 00
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS		
116	Ottawa—New Departmental Building	1,200,000 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Building	10,000 00	
	Ottawa—National Research Council Laboratories and equipment	1,500,000 00	
	Ottawa—Addition to Central Heating Plant	130,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS		
117	Burlington Channel—Improvements	1,000,000 00	
	Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry Dock	10,000 00	
	Lower Lakes Terminal	3,100,000 00	
	Upper St. Lawrence River—Channel improvements	600,000 00	
	Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour improvements	140,000 00	
	Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dock—To complete	32,000 00	
	Sorel—Harbour improvements	300,000 00	
	St. John—Channel improvements	200,000 00	
	Toronto—Harbour improvements	47,000 00	
			8,269,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Income)		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS		
	Nova Scotia		
118	Amherst Public Building—Improvements and repairs	4,000 00	
	Annapolis Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,000 00	
	Antigonish Public Building—Addition	12,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*		
	Nova Scotia—Concluded		
	Arichat Public Building—Improvements to lighting	2,000 00	
	Canso Public Building—Improvements and repairs	3,000 00	
	Dartmouth Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,000 00	
	Halifax Quarantine Station—Improvements, repairs, etc	7,000 00	
	Halifax Public Building—Improvements and repairs	20,000 00	
	Halifax Naval Establishment—New buildings	30,000 00	
118	Halifax—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyards	20,000 00	
	Hantsport—Public building	11,000 00	
	Kentville Public Building—Addition	22,000 00	
	New Glasgow Public Building—Addition	48,500 00	
	Sherbrooke—Public building	27,000 00	
	Springhill Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,000 00	
	Sydney Public Building—Improvements and repairs	5,000 00	
	Sydney Mines Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,000 00	
	Windsor Public Building—Improvements and repairs	2,000 00	
		221,500 00	
	New Brunswick		
	Atholville—Public building	14,000 00	
	Forest City—Building for Immigration and Customs-Excise purposes	4,000 00	
	St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Improvements, alterations, repairs, etc	9,500 00	
119	St. John—Tractor for postal services	1,300 00	
	St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—New pipe line and repairs to existing line	35,000 00	
	West St. John—Purchase of property for Lancaster Hospital	5,000 00	
		68,800 00	
	Maritime Provinces Generally		
120	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	50,000 00	
	Quebec		
	Beauharnois—Public building	43,000 00	
	Cowansville—Public building	11,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	120,000 00	
	Farnham—Public building	30,000 00	
	Grand Mere—Public building	50,000 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements, repairs, etc	21,000 00	
	Huntingdon—Public building	30,000 00	
	Les Eboulements Post Office—Installation of fittings	2,500 00	
	Levis—Tractor for postal purposes	1,300 00	
121	La Tuque—Public building	39,000 00	
	Maisonneuve—Public building	25,000 00	
	Montmagny Public Building—Addition and alterations	7,000 00	
	Montreal—Postal terminal building	400,000 00	
	Montreal—Bonaventure Station—Tractor for postal purposes	3,100 00	
	Montreal—New Examining Warehouse—Improvements to heating	5,000 00	
	Montreal—St. Henri postal station	15,000 00	
	Montreal—Government's share of cost of local improvements	22,500 00	
	Montreal—Postal Station "B"—Improvements and equipment	6,000 00	
	Montreal—Stephens Building—Improvements, alterations and equipment	12,500 00	
	Montreal—Postal Station "H"—Improvements to heating	5,000 00	
	Quebec Citadel—Governor General's Quarters—Improvements, maintenance, etc	17,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*		
	Quebec—Concluded		
	Quebec—Accommodation for Military Stores	100,000 00	
	Quebec—Postal improvements and installation at C.P.R. Station	2,000 00	
	Quebec—Immigration Hospital—Repairs, alterations and additions	10,000 00	
	Shawinigan Falls Public Building—Enlargement	22,000 00	
	Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Public building	34,000 00	
	St. Joseph d'Alma—Public building	28,000 00	
	Ste. Marie de Beauce—Public building	25,000 00	
121	Ste. Martine (Chateauguay Co.)—Public building	15,000 00	
	Ste. Rose—Public building	20,000 00	
	St. Pascal—Public building	24,000 00	
	St. Romuald—Public building	12,000 00	
	St. Hyacinthe Public Building—Addition and improvements	30,000 00	
	Thetford Mines Armoury—Improvements and repairs	1,400 00	
	Valleyfield Public Building—Improvements to heating	2,000 00	
	Victoriaville—Public building	30,000 00	
	Waterloo—Public building	3,000 00	
	Westmount—Armoury	13,000 00	
		1,237,300 00	
	Ontario		
	Brockville Public Building—Installation of fittings	4,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	125,000 00	
	Exeter—Public building	10,000 00	
	Fort Frances—Public building	38,000 00	
	Fort William—Government's share of cost of local improvements	1,500 00	
	Gore Bay—Public building	25,000 00	
	Haileybury—Addition to armoury	10,000 00	
	Keewatin—Public building	25,000 00	
	Kingston R.M.C.—Messing accommodation	75,000 00	
	London Public Building—Improvements and repairs to building and heating apparatus	8,000 00	
	London Customs House—Renewal of clock	1,500 00	
	London—Westminster Hospital—Paving roadway	10,000 00	
	Mildmay Public Building	12,000 00	
	Niagara Falls—Public Building	125,000 00	
	Ottawa Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc	85,000 00	
122	Ottawa—Laboratory for Department of Mines, Booth St., and alterations	104,000 00	
	Ottawa—Towards purchase of Daly Building	106,000 00	
	Ottawa—Towards purchase of building for Government workshops	12,000 00	
	Ottawa—Government's share of cost of local improvements	35,000 00	
	Penetanguishene—Public building	12,000 00	
	Peterborough Public Building—Improvements	1,500 00	
	Port Arthur Public Building—Addition and alterations	50,000 00	
	Sturgeon Falls—Public building	43,000 00	
	Sudbury Public Building—Addition and alterations	1,500 00	
	St. Thomas Public Building—Improvements to lighting	2,100 00	
	Timmins—Public building	53,000 00	
	Toronto—Customs House	1,500,000 00	
	Toronto—Fittings for accommodation of Customs	3,000 00	
	Toronto Post Office—Improvements and repairs	5,000 00	
	Toronto—Postal Station "A" Mechanical equipment, improvements, etc	90,000 00	
	Welland Armoury—Government's share of cost of local improvements	1,250 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*		
	Ontario—Concluded		
	Windsor—Installation of pick-up table	3,500 00	
122	Windsor—Public building	100,000 00	
	Woodstock—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	1,500 00	
		2,679,350 00	
	Manitoba		
	Brandon—Public building	150,000 00	
	Dauphin Public Building—Addition	21,000 00	
	Deloraine—Public building	19,500 00	
123	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	35,000 00	
	Gretna—Public building	19,000 00	
	Emerson—Building for Customs and Immigration purposes	2,500 00	
	Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Mess building	90,000 00	
	Winnipeg—Deer Lodge Hospital—Addition to site	1,600 00	
		338,600 00	
	Saskatchewan		
	Arcola—Public building	12,000 00	
	Canora—Public building	20,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	17,000 00	
	Gravelbourg—Public building	10,500 00	
	Indian Head Forestry Building—Addition	7,000 00	
	Lloydminster—Public building	75,000 00	
124	Melville—Public building	31,000 00	
	North Battleford—Immigration building	30,000 00	
	Regina—Armoury	34,000 00	
	Regina Public Building—Addition	225,000 00	
	Saskatoon—Public building	445,000 00	
	Watrous—Public building	12,000 00	
	Wilkie—Public building	40,000 00	
	Yorkton Public Building—Addition	3,000 00	
		961,500 00	
	Alberta		
	Calgary—Public building	1,000,000 00	
	Calgary Customs Examining Warehouse—Improvements and alterations	4,000 00	
	Coutts—Building for immigration and customs purposes	2,500 00	
	Carway—Building for immigration and customs purposes	2,500 00	
	Camrose—Public building	53,000 00	
125	Delia—Purchase of building for Postal purposes, etc	8,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	17,000 00	
	Drumheller—Public building	30,000 00	
	Edmonton Public Building—Addition	400,000 00	
	Edmonton—Immigration building	25,000 00	
	Falher—Immigration building	11,000 00	
	Red Deer Public Buildings—Additions and alterations	2,500 00	
	Vegreville—Public building	37,000 00	
		1,592,500 00	
	British Columbia		
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	45,000 00	
126	Esquimalt—General repairs and improvements at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	10,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued*		
	British Columbia—Concluded		
126	Kimberley—Public building	18,000 00	
	Trail—Public building	66,000 00	
	Vancouver—Accommodation for R.C.N.V.R	11,500 00	
	Vancouver Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc	17,000 00	
	Vancouver Public Building—To meet one year's interest at 5 per cent on mortgage of $400,000	20,000 00	
		187,500 00	
	Generally		
127	Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs, improvements, etc	100,000 00	
	Flags for Dominion Public Buildings	5,000 00	
	Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings, and additions	50,000 00	
	Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements	80,000 00	
	Public Buildings—Generally	45,000 00	
	Purchase of stamp cancelling machines	76,500 00	
	Installation of fuel saving devices	10,000 00	
		366,500 00	
	Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.		
128	*Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds*—		
	Water	55,000 00	
	Elevator attendants	115,000 00	
	Light and Power—including roads and bridges	175,000 00	
	Heating, including salaries of Engineers, Firemen and Watchmen	450,000 00	
	Departments Generally—Char Service, including $150 to E. Snowden for firing the noon gun	400,000 00	
	Repairs, Improvements, Additions and Maintenance	700,000 00	
	Rideau Hall, including Grounds, Improvements, Furniture, Maintenance, etc	60,000 00	
	Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light	19,000 00	
	Telephone Service	112,500 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—		
	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements, additions, furniture, etc	25,000 00	
	Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance and repairs	15,000 00	
	Fittings, General Supplies and Furniture	200,000 00	
	Heating	415,000 00	
	Light and Power	290,000 00	
	Rents	1,900,000 00	
	Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc	1,155,000 00	
	Supplies for caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc	55,000 00	
	Water	83,000 00	
	Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries	28,000 00	
	Victoria, B.C.—Astrophysical Observatory (Little Saanich Mountain)—Maintenance, repairs, and improvements	4,000 00	
		6,256,500 00	
	Nova Scotia		
129	Annapolis Royal—Wharf repairs	6,000 00	
	Baker's Point—Wharf repairs	1,300 00	
	Barrington Cove (Sydney Mines)—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	Barrington Passage—Ice piers	25,000 00	
	Belliveau's Cove—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS		
	Nova Scotia—Concluded		
	Black Point—Improvements	1,800 00	
	Broad Cove Marsh—Breakwater-wharf extension	9,500 00	
	Brooklyn—Extension to breakwater	95,000 00	
	Cape St. Mary's—Groyne	4,000 00	
	Centreville (Shelburne-Yarmouth Co.)—Wharf repairs and reconstruction	3,000 00	
	Charlos Cove—Breakwater extension	8,500 00	
	Chegoggin Point—Breakwater extension and repairs	4,000 00	
	Cheticamp—Wharf reconstruction	4,600 00	
	Cow Bay (Port Morien)—Breakwater repairs	4,000 00	
	Digby—Harbour improvements	250,000 00	
	Dingwall—Dredging	25,000 00	
	East Port L'Hebert—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Ecum Secum—Wharf extension	2,700 00	
	Fourchu—Harbour improvements—The British Metals Corporation (Canada) to contribute one-third of cost	16,000 00	
	Glace Bay—Wharf reconstruction	14,500 00	
	Grand Etang—Repairs to piers	3,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	100,000 00	
	Inverness—Repairs to harbour works	3,200 00	
	Joggins—Repairs to breakwater—wharf	4,000 00	
	Kempt Head—Wharf extension	2,900 00	
	Ledge Harbour—Breakwater extension	5,000 00	
	Little Anse—Breakwater repairs	20,000 00	
129	Lockeport—Breakwater extension	16,500 00	
	Lunenburg—Dredging	50,000 00	
	Meteghan—Breakwater extension	7,600 00	
	Newellton—Wharf extension	3,000 00	
	Petit de Grat—Wharf and dredging	16,000 00	
	Pictou—Repairs to railway wharfs	5,000 00	
	Port Greville—Groynes	2,000 00	
	Port Maitland—Breakwater extension—To complete payments	3,500 00	
	Pugwash—Repairs to Departmental railway wharf	3,500 00	
	Port Williams—Wharf extension and vessel bed	14,000 00	
	Sandford—Breakwater extension	10,000 00	
	Sheet Harbour—Dredging	35,000 00	
	Sydney—Wharf improvements	8,000 00	
	The Ponds (Pleasant Bay)—Harbour improvements	10,000 00	
	Trout Cove (Centreville)—Harbour improvements	5,000 00	
	Upper Port Latour—Repairing wharf and constructing seawall	2,000 00	
	Upper Prospect—Wharf extension	1,700 00	
	Webb's Cove—Harbour protection	2,200 00	
	Wedgeport—Breakwater extension	3,500 00	
	West Advocate—Extension to breakwater-wharf	13,000 00	
	Windsor—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Yarmouth Harbour—Dredging	60,000 00	
		893,700 00	
	Prince Edward Island		
	Belfast—Wharf repairs	4,100 00	
	Georgetown (Queen's Wharf)—Repairs	2,400 00	
	Georgetown (Railway Wharf)—Repairs and strengthening	14,000 00	
	Grand River (South)—Wharf repairs	1,600 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	20,000 00	
130	Miminigash Harbour—Breakwater repairs	2,500 00	
	Point Prim—Wharf	12,900 00	
	Port Hill—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Selkirk—Wharf repairs	1,900 00	
	Red Point—Wharf repairs	2,700 00	
	Souris Harbour—Breakwater repairs	11,500 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Prince Edward Island—Concluded		
	Souris—Repairs to and widening of approach to railway wharf.	15,000 00	
	Stanley Bridge—Wharf repairs	1,400 00	
130	St. Mary's Bay—Wharf repairs	4,000 00	
	Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters	7,100 00	
	West River Bridge Wharf—Freight shed	2,200 00	
		105,300 00	
	New Brunswick		
	Anderson's Hollow (Waterside)—Breakwater repairs	8,000 00	
	Beaver Harbour—Wharf reconstruction	17,000 00	
	Beresford—Breakwater	10,000 00	
	Burnt Church—Wharf repairs	5,500 00	
	Burton Church—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Caissie's Cape—Breakwater and pier	80,000 00	
	Cambridge—Wharf repairs	3,500 00	
	Cape Bald—Breakwater extension and dredging	38,000 00	
	Carter's Point—Wharf repairs	4,500 00	
	Cocagne Island—Wharf	9,000 00	
	Dalhousie—Repairs to ferry wharf	5,000 00	
	Day's Landing (Crystal Beach)—Wharf reconstruction	2,000 00	
	Escuminac—To indemnify Ashley A. Colter, the contractor, for construction of an addition to the breakwater, to the extent of part of the damage done by a severe storm which suddenly broke upon the work during the placing in position of a large crib on the 24th July, 1928	5,000 00	
131	Fairhaven—Wharf repairs	7,000 00	
	Gagetown—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Grande Anse—Extension to breakwater and pier	19,000 00	
	Hampstead—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	60,000 00	
	Kouchibouguac—Wharf	10,200 00	
	Lameque—Dredging	10,400 00	
	Little Lameque—Wharf enlargement	3,500 00	
	Lower St. Louis—Dredging	8,300 00	
	Middle Caraquet—Wharf	32,100 00	
	North Head—Breakwater extension	25,000 00	
	Public Landing—Wharf repairs	2,800 00	
	Richibucto Cape—Breakwater repairs	7,000 00	
	Seal Cove—Breakwater extension	17,000 00	
	Shippigan Gully—Repairs to breakwaters and breastworks	15,000 00	
	South West Miramichi River—Dredging	16,200 00	
	Tracadie Harbour—Breastworks and breakwaters	25,000 00	
	Waterboro—Wharf improvements	5,000 00	
	White Head (Gull Cove)—Breakwater	14,000 00	
	Woodward's Cove—Breakwater extension	30,000 00	
		502,500 00	
	Quebec		
	Anse a Beaufils—Breakwater repairs	2,500 00	
	Anse a Louise—Wharf	30,000 00	
	Anse au Griffons—Wharf	38,000 00	
	Anse a Valleau—Extension to training jetty	6,000 00	
132	Anse du Cap—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Anse St. Jean—Wharf repairs	1,300 00	
	Bagotville—Wharf repairs and improvements	8,400 00	
	Baie des Sables—Wharf extension	8,000 00	
	Baie Ste. Catherine—Wharf	25,000 00	
	Baie St. Paul—Extension to protection work	15,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Quebec—Continued		
	Barachois de Malbaie—Breastwork	2,000 00	
	Beauharnois—To purchase and reconstruct wharf	25,000 00	
	Belœil Station—Repairs to guide pier	2,000 00	
	Black Cape (Woodman's Beach)—Pier extension	1,200 00	
	Bonaventure—Rebuilding protection works	1,200 00	
	Bonaventure East (Route Henry)—Breakwater—To complete	1,200 00	
	Bonaventure West—To complete wharf extension	1,200 00	
	Bradore Bay—Wharf	47,000 00	
	Cap aux Os—Wharf extension	4,500 00	
	Cap de la Madeleine—in full and final settlement of the claim of Messrs. Munn & Shea in connection with their contract for wharf extension	27,249 25	
	Cap St. Ignace—Wharf	20,000 00	
	Carleton—Wharf extension	10,000 00	
	Caughnawaga—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Chloridormes—Wharf	15,000 00	
	Descente des Femmes—Breakwater	1,000 00	
	Doucet's Landing—(Ste. Angele de Laval)—Dredging	45,000 00	
	Doucet's Landing (Ste. Angele de Laval)—Wharf reconstruction	6,400 00	
	Douglastown—Wharf extension	2,500 00	
	Fassett—Wharf reconstruction	8,500 00	
	Fort William—Wharf repairs	3,800 00	
	Gascons (Ruisseau Chapados)—Harbour improvements	6,000 00	
	Grande Anse (Gaspe Co.)—Wharf	34,000 00	
	Grande Baie (St. Alexis)—Wharf repairs	6,000 00	
	Grand Entry, M.I.—Pilework extension	4,500 00	
	Grande Riviere—Rebuilding and extending breastwork	2,700 00	
	Grosse Isle—Wharf repairs	13,000 00	
	Grosse Isle (Keating Point)—Landing pier	1,500 00	
132	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	100,000 00	
	Havre St. Pierre—Wharf repairs	4,100 00	
	Hudson—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Ile Perrot Sud—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Ile Perrot—Dredging	8,000 00	
	Isle Verte—Wharf repairs	8,000 00	
	Isle Verte (Riviere Verte)—Wharf extension	2,600 00	
	Jersey Cove— Slipway—Repairs and improvements	2,500 00	
	Lachine—Repairs to wharfs	8,300 00	
	Lake St. Louis—Dredging	47,000 00	
	Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs	7,000 00	
	Les Ecureuils—Wharf reconstruction	8,800 00	
	Les Escoumains—Wharf reconstruction—to complete payments	2,700 00	
	L'Islet—Wharf repairs	8,300 00	
	Little Montreal River—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	14,000 00	
	Lower Miguasha—Wharf extension	4,500 00	
	Magog—Wharf repairs	1,700 00	
	Manicouagan River—Wharf—One third of cost to be contributed jointly by the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd., and the Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Co	275,000 00	
	Matane—Repairs to piers	2,300 00	
	Mechins—Wharf extension and repairs	36,200 00	
	Montebello—Wharf reconstruction	10,000 00	
	Mount Louis—Repairs to wharf and approach	1,500 00	
	Montmagny—Improvements to protection walls	18,000 00	
	Nicolet River—Dredging	10,000 00	
	Norton Creek—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	3,000 00	
	Norway Bay—Wharf reconstruction—To complete	5,000 00	
	Notre Dame de L'Isle Verte—Extension to Western wharf	9,000 00	
	Nouvelle River—Breakwater extension and improvements	3,300 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Quebec—Continued		
	Noyan—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Osisko Lake—Wharf	2,200 00	
	Paspebiac East—Breakwater extension	6,200 00	
	Peribonka—Wharf repairs	4,000 00	
	Petit Bonaventure—Breakwater-wharf improvements	2,100 00	
	Petit Cap—Breakwater	31,000 00	
	Petit Saguenay—Wharf repairs	1,600 00	
	Pierreville—Wharf reconstruction	21,000 00	
	Pointe au Pic (Murray Bay)—Wharf extension and repairs	25,000 00	
	Pointe aux Outardes—Wharf	16,000 00	
	Pointe Claire—Wharf reconstruction	4,000 00	
	Pointe Fortune—Wharf reconstruction	6,000 00	
	Pointe St. Pierre—Breakwater-wharf replacement	5,000 00	
	Port Daniel East—Harbour improvements	4,500 00	
	Port Daniel West—Breakwater	4,500 00	
	Richelieu River—Improvements	25,000 00	
	Rimouski—Harbour improvements—The Foundation Maritime Ltd., to contribute one third of the cost of pier extension	75,000 00	
	Rimouski—Wharf repairs	10,000 00	
	Riviere au Tonnerre—Wharf	110,000 00	
	Riviere au Renard—Wharf extension and repairs	49,500 00	
	Riviere Blanche (St. Ulric)—Wharf improvements and repairs	7,500 00	
	Riviere Caplan (Bourdages)—Breakwater repairs and extension	1,800 00	
	Riviere des Prairies—Improvements	73,000 00	
	Riviere du Lievre—Lock and dam—Repairs	23,000 00	
	Riviere du Loup (en bas)—Wharf repairs	22,100 00	
	Riviere la Guerre—Contribution towards dredging Riviere la Guerre, the Province of Quebec to bear a like amount	25,000 00	
132	River St. John—Protection wall	8,500 00	
	Roberval—Wharf repairs and improvements	27,000 00	
	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Wharf repairs	2,100 00	
	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere—Wharf extension	10,000 00	
	Ste. Anne des Monts—Wharf repairs	35,000 00	
	Ste. Anne de Sorel—Reconstruction of icebreakers	10,000 00	
	St. Antoine de Tilly—Dredging	57,000 00	
	St. Barthelemi (Grand Nord)—Wharf improvements	1,200 00	
	St. Basile du Tableau—Breakwater reconstruction	1,000 00	
	St. Charles—Wharf reconstruction	5,200 00	
	St. Charles de Caplan—Wharf extension	9,000 00	
	St. Cœur de Marie—Wharf	7,500 00	
	Ste. Felicite—Wharf extension and repairs	10,000 00	
	Ste. Flavie—Wharf extension	10,400 00	
	St. Gedeon—Wharf improvements	4,200 00	
	St. Godfroy—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	St. Gregoire de Montmorency—Revetment wall repairs	2,500 00	
	St. Irenee—Wharf reconstruction	2,000 00	
	St. Jean d'Orleans—Wharf repairs	8,000 00	
	St. Jean Port Joli—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	St. Joachim—Wharf extension	8,000 00	
	St. Laurent—Wharf repairs	14,000 00	
	St. Marc—Repairs to wharfs	3,300 00	
	St. Mathias—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	St. Paul Ile aux Noix—Wharf improvements	4,100 00	
	Ste. Petronille—Wharf repairs and improvements	14,000 00	
	St. Simon—Wharf extension	5,000 00	
	St. Simeon de Bonaventure—Rebuilding protection work	1,500 00	
	St. Sulpice—Icebreaker	4,000 00	
	St. Zotique—Wharf improvements	2,000 00	
	Sabrevois—Wharf reconstruction	10,000 00	
	Sacre Cœur—Wharf extension	4,800 00	
	Senneterre (Bell River)—Landing wharfs	5,100 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Quebec—Concluded		
	Shigawake—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Springhill (Sandy Bay)—Wharf	4,300 00	
	Trois Pistoles—Repairs to wharfs	3,600 00	
	Valleyfield—Dredging	50,000 00	
132	Varennes—Icebreaker	3,200 00	
	Vaudreuil—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Vercheres—Wharf enlargement	10,000 00	
	Verdun—Dredging	15,000 00	
	Yamaska River—(Baie Lavalliere) Dredging	15,000 00	
	Yamachiche River—Dredging	25,000 00	
		2,012,749 25	
	Ontario		
	Barry's Bay—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Blind River—Wharf repairs	3,500 00	
	Byng Inlet—Dredging	95,000 00	
	Chatham—Improvements to Thames River	18,200 00	
	Chatham—Repairs to revetment walls	7,300 00	
	Cobourg—Harbour improvements	100,000 00	
	Collingwood—Harbour improvements	160,000 00	
	Desbarats—Wharf	5,000 00	
	Foote's Bay—Wharf reconstruction and enlargement	13,000 00	
	French River—Towards construction of sluiceway, Province of Ontario to contribute an equal amount	25,000 00	
	Goderich—Harbour improvements	100,000 00	
	Grand Bend—Repairs to piers	4,900 00	
	Hamilton—Harbour improvements	276,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	85,000 00	
	Hoople Creek—Contribution to the Municipality of the township of Osnabruck towards dredging Hoople Creek, the Provincial Government and the Municipality to share in the cost	18,000 00	
133	Kenora—Wharf	12,000 00	
	Kincardine—Harbour repairs and improvements	55,000 00	
	Kingston—Dredging Cataraqui Bay	73,000 00	
	Kingston (Little Cataraqui Bay)—Breakwater	150,000 00	
	Kingston R.M.C.—Repairs and improvements	2,200 00	
	Kingston (La Salle Causeway)—Reconstruction of guide piers	13,300 00	
	Kingsville—Repairs to piers	30,000 00	
	Leamington—Wharf repairs and reconstruction	19,000 00	
	Lefaivre—Wharf repairs	2,700 00	
	Lion's Head—Wharf repairs	4,200 00	
	Little Current—Dredging	50,000 00	
	Manitowaning—Wharf—to complete	10,500 00	
	L'Orignal—Wharf repairs	4,000 00	
	Meaford—Harbour improvements	50,000 00	
	Michipicoten—Dredging	50,000 00	
	Midland—Wharf extension	40,000 00	
	Mitchell's Bay—Dredging	14,000 00	
	Morrisburg—Wharf	11,200 00	
	Newcastle—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	North Bay—Consecon—Dredging	7,200 00	
	Oakville—Dredging	13,000 00	
	Oakville—Reconstruction of pier	30,500 00	
	Oshawa—Harbour improvements	50,000 00	
	Owen Sound—Harbour improvements	55,000 00	
	Pelee Island—Repairs to piers	4,800 00	
	Petawawa—Wharf repairs	3,700 00	
	Pike Creek—Repairs to piers	2,300 00	
	Port Bruce—Repairs to piers	4,300 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Ontario—Concluded		
	Port Credit—Removal of wrecks	3,000 00	
	Port Burwell—Harbour repairs and improvements	215,000 00	
	Port Colborne—Repairs to harbour works	75,000 00	
	Port Dover—Harbour repairs and improvements	25,000 00	
	Port Elgin—Breakwater repairs	15,000 00	
	Port Findlay—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Port Hope—Repairs to harbour works	9,000 00	
	Port Hope—Dredging	15,000 00	
	Portland—Wharf repairs	1,900 00	
	Port Maitland—Harbour improvements	80,000 00	
	Port Stanley—Harbour repairs and improvements	150,000 00	
	Providence Bay—Wharf repairs	8,000 00	
133	Roche's Point—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Rondeau—Harbour repairs and improvements	49,000 00	
	Sarnia—Harbour improvements	75,000 00	
	Saugeen River—Harbour repairs and improvements	35,000 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie—Harbour improvements	50,000 00	
	Skeleton Bay—Wharf	2,000 00	
	St. Williams—Wharf extension	4,900 00	
	Taylor's Bay—Wharf extension	2,000 00	
	Telegraph Narrows and Pointe Anne—Dredging	75,000 00	
	Thessalon—Breakwater repairs	11,000 00	
	Toronto—Repairs to pier	3,000 00	
	Trenton—Reconstruction of freight shed	1,900 00	
	Waubaushene—Wharf reconstruction	11,000 00	
	Wabigoon—Wharf extension	2,500 00	
	Wheatley—Repairs to pier	3,600 00	
	Whitby—Harbour repairs and improvements	40,000 00	
	Windsor—Harbour improvements	65,000 00	
			2,707,100 00
	Manitoba		
	Arnes—Wharf repairs	6,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	15,000 00	
	Hnausa—Wharf extension	13,000 00	
	Hecla—Wharf extension	24,000 00	
134	Red River—Renewal of jetty	9,500 00	
	Roseau River—Improvements	10,000 00	
	Schist Creek—Improvements	2,000 00	
	Selkirk—Wharf reconstruction	3,000 00	
	Snake Island—Wharf	4,000 00	
			86,500 00
	Saskatchewan and Alberta		
	Alberta Beach (Alta.), Lac Ste. Anne—Wharf extension	3,800 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	15,000 00	
	Montreal River—Improvements	5,000 00	
135	Peace River (Alta.)—Wharf	25,000 00	
	Saskatchewan Beach—Wharf	1,200 00	
	Sturgeon Landing (Sask.)—Wharf and improvements	3,500 00	
	Waskesui Lake—Breakwater	12,000 00	
			65,500 00
	British Columbia		
	Bamfield East—Wharf extension	7,200 00	
	Bonson Road—Pitt Meadows wharf	3,300 00	
136	Bliss Landing—Rebuilding float	1,500 00	
	Coal Harbour—Wharf	9,000 00	
	Columbia River (below Burton)—Improvements to diversion work	3,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Concluded*		
	British Columbia—Concluded		
	Comox Lake—Float	4,300 00	
	Crawford Bay—Wharf repairs	2,200 00	
	Deep Cove—Float	2,800 00	
	Deserters Canyon—Improvements	2,000 00	
	Egmont—Float reconstruction	1,900 00	
	Forslund's Landing—Float	1,200 00	
	Fraser Lake—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Fraser River—North Arm—Extension to jetty	40,000 00	
	Fraser River—North Arm—Dredging	28,000 00	
	Fraser River—Improvements	250,000 00	
	Fraser River (lower)—Operation of Snag boat	30,000 00	
	Fraser River—Contribution towards protection work at Canoe Pass, the Municipality of Delta to contribute a like amount	2,000 00	
	Glenannan—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Halcyon—Wharf reconstruction	7,600 00	
	Harrison Hot Springs—Contribution towards protection work	3,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	75,000 00	
	Hardy Bay—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
136	Hope Bay—Reconstruction of wharfhead	5,100 00	
	Johnstons Landing—Wharf replacement	2,600 00	
	Kaslo—Wharf reconstruction	20,000 00	
	Ladner—Contribution to Provincial Government of British Columbia in lieu of dredging	8,000 00	
	Lund—Wharf reconstruction	6,500 00	
	Mayne Island—Wharf repairs	2,200 00	
	Mirror Lake—Wharf reconstruction	7,000 00	
	Naramata—Wharf repairs	1,600 00	
	Needles—Wharf replacement	6,300 00	
	Port Alberni—Wharf repairs	3,300 00	
	Powell River—Breakwater repairs	3,000 00	
	Queen Charlotte City—Wharf repairs	6,600 00	
	Retreat Cove—Wharf repairs	3,500 00	
	Sicamous—Wharf reconstruction	9,000 00	
	Sidney—Maintenance of auto ferry landing	3,000 00	
	Stikine River—Dam at Grand Rapids	5,000 00	
	Syringa Creek, Arrow Lakes—Float reconstruction	2,700 00	
	Stewart—Wharf improvements	10,000 00	
	Sturdies Bay (Galiano Island)—Wharf extension	2,000 00	
	Vancouver—Stanley Park Foreshore protection	8,000 00	
	Vancouver—First Narrows—Dredging	26,000 00	
	Victoria Harbour—Dredging	100,000 00	
	William Head—Quarantine Station—Repairs to wharfs	10,000 00	
			730,400 00
	Yukon		
137	Stewart and Yukon Rivers—Improvements	5,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally		
138	Harbours and Rivers Generally	30,000 00	
	DREDGING		
	Dredging—Maritime Provinces	650,000 00	
	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec	600,000 00	
139	Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta	130,000 00	
	Dredging—British Columbia	475,000 00	
			1,855,000 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	ROADS AND BRIDGES		
	Bryson-Calumet Bridge—Repairs, etc.	2,900 00	
	Des Joachims Bridge—Repairs, etc.	2,900 00	
	Dominion Roads and Bridges—Generally	7,000 00	
	International Bridge over River St. John between Clair, N.B., and Fort Kent, Me. The State of Maine to provide $36,000.00	50,000 00	
	Interprovincial Bridge over Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, the Quebec and Ontario Governments each to contribute one-third of the cost	40,000 00	
140	North Timiskaming Bridge—Repairs, etc.	4,000 00	
	Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches	6,000 00	
	Portage du Fort Bridge—Repairs	6,800 00	
	Repairs to International Bridge over St. John River at Edmundston, N.B.	5,500 00	
	Repairs to International Bridge over St. John River at St. Leonard's, N.B.	4,500 00	
	St. Majorique, Que.—Repairs to bridge approaches	2,000 00	
		131,600 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES		
	Nova Scotia		
141	Cape Breton Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	11,200 00	
	Prince Edward Island		
142	Telephone Cable between Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and Cape Tormentine, N.B.	28,000 00	
	New Brunswick		
143	Chatham—Escuminac Telephone Line—General repairs and improvements	2,600 00	
	Lameque—Pigeon Hill—Telephone Line	4,500 00	
	Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces		
	Cable ship	75,000 00	
144	Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces—Bay of Fundy Lines—General repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
	Quebec		
	Reconstruction of North Shore, St. Lawrence Telegraph System from Bersimis eastward	25,000 00	
145	Magdalen Islands Telephone Service—General repairs and improvements	5,000 00	
	Quebec Quarantine System—General repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
	Alberta—Saskatchewan		
146	Alberta and Saskatchewan Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	22,500 00	
	Telegraph Line from Peace River to Fort Vermilion	61,000 00	
	Spirit River District—Shifting line to roadway	800 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES—*Concluded*		
	British Columbia		
	British Columbia Northern District—General repairs and improvements	27,000 00	
	British Columbia Vancouver Island District—General repairs and improvements	34,400 00	
	Fort St. John—Building for Telegraph service	4,000 00	
147	Telephone Line from Dawson Creek to Sunset Prairie	2,000 00	
	Telephone Line from Rolla to Rolla Landing	1,400 00	
	Telephone Line from Lillooet to Squamish	23,250 00	
	Yukon Telegraph System—General repairs and improvements	20,100 00	
	Yukon Telegraph System—Shifting Main Line from North to South shore of Fraser Lake	5,500 00	
		357,250 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS		
	Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents, clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of outside service	28,000 00	
	Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draftsmen, clerks, messengers of outside service	83,000 00	
	Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service	500,000 00	
	For operation and maintenance of inspection boats	26,000 00	
148	Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith, and settlement of land damages	40,000 00	
	National Gallery of Canada	130,000 00	
	National Monument on Connaught Place	140,000 00	
	River Gauging and Metering	30,000 00	
	Surveys and inspections	125,000 00	
	Balance of expenditure for works already authorized for which the appropriations may be insufficient provided the amount for any one does not exceed $200.00	5,000 00	
	Compassionate allowance to Captain Edward Hagarty who was retired in 1920 due to failing health prior to the coming into effect of the Public Service Retirement Act	1,000 00	
		1,108,000 00	
			24,550,649 25
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS		
	ATLANTIC OCEAN		
	Canada and South Africa, service between	150,000 00	
	Canada and Newfoundland, service between	35,000 00	
	Eastern Canada and Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine, service between	120,000 00	
	PACIFIC OCEAN		
	British Columbia and Australia, and/or China, service between	92,400 00	
149	Canada and New Zealand, on the Pacific, service between	100,000 00	
	Prince Rupert, B.C., and the Queen Charlotte Islands, service between	21,000 00	
	Vancouver and the British West Indies, service between	36,000 00	
	Vancouver and ports on Howe Sound, service between	5,000 00	
	Vancouver and Northern ports of British Columbia, service between	24,800 00	
	Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, service between	25,000 00	
	Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, service between	15,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS —*Concluded*		
	LOCAL SERVICES		
	Baddeck and Iona, service between	10,500 00	
	Charlottetown and Pictou, service between	40,000 00	
	Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's wharf, service between	5,000 00	
	Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que., service between	3,000 00	
	Grand Manan and the Mainland, service between	33,000 00	
	Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence, service between	3,600 00	
	Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, service between	9,000 00	
	Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, service between	6,000 00	
	Halifax and Sherbrooke, service between	1,500 00	
	Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports, service between	5,000 00	
	Halifax, Spry Bay and Cape Breton ports, service between	6,000 00	
	Halifax and West Coast of Cape Breton service, between	6,000 00	
	Mainland, Miscou and Shippegan, service between	2,000 00	
	Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat, service between	15,000 00	
	Mulgrave and Canso, service between	30,000 00	
	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, service between	14,000 00	
	Murray Bay and North Shore, winter service between	32,900 00	
	Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate ports on the Miramichi River and Bay, service between	4,500 00	
	Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville, service between	5,000 00	
	Pelee Island and the Mainland, service between	11,000 00	
	Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, service between	11,000 00	
149	Pictou, New Glasgow and Antigonish County ports, service between	1,000 00	
	Pictou, Souris and the Magdelen Islands, service between	50,000 00	
	Port Mulgrave, St. Peters', Irish Cove and Marble Mountain, service between	10,350 00	
	Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, service between	85,000 00	
	Quebec or Montreal and Gaspe, and other ports on the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, service between	60,000 00	
	Rimouski and Matane and points on the North Shore of the Lower St. Lawrence, service between	50,000 00	
	Riviere du Loup and Tadoussac, and other North Shore ports, service between	15,000 00	
	St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac, service between	5,000 00	
	St. John and Bear River, and other way ports, service between	2,000 00	
	St. John and Bridgetown, service between	1,000 00	
	St. John and Digby, service between	15,000 00	
	St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, service between	2,000 00	
	St. John and Margaretville, and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, service between	4,500 00	
	St. John and Minas Basin ports, service between	5,000 00	
	St. John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate ports, service between	4,000 00	
	St. John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports, service between	18,000 00	
	St. John and Weymouth, service between	1,500 00	
	Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, N.S., service between	500 00	
	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, service between	25,000 00	
	Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the west coast of Cape Breton, service between	18,000 00	
	Sydney and Whycocomagh, service between	16,000 00	
	Trois Pistoles and Les Escoumains, service between	1,000 00	
	Grant to the Province of British Columbia for the improvement of the mail service on inland waters in that Province	3,000 00	
	Inspection of subsidized steamship services	5,000 00	
			1,276,050 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE		
150	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion steamers and icebreakers	1,860,000 00	
151	Miscellaneous services relating to Navigation and Shipping	53,000 00	
152	Amount required to reimburse the British Board of Trade for expenditures incurred in the relief of distressed Canadian seamen not authorized by the Canada Shipping Act	550 19	
153	To continue subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia	45,000 00	
154	Miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses	12,000 00	
155	Life Saving Service, including rewards for saving life	100,000 00	
156	Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys and to provide for the maintenance and repair of hydrographic steamers	520,000 00	
157	To provide for the construction of a new steamer for hydrographic surveys (revote)	400,000 00	
158	Radiotelegraph Service and to provide for the construction and maintenance of radiotelegraph ship to shore stations and the general administration of the provisions of the Radio Act and Regulations throughout the Dominion	800,000 00	
159	Radio Service—To provide for the general improvement of reception conditions to licensed broadcast listeners	225,000 00	
			4,015,550 19
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT		
160	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Dredging, including the the maintenance and operation of Sorel Shipyard	5,100,000 00	
161	To provide for the construction of regulating and retaining dams in the St. Lawrence river (Revote $700,000)	700,000 00	
			5,800,000 00
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE		
162	Agencies, Rents and Contingencies	236,000 00	
163	Construction, maintenance and supervision of aids to navigation, including salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	2,605,000 00	
164	Amount required to pay compassionate allowance to John Davidson, formerly lightkeeper at Cape Mudge, B.C.	500 00	
165	Marine signal service	140,000 00	
166	Administration of pilotage	250,000 00	
167	Maintenance and repairs to wharves	6,000 00	
168	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior and other points deemed advisable in the interests of navigation	44,000 00	
169	Amount required to pay pensions to pilots—Joseph Lapointe, Barthelemi Lachance, Alphonse Asselin, Elzear Desrosiers, Joseph Plante, Victor Vezina, Raymond Bacquet, Alfred Larochelle, Theophile Corriveau, Alphonse Pouliot, Treffle Delisle, Adjutor Baillergeon, Joseph Pouliot, Jules Asselin, Frederic Bouffard, Arthur Baillergeon, John I. Irvine, Elzear Normand, Phileas Lachance, L. H. Lapierre, J. V. Gourdeau, Arthur Koenig, J. Alphonse Lachance, Raoul Lachance, J. Eugene Lachance, J. H. Talbot, J. B. Bernier, Joseph Vezina	8,600 00	
170	Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg, for supervision of lights and buoys on the St. Clair river, the Detroit river and Lake Erie, and other services in connection with the lighthouse service for the season of navigation	600 00	
			3,290,700 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS	$ cts.	$ cts.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
	Scientific Institutions		
171	Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa	71,550 00	
	Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C.	25,170 00	
	Topographical Surveys		
172	Topographical and aerial surveys and maps for the general development and administration of the country, including hydroelectric, forested, and mineralized areas and for aerial fire patrol; expenses of Geographic Board of Canada; classification of lands for settlement and forest reserves; traverse of northern rivers and lakes for administration of Northwest Territories; surveys for administration of Dominion Parks and Forest Reserves; legal surveys of Dominion Lands; testing of standard measures and instrument repairs; plotting and printing of plans, etc.	430,000 00	
	Geodetic Survey of Canada		
173	Investigations, triangulations, precise levelling, geodetic astronomy, etc.	267,300 00	
	To recoup the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin	240 00	
	International Boundaries		
174	Expenses connected with the survey and demarcation of International Boundaries	35,000 00	
	DEPARTMENT OF MARINE		
175	*Meteorological Service*, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of $500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories, and allowance of $400 to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa...	400,000 00	
			1,229,260 00
	STEAMBOAT INSPECTION		
176	Steamboat Inspection	145,080 00	
			145,080 00
	FISHERIES		
177	Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Services	1,178,000 00	
178	Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers	20,000 00	
179	Legal and Incidental Expenses	6,000 00	
180	To assist in the Conservation and Development of the Deep-Sea Fisheries and the demand for fish	236,000 00	
181	Fish Culture	442,000 00	
182	Oyster Culture	15,000 00	
183	To provide for the payment of a bounty for the destruction of hair seals in tidal waters	50,000 00	
184	To provide for an investigation into the life history of the Pacific Halibut by the International Fisheries Commission appointed by the Pacific Halibut Treaty of the 2nd March, 1923	31,500 00	
185	Marine Biological Board of Canada—		
	(a) Purely scientific work $ 86,160		
	(b) Practical and experimental work 168,890		
	(c) Fish culture investigation 44,950		
		300,000 00	
186	To provide for the investigation of the Fisheries in Hudson Bay	65,000 00	
			2,343,500 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
	Department		
187	For organization and equipment of the Explosives Division, under the Explosives Act, Chap. 62 R.S. 1927	12,000 00	
	Mines Branch		
188	For investigation of mineral resources and deposits; of the mining and metallurgical industries, and of mineral technology; wages, expenses of testing and research laboratories, investigations by Dominion Fuel Board, including salaries and all other expenses	300,000 00	
	For publications, English and French, purchase of books, laboratory supplies, instruments, miscellaneous assistance and contingencies	50,000 00	
	To compensate J. H. Fortune for quarters, fuel, light and water supplied him as resident caretaker of the Mines Branch Building, Sussex St., vacated because of the necessity of utilizing the caretaker's quarters for storage and laboratory space	400 00	
	Dominion of Canada Assay Office		
189	For maintenance of Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.	25,000 00	
	Geological Survey		
190	For explorations, surveys and investigations, wages of explorers, topographers and others	230,000 00	
	For publication of English and French editions of reports, maps, illustrations, etc	60,000 00	
	For maintenance of Offices and Museum, expenses of special exhibitions pertaining to natural resources, purchase of books of reference, miscellaneous assistance and contingencies	65,000 00	
	For Museum equipment	15,000 00	
	For purchase of specimens	3,000 00	
			760,400 00
	LABOUR		
191	Annuities Act	75,000 00	
192	Combines Investigation Act	30,000 00	
193	Conciliation and Labour Act	55,000 00	
194	Administration, Employment Offices' Co-ordination Act	17,000 00	
195	Fair Wages and Inspection	15,000 00	
196	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act	20,000 00	
197	International Labour Conference	20,000 00	
198	Joint Industrial Councils	5,000 00	
199	Administration, Old Age Pensions Act	10,000 00	
200	Technical Education Act	2,000 00	
			249,000 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY		
201	Printing, Binding, etc., the Annual Statutes	12,000 00	
202	Canada Gazette	35,000 00	
203	Plant—Repairs and renewals	30,000 00	
204	Plant—New	45,000 00	
205	Distribution of Parliamentary Documents	50,000 00	
206	Printing and Binding Government Publications for sale and distribution to Departments and the public	40,000 00	
			212,000 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	INDIANS		
207	Nova Scotia	85,960 00	
208	New Brunswick	72,504 00	
209	Prince Edward Island	8,405 00	
210	Ontario and Quebec	448,485 00	
211	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Northwest Territories	1,095,101 00	
212	British Columbia	591,600 00	
213	Yukon	19,000 00	
214	General	336,500 00	
215	Indian Education, including the construction of School Buildings	2,409,500 00	
			5,067,055 00
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE		
	Pay of Force (including salaries of two constables, Ellesmere Island District, at $2.25 per diem, to insure Department against loss through death)	1,302,476 50	
216	Maintenance (including billeting, travelling expenses, forage, fuel and light, clothing, repairs and renewals, horses, ammunition, stationery, etc., medical, hospital, etc., transportation and freight, building repairs and renewals, establishment of new detachments, contingencies and criminal investigations	1,689,089 40	
	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty	10,000 00	
	To assist in enforcement of federal statutes (expenditure chargeable to this vote shall be in connection with such federal police duties as may be defined by the Governor-in-Council, upon recommendation of the Minister of Justice)	75,000 00	
	To provide for special services in connection with the enforcement of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	50,000 00	
			3,126,565 90
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
	Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territories, including the erection of buildings, investigation work, schools, hospitals, relief to destitute, maintenance of prisoners and insane patients, administration of the North West Game Act and the Wood Buffalo Park, etc	190,000 00	
217	Arctic Exploration and administration of Eskimo affairs, salaries and contingencies, equipment and supplies; relief to destitute; schools; hospitals and medical services; erection of buildings; maintenance of prisoners and insane patients; education; travelling expenses, etc	190,000 00	
	Expenses connected with the purchase, herding and maintenance of reindeer for the N. W. T. including wages, building of corrals, etc	100,000 00	
	DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE		
218	*Radio Services*—For the maintenance and operation of the Northwest Territories Radio System with stations at Dawson, Mayo, Edmonton, Fort Smith, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, Aklavik, and Herschel Island	163,500 00	
			643,500 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY		
	Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territory, including surveys	65,000 00	
	Grant to Local Council	45,000 00	
	Grant for maintenance and construction of roads	80,500 00	
219	Grant to provide for the payment of bounty on wolves and coyotes under the provisions of an ordinance to be enacted by the Commissioner in Council, the sum to be paid not to exceed $30.00 each for wolves and $15.00 each for coyotes, the pelts of the animals on which bounty is paid to be surrendered to the Government. The proceeds of the sale of such pelts and any unexpended balance to be placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada	35,000 00	
			225,500 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS		
	Salaries of the Dominion Lands Outside Service	680,000 00	
	Dominion Lands Contingencies, etc	155,000 00	
	Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D.L.S. of the secretary and of the sub-examiners and for travelling expenses, stationery, printing, rent of room and furniture, etc. (The fees of Messrs. F. H. Peters, W. M. Tobey and Harry B. Parry, members of the Board, and J. A. Cote, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum)	2,000 00	
	To assist in publishing the transactions of the association of Dominion Land Surveyors	125 00	
	Protection of timber, tree culture, inspection and management of forest reserves, surveys of forest resources and research in forestry and forest products, etc	1,427,813 00	
	Grant to the Canadian Forestry Association	4,000 00	
	For investigations of water and power resources, including the Dominion Hydrometric survey and for the administration of the Dominion Water Power, Irrigation and Reclamation Acts	475,000 00	
	To cover professional assistance engaged by the Governor-in-Council to assist the departmental officers who are advising re international and boundary waterway questions	15,000 00	
220	Amount required to meet expenses of the Lake of the Woods Control Board	10,000 00	
	To provide for the expenses connected with Canadian National Parks, historic sites, care of indigents in the parks, etc., and to reimburse the Provincial Government for the salaries of Police Magistrates at Banff, Jasper and at Waterton Lakes	1,576,282 75	
	Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act	63,000 00	
	To provide for the construction of the Golden-Revelstoke Highway	280,000 00	
	Engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation of maps, reports and kindred publications, including scientific investigations relating to Canadian natural resources development and geography; salaries, material, etc	299,660 00	
	Costs of litigation and legal expenses	15,000 00	
	Ordnance, admiralty and railway lands:—Salaries and expenses	28,270 00	
	Grant to the Alpine Club of Canada	1,000 00	
	To pay Mrs. E. S. Forbes a compassionate allowance equal to one-half of the salary of her husband, payable monthly	1,050 00	
	Amount required to pay salaries and expenses connected with seed grain and relief collections and half of expenses of Seed Grain and Relief Adjustment Board, etc	49,860 00	
	To provide for expenses connected with the Supervisory Mining Engineer's Office due chiefly to the recent mining activities in Northern Manitoba and Northern Saskatchewan	132,065 00	
			5,215,125 75

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH		
221	Care of patients and medical examination of pensioners	2,800 000 00	
222	Salaries—		
	Administrative	1,056,000 00	
	Insurance	40,000 00	
	Hospitals and clinics	1,750,000 00	
223	Compensation—Pay and allowances	2,300,000 00	
224	Vocational Loans	2,000 00	
225	Interest on war service gratuity and administration fund	10,000 00	
226	Unemployment relief	250,000 00	
227	Operating expense and working capital	350,000 00	
228	Employers' Liability compensation	60,000 00	
229	Sheltered employment	200,000 00	
230	Federal Appeal Board	130,000 00	
231	Grant to Canadian Legion, British Empire Service League	10,000 00	
232	Grant to Last Post Fund	30,000 00	
	National Health		
233	The administration of the Acts respecting Food and Drugs, Opium and Narcotic Drugs and Proprietary or Patent Medicines, including the Laboratory of Hygiene	163,500 00	
234	Pollution of inland waters and Public Works Health Act	26,000 00	
235	Marine Hospitals, including burial expenses of destitute deceased mariners and grants to institutions assisting sailors	250,000 00	
236	Quarantine: Salaries and contingencies of organized districts; public health in other districts; Tracadie and Bentinck Island Lazarettoes and Leprosy generally	210,000 00	
237	Immigration medical inspection	300,000 00	
238	Venereal diseases	100,000 00	
			10,037,500 00
	EXTERNAL AFFAIRS		
	LONDON		
239	Salaries and expenses of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, including $2,000 additional salary for the High Commissioner to that authorized by Chap. 15, R.S.C.	117,260 00	
	WASHINGTON		
240	Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	100,000 00	
	PARIS		
241	Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	80,000 00	
	TOKYO		
242	Representation, including salaries and allowances for Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretaries and staff, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act, or any of its amendments	80,000 00	
	GENEVA		
243	Salaries and expenses of the Office of the Canadian Advisory Officer	25,000 00	
244	Canada's contribution to the expenses of the League of Nations for 1930, including Secretariat, International Labour Organization and Permanent Court of International Justice	184,227 33	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	EXTERNALS AFFAIRS—*Concluded*		
	GENEVA—*Concluded*		
245	Expenses of Canadian Delegates to the Assembly, Council and Commissions of the League of Nations	21,000 00	
246	Publications of the League of Nations for distribution to Members of Parliament and a grant to the League of Nations Society of Canada	3,000 00	
			610,487 33
	MISCELLANEOUS		
247	Amount required for expenses of Delegation to Imperial and Imperial Economic Conference	35,000 00	
248	Grant in aid of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association	15,000 00	
249	Subscription to publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be distributed to members of the House of Commons	2,000 00	
250	Grant to the Dominion Council of the Girl Guides	6,000 00	
251	Grant to the Interparliamentary Union	400 00	
252	Expenses in connection with the Negotiation of Treaties	10,000 00	
253	Contribution to aid in carrying on the work of the Royal Astronomical Society	2,000 00	
254	Royal Canadian Academy of Arts	2,500 00	
255	Grant to the Royal Society of Canada	8,000 00	
256	Grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind	20,000 00	
257	Grant to the Montreal Association for the Blind	5,000 00	
258	Grant to l'Institut Nazareth de Montreal to assist in work with the Blind	5,000 00	
259	Amount required to provide for grants to be made to the Provinces of—		
	Nova Scotia	875,000 00	
	New Brunswick	600,000 00	
	Prince Edward Island	125,000 00	
	pending consideration of Provincial Subsidies.		
260	To provide for salaries and expenses of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. Payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or regulations thereunder	120,000 00	
261	Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order-in-Council, on the recommendation of the Treasury Board, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next session	80,000 00	
262	To provide for the expenses of work in the interest of fire prevention to be carried on by the Department of Insurance	10,000 00	
263	Chief Electoral Officer—Salaries and Contingencies of Office	16,300 00	
264	Government Contracts Supervision Committee, salaries, including L. R. Laflèche, Secretary, at $6,000, and that of L. H. Beer, Salvage Officer at $5,000, telephones, telegrams, travelling expenses, stationery, etc	21,000 00	
265	Grant to the Canadian Medical Association in connection with the visit to Canada of the British Medical Association	20,000 00	
266	Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association	5,000 00	
267	Grant to the Canadian Council on Child Welfare	10,000 00	
268	Grant to the Canadian Dental Hygiene Council	5,000 00	
269	Grant to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council	20,000 00	
270	Grant to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association	25,000 00	
271	Grant to the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene	20,000 00	
272	Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses	10,000 00	
273	To pay Mrs. E. B. Hutcheson as Matron, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to advanced age, she may not be able to continue the regular performance of such duties, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by her late husband as Exhibition Commissioner	1,200 00	
274	To provide for the Administration of the Bankruptcy Act	3,000 00	
275	Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice	35,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded*	$ cts.	$ cts.
276	Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England	500 00	
277	Canadian National Safety League	10,000 00	
278	Grant to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	3,000 00	
279	Grant to the Imperial Institute	12,849 00	
280	Battlefields Memorials	144,000 00	
281	To provide for Canada's proportionate share of the expenditure made by the Imperial War Graves Commission, including contribution to Endowment Fund for the permanent maintenance of cemeteries, graves and memorials	573,780 00	
282	To provide for legal expenses, etc., *re* action in connection with regulation of Aerial Navigation (Revote)	13,000 00	
283	To provide for repairs to Quebec Gates and Walls	50,000 00	
284	Patent Records	35,000 00	
285	International Office for the protection of Industrial Property, International Copyright Union Office and Union for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works	2,000 00	
286	Public Archives	85,000 00	
287	To provide for the payment of salaries and expenses in connection with the St. Lawrence Ship Canal Surveys and Investigations, including D. W. McLachlan at $1,500, and G. W. Yates at $1,200 as secretary	50,000 00	
288	Grant to the Chief Constables' Association of Canada	500 00	
289	To assist in the suppression of the White Slave Traffic	1,500 00	
290	Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act	1,600 00	
291	Expenses under the Naturalization Act	15,000 00	
292	To provide for payment of the Exchequer Court award and interest thereon, and expenses of the expropriation proceedings taken by the Federal District Commission in connection with the Birkett leasehold on ordnance lands, being part of the Rideau Canal Reserve incorporated into the area of Confederation Park	99,440 86	
293	Grant towards the expenses of the British Empire Games to be held in 1930	5,000 00	
			3,214,569 86
	NATIONAL REVENUE		
	Salaries and contingent expenses of the several ports in the Dominion, including pay for overtime of officers, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, and temporary buildings and rentals	8,064,000 00	
	Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports and of other officers on inspection and in connection with the Board of Customs, and amount required to create positions, make appointments and pay salaries and expenses of Dominion Appraisers, Investigators of Values and claims for drawbacks	1,327,940 00	
294	Miscellaneous—Printing and stationery, subscriptions to commercial papers, flags, dating stamps, locks, instruments, etc., for various ports of entry, express charges on samples, stationery and legal forms, legal expenses, premiums on guarantee bonds and uniforms for customs officers	650,000 00	
	To provide for expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service and amount required to create positions and make appointments of officers for the prevention of smuggling and to investigate reported frauds against the revenue; also to provide for the expenses of such officers and for the purchase or charter of vessels, and for the purchase or hire of automobiles to be used in the prevention of smuggling or other offences against the revenue laws	1,812,512 00	
	Amount to be paid to the Department of Justice, to be disbursed by and accounted for to it, for Secret Preventive Service; amount required to create positions and make appointments of officers for the prevention of smuggling and to investigate reported frauds against the revenue, notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act, and the said positions and staff so appointed to be wholly excluded from said Act	60,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	NATIONAL REVENUE—*Concluded*	$ cts.	$ cts.
294	To provide for the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act 1916 and the Income War Tax Act 1917, and amendments thereof, and authority for this purpose to create positions and make appointments notwithstanding anything contained in the Civil Service Act, and the said positions and staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act, and salary of $8,000 for the Commissioner of Income Tax	2,200,000 00	
	To hereby provide, notwithstanding anything in the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act or any other Act or Law, for payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund to A. C. Lacouvee, Special Customs Excise Officer Grade 2, on the Preventive Service Staff of the Department of National Revenue of an amount at the rate of $500 per annum to commence from July 1st, 1930, and to continue thereafter until the death of the annuitant	500 00	
			14,114,952 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue)		
	CANALS		
295	Staff and Repairs	2,891,500 00	
			2,891,500 00
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue)		
	GRAVING DOCKS		
296	Champlain Graving Dock	118,000 00	
	Lorne Graving Dock	42,000 00	
	Esquimalt Graving Docks	80,000 00	
	HARBOUR AND RIVER WORKS		
297	Burlington Channel Bridge	13,000 00	
	French River Dams	4,200 00	
	Kingston—Wharfs and Bridges	10,000 00	
	Montreal River—Dam at Latchford	3,400 00	
	Riviere du Lievre—Lock and Dam	4,400 00	
	St. Andrew's Rapids—Lock and Dam	25,000 00	
	Selkirk—Repair slip	3,400 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES		
298	Prince Edward Island and Mainland	7,000 00	
	Land and Cable Telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels for cable services	210,000 00	
	Alberta and Saskatchewan	131,000 00	
	British Columbia, Vancouver Island District	133,500 00	
	British Columbia, Northern District	90,000 00	
	Yukon System—Main Line	142,500 00	
	Telegraph and Telephone Services Generally	7,000 00	
			1,024,400 00
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE		
299	Salaries and allowances	18,632,694 40	
	Mail service, including mail service by air	17,267,000 00	
	Miscellaneous, including $5,000 for the payment of compassionate allowances to employees injured while in the performance of their duties, or to the dependents of employees killed while on duty, such payments to be made only on the specific authority of the Governor in Council	1,286,675 00	
	Yukon Territory	150,000 00	
			37,336,369 40

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	TRADE AND COMMERCE		
300	The Copper Bounties Act, 1923, Administration of	500 00	
301	The Hemp Bounties Act, 1923, Administration of	500 00	
302	British and Foreign News Service	32,000 00	
303	The Canada Grain Act, including management, operation, maintenance, and equipment of elevators, administration of	2,884,048 00	
304	Commercial Intelligence Service, including miscellaneous expenditure in connection with the extension of Canada's Trade	750,000 00	
305	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	235,000 00	
306	Electricity and Gas Inspection, including International Electrotechnical Commission	242,500 00	
307	Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, (Export of Electric Energy)	1,000 00	
308	The Precious Metals Marking Act, Administration of	6,000 00	
309	National Research Council	500,000 00	
310	International Customs Tariffs Bureau	1,625 00	
311	Motion Picture Bureau	75,000 00	
312	Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications, including the "Canada Year Book"	134,500 00	
313	The Weights and Measures Inspection Service, including the International Bureau of Weights and Measures	355,000 00	
314	Publicity and Advertising in Canada and abroad	250,000 00	
315	Canadian Exhibit at the British Empire Trade Exhibition, Buenos Aires	150,000 00	
316	Exhibitions and Fairs including the sum of $143,870 required for the Department of Immigration and Colonization	367,130 00	
317	Exhibition Building, London, England	25,000 00	
			6,009,803 00
	ADJUSTMENT OF WAR CLAIMS		
318	National Defence—		
	Militia Services	115,000 00	
	Naval Services	1,500 00	
319	Secretary of State	6,000 00	
320	To provide for the further payment of Claims for Compensation for loss sustained by the civil population of Canada during the late War, interest thereon and cost of administration	500,000 00	
			622,500 00
	Total		*255,752,616 85

* Net Total $213,127,180.71.

SCHEDULE B.

Based on Supplementary Estimates, 1930-31. The amount hereby granted is $21,101,944.75.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1931, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT		
329	*Justice*—		
	Salaries—		
	Allowance to Private Secretary	300 00	
	To provide that the reclassification of Henry Coyles as Assistant Architect shall take effect as on August 1, 1929, and to provide for the continuance in Office of John Chisholm as Assistant Deputy Minister of Justice to March 31, 1931	100 00	
330	*Marine and Fisheries*—		
	Marine Branch—		
	Salaries—		
	To hereby appoint Pierre Georges Valois as Secretary-Clerk in the office of the Minister at an annual salary of $3,480, effective April 1, 1930	3,480 00	
331	*National Revenue*—		
	Salaries—		
	To provide for G. W. Taylor, Commissioner of Excise, at the rate of $8,000 per year in place of $7,500	500 00	
332	*Pensions and National Health*—		
	Salaries—		
	To increase the salary of G. Heidman, Chief Clerk in the office of the Minister of Pensions and National Health, to $3,720 per annum from April 1, 1929	240 00	
333	To provide for salaries, including promotions and reclassifications made and approved by the Civil Service Commission	162,000 00	
			166,620 00
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
334	To provide for remuneration of George Bray while acting as Deputy Judge of the County Court of Waterloo County, since the death of Judge Hearn	1,000 00	
335	To provide for retiring gratuity to John Bruce, Registrar of the Toronto Admiralty District	5,000 00	
			6,000 00
	PENITENTIARIES		
336	Penitentiaries—Further amount required	400,000 00	
337	To complete fireproof cell block at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary	50,000 00	
338	To provide for purchase of properties at St. Vincent de Paul	250,000 00	
339	To provide for purchase of quarry and other properties for Preferred Class Penitentiary, Collin's Bay; and to prosecute additional building program necessary to relieve overcrowding at Kingston Penitentiary	50,000 00	
340	To provide for construction of new cell wing at Saskatchewan Penitentiary	50,000 00	
			800,000 00

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

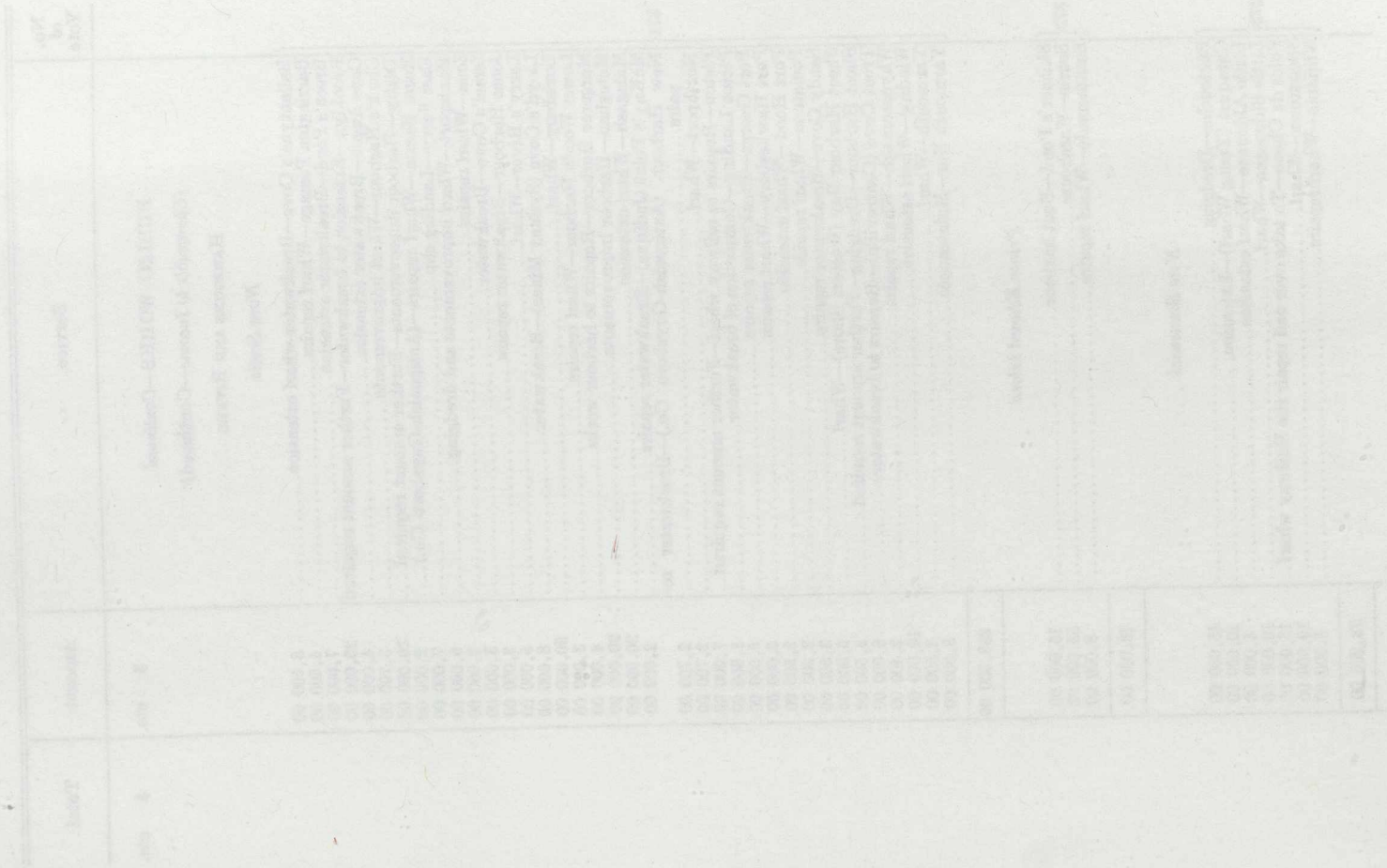
No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	LEGISLATION		
	THE SENATE		
341	To provide for the payment of the full sessional indemnity for the session of 1930 to members of the Senate for days lost through absence caused by illness, or on account of death. Payments to be made as the Treasury Board may direct....	18,300 00	
	HOUSE OF COMMONS		
	To increase the salary of Arthur Beauchesne, Clerk of the House of Commons, to $7,500 per annum.....	1,500 00	
	To increase the salary of T. M. Fraser, Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, to $5,120 per annum.....	380 00	
342	To provide for the full sessional indemnity to Members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness, official public business, or on account of death during the present session—Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 147 of the Revised Statutes, 1927, An Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendments thereto. Payments to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.....	22,000 00	
			42,180 00
	AGRICULTURE		
343	Cold Storage Warehouses—Further amount required.....	200,000 00	
344	Fruit Inspection Services—Further amount required.....	30,000 00	
345	Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Control—Further amount required..	35,000 00	
346	Grant to the Executive Committee of the World's Poultry Congress.....	10,000 00	
347	To assist in providing pre-cooling warehouse facilities for fruit..	20,000 00	
348	To enquire into the Live Stock Industry of Canada through the medium of Co-operative Marketings.....	25,000 00	
349	To provide for payment of compensation as listed below, to owners of animals affected with diseases coming under the operation of the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, which have died or have been slaughtered under circumstances unprovided for under the above-mentioned Act and regulations thereunder:		
	John Healey, St. Mary's Ely, P.Q.....	14 00	
	Wellington Swett, Granby, P.Q.....	32 00	
	Eugene Arpen, St. Ours, P.Q.....	30 00	
	Mrs. A. M. Eldridge, Mansonville, P.Q.....	38 00	
	John A. Scott, Roland, Man.....	10 00	
	Valerie Valois, Vaudreuil, P.Q.....	36 00	
	Jos. Deslauriers, Hawkesbury, Ont.....	36 00	
	Jas. R. Grant, Dalkeith, Ontario.....	34 00	
	H. D. Semple, Granby, P.Q.....	34 00	
	Ulric Brien, St. Anne de Stukely, P.Q.....	38 00	
	Jos. Buzzell, Magog, P.Q.....	36 00	
	Orientis Larose, Sutton, P.Q.....	36 00	
	Ernest Fontaine, Roxton Pond, P.Q.....	34 00	
	Chas. Mailloux, Granby, P.Q.....	34 00	
	Norman Dow, Gilbert Plains, Man.....	106 20	
			320,548 20
	PENSIONS		
350	Pension to Mrs. Sidney Swinford.....	.....	600 00
	NATIONAL DEFENCE		
	General—		
	Civil Pensions—		
352	Pension to the widow of the late Duncan McCoshen, Game Warden and Fire Ranger at Petawawa Camp	480 00	
353	Pension to Arnold Truman Townsend—For the fiscal year 1929-30.....	420 00	
	Miscellaneous—		
354	Compassionate allowance to Joseph Thompson for disability incurred in the Red River Rebellion, 1870..	500 00	
			1,400 00

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)		
	CANALS		
357	St. Peters Canal—Improvements	34,000 00	
358	Trent Canal—Improvements	70,000 00	
359	Welland Canal—Improvements	12,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS		
360	Miscellaneous Services—Further amount required	10,000 00	126,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS		
361	Sorel—Harbour improvements—Further amount required		150,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Income)		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS		
	Nova Scotia		
362	Halifax—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard—Further amount required	18,000 00	
	Middleton—Public building	20,000 00	
	New Waterford—Public building	20,000 00	
	Shubenacadie—Public building	19,000 00	
	Sherbrooke—Public building—Further amount required	3,500 00	
		80,500 00	
	New Brunswick		
363	Dalhousie—Public Building	12,000 00	
	St. John—Tractor for Postal Purposes—Further amount required	325 00	
		12,325 00	
	Quebec		
364	Beauharnois—Public Building—Further amount required	6,000 00	
	Beauport—Public Building	12,200 00	
	Black Lake—Public Building	26,000 00	
	Donnacona—Public Building	5,000 00	
	Grand Mere—Public Building—Further amount required	4,000 00	
	Hull—Laboratory of Hygiene	22,000 00	
	Jonquiere—Public Building—Addition	8,500 00	
	Kenogami—Public Building—Addition	4,500 00	
	La Tuque—Public Building—Further amount required	4,000 00	
	Levis—Tractor for Postal Purposes—Further amount required	325 00	
	Magog Public Building—Addition and alterations	9,500 00	
	Montreal—Postal Terminal Building—Further amount required	100,000 00	
	Quebec—Postal improvements and installation at C.P.R. Station—Further amount required	1,000 00	
	Ste. Anne de Bellevue—Public Building—Further amount required	3,500 00	
	St. Raymond—Public Building	15,000 00	
	Three Rivers Public Building—Lighting of grounds	1,500 00	
	Trois Pistoles—Public Building	20,000 00	
	Ville Marie—Public Building	15,000 00	
		258,025 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	PUBLIC WORKS	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded*		
	Ontario		
	Copper Cliff—Public Building	15,000 00	
	Haileybury Building—Further amount required	2,500 00	
	Lindsay Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,700 00	
	New Liskeard—Public Building	15,000 00	
	Ottawa—Accommodation for Customs-Excise laboratory	16,000 00	
	Ottawa—Government's share of cost of local improvements—Further amount required	17,100 00	
365	Owen Sound Public Building—Improvements to lighting	2,300 00	
	Port Credit—Public building	15,000 00	
	Sydenham—Public building	11,000 00	
	Sudbury Public building—Addition and alterations—Further amount required	1,500 00	
	Timmins—Public Building—Further amount required	7,000 00	
	Wallaceburg—Public building	25,000 00	
		129,100 00	
	Manitoba		
	Dominion City—Public building	12,000 00	
	Gretna—Public Building—Further amount required	8,000 00	
	Norwood Grove—Public building	5,000 00	
366	Oak Lake—Public building	12,000 00	
	Winnipeg—Postal Station "A"—Installation of truck scale	2,000 00	
	Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Improvements to heating	5,000 00	
		44,000 00	
	Saskatchewan		
	Biggar—Public Building	10,000 00	
	Indian Head Forestry Building—Addition—Further amount required	1,000 00	
367	Kamsack—Public building	10,000 00	
	Lumsden—Public building	12,000 00	
	Saskatoon—Old Post Office Building—Improvements	12,500 00	
		45,500 00	
	Alberta		
	Camrose Public Building—Further amount required	5,000 00	
368	Edmonton—Grain inspection building	4,500 00	
	Edmonton—Immigration Building—Further amount required	57,000 00	
	High River—Public building	15,000 00	
		81,500 00	
	British Columbia		
369	Kimberley—Public Building—Further amount required	10,800 00	
	Rossland—Public Building—Repairs	5,000 00	
		15,800 00	
	Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.		
370	*Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds*—		
	Water—Further amount required	12,000 00	
	Telephone Service—Further amount required	18,000 00	
		30,000 00	



SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income—Continued*)*		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS		
	Nova Scotia		
	Ballantyne's Cove—Breakwater-wharf extension	8,500 00	
	Barrington Passage—Wharf repairs	4,500 00	
	Breen's Pond—Breakwater extension	7,000 00	
	Brooklyn—Extension to breakwater—Further amount required	25,000 00	
	Cape Auget—Breakwater extension	4,000 00	
	Clark's Harbour—Wharf improvements	3,700 00	
	Digby—Harbour improvements—Further amount required	30,000 00	
	Ecum Secum—Wharf repairs—(Antigonish-Guysboro Co.)	2,000 00	
	East Ferry—Landing slip	7,000 00	
	Hantsport—Wharf improvements and dredging	5,600 00	
	Iona—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Israel's Cove—Breakwater	3,600 00	
	Jones Harbour—Breakwater repairs	2,000 00	
	Larry's River—Wharf	5,600 00	
	Lloyd's Cove (Sydney Mines)—Breakwater	8,000 00	
	Louisburg—Wharf	50,000 00	
	Lower Woods Harbour—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	Margaree Harbour—Repairs to harbour works	4,000 00	
	Meteghan—Harbour improvements	20,000 00	
	Malagash—Wharf extension	20,000 00	
	McKay's Point (Judique)—Breakwater repairs	2,000 00	
371	New Harbour (Antigonish-Guysboro Co.)—Breakwater repairs	2,700 00	
	Northport—Wharf	2,700 00	
	Pictou—Repairs to railway wharf—Further amount required	7,000 00	
	Pictou Landing—Completion of breakwater	1,800 00	
	Port George—Breakwater repairs	5,000 00	
	Port Hawkesbury—Wharf repairs	6,000 00	
	Port Hood—Wharf extension	2,500 00	
	Poulamon—Wharf repairs	2,200 00	
	Sandy Cove—Breakwater repairs	3,500 00	
	Sheet Harbour Bay (Western Shore)—Wharf	6,000 00	
	Sheet Harbour—Dredging—Further amount required	5,500 00	
	Trout Cove (Centreville)—Repairs to breakwaters	8,000 00	
	Whycocomagh—Wharf repairs	2,400 00	
	Windsor—Wharf extension	10,000 00	
	Yarmouth—Wharf	3,500 00	
	Yarmouth Bar—Maintenance	3,000 00	
		289,300 00	
	Prince Edward Island		
	Skinner's Pond—Boat harbour	15,000 00	
372	Souris—Warehouse	55,000 00	
	Summerside—Wharf repairs	8,000 00	
		78,000 00	
	New Brunswick		
	Buctouche—Dredging	15,000 00	
	Caraquet (Young Wharf)—Extension	10,000 00	
	Little Aldouane—Wharf extension	4,000 00	
373	Little Shippegan—Wharf	10,000 00	
	Point du Chene—To take over and repair the Railway wharf	15,000 00	
	Stuarttown—Wharf	19,000 00	
	Williams—Wharf repairs	5,000 00	
		78,000 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Quebec		
	Anse a Louise—Approach to wharf	5,000 00	
	Bagotville—To repair damage done by S.S. *Trevanion*	14,000 00	
	Berthier—Wharf repairs	5,900 00	
	Berthierville—Dredging	30,000 00	
	Berthierville—Completion of protection wall	5,900 00	
	Bonaventure—Wharf repairs	4,300 00	
	Cacouna—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Caplan River (Dion Road)—Breakwater extension	2,500 00	
	Cap St. Ignace—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	Champlain—Improvements	21,000 00	
	Charlemagne—Dredging	22,000 00	
	Colonie des Greves—Wharf replacement	6,700 00	
	Dolbeau (Grosse Roche)—Wharf repairs	4,300 00	
	Doucet's Landing (Ste. Angele de Laval)—Wharf reconstruction—Further amount required	1,000 00	
	Etang du Nord—Breakwater-wharf—To complete	10,000 00	
	Father Point—Wharf extension	45,000 00	
	Fleurant Point—Wharf	10,000 00	
	Grande Vallee—Jetty and breastwork	4,600 00	
	Harrington—Wharf repairs	5,000 00	
	Havre St. Pierre—Wharf improvements	25,000 00	
	Hunterstown (St. Paulin)—Icebreakers	8,000 00	
	Isle aux Grues—Wharf extension	22,500 00	
	Kamouraska—Repairs to wharf	5,500 00	
	Lac de Montigny—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Laprairie—Extension of dyke	25,000 00	
	Leclercville—Dredging	15,300 00	
374	Le Fils—Breakwater extension	1,500 00	
	Little Magog Lake—Wharf	3,000 00	
	Little Montreal River—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount—Further amount required	7,700 00	
	Louiseville—Dredging	25,000 00	
	Manicouagan River—Wharf—One-third of cost to be contributed jointly by the Ontario Paper Co., Ltd. and the Anglo Canadian Pulp and Paper Co.—Further amount required	20,000 00	
	Metabetchouan (St. Jerome)—Wharf repairs	1,700 00	
	Mille Vaches—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	McInnes Cove—Breakwater	4,000 00	
	McLellan's Beach (St. Charles de Caplan)—Breakwater repairs and extension	1,500 00	
	Mont Louis—Wharf extension	10,000 00	
	New Richmond—Improvements	2,500 00	
	Papineauville—Extension to freight shed	1,800 00	
	Peninsula—Wharf extension	5,000 00	
	Petit Bonaventure—Breakwater-wharf extension	3,500 00	
	Petites Bergeronnes—Dredging	5,000 00	
	Petite Riviere Est—Breakwater repairs	3,000 00	
	Pointe Bourg—Extension to cribwork	1,000 00	
	Pointe Loup Marin—Breakwater	5,000 00	
	Rimouski—Freight shed	3,000 00	
	Riviere a la Martre—To purchase and repair wharf	6,000 00	
	Riviere du Nord—Dredging	10,000 00	
	Ruisseau a la Loutre—Wharf extension	13,000 00	
	Ruisseau Leblanc—Breakwater extension	4,800 00	
	Ste. Anne des Monts—River wharf repairs	3,500 00	
	St. Fabien—Wharf replacement	4,500 00	
	St. Jean Deschaillons—Dredging	30,000 00	
	St. Maurice River—Dredging	30,000 00	
	St. Omer—Wharf extension	6,000 00	
	St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf repairs and improvements	8,600 00	
	St. Simeon—Wharf reconstruction	15,000 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Quebec—Concluded		
	St. Simeon de Bonaventure (Henry's Beach)—Extension to breakwater-wharf	1,800 00	
	St. Simeon de Bonaventure (Poirier's Beach)—Breakwater extension	1,350 00	
	St. Sulpice—Dredging	18,000 00	
374	St. Zotique—Wharf repairs and improvements—Further amount required	3,600 00	
	Sorel—Pontbriand Wharf—To complete payments on contract	3,881 63	
	Stratford Centre—Wharf reconstruction	7,100 00	
	Squatteck—Wharf repairs	2,700 00	
	Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf improvements	20,000 00	
		600,831 63	
	Ontario		
	Bayfield—Repairs to piers	4,100 00	
	Burlington Channel—Repairs to bridge and approach	15,000 00	
	Cockburn Island—Breakwater-wharf	20,000 00	
	Kincardine—Harbour repairs and improvements—Further amount required	32,000 00	
	Kingston—Dredging Cataraqui Bay—Further amount required	35,000 00	
	Minaki—Harbour improvements	7,000 00	
	Mortimer's Point—To take over and repair wharf	1,500 00	
	Owen Sound—Harbour improvements—Further amount required	13,000 00	
	Oshawa—Breakwater repairs	6,800 00	
	Penetanguishene—Wharf repairs	12,000 00	
	Port Burwell—Harbour repairs and improvements—Further amount required	25,000 00	
375	Port Maitland—Harbour improvements—Further amount required	20,000 00	
	Port Rowan—Wharf repairs	3,100 00	
	Port Stanley—Harbour repairs and improvements—Further amount required	150,000 00	
	Saugeen River—Harbour repairs and improvements—Further amount required	3,500 00	
	Silver Creek and Castor River—Dredging—The Provincial Government to contribute a like amount	12,525 00	
	Toronto—Dredging	32,000 00	
	West Bay—To purchase and improve wharf	5,000 00	
	Sombra Township—Wharf	23,000 00	
		420,525 00	
	Manitoba		
376	Assiniboine River—Repairs to and extension of dykes	10,000 00	
	Selkirk—Marine Railway—Repairs to slip	2,500 00	
		12,500 00	
	Saskatchewan		
377	Craven Dam—In full and final settlement of claims	2,200 00	
	British Columbia		
	Ahousat—Float	1,900 00	
378	Burdwood Bay—Float reconstruction	1,300 00	
	Eagle Cliff, Bowen Island—Float	1,000 00	
	False Bay—Wharf extension and repairs	2,600 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Concluded*		
	British Columbia—Concluded		
	Fernwood—Float	2,800 00	
	Fraser River—North Arm—Dredging—Further amount required	68,000 00	
	Hospital Bay—Pender Harbour—Wharf	3,500 00	
	Jap Inlet—Purchase of float and approach	1,000 00	
	Ladysmith—Wharf repairs	3,600 00	
	Nadina River—Wharf	3,600 00	
378	Ootsa Lake—Wharf	2,800 00	
	Prince Rupert—Floats	7,000 00	
	Robert's Bay—Repairs to boat landing	2,400 00	
	Royston—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Sea Island—Contribution towards protection work at Sea Island, the municipality of Richmond to contribute a like amount	4,500 00	
	Seymour Arm—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Seymour Narrows—Investigation	5,000 00	
	Sointula (Malcolm Island)—Wharf extension and repairs	4,800 00	
	Stag Bay—Float reconstruction	1,100 00	
	Stewart—Wharf Improvements—Further amount required	11,000 00	
	Tachi River—Waterway improvement	3,000 00	
		134,900 00	
	DREDGING		
379	Dredging—British Columbia—Further amount required	50,000 00	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES		
379a	Interprovincial Bridge over Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, the Quebec Government to contribute one-third of the cost of construction only, the Ontario Government to contribute one-quarter of the cost of construction and pay annually one-quarter of all maintenance charges thereafter	40,000 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES		
	Alberta and Saskatchewan		
380	Telegraph line from Peace River to Fort Vermilion—Further amount required	23,000 00	
	British Columbia		
381	British Columbia Northern District—General repairs and improvements—Further amount required	6,000 00	
	Reconstruction of Clinton-Gang Ranch Telephone Line	1,500 00	
		30,500 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS		
382	Surveys and Inspections—Further amount required	8,000 00	
			2,441,506 63

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS	$ cts.	$ cts.
383	To authorize insertion after the word "Australia" in the item for British Columbia and Australia, in the schedule of the Appropriation Act based on the Main Estimates, of the words "and/or China."		
	Canada and British East Africa, service between	96,250 00	
	Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf, service between—Further amount required	2,000 00	
	Grand Manan and the Mainland, service between—Further amount required	1,250 00	
	Ile-aux-Coudres and Les Eboulements, service between	2,500 00	
	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, service between—Further amount required	2,227 26	
	Vancouver and the British West Indies, service between—Further amount required	13,800 00	
			118,027 26
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE		
384	To continue subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia—Further amount required	25,000 00	
385	Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide for the maintenance and repair of Hydrographic Steamers—Further amount required. (Revote)	50,000 00	
386	Radiotelegraph Service and to provide for the construction and maintenance of radio-telegraph ship to shore stations and the general administration of the provisions of the Radio Act and regulations throughout the Dominion—Further amount required	92,000 00	
387	To provide for compassionate allowance to Lawrence Larson, formerly employed as caretaker at the Esquimalt Workshop of the Radiotelegraph Service	500 00	
388	To provide for the construction of a new Icebreaker for service in the St. Lawrence River. (Revote)	27,850 00	
389	To provide for the construction of an Icebreaker for Hudson Strait. (Revote)	175,000 00	
			370,350 00
	PUBLIC WORKS		
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT		
390	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, dredging, including the maintenance and operation of Sorel Shipyard—Further amount required. (Revote)	420,557 75	
391	Amount required to provide for the payment of accounts outstanding for provisions supplied to Dredge No. 8 of the River St. Lawrence Dredging Fleet	1,476 24	
			422,033 99
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE		
392	Construction, maintenance and supervision of aids to Navigation, including salaries and allowances to lightkeepers—Further amount required	80,000 00	
393	Amount required to provide for payment for ice-breaking operations performed in the North Fraser River in the winter of 1928-29	9,975 88	
394	Amount required to compensate the Detroit River Construction Company, Limited, for loss sustained on their contract for the construction of a pier and fog alarm building and dwelling at Southeast Shoal, Lake Erie	18,855 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE—Concluded		
395	To provide compassionate allowance—to recoup the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia for payments made to E. J. Brown formerly employed as Assistant Lightkeeper at Estevan Point, B.C., on account of injuries sustained by him in the performance of his duties and to provide for the continuance of a pension granted by the said Board to Mr. Brown in the sum of $27.87 per month	3,063 78	
396	To provide compassionate allowance—to recoup the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia for payments made on behalf of the late E. J. McCoskrie, formerly employed as Port Warden at Prince Rupert, killed in the performance of his duties, and to provide for the continuance of a pension granted by the said Board to the widow of the deceased in the sum of $35 per month	2,622 69	
			114,517 35
	FISHERIES		
397	Salaries and disbursements of fishery officers and guardians, fisheries patrol and fisheries protection services (Partial revote)—Further amount required	20,000 00	
398	To provide for the balance of expenses incurred in connection with the British Columbia Fisheries Reference to the Privy Council	4,101 46	
400	To assist in the conservation and development of the deep-sea fisheries and the demand for fish—Further amount required	25,000 00	
401	To provide for investigations and activities by the Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission under the Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Treaty	25,000 00	
			74,101 46
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
	Mines Branch—		
402	To provide for assistance in coking tests at Montreal on Nova Scotia coals, and for the supervision thereof	10,000 00	
	For maintenance of the Peat Plant at Alfred, Ontario	1,000 00	
		11,000 00	
	Geological Survey—		
403	For publication of English and French editions of reports, maps, illustrations, etc.—Further amount required	5,000 00	
			16,000 00
	LABOUR		
404	To refund to the legal representative of the late Mary A. Nash the sum of $980.86, being residue of amount paid for Dominion Government Annuity	.....	980 86
	INDIANS		
406	*Prince Edward Island*— Relief—Further amount required	700 00	
	Ontario and Quebec—		
407	Repairs to Roads, Bridges and Drainage— Further amount required	31,500 00	
	General Expenses—Further amount required	9,600 00	
		41,100 00	

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	INDIANS—Concluded		
	Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta—		
408	Field and Garden Seeds—Further amount required	15,000 00	
	Hospitals and Medical Attendance—Further amount required	30,000 00	
		45,000 00	
409	*Indian Education*—Further amount required	100,000 00	
410	*Miscellaneous*— To provide for a gratuity to Peter Tomkins, farming instructor, formerly of Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta	500 00	
			187,300 00
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE		
411	To compensate Fred Schmidt, Fisher Branch, Manitoba, for disturbance of "Bee Cellar" during the course of a search at his premises by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police		72 50
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
412	To provide for payment to Commander Otto Sverdrup in recognition of his explorations and discoveries in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and for the purchase of his original maps, notes, diaries and other documents relative to his explorations and discoveries in that area	67,000 00	
	DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE		
413	Radio Services—Further amount required	54,500 00	
			121,500 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS		
414	To provide for surveys required in the Rosseau River watershed in connection with the reference *re* this matter made by the Governments of Canada and the United States to the International Joint Commission (Revote)	6,632 17	
	To provide for the expenses incurred under the Lake of the Woods Control Board Act, 1921, and under the agreement between the Dominion, Ontario and Manitoba, confirmed by the Lac Seul Conservation Act, 1928, for the construction of a dam at the outlet of Lac Seul and its operation by the Lake of the Woods Control Board and for the remuneration, at the rate of $1,000 each per annum of Messrs. J. T. Johnson and K. M. Cameron, Dominion members of such Board, the money expended to be reimbursed to the Dominion by the licensees of developed power sites on the Winnipeg river in Manitoba (Revote)	147,742 50	
	To provide for the settlement of claims of riparian owners arising from control of Lake of the Woods as per terms of the agreement of November 15, 1922, between the Governments of Ontario, Manitoba and Canada	25,000 00	
	To provide for the expenses connected with Canadian National Parks, Historic Sites, care of indigents in the Parks, etc.— Further amount required	20,000 00	
			199,374 67

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH		
	NATIONAL HEALTH		
415	Quarantine—Salaries and contingencies of organized districts; Public Health in other districts; Tracadie and Bentinck Island lazarettoes and Leprosy generally—Further amount required		60,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS		
416	Grant to John Thomas Miner (Jack Miner) to assist him in his wild life conservation work	5,000 00	
417	Compensation allowance to Mrs. Fannie Barton, widow of the late Jas. R. Barton, teamster, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, who was killed during the execution of his duties in January, 1930	1,000 00	
418	To provide for payments to the Railways in connection with the movements of coal—Revote $182,721.55	551,985 41	
419	Further amount required for expenses of Delegation to Imperial and Imperial Economic Conference	15,000 00	
420	To provide for payments as an honorarium to H. E. A. Hawken for extra services as Acting Deputy Minister, Department of Marine, during the illness of the Deputy Minister	1,235 00	
421	To authorize payment to the widow of the late James A. Robb, Valleyfield, P.Q.	4,000 00	
421a	To provide for participation in the celebration of the 900th Anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Norway	2,000 00	
422	To provide for participation in the celebration of the 1,000th Anniversary of the founding of the Parliament of Iceland	6,000 00	
423	Grant to the Association des Médecins de Langue Franeaise de l'Amérique du Nord, Montreal, for entertainment of delegates to Convention of British Medical Association, Winnipeg, on their return to Montreal	5,000 00	
424	To authorize payment to W. C. Ronson, as special compensation for services as Secretary to the Royal Commission on Technical and Professional Services, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act	1,000 00	
425	To provide for printing, framing and distribution of copies of the Briand-Kellogg Pact	5,000 00	
426	To provide for a conference of representatives of Dominion and Provincial Governments, Municipalities, Transportation Companies and Industrial and Labour Associations, to consider methods of cooperation in furthering continuous employment throughout Canada during the winter months	10,000 00	
427	To provide for extension of the inquiry concerning Technical and Professional classes to all classes in the Public Service.	25,000 00	
			632,220 41
	NATIONAL REVENUE		
	Salaries and Contingent expenses of the several Ports of the Dominion—Further amount required for salaries of additional officers employed on account of institution of the eight hour day	677,000 00	
427a	To provide for payments to Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash for services in connection with work arising from reports of the Special Committee and Royal Commission and in connection with Special Sales Tax investigations	3,000 00	
			680,000 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue)		
	CANALS		
427b	Staff and Repairs—Further amount required for salaries of additional officers employed on account of institution of the eight hour day		400,000 00

SCHEDULE B—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	TRADE AND COMMERCE		
428	Construction of a Grain Elevator at Lethbridge	900,000 00	
429	To provide for increased storage facilities at the Canadian Government Elevator at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan	450,000 00	
430	To provide for increased storage facilities at the Canadian Government Elevator at Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	450,000 00	
			1,800,000 00
	GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS, 1929-30		
431	Protection of timber owing to the unusual number of forest fires in the Western Provinces (Governor General's Warrant of September 11, 1929)	200,000 00	
432	Arbitration expenses *"I'm Alone"* case (Governor General's Warrant of October 2, 1929)	25,000 00	
433	Repairs to "A" Block, Ordnance Depot, Kingston, Ontario (Governor General's Warrant of October 9, 1929)	18,400 00	
434	Fighting fires, Canadian National Parks (Governor General's Warrant of October 17, 1929)	15,000 00	
435	Reconstruction of Public Building, Lloydminster, Saskatchewan (Governor General's Warrant of October 23, 1929)	20,000 00	
436	Repairs to bridge, Burlington, Ontario (Governor General's Warrant of October 30, 1929)	16,000 00	
437	Replacement of Military Clothing destroyed by fire, Ordnance Depot, Kingston (Governor General's Warrant of October 30, 1929)	60,000 00	
438	To repair damage to Marine Repair Slip, Selkirk, Manitoba (Governor General's Warrant of December 21, 1929)	9,300 00	
439	Administration, Western Land Service (Governor General's Warrant of Januray 16, 1930)	35,000 00	
440	Expenses of conducting investigations under the Combines Investigation Act (Governor General's Warrant of January 16, 1930)	20,000 00	
441	Repairs to Public Wharf, Bagotville, P.Q. (Governor General's Warrant of January 23, 1930)	23,000 00	
442	To cover necessary expenditure in connection with the protection of timber (Governor General's Warrant of February 20, 1930)	42,000 00	
443	For investigation of mineral resources and deposits (Governor General's Warrant of February 20, 1930)	25,000 00	
444	Relief of pensioners (Governor General's Warrant of February 20, 1930)	300,000 00	
			808,700 00
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1928-29		
445	To cover unprovided items, 1928-29, as per Auditor General's Report, Vol. 1, page 3, 1928-29	.....	1,572,328 10
	PENSIONS		
446	European War—Further amount required	.....	8,000,000 00
	PENSIONS AND NATIONAL HEALTH		
447	Salaries—Further amount required	260,000 00	
448	Operating expense and working capital—Further amount required	150,000 00	
449	Pensions Tribunal	32,083 33	
450	Appeal Court	12,833 33	
451	War Veterans' Allowances	1,000,000 00	
452	War Veterans' Allowance Committee	14,666 66	
			1,469,583 32
	Total	.....	21,101,944 75

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