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Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 114.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

First reading, May 11, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92460 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 114.

R.S., 152; 1908, c. 71; 1910, c. 58; 1914, c. 53; 1916, c. 14; 1917, c. 30; 1919 (2 Sess.) c. 8; 1921, c. 20; 1922, c. 11.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

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 fifty-four of the *Canada Temperance Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by section one of chapter eight of the statutes of 1919, second session, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:— 5

Under Government control no importation except by authority of Government.

"But if by the laws of such province intoxicating liquor can lawfully be sold only by or under the authority of the province or the Government thereof, said prohibition shall nevertheless remain in force as to all intoxicating liquor not belonging to, nor imported, nor sold by or under the authority of, the province or the Government thereof." 10

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of the amendment is to make it clear that in provinces such as Manitoba and Alberta where the Government has taken over the sale, importations can take place only by or under the authority of the Government of the province.

1. Section 154 reads as follows:—

"**154.** (1) If the prohibition is declared to be in force,—

"*(a)* no person shall import, send, take, or transport into such province any intoxicating liquor;

"*(b)* no person shall, either directly or indirectly, manufacture or sell, or contract or agree to manufacture or sell, any intoxicating liquor to be unlawfully imported, sent, taken or transported into such province;

"*(c)* the carriage or transportation of intoxicating liquor through such province shall only be by means of a common carrier by water or by railway and not otherwise, and during the time any intoxicating liquor is being so transported or carried no person shall open or break or allow to be opened or broken any package or vessel containing such intoxicating liquor, or drink or use or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom.

"(2) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, for the first offence, of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.

"(3) The burden of proving the right to import or manufacture intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be imported or manufactured, or to sell, send, carry or deliver intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be sold, sent, carried or delivered into any province where the same is prohibited shall be on the person accused.

"Provided, however, that the provisions of this section shall not apply or extend to the importation, manufacture, sending, taking, delivery, carriage or transportation into or within, or the sale or agreeing to sell for delivery in, any province in which the prohibition is in force, of any intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes, other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage, or to any intoxicating liquor which under the laws of the Province or Territory in which the prohibition is in force, may be lawfully sold therein."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 115.

An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 11th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
92421 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 115.

R.S., c. 91; 1913, c. 47; 1914 (2 Sess.), c. 2; 1919, c. 69; 1919 (2 Sess.), c. 28; 1920, cc. 18, 68; 1921, c. 53; 1924, c. 66.

A Bill to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act.

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

1. The *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, chapter ninety-one of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section seventy-five thereof:— 5

Readjustment of pensions granted prior to 7th July, 1919.

"**76.** Pensions to officers, their widows, and constables granted prior to the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, shall be readjusted in accordance with the rates of pay for officers and constables provided by the said *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* as amended prior to and on the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, but no such readjustment shall authorize the increase of any payments for pensions that accrued before the passing of this Section." 10 15

Explanatory Note.

The object of the Bill is to give the Government authority to increase the rates of pension to officers, their widows and constables granted prior to the dates mentioned, so as to provide an increase in the pensions in view of the increased rates of pay provided for in the amendments to the main Act down to and including the seventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, when chapter 69 of 1919, "An Act to amend the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Act", was assented to, but the increases in the pensions are not to be retroactive. Increases in the salaries of officers and men have been provided for by amendments to the main Act and it is proposed to increase the pensions in accordance with the increase in salaries provided for from time to time down to and on the seventh day of July, 1919, and not later, the increases to pensioners not to be retroactive.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 116.

An Act to amend The Root Vegetables Act.

First reading, May 11, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

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4th Session, 14th Parliamenut, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 116.

An Act to amend The Root Vegetables Act.

1922, c. 43.

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 Root Vegetables Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1922 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 5

Onion grades.

"**4.** (1) The following shall be the grades for onions offered for sale in Canada:—

(a) Fancy quality shall include all sound, well cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, free from doubles and scullions, not sprouted, nor peeled nor with root growth, not less than three inches in diameter and practically free from dirt, leaves, or other foreign matter, and without damage caused by disease, insects, mechanical or other means; 10 15

(b) Choice quality shall include only sound, well cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, free from doubles and scullions, not sprouted nor peeled nor with root growth, and not less than two inches in diameter, practically free from dirt, leaves or other foreign matter, and without damage caused by disease, insects, mechanical or other means; 20

(c) Standard quality shall include only sound, well cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, free from doubles and scullions, not sprouted nor peeled nor with root growth, practically free from dirt, leaves or other foreign matter and without damage caused by disease, insects, mechanical or other means. In this grade the diameter of onions shall be not less than one and one-quarter inches nor more than two inches. 25 30

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling in each of the said three grades five

Explanatory Notes.

1. Paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* of subsection one of section four are not changed.

Paragraph *(c)* is amended by striking out the words "and not less than one and one-quarter inches in diameter" after the word "growth" in the fourth line thereof and also by the addition at the end thereof of the words underlined.

This amendment is proposed as it has been found desirable to have the standard grade for onions of a uniform size.

per cent by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size, and an additional three per cent by weight of any lot may be under the remaining requirements of this grade. For standard quality as defined in paragraph *(c)* ten per centum by weight may be above the prescribed maximum size.

(d) Boilers shall include only sound, well cured onions of similar varietal characteristics, free from doubles and scullions, not sprouted nor peeled nor with root growth. The onions may be below one and one-quarter inches in diameter but must be practically free from dirt, leaves or other foreign matter, and damage caused by disease, insects, mechanical or other means.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling three per cent by weight of any lot of this grade may be under the requirements of this grade.

(e) Ungraded shall consist of field run onions but not more than five per centum by weight of any lot shall be below one and one-quarter inches in diameter.

Definitions.

(2) For the purposes of this section,—

(a) "sound" means free from decay;

(b) "well cured" means an onion which has the neck well dried out and is free from damage caused by moisture;

(c) "doubles" means an onion which has the outer skin broken by splitting in two parts;

(d) "scullions" means an onion which has a thick neck and does not have a normal bulb;

(e) "practically free" means the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent on casual examination;

(f) "diameter" means the greatest dimension at right angles to a straight line from stem to root;

(g) "peeled" means an onion which has the skin broken exposing the flesh."

2. The first nine lines of subsection one of section five of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

How packages, etc., are to be marked.

"**5.** (1) Every person who by himself or through the agency of another person packs, ships or offers for sale or sells potatoes or onions by the bag, closed barrel or closed crate or in bulk in car lots shall mark the weight the initials of his Christian names and his full surname and address or, in the case of a firm or corporation, the firm or corporate name and address, and the grade of the potatoes or onions as prescribed by this Act in a plain and indelible manner, before the package is taken from the place where it is packed,—

This amendment, which consists of the underlined words immediately preceding paragraph *(d)* permits ten per cent of a shipment to be above the maximum size without lowering the grade.

Paragraph *(d)* is not changed.

Paragraph *(e)* is repealed and replaced by the new paragraph *(e)* underlined. The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

(e) Sample quality shall include only onions which conform to the sample submitted;

The abolition of the grade known as "Sample quality" is recommended, as it has been found that this section has led to some abuse, while the substitution of a grade to be known as "Ungraded" permits of all onions not falling into one of the recognized grades being given this grade.

Paragraph *(g)* of subsection 2 is new, it gives the definition of the word "peeled" as used in the Act as far as onions are concerned.

2. Subsection (1) of section five is amended by inserting after the word "person" in the second line the underlined words "packs, ships or," and after the word "mark" in the fourth line the underlined words "the weight".

This amendment is intended to make the Act more easy of administration, and to facilitate commercial handling of the bags.

3. Section thirteen of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof as subsection two the following:—

Vegetables that may be sold by measure.

"(2) Potatoes, onions, archichokes, beets, carrots, parsnips, and turnips may be offered for sale by measure in quantities of one bushel or less, but the weight of the contents thereof shall be proportionate to the weight of the contents of one bushel of such vegetables as shown in this subsection opposite the name of such vegetable:—

Potatoes	60 lbs.	Carrots	50 lbs.
Onions	50 "	Parsnips	45 "
Artichokes	56 "	Turnips	50 "
Beets	50 "		

4. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section fourteen:—

Inspection certificate to be *prima facie* evidence.

14A. An inspection certificate signed by an official inspector appointed under this Act shall be *prima facie* evidence of the grade and condition of the vegetables or packages to which the said certificate may refer.

Act not to apply to certified seed potatoes.

5. Paragraph *(b)* of section nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(b)* to certified seed potatoes as defined in the regulations under *The Destructive Insect and Pest Act.*

3. It has been found impracticable to enforce section 13 as it stands at present when sales are made in small quantities, particularly on open markets where a strict enforcement would necessitate farmers having scales. The addition of subsection two permits of purchasers buying in lots less than a bushel in measure instead of by weight, but, as indicated, the weight of a bushel, peck or other measure of these vegetables is fixed on the basis of standard weight for the vegetables in question, as indicated in the section.

4. This new section 14A gives official standing to the inspection certificates signed by an officer of this Department, and establishes the grade and conditions of the vegetables covered by such certificate.

5. Paragraph *(b)* of section 19 is amended by inserting after the word "to" the underlined word "certified", and by adding at the end thereof the underlined words "as defined in the regulations under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act".

This is intended to correct abuses that have grown on account of the fact that all seed potatoes are exempted under the Act as it stands at present. As a consequence, potatoes, very often of inferior quality, are frequently sold as seed potatoes, and in this way the provisions of the Act are evaded.

By providing that only certified seed potatoes as certified under The Destructive Insect and Pest Act shall be exempted from the operations of The Root Vegetables Act, it is hoped that this feature may be remedied.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 117.

An Act to amend The Fruit Act.

First reading, May 11, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94872 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 117.

An Act to amend The Fruit Act.

1923, c. 15;

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

Combination grades for apples, crabapples and pears abolished.

1. (1) Paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of subsection two of section three of *The Fruit Act*, chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1923, are repealed.

(2) The last five lines of said subsection are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading, handling and packing in each of the grades mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of this subsection, ten per centum of any lot may be under the requirements of these grades."

2. Section three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Powers of Minister.

"(3) *(a)* The Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall have power to prescribe additional grades for individual kinds of fruit; to prescribe the kinds of fruit to which grades defined under this subsection shall apply, and to make such regulations as may be necessary for making effective the provisions of this section.

Coming into force.

(b) Grades so prescribed and regulations so established shall be in force from the date of their publication in the Canada Gazette, and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed a contravention of this Act and punishable as such."

3. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection one of section four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Marks required.

"*(b)* If packed in boxes in letters not less than one-half inch in length and with a designation of the grade of the fruit. Provided that apples, crabapples and pears shall

Explanatory Notes.

1. (1) The first three lines of subsection two are as follows:—

"(2) The following shall be the grades for apples, crabapples and pears grown in Canada when packed in boxes, intended for sale:—

The paragraphs repealed read as follows:—

"*(d)* "Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy" which shall consist of not less than twenty-five per cent of fruit of the quality of Extra Fancy, the remainder to be of a quality not lower than that required by the Fancy grade, and properly packed;

(e) "Combination Fancy and "C" Grade" which shall consist of not less than twenty-five per cent of fruit of the quality of Fancy, the remainder to be of a quality not lower than that required by the "C" grade, and properly packed."

The reason for abolishing combination grades for apples, crabapples and pears is that it has been found that, where box packing is used, combination grades are undesirable and there is very little demand for the same.

(2) The last five lines repealed are as follows:—

"In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading, handling and packing in each of the grades mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* of this subsection, ten per centum of any lot may be under the requirements of these grades."

The only change is made by leaving out the letters "*(d)*" and "*(e)*" the reason for which is obvious.

2. The addition of subsection (3) to Section 3 makes provision for the establishment of grades for specific kinds of fruit, such as apricots, peaches, plums and tomatoes for which no grades are established in the Act itself.

3. The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(b)* If packed in boxes in letters not less than one-half inch in length and with a designation of the grade of fruit. Provided that apples, crabapples and pears shall be marked with one of the following *five* marks, viz: Extra Fancy, Fancy, "C" grade, *Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy*, *Combination Fancy and "C" Grade*, and that marks on apples, pears and peaches shall include the number of specimens in each box;"

This amendment (repealing the words in italics) is rendered necessary owing to the elimination of combination grades.

be marked with one of the following three marks, viz: Extra Fancy, Fancy, "C" Grade, and that marks on apples, pears and peaches shall include the number of specimens in each box."

4. Section four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:— 5

Grade and marks to appear on label.

"(8) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in closed or open packages intended for sale, or who offers for sale or sells fruit, and quotes or represents such fruit to be of any grade specified in section three of this Act, or regulations made thereunder, shall cause to be shown on the package or on an approved label attached thereto, the grade and other marks required under this Act, and in the event of such fruit not complying with the grade mark thus designated, such person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act." 10 15

4. The addition of subsection (8) to Section 4 is intended to protect those shippers who are grading their tender fruits in accordance with the requirements of the Act, thereby automatically coming within the jurisdiction of the Act with respect to inspection.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 117.

An Act to amend The Fruit Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
94876 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 117.

An Act to amend The Fruit Act.

1923, c. 15;

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

Combination grades for apples, crabapples and pears abolished.

1. (1) Paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of subsection two of section three of *The Fruit Act*, chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1923, are repealed.

(2) The last five lines of said subsection are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading, handling and packing in each of the grades mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)* and *(c)* of this subsection, ten per centum of any lot may be under the requirements of these grades."

2. Section three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Powers of Minister.

"(3) *(a)* The Minister, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall have power to prescribe additional grades for individual kinds of fruit; to prescribe the kinds of fruit to which grades defined under this subsection shall apply, and to make such regulations as may be necessary for making effective the provisions of this section.

Coming into force.

(b) Grades so prescribed and regulations so established shall be in force from the date of their publication in the Canada Gazette, and the violation of any such regulation shall be deemed a contravention of this Act and punishable as such."

3. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection one of section four of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Marks required.

"*(b)* If packed in boxes in letters not less than one-half inch in length and with a designation of the grade of the fruit. Provided that apples, crabapples and pears shall

Explanatory Notes.

1. (1) The first three lines of subsection two are as follows:—

"(2) The following shall be the grades for apples, crabapples and pears grown in Canada when packed in boxes, intended for sale:—

The paragraphs repealed read as follows:—

"*(d)* "Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy" which shall consist of not less than twenty-five per cent of fruit of the quality of Extra Fancy, the remainder to be of a quality not lower than that required by the Fancy grade, and properly packed;

(e) "Combination Fancy and "C" Grade" which shall consist of not less than twenty-five per cent of fruit of the quality of Fancy, the remainder to be of a quality not lower than that required by the "C" grade, and properly packed."

The reason for abolishing combination grades for apples, crabapples and pears is that it has been found that, where box packing is used, combination grades are undesirable and there is very little demand for the same.

(2) The last five lines repealed are as follows:—

"In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading, handling and packing in each of the grades mentioned in paragraphs *(a)*, *(b)*, *(c)*, *(d)* and *(e)* of this subsection, ten per centum of any lot may be under the requirements of these grades."

The only change is made by leaving out the letters "*(d)*" and "*(e)*" the reason for which is obvious.

2. The addition of subsection (3) to Section 3 makes provision for the establishment of grades for specific kinds of fruit, such as apricots, peaches, plums and tomatoes for which no grades are established in the Act itself.

3. The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(b)* If packed in boxes in letters not less than one-half inch in length and with a designation of the grade of fruit. Provided that apples, crabapples and pears shall be marked with one of the following *five* marks, viz: Extra Fancy, Fancy, "C" grade, *Combination Extra Fancy and Fancy*, *Combination Fancy and "C" Grade*, and that marks on apples, pears and peaches shall include the number of specimens in each box;"

This amendment (repealing the words in italics) is rendered necessary owing to the elimination of combination grades.

be marked with one of the following three marks, viz: Extra Fancy, Fancy, "C" Grade, and that marks on apples, pears and peaches shall include the number of specimens in each box."

4. Section four of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:— 5

Grade and marks to appear on label.

"(8) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in closed or open packages intended for sale, or who offers for sale or sells fruit, and quotes or represents such fruit to be of any grade specified in section three of this Act, or regulations made thereunder, shall cause to be shown on the package or on an approved label attached thereto, the grade and other marks required under this Act, and in the event of such fruit not complying with the grade mark thus designated, such person shall be guilty of an offence under this Act." 10 15

4. The addition of subsection (8) to Section 4 is intended to protect those shippers who are grading their tender fruits in accordance with the requirements of the Act, thereby automatically coming within the jurisdiction of the Act with respect to inspection.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 118.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

First reading, May 12, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1875 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1907, c. 11;
1909, c. 10;
1910, c. 16;
1911, c. 7;
1913, c. 15;
1914, c. 26;
1914 (2), c. 5;
1915, c. 3;
1916, c. 7;
1918, c. 17;
1919, c. 47;
1920, c. 44;
1921, c. 27;
1922, c. 19;
1923, c. 42;
1924, c. 38;

BILL 118.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

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

Schedule A. amended.

1. Schedule A to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, as amended by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1919, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1921 and chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1924, and by Order in Council, is further amended by striking thereout tariff items 101a, 587, 588, 591 and 591a, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of said items, and by repealing paragraph *(a)* of regulation 1 of Order in Council, P.C. 1344, dated 5th day of August, 1924, designated as item 774 of the Customs Tariff, and the following items, enumerations and rates of duty are inserted in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Items	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
101a	Shaddocks or grape fruit, n.o.p., per one hundred pounds	50 cts.	$1.00	$1.00
101aa	Shaddocks or grape fruit, when imported from the place of growth, by ship, direct to a Canadian port, per one hundred pounds	Free	50 cts.	$1.00
453e	Engines to be used exclusively in the propulsion of boats bona fide owned by individual fishermen for their own use in the fisheries, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs and Excise	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
469a	Well-drilling machinery and apparatus and 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 drilling for water, natural gas and oil, and for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.

Tariff Items	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
553a	Braided candle-wick with or without wire centre or braided taper-wick with or without wire centre when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or wax tapers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or wax tapers.....	Free	Free	Free
588	Coal, bituminous, and coal, n.o.p., per ton.....	35 cts.	45 cts.	50 cts.
588a	Gas for heating, cooking or illuminating, imported by pipe line, per one thousand cubic feet.....	6 cts.	6 cts.	6 cts.
591	Farm wagons, farm sleds, logging wagons, logging sleds, and complete parts thereof.....	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
591a	Freight wagons, drays, sleighs, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.....	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.

Schedule B, amended.

2. Schedule B to *The Customs Tariff, 1907,* is amended by inserting the following items, enumerations, and rates of drawback of Customs duties in said Schedule B:—

Tariff Items	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1045	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of tubes enumerated in tariff item 397.....	99 p.c.
1046	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff item 663b when such articles are sold to manufacturers to be used as specified in said item.....	99 p.c.
1047	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of articles enumerated in tariff item 469a.....	99 p.c.
1048	Materials, including all parts.....	When used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item 453e.....	50 p.c.
1049	Bituminous Coal.....	When imported after the twenty-fourth day of March, 1925, by proprietors of by-product recovery coke ovens and converted into coke at their by-product recovery coke ovens. Provided that no drawback shall be paid under this item on coal converted into coke at a gas retort plant or at a plant using any other process than the by-product coke process, also provided that drawback payable under this item is in lieu of drawback payable under any other item.....	99 p.c.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, 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 day.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 118.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
14th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1877 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

1907, c. 11;
1909, c. 10;
1910, c. 16;
1911, c. 7;
1913, c. 15;
1914, c. 26;
1914 (2), c. 5;
1915, c. 3;
1916, c. 7;
1918, c. 17;
1919, c. 47;
1920, c. 44;
1921, c. 27;
1922, c. 19;
1923, c. 42;
1924, c. 38;

BILL 118.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

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

Schedule A. amended.

1. Schedule A to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, as amended by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1919, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1921 and chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1924, and by Order in Council, is further amended by striking thereout tariff items 101a, 587, 588, 591 and 591a, the several enumerations of goods respectively, and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of said items, and by repealing paragraph *(a)* of regulation 1 of Order in Council, P.C. 1344, dated 5th day of August, 1924, designated as item 774 of the Customs Tariff, and the following items, enumerations and rates of duty are inserted in said Schedule A:—

Tariff Items	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
101a	Shaddocks or grape fruit, n.o.p., per one hundred pounds	50 cts.	$1.00	$1.00
101aa	Shaddocks or grape fruit, when imported from the place of growth, by ship, direct to a Canadian port, per one hundred pounds	Free	50 cts.	$1.00
453e	Engines to be used exclusively in the propulsion of boats bona fide owned by individual fishermen for their own use in the fisheries, under regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs and Excise	10 p.c.	12½ p.c.	15 p.c.
469a	Well-drilling machinery and apparatus and 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 drilling for water, natural gas and oil, and for prospecting for minerals, not to include motive power	5 p.c.	5 p.c.	5 p.c.

Tariff Items	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
352a	Bundled cassia-wire, with or without strip cotton or bleached paper, and cassia or without wax, such as is used by manufacturers of wax candles or wax tapers for use only in those arts industries in the manufacture of such candles or wax tapers	Free	Free	Free
361	Coal tar products, not coal, n.o.p., n.e.	35 ctv.	35 ctv.	35 ctv.
361a	Oils for heating, cooking or illuminating, imported by pipe line, per one thousand cubic feet	5 ctv.	5 ctv.	5 ctv.
367	Brass wagon lamp sockets, lamps, wagons, lug nuts, nuts and complete parts thereof	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
374a	Portable wagons, stoves, stages, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof	17½ p.c.	35 p.c.	35 p.c.

Schedule B, amended.

2. Schedule B to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, is amended by inserting the following items, enumerations, and rates of drawback of Customs duties in said Schedule B:—

Tariff Items	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1015	Materials	When used in the manufacture of tubes manufactured in tariff item 1016	80 p.c.
1017	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff item 1016 when such articles are sold to manufacturers to be used as specified in said item	90 p.c.
1027	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles enumerated in tariff item 1026	90 p.c.
1043	Materials including all parts	When used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item 1042	90 p.c.
1049	Dynamiteers Coal	When imported after the twenty-ninth day of March, 1908, by proprietors of by-product coke ovens and converted into coke at their by-product coke ovens. Provided that no drawback shall be paid under this item on coal converted into coke at a coke plant or at a place using any other process than the by-product coke process, also provided that drawback under this item is in lieu of drawback payable under any other item	90 p.c.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, 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 day.

Tariff Items	—	British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
553a	Braided candle-wick with or without wire centre or braided taper-wick with or without wire centre when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or wax tapers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or wax tapers.....	Free	Free	Free
588	Coal, bituminous, and coal, n.o.p., per ton.....	35 cts.	45 cts.	50 cts.
588a	Gas for heating, cooking or illuminating, imported by pipe line, per one thousand cubic feet.....	6 cts.	6 cts.	6 cts.
591	Farm wagons, farm sleds, logging wagons, logging sleds, and complete parts thereof.....	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
591a	Freight wagons, drays, sleighs, n.o.p., and complete parts thereof.....	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.

Schedule B, amended.

2. Schedule B to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, is amended by inserting the following items, enumerations, and rates of drawback of Customs duties in said Schedule B:—

Tariff Items	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (Not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
1045	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of tubes enumerated in tariff item 397.....	99 p.c.
1046	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff item 663b when such articles are sold to manufacturers to be used as specified in said item.....	99 p.c.
1047	Materials.....	When used in the manufacture of articles enumerated in tariff item 469a.....	99 p.c.
1048	Materials, including all parts.....	When used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item 453e.....	50 p.c.
1049	Bituminous Coal.....	When imported after the twenty-fourth day of March, 1925, by proprietors of by-product recovery coke ovens and converted into coke at their by-product recovery coke ovens. Provided that no drawback shall be paid under this item on coal converted into coke at a gas retort plant or at a plant using any other process than the by-product coke process, also provided that drawback payable under this item is in lieu of drawback payable under any other item.....	99 p.c.

Commencement of Act.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, 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 day.

119.

Fourth Session, Twenty-ninth Parliament, 25-26 George V, 1935.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 119.

An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

First reading, May 17, 1935.

The Honour. Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA.
J. A. ALLARD,
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1935.

Tariff Items		British Preferential Tariff	Intermediate Tariff	General Tariff
[illegible]	[illegible]	Free	Free	Free
[illegible]	[illegible]	35 cts.	45 cts.	45 cts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 cts.	6 cts.	6 cts.
[illegible]	[illegible]	5 p.c.	10 p.c.	10 p.c.
[illegible]	[illegible]	17½ p.c.	25 p.c.	25 p.c.

2. Schedule B to *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, is amended by inserting the following items, enumerations, and rates of drawback of Customs duties in said Schedule B:—

Tariff Items	Goods	When Subject to Drawback	Portion of Duty (not including Special Duty or Dumping Duty) Payable as Drawback
[illegible]	Materials	When used in the manufacture of [illegible] enumerated in tariff item [illegible]	99 p.c.
[illegible]	Materials	When used in the manufacture of articles entitled to entry under tariff item [illegible], when said articles are sold to manufacturers to be used as specified in said item	99 p.c.
[illegible]	[illegible]	When used in the manufacture of articles enumerated in tariff item [illegible]	99 p.c.
[illegible]	[illegible]	When used in the manufacture of goods enumerated in tariff item [illegible]	99 p.c.
[illegible]	[illegible]	When imported after the twenty-[illegible] day of March, [illegible], for [illegible] by-product [illegible]. Provided that no drawback shall be paid [illegible]	99 p.c.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-[illegible] day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-[illegible], 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 day.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 119.

An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

First reading, May 12, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
332 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 119.

An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

1915, c. 8; 1918, c. 46; 1920, c. 71; 1921, c. 50; 1922, c. 47; 1923, c. 70; 1924, c. 68.

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

1. Subsection one of section twelve of *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, as amended by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is amended by adding thereto the following as paragraph *(e)*:

"Cheque".

"*(e)* 'cheque' also includes any document or writing, not drawn upon or addressed to a bank, in exchange for which a bank makes payment of a sum of money."

2. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection three of section twelve of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Stamp Tax on bills payable on demand, etc., or drawn on person outside of Canada.

"*(b)* If a bill of exchange transferred or delivered to a bank or issued by a bank is payable on demand or at sight or on presentation, or within three days after date or sight, or if a bill of exchange transferred or delivered to a bank or issued by a bank is drawn upon a person outside of Canada according to the tenor of the bill, such bill shall, for the purpose of the value of the stamp to be affixed thereto or impressed thereon, be deemed to be drawn for an amount not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars."

3. Section twelve of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Stamp Tax on cheque defined in subsec. 1 (e).

"(14) No person shall present to a bank for payment a cheque as defined in paragraph *(e)* of the first subsection to this section unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of, if the amount of money payable in exchange therefor

Explanatory Notes.

Section 12 (*d*) defines "cheque" as follows:—

(*d*) 'cheque' includes any order, document or writing (except a bank note) drawn upon or addressed to a bank, entitling, or purporting to entitle, any person, whether named therein or not, to payment of a sum of money."

The intention of the Act is being evaded by the use of documents which do not come within the above definition. The amendment is designed to make taxable any document which performs the functions of a cheque.

Section 2. The words underlined are new. The purpose of the amendment is to make the maximum stamp tax on foreign bills $1.00. The tax on such bills imposed by section 3 (*a*) is not limited to any maximum.

Section 3. (14) Proposed new subsection 14 imposes the cheque tax on cheques as defined in section 1 of this Act.

(i) does not exceed $50.....two cents
(ii) exceeds $50 but does not exceed $2,500, for every $50 or fraction thereof.....two cents
(iii) exceeds $2,500.....one dollar

and every adhesive stamp affixed to such cheque shall be cancelled by the bank at the time of payment.

Stamp Tax on foreign bill.

"(15) No person selling foreign exchange shall for the purpose issue a bill of exchange drawn upon a person outside of Canada according to the tenor of the bill unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the bill is drawn

(i) does not exceed $50.....two cents
(ii) exceeds $50 but does not exceed $2,500, for every $50 or fraction thereof.....two cents
(iii) exceeds $2,500.....one dollar

and every adhesive stamp affixed to such bill shall be cancelled by the person selling at or before the time of issue.

Stamp Tax on cheque defined in subsec. 1 (e).

"(16) Every person who presents to a bank for payment a cheque, as defined in paragraph *(e)* of the first subsection to this section, to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty.

On bank paying cheque without stamp.

"(17) Every bank which pays a cheque, as defined in paragraph *(e)* of the first subsection to this section, upon which a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section has not been affixed or impressed shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Person issuing foreign bill without stamp.

"(18) Every person who issues a bill of exchange as provided in subsection fifteen of this section, to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Stamp tax on statement of maximum amount of advances.

"(19) *(a)* Any person, not being a bank within the meaning of this section, making an advance upon the pledge or transfer of debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities, to secure the repayment thereof, shall quarterly, on the last day of March, the last day of June, the last day of September and the last day of December in each year, or within five days thereafter, prepare a statement showing the maximum amount of the advances so made, outstanding at the close of business on any day during the period of three months or portion

Section 3. (15) Proposed new subsection 15 is designed to make taxable a foreign bill issued by a person other than a bank. Such a bill issued by a bank is already taxable by subsection 5 of section 12. The intention is to make taxable the selling of foreign exchange by means of the issue of bills by any person.

19. This section is in practically the same language as paragraphs *(c)* and *(d)* of subsection 3 of section 12. Its object is to make taxable advances, of the sort described, by any person.

of such period, then ending, and shall affix to the statement at the time it is prepared a stamp or stamps of the value of two cents for every fifty dollars and fraction of fifty dollars in the maximum amount of the advances as aforesaid, and the person making the advance shall forthwith render such statement to the person to whom the advances were made and the amount of the stamps so affixed shall forthwith be payable by the borrower to the lender.

Statement forthwith when account closed.

"*(b)* If the person to whom an advance is made as mentioned in the next preceding paragraph closes the account in respect of such advances at any time during a quarterly period, or if such an account becomes payable at any time during the quarterly period, such statement shall be rendered forthwith, and the maximum amount of the advances made to the person outstanding at the close of business on any day during the portion of such period shall determine the value as aforesaid of the stamps to be affixed to the statement.

Cancellation.

"*(c)* Every adhesive stamp affixed to the statement to be rendered as hereinbefore set forth shall be cancelled by the person lending at the time of rendering the statement.

Penalty.

"*(d)* Every person making an advance omitting or neglecting to prepare a statement as and within the time called for by the provisions of this subsection, and to affix thereto and cancel stamps of the requisite value according to the requirements of this subsection shall be liable to a penalty equal to the amount of the stamps required to be affixed and a further penalty of five hundred dollars.

Exceptions to definition in subsec. 1 (e).

"(20) A coupon for interest, and a document, not payable to bearer or order, used solely for the purpose of settling or clearing any account between banks, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

Bill or note as collateral security.

"(21) Any promissory note held by a bank as collateral security for an advance or other indebtedness and in respect of which advance or other indebtedness stamps of the requisite value under this section are affixed to the relevant bill, note or other proper document, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section. If such collateral note is paid by a person liable thereon stamps of the requisite value according to subsection 3 (a) of this section shall before surrender thereof be affixed thereto and cancelled by the bank.

Transfer of customer's account to another bank.

"(22) A request in writing by a customer of a bank asking the bank to transfer from the account of the customer to another bank a sum certain for deposit only to the credit of the customer in such other bank, and an advice in writing by a bank to its customer that a sum certain is placed to the credit of the customer

Section 3. (21) Proposed new subsection 20 is designed to prevent double taxation of the same transaction. It is provided that if the collateral security is paid to the bank holding it then it will be taxable.

Section 3. (22) A person can now transfer an amount to his credit from one branch of a bank to his credit in another branch of the same bank without stamps. Proposed new subsection 22 gives a person the right to transfer an amount to his credit from a branch of one bank to his credit in a branch of another bank, both he and his banker to have the power to originate the transfer. The money involved will not escape taxation when ultimately checked out. The amendment is designed to prevent double taxation on what should be considered only one taxable transaction.

for transfer and deposit only to the customer's credit in another bank, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section."

4. Subsection two of section thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1923, and subsections ten and eleven of said section thirteen are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Stamp tax on all money orders and traveller's cheques.

"(2) No money order or traveller's cheque shall be issued by an express company, bank or other person unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the money order or traveller's cheque is issued

(i) does not exceed $50.....two cents

(ii) exceeds $50 but does not exceed $2,500 for every $50 or fraction thereof.....two cents

(iii) exceeds $2,500.....one dollar

and the express company, bank or other person may charge the amount of the stamps so affixed to and collect the same from the purchaser of the order or cheque or from the payee thereof. The express company, bank or other person shall before delivery of the order or cheque cancel the stamp by writing on or across the stamp initials or other identification of the company, bank or other person together with the date of the issue of the order or cheque."

Money order, etc., without stamp.

"(10) Every express company, bank or other person which issues a money order or cheque to which a stamp as required by this section has not been affixed, or which fails or neglects before delivery of the order or cheque to cancel the stamp as required by this section, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Foreign corporation, officer or agent.

"(11) In the case of an express company or corporation incorporated outside of Canada, in addition to the penalty provided in the preceding subsection the officer or agent of the company or corporation who issues a money order or cheque to which a stamp as required by this section has not been affixed, and any such officer or agent who fails or neglects to cancel the stamp as required by this section, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars."

Stamp tax on amounts not exceeding five dollars.

5. The stamp tax on cheques imposed by subsection two of section twelve of the said Act, the stamp tax on a receipt for money paid to a depositor by a bank imposed by subsection four of said section twelve, the stamp tax on money orders and travellers' cheques imposed by section four of this Act, the stamp tax on post office money orders and postal notes imposed by subsections three and four of

Section 4. Proposed new subsection 2 of section 13—the words underlined are new and extend the tax on money orders or travellers' cheques to such documents issued by a bank or any person. Such documents are now taxable only when issued by an express company.

section thirteen of the said Act and the stamp tax on cheques imposed by section three of this Act, shall not be payable in respect of any of the said instruments which are for an amount not exceeding five dollars.

6. Subsection five of section fourteen of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1923, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Minister may permit stamp to be affixed to receipt.

"Provided, that the Minister may, notwithstanding anything contained in this subsection, in the case of the first complaint to the Minister or any officer of Customs and Excise, against any person, permit the person giving the receipt to affix the stamp thereto in the manner prescribed by this subsection within one month of the date of the permit on payment of a penalty of ten dollars."

Excepted articles not liable to tax.

7. Subsection four of section nineteen BBB of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1924, being the list of excepted articles not liable to the consumption or sales tax, is amended by striking out of said section three of chapter sixty-eight the words "gasoline engines to be used in boats *bona fide* used by individual fishermen for their own personal use in the fisheries" where they occur in lines twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, thirty-eight, thirty-nine and forty, and fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty of said section three; and the said subsection four of section nineteen BBB is further amended by adding thereto the following:—

Additional exceptions.

"Vegetable plants; lasts for boots and shoes including rubber foot-wear and patterns and dies for boots and shoes including rubber foot-wear; goods enumerated in Customs Tariff items 453e, 469a; articles and materials to be used exclusively in the manufacture of goods enumerated in Customs Tariff items 453e, 469a; materials, not to include plant equipment, consumed in process of manufacture or production which enter directly into the cost of goods enumerated in Customs Tariff items 453e, 469a."

8. Subsection seven of section nineteen BBB of the said Act, as enacted by chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Licenses to bona fide wholesaler or jobber.

"(7) A *bona fide* wholesaler or jobber may be granted an annual license and the Minister may prescribe a fee therefor not exceeding two dollars. The wholesaler or jobber applying for such license shall give security of a chartered bank or by bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada, and whose bonds are acceptable to the Dominion Government, such bond to be in form

Section 6. The proposed amendment is designed to facilitate the administration of the section imposing stamp tax on receipts. It gives a discretion to the Minister, in the case of a first complaint, to permit the stamp to be affixed in the manner suggested rather than to prosecute without option.

Section 8. The words underlined are new. The present provision is that the bond must be "for an amount not less than double the amount of the consumption or sales tax on a three months' period of total sales selected by the Minister." In the administration of the provision the amount required has been found to be onerous and larger than necessary. Under the proposed amendment the revenue will be amply protected.

Bond.

approved by the Minister or by a deposit of Dominion of Canada bonds, for an amount not more than fifteen thousand dollars and not less than two thousand dollars, that the said wholesaler or jobber shall keep adequate books or accounts for the purposes of this Act, and shall render true statements of sales to licensed manufacturers or producers, and sales to others and pay any tax imposed by this Act. The license of any wholesaler or jobber who contravenes any requirement of this section shall be cancelled forthwith and the wholesaler or jobber shall not be granted a license within a period of two years after the date of such cancellation."

Priority of excise taxes repealed.

9. Section seventeen of chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, *An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915,* is repealed.

When sec. 6 comes into force.

10. Section seven of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, 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 day.

Commencement of Act.

11. With the exception of section seven, this Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

9. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**17.** Notwithstanding the provisions of *The Bank Act* and *The Bankruptcy Act*, or any other statute or law, the liability to the Crown of any person, firm or corporation, for payment of the excise taxes specified in *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, and amendments thereto, shall constitute a first charge on the assets of such person, firm or corporation, and shall rank for payment in priority to all other claims of whatsoever kind heretofore or hereafter arising save and except only the judicial costs, fees and lawful expenses of an assignee or other public officer charged with the administration or distribution of such assets."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 119.

An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
18th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 119.

An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915.

1915, c. 8; 1918, c. 46; 1920, c. 71; 1921, c. 50; 1922, c. 47; 1923, c. 70; 1924, c. 68.

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

1. Subsection one of section twelve of *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915,* as amended by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, is amended by adding thereto the following as paragraph *(e)*:

"Cheque".

"*(e)* 'cheque' also includes any document or writing, not drawn upon or addressed to a bank, in exchange for which a bank makes payment of a sum of money."

2. Paragraph *(b)* of subsection three of section twelve of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1923, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Stamp Tax on bills payable on demand, etc., or drawn on person outside of Canada.

"*(b)* If a bill of exchange transferred or delivered to a bank or issued by a bank is payable on demand or at sight or on presentation, or within three days after date or sight, or if a bill of exchange transferred or delivered to a bank or issued by a bank is drawn upon a person outside of Canada according to the tenor of the bill, such bill shall, for the purpose of the value of the stamp to be affixed thereto or impressed thereon, be deemed to be drawn for an amount not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars."

3. Section twelve of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Stamp Tax on cheque defined in subsec. 1 (e).

"(14) No person shall present to a bank for payment a cheque as defined in paragraph *(e)* of the first subsection to this section unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of, if the amount of money payable in exchange therefor

Explanatory Notes.

Section 12 (*d*) defines "cheque" as follows:—

(*d*) 'cheque' includes any order, document or writing (except a bank note) drawn upon or addressed to a bank, entitling, or purporting to entitle, any person, whether named therein or not, to payment of a sum of money."

The intention of the Act is being evaded by the use of documents which do not come within the above definition. The amendment is designed to make taxable any document which performs the functions of a cheque.

Section 2. The words underlined are new. The purpose of the amendment is to make the maximum stamp tax on foreign bills $1.00. The tax on such bills imposed by section 3 (*a*) is not limited to any maximum.

Section 3. (14) Proposed new subsection 14 imposes the cheque tax on cheques as defined in section 1 of this Act.

(i) does not exceed $50.....two cents
(ii) exceeds $50 but does not exceed $2,500, for every $50 or fraction thereof.....two cents
(iii) exceeds $2,500.....one dollar

and every adhesive stamp affixed to such cheque shall be cancelled by the bank at the time of payment.

Stamp Tax on foreign bill.

"(15) No person selling foreign exchange shall for the purpose issue a bill of exchange drawn upon a person outside of Canada according to the tenor of the bill unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp or unless there is impressed thereon by means of a die a stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the bill is drawn

(i) does not exceed $50.....two cents
(ii) exceeds $50 but does not exceed $2,500, for every $50 or fraction thereof.....two cents
(iii) exceeds $2,500.....one dollar

and every adhesive stamp affixed to such bill shall be cancelled by the person selling at or before the time of issue.

Stamp Tax on cheque defined in subsec. 1 (e).

"(16) Every person who presents to a bank for payment a cheque, as defined in paragraph *(e)* of the first subsection to this section, to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Penalty.

On bank paying cheque without stamp.

"(17) Every bank which pays a cheque, as defined in paragraph *(e)* of the first subsection to this section, upon which a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section has not been affixed or impressed shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Person issuing foreign bill without stamp.

"(18) Every person who issues a bill of exchange as provided in subsection fifteen of this section, to which there is not affixed an adhesive stamp or on which there is not impressed by means of a die a stamp of the requisite value according to the requirements of this section, shall be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Stamp tax on statement of maximum amount of advances.

"(19) *(a)* Any person, not being a bank within the meaning of this section, making an advance upon the pledge or transfer of debentures, bonds, stocks or other securities, to secure the repayment thereof, shall quarterly, on the last day of March, the last day of June, the last day of September and the last day of December in each year, or within five days thereafter, prepare a statement showing the maximum amount of the advances so made, outstanding at the close of business on any day during the period of three months or portion

Section 3. (15) Proposed new subsection 15 is designed to make taxable a foreign bill issued by a person other than a bank. Such a bill issued by a bank is already taxable by subsection 5 of section 12. The intention is to make taxable the selling of foreign exchange by means of the issue of bills by any person.

19. This section is in practically the same language as paragraphs *(c)* and *(d)* of subsection 3 of section 12. Its object is to make taxable advances, of the sort described, by any person.

of such period, then ending, and shall affix to the statement at the time it is prepared a stamp or stamps of the value of two cents for every fifty dollars and fraction of fifty dollars in the maximum amount of the advances as aforesaid, and the person making the advance shall forthwith render such statement to the person to whom the advances were made and the amount of the stamps so affixed shall forthwith be payable by the borrower to the lender.

Statement forthwith when account closed.

"*(b)* If the person to whom an advance is made as mentioned in the next preceding paragraph closes the account in respect of such advances at any time during a quarterly period, or if such an account becomes payable at any time during the quarterly period, such statement shall be rendered forthwith, and the maximum amount of the advances made to the person outstanding at the close of business on any day during the portion of such period shall determine the value as aforesaid of the stamps to be affixed to the statement.

Cancellation.

"*(c)* Every adhesive stamp affixed to the statement to be rendered as hereinbefore set forth shall be cancelled by the person lending at the time of rendering the statement.

Penalty.

"*(d)* Every person making an advance omitting or neglecting to prepare a statement as and within the time called for by the provisions of this subsection, and to affix thereto and cancel stamps of the requisite value according to the requirements of this subsection shall be liable to a penalty equal to the amount of the stamps required to be affixed and a further penalty of five hundred dollars.

Exceptions to definition in subsec. 1 (e).

"(20) A coupon for interest, and a document, not payable to bearer or order, used solely for the purpose of settling or clearing any account between banks, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section.

Bill or note as collateral security.

"(21) Any promissory note held by a bank as collateral security for an advance or other indebtedness and in respect of which advance or other indebtedness stamps of the requisite value under this section are affixed to the relevant bill, note or other proper document, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section. If such collateral note is paid by a person liable thereon stamps of the requisite value according to subsection 3 (a) of this section shall before surrender thereof be affixed thereto and cancelled by the bank.

Transfer of customer's account to another bank.

"(22) A request in writing by a customer of a bank asking the bank to transfer from the account of the customer to another bank a sum certain for deposit only to the credit of the customer in such other bank, and an advice in writing by a bank to its customer that a sum certain is placed to the credit of the customer

Section 3. (21) Proposed new subsection 20 is designed to prevent double taxation of the same transaction. It is provided that if the collateral security is paid to the bank holding it then it will be taxable.

Section 3. (22) A person can now transfer an amount to his credit from one branch of a bank to his credit in another branch of the same bank without stamps. Proposed new subsection 22 gives a person the right to transfer an amount to his credit from a branch of one bank to his credit in a branch of another bank, both he and his banker to have the power to originate the transfer. The money involved will not escape taxation when ultimately checked out. The amendment is designed to prevent double taxation on what should be considered only one taxable transaction.

for transfer and deposit only to the customer's credit in another bank, shall not be subject to the provisions of this section."

4. Subsection two of section thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1923, and subsections ten and eleven of said section thirteen are repealed, and the following are substituted therefor:—

Stamp tax on all money orders and traveller's cheques.

"(2) No money order or traveller's cheque shall be issued by an express company, bank or other person unless there is affixed thereto an adhesive stamp of the value of, if the amount of money for which the money order or traveller's cheque is issued

(i) does not exceed $50.....two cents

(ii) exceeds $50 but does not exceed $2,500 for every $50 or fraction thereof.....two cents

(iii) exceeds $2,500.....one dollar

and the express company, bank or other person may charge the amount of the stamps so affixed to and collect the same from the purchaser of the order or cheque or from the payee thereof. The express company, bank or other person shall before delivery of the order or cheque cancel the stamp by writing on or across the stamp initials or other identification of the company, bank or other person together with the date of the issue of the order or cheque."

Money order, etc., without stamp.

"(10) Every express company, bank or other person which issues a money order or cheque to which a stamp as required by this section has not been affixed, or which fails or neglects before delivery of the order or cheque to cancel the stamp as required by this section, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars.

Penalty.

Foreign corporation, officer or agent.

"(11) In the case of an express company or corporation incorporated outside of Canada, in addition to the penalty provided in the preceding subsection the officer or agent of the company or corporation who issues a money order or cheque to which a stamp as required by this section has not been affixed, and any such officer or agent who fails or neglects to cancel the stamp as required by this section, shall incur a penalty of one hundred dollars."

Stamp tax on amounts not exceeding five dollars.

5. The stamp tax on cheques imposed by subsection two of section twelve of the said Act, the stamp tax on a receipt for money paid to a depositor by a bank imposed by subsection four of said section twelve, the stamp tax on money orders and travellers' cheques imposed by section four of this Act, the stamp tax on post office money orders and postal notes imposed by subsections three and four of

Section 4. Proposed new subsection 2 of section 13—the words underlined are new and extend the tax on money orders or travellers' cheques to such documents issued by a bank or any person. Such documents are now taxable only when issued by an express company.

ection thirteen of the said Act and the stamp tax on cheques imposed by section three of this Act, shall not be payable in respect of any of the said instruments which are for an amount not exceeding five dollars.

6. Subsection five of section fourteen of the said Act, as enacted by chapter seventy of the statutes of 1923, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

Minister may permit stamp to be affixed to receipt.

"Provided, that the Minister may, notwithstanding anything contained in this subsection, in the case of the first complaint to the Minister or any officer of Customs and Excise, against any person, permit the person giving the receipt to affix the stamp thereto in the manner prescribed by this subsection within one month of the date of the permit on payment of a penalty of ten dollars."

Excepted articles not liable to tax.

7. Subsection four of section nineteen BBB of the said Act, as amended by section three of chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1924, being the list of excepted articles not liable to the consumption or sales tax, is amended by striking out of said section three of chapter sixty-eight the words "gasoline engines to be used in boats *bona fide* used by individual fishermen for their own personal use in the fisheries" where they occur in lines twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two, thirty-eight, thirty-nine and forty, and fifty-eight, fifty-nine and sixty of said section three; and the said subsection four of section nineteen BBB is further amended by adding thereto the following:—

Additional exceptions.

"Vegetable plants; lasts for boots and shoes including rubber foot-wear and patterns and dies for boots and shoes including rubber foot-wear; goods enumerated in Customs Tariff items 453e, 469a; articles and materials to be used exclusively in the manufacture of goods enumerated in Customs Tariff items 453e, 469a; materials, not to include plant equipment, consumed in process of manufacture or production which enter directly into the cost of goods enumerated in Customs Tariff items 453e, 469a."

8. Subsection seven of section nineteen BBB of the said Act, as enacted by chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Licenses to bona fide wholesaler or jobber.

"(7) A *bona fide* wholesaler or jobber may be granted an annual license and the Minister may prescribe a fee therefor not exceeding two dollars. The wholesaler or jobber applying for such license shall give security of a chartered bank or by bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada, and whose bonds are acceptable to the Dominion Government, such bond to be in form

Section 6. The proposed amendment is designed to facilitate the administration of the section imposing stamp tax on receipts. It gives a discretion to the Minister, in the case of a first complaint, to permit the stamp to be affixed in the manner suggested rather than to prosecute without option.

Section 8. The words underlined are new. The present provision is that the bond must be "for an amount not less than double the amount of the consumption or sales tax on a three months' period of total sales selected by the Minister." In the administration of the provision the amount required has been found to be onerous and larger than necessary. Under the proposed amendment the revenue will be amply protected.

Bond.

approved by the Minister or by a deposit of Dominion of Canada bonds, for an amount not more than fifteen thousand dollars and not less than two thousand dollars, that the said wholesaler or jobber shall keep adequate books or accounts for the purposes of this Act, and shall render true statements of sales to licensed manufacturers or producers, and sales to others and pay any tax imposed by this Act. The license of any wholesaler or jobber who contravenes any requirement of this section shall be cancelled forthwith and the wholesaler or jobber shall not be granted a license within a period of two years after the date of such cancellation."

Priority of excise taxes repealed.

9. Section seventeen of chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1922, *An Act to amend The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, is repealed.

When sec. 7 comes into force.

10. Section seven of this Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, 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 day.

Commencement of Act.

11. With the exception of section seven, this Act shall come into force on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five.

9. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**17.** Notwithstanding the provisions of *The Bank Act* and *The Bankruptcy Act*, or any other statute or law, the liability to the Crown of any person, firm or corporation, for payment of the excise taxes specified in *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, and amendments thereto, shall constitute a first charge on the assets of such person, firm or corporation, and shall rank for payment in priority to all other claims of whatsoever kind heretofore or hereafter arising save and except only the judicial costs, fees and lawful expenses of an assignee or other public officer charged with the administration or distribution of such assets."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 128.

An Act respecting Trade between Canada and Finland.

First reading, May 14, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1442 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 128.

An Act respecting trade between Canada and Finland.

Preamble.

WHEREAS by the treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Finland made at Helsingfors on the fourteenth day of December, 1923, it is provided by Article 23 that the stipulations of the said treaty shall not be applicable to any self-governing Dominion unless notice is given of the desire of His Majesty that the said stipulations shall apply to such Dominion but that nevertheless goods of such Dominion shall enjoy in Finland the same treatment as would be enjoyed by similar goods if produced in the United Kingdom so long as goods produced or manufactured in Finland are accorded in such Dominion favoured nation treatment; and whereas it is desirable that Canada should have the benefit of that portion of said Article 23 which provides for the exchange of the said mutual trade advantages: 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 Finland Trade Agreement Act, 1925.*

Favoured nation treatment to goods of Finland.

Proviso.

2. Goods produced or manufactured in Finland shall receive in Canada treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country so long as goods produced or manufactured in Canada enjoy in Finland the same treatment as is enjoyed by similar goods produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom.

Orders in Council authorized.

3. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act, and may upon giving six months' notice to the Government of Finland of his intention so to do, order and direct that the favoured nation treat-

ment accorded to Finland by this Act shall cease and determine, whereupon it shall cease and determine accordingly.

Suspension of inconsistent laws.

4. The operation of all laws inconsistent with the giving to the provisions of this Act their full effect shall from time to time be suspended to the extent of such inconsistency. 5

When Act comes into force.

5. The favoured nation treatment authorized by this Act to be extended to goods produced or manufactured in Finland, shall be so extended on and after a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council which proclamation shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*. 10

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 128.

An Act respecting Trade between Canada and Finland.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
19th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1482 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 128.

An Act respecting trade between Canada and Finland.

Preamble.

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ment accorded to Finland by this Act shall cease and determine, whereupon it shall cease and determine accordingly.

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Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 129.

An Act respecting a certain trade convention between His Majesty and the Queen of the Netherlands.

First reading, May 14, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1443 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 129.

An Act respecting a certain trade convention between His Majesty and the Queen of the Netherlands.

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 Netherlands Convention Act, 1925.* 5

Convention approved.

2. The convention of the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, entered into at Ottawa by plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majesty and by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, copy of which is set forth in the schedule of this Act, is hereby 10 approved.

Extension of advantage to the Netherlands.

3. After the said convention is brought into force, and so long as it remains in force, articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands which are imported into Canada shall be admitted into Canada on the most favourable 15 terms granted to any foreign power.

Orders in Council authorized.

4. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said convention.

Suspension of inconsistent laws.

5. The operation of all laws inconsistent with the giving 20 to the provisions of the said convention and of this Act their full effect shall from time to time be suspended to the extent of such inconsistency.

SCHEDULE.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and Her Majesty the Queen of

the Netherlands, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations between the Netherlands and Canada, have resolved to conclude a Convention with that object and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Honourable James Alexander Robb, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Acting Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada;

The Honourable Thomas Andrew Low, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada;

And Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Monsieur Theodore Herman de Meester, Consul General of the Netherlands in Montreal;

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

ARTICLE 1.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada imported into the Netherlands and articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands imported into Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of Canada into the Netherlands, or of any articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands into Canada which shall not equally extend to the importation of like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

ARTICLE 2.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada exported to the Netherlands and articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands exported to Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from Canada to the Netherlands or from the Netherlands to Canada which shall not equally

extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada passing in transit through the Netherlands and articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands passing in transit through Canada shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties whether they pass through direct or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused or reloaded.

ARTICLE 4.

It is understood that in all matters governing the import, export and transit of merchandise the Netherlands grants to Canada and Canada grants to the Netherlands the treatment of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 5.

The name "Netherlands" wherever used in this Convention shall be held to include the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Caraçao.

The present Convention, after being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the competent authority on the part of the Netherlands, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Ottawa as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon the exchange of ratifications and shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties during four years from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of four years of its intention to terminate the present Convention it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in the English and the French languages and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Ottawa, this 11th day of July, in the year 1924.

[L.S.] JAMES A. ROBB.
[L.S.] THOS. A. LOW.
[L.S.] TH. H. DE MEESTER.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 129.

An Act respecting a certain trade convention between His Majesty and the Queen of the Netherlands.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 25th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1483 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 129.

An Act respecting a certain trade convention between His Majesty and the Queen of the Netherlands.

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 Netherlands Convention Act, 1925.* 5

Convention approved.

2. The convention of the eleventh day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, entered into at Ottawa by plenipotentiaries appointed by His Majesty and by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, copy of which is set forth in the schedule of this Act, is hereby 10 approved.

Extension of advantage to the Netherlands.

3. After the said convention is brought into force, and so long as it remains in force, articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands which are imported into Canada shall be admitted into Canada on the most favourable 15 terms granted to any foreign power.

Orders in Council authorized.

4. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said convention.

Suspension of inconsistent laws.

5. The operation of all laws inconsistent with the giving 20 to the provisions of the said convention and of this Act their full effect shall from time to time be suspended to the extent of such inconsistency.

SCHEDULE.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and Her Majesty the Queen of

the Netherlands, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations between the Netherlands and Canada, have resolved to conclude a Convention with that object and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

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The Honourable Thomas Andrew Low, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada;

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Article 1.

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Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada exported to the Netherlands and articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands exported to Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from Canada to the Netherlands or from the Netherlands to Canada which shall not equally

extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3.

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada passing in transit through the Netherlands and articles the produce or manufacture of the Netherlands passing in transit through Canada shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties whether they pass through direct or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused or reloaded.

ARTICLE 4.

It is understood that in all matters governing the import, export and transit of merchandise the Netherlands grants to Canada and Canada grants to the Netherlands the treatment of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 5.

The name "Netherlands" wherever used in this Convention shall be held to include the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Caraçao.

The present Convention, after being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the competent authority on the part of the Netherlands, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Ottawa as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon the exchange of ratifications and shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties during four years from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of four years of its intention to terminate the present Convention it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention in the English and the French languages and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Ottawa, this 11th day of July, in the year 1924.

[L.S.] JAMES A. ROBB.
[L.S.] THOS. A. LOW.
[L.S.] TH. H. DE MEESTER.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 142.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

First reading, May 25, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2860 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 142.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

1919, c. 68; 1920, cc. 60, 66; 1922, c. 41.

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

1. *The Railway Act, 1919*, chapter sixty-eight of the statutes of 1919, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section four hundred and twenty-eight thereof:

"**428A.** Every one who by himself, his servant, agent or employee—

Obtaining transportation of liquor by false billing, etc.

(a) By means of false or misleading billing, classification or labelling, or any other false or misleading representation or statement of the contents of any car, package or consignment, or by concealment, or failure to properly bill or disclose the entire contents of any such car, package or consignment, or by giving, furnishing or using any false address or by any other means or device, whether with or without the consent or connivance of any servant, agent or employee of the Company, knowingly obtains or attempts to obtain the carriage or transportation by the Company of any intoxicating liquor into any country, province, district or other place, whether within or without Canada, where the importation or transportation of such liquor is in the circumstances of the case contrary to law:—

Assisting.

(b) Knowingly aids or assists in any manner whatsoever in the doing of any of the acts, matters or things mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of this section;

Offence. Penalty.

is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment without the option of fine for a term not less than thirty days nor exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour; and all intoxicating liquor with respect to which any conviction has been had under this section and all cases, kegs, barrels, bottles, packages, or receptables of any kind in which the same is or was contained shall upon conviction be forfetied and be disposed of for medical purposes or in such other manner as the Court may from time to time order.

Forfeiture of liquor.

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

The purpose of this Bill is to amend the Railway Act, 1919, to provide legislation for conviction of persons shipping or assisting in the shipping by false billing, etc., over railways of intoxicating liquor into prohibited territory.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 143.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

First reading, May 25, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2862 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 143.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

1906, c. 170; 1924, c. 70.

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 fifteen of chapter one hundred and seventy of the statutes of 1906, as enacted by section five of chapter seventy of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

C.P.R. may guarantee principal and interest of one-half of bonds and securities, or issue stock to acquire bonds, etc.

"(2) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company may guarantee the principal or interest of one-half of the bonds, debentures or other securities at any time issued by th Company, or 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 duly called for the purpose, may issue consolidated debenture stock for the purpose of acquiring one-half of the bonds, debentures or other securities at any time issued by the Company: Provided that the annual charge for interest on such consolidated debenture stock shall at no time exceed in amount the interest on the securities so acquired, and any securities so acquired shall be held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as still subsisting and continuing as a security *pro tanto* for the holders of all consolidated debenture stock then issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the holders of consolidated debenture stock so issued shall at all times have equal rights in all respects and shall rank *pari passu* with the holders of such consolidated debenture stock as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has, prior to the passing of this Act, been authorized to issue.

This subsection shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1924.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to make the procedure for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock uniform with the procedure prescribed by previous special Acts relating to the Company, and to enable the vote of the shareholders to be taken at an Annual Meeting.

Subsection two is amended by striking out the words "in lieu of such guarantee" in the fourth line thereof, and substituting therefor the underlined words.

The words "in lieu of such guarantee" are struck out as being superfluous, and to make the sentence simpler. Their omission has no other significance.

143.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 143.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 26th MAY, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 143.

An Act respecting The Toronto Terminals Railway Company.

1906, c. 170; 1924, c. 70.

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 fifteen of chapter one hundred and seventy of the statutes of 1906, as enacted by section five of chapter seventy of the statutes of 1924, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

C.P.R. may guarantee principal and interest of one-half of bonds and securities, or issue stock to acquire bonds, etc.

"(2) The Canadian Pacific Railway Company may guarantee the principal or interest of one-half of the bonds, debentures or other securities at any time issued by th Company, or 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 duly called for the purpose, may issue consolidated debenture stock for the purpose of acquiring one-half of the bonds, debentures or other securities at any time issued by the Company: Provided that the annual charge for interest on such consolidated debenture stock shall at no time exceed in amount the interest on the securities so acquired, and any securities so acquired shall be held by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as still subsisting and continuing as a security *pro tanto* for the holders of all consolidated debenture stock then issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and the holders of consolidated debenture stock so issued shall at all times have equal rights in all respects and shall rank *pari passu* with the holders of such consolidated debenture stock as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has, prior to the passing of this Act, been authorized to issue.

This subsection shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of December, 1924.

Explanatory Note.

The purpose of this Bill is to make the procedure for the issue of Consolidated Debenture Stock uniform with the procedure prescribed by previous special Acts relating to the Company, and to enable the vote of the shareholders to be taken at an Annual Meeting.

Subsection two is amended by striking out the words "in lieu of such guarantee" in the fourth line thereof, and substituting therefor the underlined words.

The words "in lieu of such guarantee" are struck out as being superfluous, and to make the sentence simpler. Their omission has no other significance.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 144.

An Act to amend The Loan Companies Act, 1914.

First reading, May 25, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2714 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 144.

An Act to amend The Loan Companies Act, 1914.

1914, c. 40; 1920, c. 14; 1922, c. 31; 1924, c. 55.

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

1. Subsections three and four of section three of *The Loan Companies Act, 1914*, chapter forty of the statutes of 1914, as amended by chapter thirty-one of the statutes of 1922, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:

Companies heretofore incorporated by Act of Parliament.

"(3) The provisions of sections 15 *(d)*, 43, 54, 59 to 84, inclusive, and 86 to 92, inclusive, of this Act shall apply to every loan company heretofore incorporated by Act of the Parliament of Canada and, in so far as there are provisions in such Act or in any Act applicable to such company inconsistent with the provisions of these sections, the provisions of these sections shall apply and the provisions which are inconsistent as aforesaid shall not apply.

By letters patent.

(4) The provisions of sections 15 *(d)*, 43, 54, 59 to 84, inclusive, and 86 to 92, inclusive, of this Act shall apply to every loan company heretofore incorporated by letters patent under authority of any Act of the Parliament of Canada and in so far as there are provisions in such letters patent or in any Act applicable to such loan company inconsistent with the provisions of these sections, the provisions of these sections shall apply and the provisions which are inconsistent as aforesaid shall not apply.

2. Section twenty-six of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Copy of by-laws, etc., to be filed with the Superintendent.

"(3) Every company shall on the request of the Superintendent file with the Superintendent a certified copy of its by-laws, and notice of every repeal, or addition to, or amendment of, its by-laws shall be filed with the Superintendent within one month after the date of such repeal, addition or amendment."

Explanatory Notes.

1. Subsections three and four are amended by inserting after the number "43" in the first line of each subsection the underlined number "54".

This amendment is to make applicable to companies incorporated prior to 12th June, 1914, the provisions of section 54 of the Act which heretofore has applied only to companies incorporated since that date. The section requires the company to mail to its shareholders at least ten days before the annual meeting a copy of its financial statement.

3. The said Act is amended by inserting after section sixty-eight thereof the following:

LICENSE.

To be obtained from Minister.

"**68A.** (1) No company to which this Act in whole or in part applies, or person acting on its behalf, shall transact the business of a loan company unless the company has obtained from the Minister a license authorizing it so to do.

Issuing of license by Minister.

"(2) The Minister may issue to any such company which has complied with the provisions of this Act and which is, in the opinion of the Minister, in such a financial position as to justify its transaction of the business of a loan company, a license authorizing the transaction of the said business.

Form.

"(3) The license shall be in such form as may be from time to time determined by the Minister and may contain any limitations or conditions which the Minister may consistently with the provisions of this Act deem proper.

Duration.

"(4) The license shall expire on the thirty-first day of March in each year, but may be renewed from year to year subject, however, to any qualification or limitation which is considered expedient: Provided, that such license may be from time to time renewed for any term less than a year.

List of companies to be published.

"(5) The Minister shall cause to be published in the first issue of the *Canada Gazette* in the month of July, 1925, a list of all companies to which licenses have been issued as aforesaid and shall thereafter cause the said list to be published in the first issue in the month of April in each year.

Coming into force.

"(6) This section shall come into force on the first day of July, 1925."

4. Section seventy A of the said Act as enacted by section two of chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1920 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Special report where assets are deficient.

"**70A.** (1) If as the result of the examination as aforesaid of any company the Superintendent believes that the assets of the company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, he shall make a special report to the Minister on the condition of such company.

Power to suspend or cancel license.

"(2) If the Minister, after a reasonable time has been given to the company to be heard by him, and upon such further enquiry and investigation as he sees fit to make agrees with the opinion of the Superintendent, he may suspend or cancel the license of the company, and the company shall thereupon cease to transact further business: Provided, however, that the Minister may, during such suspension or cancellation, issue such conditional license

Conditional license.

4. Section 70A is amended by stricking out the word "certificate" wherever the same occurs therein and substituting therefor the underlined word "license".

as he may deem to be necessary for the protection of the public.

Sale and transfer under conditional license.

"(3) If the Minister deems it advisable, the said conditional license may provide that the company shall, during the continuance of such conditional license, arrange for the sale of its assets and for the transfer of its liabilities to some other company under the provisions of sections eighty-one to eighty-four inclusive of this Act.

When company deemed insolvent.

"(4) If upon the expiration of the conditional license no arrangement satisfactory to the Minister has been made for such sale and transfer, and if the company's condition is not then such as to warrant the restoration of the company's license, the company shall be deemed to be insolvent."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 145.

An Act to amend the Customs Act.

First reading, May 25, 1925.

The MINISTER OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2859 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 145.

R.S., c. 48; 1907, c. 10; 1908, c. 19; 1914, c. 25; 1917, c. 15; 1920, c. 10; 1921, c. 26; 1922, c. 22; 1924, c. 36.

An Act to amend the Customs Act.

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

1. Section two hundred and six of the *Customs Act*, chapter forty-eight of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**206.** (1) If any person,—

Smuggling.

(a) Smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty under the value of two hundred dollars; or,

False invoice.

(b) makes out or passes or attempts to pass through the Custom-house, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice of any goods of whatever value; or,

Evading value.

(c) in any way attempts to defraud the revenue by avoiding the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on any goods of whatever value;

Forfeiture of goods or sum equal to value.

such goods if found shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, or if not found but the value thereof has been ascertained, the person so offending shall forfeit without power of remission the value thereof as ascertained.

Additional penalty.

(2) Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence,—

Value of goods.

(a) forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which sum may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; and

Fine and imprisonment

(b) further be liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Explanatory Notes.

1 The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**206.** If any person,—

(a) smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty; or,

(b) makes out or passes or attempts to pass through the Custom-house, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice, of any goods; or,

(c) in any way attempts to defraud the revenue by evading the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on any goods;

such goods, if found, *may* be seized and forfeited, or, if not found, but the value thereof has been ascertained, the person so offending shall forfeit the value thereof as so ascertained.

2. Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence,—

(a) forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which sum may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; and,

(b) further be liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Offence.

(3) Every one who smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty of the value of two hundred dollars or over is guilty of an indictable offence and liable in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years and not less than one year for a first offence, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and not less than three years for a second and each subsequent offence, and such goods if found shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, or if not found but the value thereof has been ascertained the person so offending shall forfeit without power of remission the value thereof as ascertained.

Penalty.

Minimum penalties.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section one thousand and twenty-eight of the *Criminal Code*, or of any other statute or law, the court shall upon any proceeding by indictment under subsection three hereof have no power to impose less than the minimum penalties therein prescribed, and shall in all cases of conviction impose both fine and imprisonment.

2. Section two hundred and nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Keeping or selling, etc., goods unlawfully imported.

"**219.** (1) If any person knowingly harbours, keeps, conceals, purchases, sells or exchanges any goods unlawfully imported into Canada, whether such goods are dutiable or not, or whereon the duties lawfully payable have not been paid, such goods, if found, shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, and, if such goods are not found, the person so offending shall forfeit the value thereof without power of remission.

Forfeiture.

Further penalty.

(2) Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall further be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

When goods of the value of $200 or over.

(3) Where the goods so harboured, kept, concealed, purchased, sold or exchanged are of the value of two hundred dollars, or over, such person shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years and not less than one year for

2. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**219.** If any person knowingly harbours, keeps, conceals, purchases, sells or exchanges any goods unlawfully imported into Canada, whether such goods are dutiable or not, or whereon the duties lawfully payable have not been paid, such goods, if found, shall be forfeited and *may* be seized, and, if such goods are not found, the person so offending shall forfeit the value thereof.

2. Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall further be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

a first offence, and to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten years and not less than three years for a second and each subsequent offence.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 145.

An Act to amend the Customs Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
8th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2902 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 145.

R.S., c. 48; 1907, c. 10; 1908, c. 19; 1914, c. 25; 1917, c. 15; 1920, c. 10; 1921, c. 26; 1922, c. 22; 1924, c. 36.

An Act to amend the Customs Act.

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

1. Section two hundred and six of the *Customs Act*, chapter forty-eight of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**206.** (1) If any person,—

Smuggling.

(a) Smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty under the value of two hundred dollars; or,

False invoice.

(b) makes out or passes or attempts to pass through the Custom-house, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice of any goods of whatever value; or,

Evading value.

(c) in any other way attempts to defraud the revenue by avoiding the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on any goods of whatever value;

Forfeiture of goods or sum equal to value.

such goods if found shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, or if not found but the value thereof has been ascertained, the person so offending shall forfeit without power of remission the value thereof as ascertained.

Additional penalty.

(2) Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence,—

Value of goods.

(a) forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which sum may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; and

Fine and imprisonment

(b) further be liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Explanatory Notes.

1 The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**206.** If any person,—

(a) smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty; or,

(b) makes out or passes or attempts to pass through the Custom-house, any false, forged or fraudulent invoice, of any goods; or,

(c) in any way attempts to defraud the revenue by evading the payment of the duty or any part of the duty on any goods;

such goods, if found, *may* be seized and forfeited, or, if not found, but the value thereof has been ascertained, the person so offending shall forfeit the value thereof as so ascertained.

2. Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence,—

(a) forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which sum may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; and,

(b) further be liable on summary conviction before two justices of the peace to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Offence.

(3) Every one who smuggles or clandestinely introduces into Canada any goods subject to duty of the value of two hundred dollars or over is guilty of an indictable offence and liable in addition to any other penalty to which he is subject for any such offence to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years and not less than one year for a first offence, and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years and not less than three years for a second and each subsequent offence, and such goods if found shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, or if not found but the value thereof has been ascertained the person so offending shall forfeit without power of remission the value thereof as ascertained.

Penalty.

Minimum penalties.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of section one thousand and twenty-eight of the *Criminal Code*, or of any other statute or law, the court shall upon any proceeding by indictment under subsection three hereof have no power to impose less than the minimum penalties therein prescribed, and shall in all cases of conviction impose both fine and imprisonment.

2. Section two hundred and nineteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Keeping or selling, etc., goods unlawfully imported.

"**219.** (1) If any person knowingly harbours, keeps, conceals, purchases, sells or exchanges any goods unlawfully imported into Canada, whether such goods are dutiable or not, or whereon the duties lawfully payable have not been paid, such goods, if found, shall be seized and forfeited without power of remission, and, if such goods are not found, the person so offending shall forfeit the value thereof without power of remission.

Forfeiture.

Further penalty.

(2) Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall further be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

When goods of the value of $200 or over.

(3) Where the goods so harboured, kept, concealed, purchased, sold or exchanged are of the value of two hundred dollars, or over, such person shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a term of imprisonment not exceeding seven years and not less than one year for

2. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**219.** If any person knowingly harbours, keeps, conceals, purchases, sells or exchanges any goods unlawfully imported into Canada, whether such goods are dutiable or not, or whereon the duties lawfully payable have not been paid, such goods, if found, shall be forfeited and *may* be seized, and, if such goods are not found, the person so offending shall forfeit the value thereof.

2. Every such person shall, in addition to any other penalty forfeit a sum equal to the value of such goods, which may be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction, and shall further be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

a first offence, and to a term of imprisonment not exceeding ten years and not less than three years for a second and each subsequent offence.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 147.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

First reading, May 26, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2930 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 147.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

R.S., c. 146; 1910, c. 10; 1913, c. 13; 1918, c. 16; 1920, c. 43; 1921, c. 25; 1922, c. 16; 1923, c. 41; 1924, c. 35.

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

1. The *Criminal Code*, chapter one hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by adding the following subsection to section two thereof:— 5

Determination of age.

"(2) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be deemed to have been of a given age when the anniversary of his birthday, the number of which corresponds to that age, shall have been fully completed, and until then to have been under that age." 10

2. The said Act is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph (26) of section two thereof:—

Police magistrate.

"(26a) 'Police Magistrate' includes a deputy police magistrate having the powers of a police magistrate under the laws of the province." 15

3. Section one hundred and eighty-nine of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

Penalty for skipping bail.

"*(c)* being on bail prior to his conviction or while his case is pending in any court of appeal does not, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall be upon him, present himself at the proper time and place to stand his trial or for the hearing of the appeal, or to receive his sentence, as the case may be. 20 25

4. Paragraph *(f)* of section two hundred and thirty-five of the said Act, as enacted by chapter ten of the statutes of 1910 and amended by chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 30

Amendment to penalty clause in respect to adv ertisin

"*(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 con-

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to remove doubts which have arisen under sections 211, 301 and other similar sections of the Code where the offence complained of takes place on the complainant's birthday.

3. Section 189 reads as follows:—

"**189.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who,—

(a) having been convicted of any offence, escapes from any lawful custody in which he may be under such conviction; or,

(b) whether convicted or not, escapes from any prison in which he is lawfully confined on any criminal charge."

The purpose of the amendment is to make it an offence for any one to skip his bail.

4. Paragraph *(f)* as enacted by chapter 10 of 1910 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,"

and the amendment made in chapter 41, 1923, added the following:—

"(ii) imports or brings into Canada any matter, whether printed or in writing, which from the nature of its contents or from other evidence adduced is not a newspaper published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying news and comment, other than information intended or likely to promote, assist in, or be of use in gambling, book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any race of any kind, fight, game or sport, whether held within or without Canada, and whether published before, during or after such race, fight, game or sport; or is not a magazine or other periodical published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying literature and comment, other than such information as aforesaid; but is intended or likely to afford such information as aforesaid; or"

printing, posting or selling intelligence on horse races.

ducting 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 applying such news or information such race 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."

Amendment to penalty clause in respect to information to assist book-making, pool-selling, etc., on fights, games, sports or races.

5. Subsection 1 of section two hundred and thirty-six of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1922, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

Agricultural fairs granted partial exemption from penalty clauses.

"Provided that the provisions of paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of this subsection in so far as they do not relate to any dice game, shell game, punch board or coin table, shall not apply to any agricultural fair or exhibition, or to any operator of a concession leased by any agricultural fair or exhibition board within its own grounds and operated during the period of the annual fair held on such grounds."

6. Section 285c of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1921, is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Driving motor car while intoxicated.

"**285c.** Every one who while intoxicated drives any motor vehicle or automobile 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.

7. Subsection 2 of section three hundred and one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Carnally knowing any girl between 14 and 16.

"(2) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for five years who carnally knows any girl under the age of sixteen and above the age of fourteen, not being his wife, and whether he believes her to be above the age of sixteen years or not."

5. Section **236**, paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* read as follows:—

"**236.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars who,—

(d) disposes of any goods, wares or merchandise by any game or mode of chance or mixed chance and skill in which the contestant or competitor pays money or other valuable consideration; or,

(e) induces any person to stake or hazard any money or other valuable property or thing on the result of any dice game, shell game, punch board, coin table or on the operation of any wheel of fortune."

6. The sole purpose of this amendment is to make the necessary clerical corrections to make it clear that the term referred to is a term of imprisonment.

7. This subsection is the same as the subsection at present in force except that the words "of previous chaste character" are deleted.

The words "No person accused of any offence under this subsection shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused" are struck out and a provision to the same effect is being inserted in sec. 1002.

8. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section three hundred and forty-seven:—

Bailee not producing or delivering any article under lawful seizure by peace or public officer.

"**347A.** Every one who, being a bailee of anything capable of being stolen which is under lawful seizure by a peace officer or public officer in the execution of the duties of his office, and being obliged by law or agreement to produce and deliver the thing bailed to such officer or other person entitled thereto at a certain time and place, or upon demand, commits theft and steals the thing bailed if he does not so produce and deliver it; provided that a person accused under this section shall not be convicted if it be proved that the non-production and non-delivery of the thing bailed is not due to any wilful act or omission on the part of the person accused.

9. All that part of section four hundred and thirteen of the said Act down to the end of paragraph *(a)* is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Penalty.

"**413.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, being a director, manager, officer or member of any body corporate or company, with intent to defraud,—

Official destroying security.

(a) destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, paper, writing or valuable security belonging to the body corporate or company; or,"

10. Section 414 of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

False prospectus, statement or account by directors or officers.

"**414.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who, being a promoter, director, officer or manager of any body corporate or company, either existing or intended to be formed, makes, circulates, or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating or publishing any prospectus, statement or account which he knows to be false in any material particular, with intent to induce persons whether ascertained or not to become shareholders or partners, or with intent to deceive or defraud the members, shareholders or creditors, or any of them, whether ascertained or not, of such body corporate or company, or with intent to induce any person to entrust or advance any property to such body corporate or company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof.

11. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section four hundred and forty-four:—

Use of word "Royal" without authority.

"**444A.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, who, without the authority of His Majesty or of a member of the Royal Family, uses in connection with any trade,

9. Section 413 down to the end of paragraph *(a)* is as follows:—

"**413.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, being a director, manager, public officer or member of any body corporate or public company, with intent to defraud,—

(a) destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, paper, writing or valuable security belonging to the body corporate or public company; or,"

The purpose of this amendment is to strike out the word "public" where it occurs before the words "officer" and "company". The expression "public officer" as applied to companies is obselete, and having in view the definition "public officer" in section 2 (29) it would seem that this expression should be modified as suggested. Similarly the expression "public company" is obsolete. The expression "private company" is defined by section 43c., subsec. 3 of chap. 25 of the statutes of 1917, *An Act to amend the Companies Act*, and it is thought that the provisions of section 413 should be made applicable to all companies whether public or private.

10. Section 414 is as follows:—

"**414.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who, being a promoter, director, public officer or manager of any body corporate or public company, either existing or intending to be formed, makes, circulates, or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating or publishing any prospectus, statement or account which he knows to be false in any material particular, with intent to induce persons whether ascertained or not to become shareholders or partners, or with intent to deceive or defraud the members, shareholders or creditors, or any of them, whether ascertained or not, of such body corporate or public company, or with intent to induce any person to entrust or advance any property to such body corporate or public company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof."

The purpose of the amendment is to strike out the word "public" where it occurs before the words "officer" and "company". The expression "public officer" as applied to companies is obsolete, and having in view the definition "public officer" in section 2 (29) it would seem that this expression should be modified as suggested. Similarly the expression "public company" is obsolete. The expression "private company" is defined by section 43c., subsec. 3 of chap. 25 of the statutes of 1917, *An Act to amend the Companies Act*, and it is thought that the provisions of section 413 should be made applicable to all companies whether public or private.

11. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent the unauthorized use of the word "Royal" as descriptive of any institution, profession, business or trade.

business, calling or profession any name or title which includes therein the word "Royal": Provided that this section shall not apply to any case in which the use of the word "Royal" is authorized by or under the provisions of any statute of Canada. 5

12. Section four hundred and sixty of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1913, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Breaking 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 10 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 15 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, 20 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.

13. Paragraph *(b)* of section four hundred and seventy-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 25

Counterfeit stamp.

"*(b)* knowingly has in his possession, sells or exposes for sale, or utters or uses any such counterfeit stamp; or,"

14. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section five hundred and sixty-eight thereof:— 30

Counterfeit money and instruments used for making counterfeit money, to be sent to Minister of Finance to be destroyed or disposed of.

"**568A.** Counterfeit money or coin and tokens of value, and instruments or materials of any kind used or intended to be used for the making of counterfeit money or coin or tokens of value, shall belong to His Majesty, and all counter- 35 feit money or coin or tokens of value and all such instruments or materials which now are or hereafter come into the possession or under the control of any person or court shall be forthwith forwarded to the Minister of Finance, to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as he may direct: 40 Provided that where any such counterfeit money or coin or tokens of value, instruments or materials, are required as evidence in any court they shall not be forwarded to the Minister until such time as they are no longer required for such purpose." 45

12. Section 460 is 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, ware-house or counting-house, 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."

13. The relevant portion of section 479 is as follows:—

"**479.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment who,—

(a) fraudulently counterfeits any stamp, whether impressed or adhesive, used for the purposes of revenue by the Government of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or by the Government of any province of Canada, or of any possession or colony of His Majesty, or by any foreign prince or state; or,

(b) knowingly sells or exposes for sale, or utters or uses any such counterfeit stamp; or,....."

The purpose of this amendment is to make it an offence to have forged revenue stamps in one's possession. The traffic in revenue stamps has become very extensive and forged excise labels, etc., are being printed in large quantities for use by bootleggers and moonshiners.

14. The purpose of this amendment is to enable the Minister of Finance to exercise control over the disposition of counterfeit money and instruments for counterfeiting, in order to prevent any danger of such money or materials being again used for improper purposes.

15. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section five hundred and eighty thereof:—

Adjournment of Court of King's Bench in Quebec when no jury summoned.

"**580A.** 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 Peace may, on the date of the opening of such term, if there be no judge to preside the Court,— 5 10

1. *(a)* Adjourn the Court and the appeals to any further day; or

(b) Adjourn the appeals to the first day of the then next term of the Court.

Renewal of recognizances.

2. 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." 15

Calendar of criminal cases in Nova Scotia.

16. Section six hundred and two of the said Act is repealed. 20

17. Section six hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Weapon not a pistol, rifle or shot-gun to be impounded and destroyed.

"**622.** (1) The court or justice before whom any person is convicted of any offence against the provisions of sections one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-four inclusive, shall impound the weapon for carrying which such person is convicted, and if the weapon is not a pistol, rifle or shot-gun, shall cause it to be destroyed. 25

If pistol, rifle or shot-gun, to be handed over to municipality.

(2) If the weapon is a pistol, rifle or shot-gun, the court or justice shall cause it to be handed over to the corporation of the municipality in which the conviction takes place, for the public uses of such corporation." 30

To lieutenant-governor, if no municipality.

(3) If the conviction takes place where there is no municipality, the pistol, rifle or shot-gun shall be handed over to the lieutenant-governor of the province in which the conviction takes place, for the public uses thereof in connection with the administration of justice therein." 35

Search in gaming houses.

18. Section six hundred and forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by section twenty-one, chapter thirteen, of the statutes of 1913, is amended by striking out the words "and all opium and devices, pipes or apparatus for preparing or for smoking or inhaling opium" where they occur in the thirty-eight, thirty-ninth and fortieth lines thereof. 40

19. Section six hundred and sixty-two of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:— 45

15. In the Province of Quebec criminal terms for the various districts are held annually at dates fixed by Order in Council. The Attorney General may give instructions not to summon the jurors for any such term, which is often done, for the reason that the number and the importance of trials to be held are not sufficient to justify the expenditure. Nevertheless a judge has to be present even when the jurors are not summoned, for the purpose of renewing bail, the hearing of appeals in summary convictions and attending to other incidental proceedings which may arise. The justices of the Superior Court all reside in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, and it is detrimental to the administration of justice in other parts for these judges to be compelled for a mere renewal of bails when there are no appeals to have to attend remote localities of the Province. The purpose of this amendment is to obviate the necessity for the attendance of a judge in such cases by conferring upon the Clerk of the Crown the power at the opening of a term at which no jurors are to appear to renew bail bonds so as to secure the presence of the accused on the first day of the then next term, and of adjourning the appeals to the first day of the then next coming term or of adjourning the Court and appeals to any intervening day.

16. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**602.** In the province of Nova Scotia a calendar of the criminal cases shall be sent by the Clerk of the Crown to the grand jury in each term, together with the depositions taken in each case and the names of the different witnesses."

18. When the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923 (chap. 22) was enacted it was the intention to repeal the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to opium joints, as the subject was deemed to be sufficiently covered by the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This was done in part by sections 1 and 2, chapter 41, of the statutes of 1923, but the repeal of the words "and all opium and devices, pipes or apparatus for preparing or for smoking or inhaling opium" in section 641 was overlooked.

19. There is no provision in the Criminal Code for the trial of a criminal charge in one province when the accused is imprisoned in another province. If, for example, a man serving a long sentence in one province were wanted in another for murder, there is no statutory method of enforcing his attendance for trial. The purpose of this amendment is to provide suitable machinery for dealing with such cases.

Proceedings upon warrant, to enforce attendance of prisoner confined in another province.

"(5) If the person against whom such warrant is issued is then confined for some other cause in any prison within another province then, upon application to the judge of any superior, county or district court having jurisdiction in the place where the prisoner is confined, and upon production to him of the warrant with an affidavit setting forth the facts, such judge, if satisfied that the ends of justice require it, may, by order in writing addressed to the warden or keeper of such prison, or to the sheriff or other person having the custody of the prisoner, direct him to bring up the body of such person before the justice who is holding the preliminary inquiry from day to day as may be necessary for the purposes of such inquiry, and at the place and within the province wherein the warrant was issued, and such warden, keeper, sheriff or other person upon being paid his reasonable charges in that behalf shall obey the order: provided that no such order shall be granted unless notice of the application therefor shall have been served upon the Attorney General of the province in which the prisoner is confined within a reasonable time before the making of the application."

Notice to Attorney-General.

20. Paragraph *(b)* of section seven hundred and fifty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Notice of appeal.

"*(b)* the appellant shall give notice of his intention to appeal by filing in the office of the clerk of the court appealed to a notice in writing setting forth with reasonable certainty the conviction or order appealed to, and the notice shall be served upon the respondent and the justice who tried the case, or, in the alternative, upon such person or persons as a judge of the court appealed to shall direct, and such service and filing shall be within ten days of the making of the conviction or order complained of, or within such further time, not exceeding an additional twenty days, as a judge of the court appealed to may see fit to fix either before or after the expiration of the said ten days."

21. The said Act is amended by inserting after section seven hundred and sixty-nine thereof the following section:—

Court may permit new and sufficient recognizances in place of insufficient, defective or invalid recognizances.

"**769A.** Where any recognizance shall have been entered into under the provisions of paragraph *(c)* of section seven hundred and fifty or section seven hundred and sixty-three of this Act within the prescribed time, and shall appear to the court before which the appeal or stated case in respect of which the recognizance is given is brought, to have been insufficiently entered into or to be otherwise defective or invalid, it shall be lawful for such court if it shall so think fit to permit the substitution of a new and sufficient recognizance to be entered into before such court in place

20. The only change made by the amendment is the insertion of the words "and filing".

21. By sections 750 *(c)* and 762 of the Code the appellant must enter into recognizance within the times respectively mentioned that he will personally appear before the Appellate Court on the appeal or that he will prosecute his appeal without delay as the case may be. If after the expiration of the time limited for entering into such recognizance it be discovered to have been insufficiently entered into or to be otherwise defective or invalid, no provision exists for the substitution of good and sufficient recognizances, thus possibly leaving the court with no alternative but to dismiss the appeal if objection be taken to the sufficiency of the recognizance. The purpose of this amendment is to enable the court to permit in a proper case the substitution of another recognizance in such a case upon suitable provision as to costs.

of such insufficient, defective or invalid recognizance, and for that purpose to allow such time and make such examination and impose such terms as to payment of costs as to such court shall appear just and reasonable; and such substituted recognizance shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been duly entered into within the prescribed time."

22. Subsection (5) of section eight hundred and twenty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Trial by jury in certain cases.

"(5) Where an offence charged is punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding five years, or where it is for any infraction of section four hundred and seventeen of this Act, the Attorney General may require that the charge be tried by a jury, and may so require notwithstanding that the person charged has consented to be tried by the judge under this Part, and thereupon the judge shall have no jurisdiction to try or sentence the accused under this Part.

23. Subsection 3 of section eight hundred and twenty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Prosecuting officer prefers charge.

"(3) In such case or if the prisoner has been brought before the judge and consents to be tried by him without a jury, the prosecuting officer shall prefer the charge against him for which he has been committed for trial, or any charge founded on the facts or evidence disclosed in the depositions, and if, upon being arraigned upon the charge, the prisoner pleads guilty, the prosecuting officer shall draw up a record as nearly as may be in form 60."

Plea of guilty.

24. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section eight hundred and ninety-three thereof:—

Amendment of defective indictment.

"**893**A. Where, before trial, or at any stage of a trial, it appears to the Court that the indictment is defective, the Court shall make such order for the amendment of the indictment as the Court thinks necessary to meet the circumstances of the case, unless, having regard to the merits of the case, the required amendments cannot be made without injustice, and may make such order as to the payment of any costs incurred owing to the necessity for amendment as the Court thinks fit."

25. Section nine hundred and twenty-three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Juries in Quebec.

"(2) Provided that, in any district, the prisoner may upon arraignment move that he be tried by a jury entirely

22. Section 825, subsection 5, reads as follows:—

"**825.** Every person committed to jail for trial on a charge of being guilty of any of the offences which are mentioned in section five hundred and eighty-two as being within the jurisdiction of the general or quarter sessions of the peace, may, with his own consent, be tried in any province of Canada, and, if convicted, sentenced by the judge.....

5. Where an offence charged is punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding five years, the Attorney General may require that the charge be tried by a jury, and may so require notwithstanding that the person charged has consented to be tried by the judge under this Part, and thereupon the judge shall have no jurisdiction to try or sentence the accused under this Part."

The only change made by the amendment is the insertion of the underlined words.

23. Subsection 3 of section 827 is the same as the proposed new subsection, except for the insertion of the underlined words. The purpose of the amendment is to enable the judge to proceed upon a proper charge where it appears from the depositions that the original charge did not properly describe the offence committed. Section 872 provides that the counsel acting on behalf of the Crown at any Court of criminal jurisdiction may prefer against any person who has been committed for trial at such court a bill of indictment for the charge on which the accused has been so committed or for any charge founded on the facts or evidence disclosed in the depositions taken before the justice. The present amendment will make the practice under section 827 where the prisoner is tried by a judge without a jury similar to that which is provided by section 872 in cases of trial by jury.

24. This section is new and is in similar terms to section 5 of the Indictments Act, 1915 (Imperial). Its purpose is to prevent any miscarriage of justice which might occur owing to the defective nature of the indictment as originally presented and the failure of the prosecuting authorities to apply for the necessary amendment.

25. Section 923 reads as follows:—

"**923.** In those districts in the province of Quebec in which the sheriff is required by law to return a panel of petit jurors composed, one-half of persons speaking the English language, and one-half of persons speaking the French language, he shall in his return specify separately those jurors whom he returns as speaking the English language, and those whom he returns as speaking the French language, respectively; and the names of the jurors so summoned shall be called alternately from such lists."

composed of jurors speaking the English language, or entirely composed of jurors speaking the French language.

Panels.

"(3) Upon such motion the judge may order the sheriff to summon a sufficient panel of jurors speaking the English or the French language, unless in his discretion it appears that the ends of justice are better served by impanelling a mixed jury.

Evidence of disorderly house.

26. Section nine hundred and eighty-six of the said Act, as amended by chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1913 and chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1918, is amended by striking out the words "or for opium smoking or inhaling" where they occur in the tenth and eleventh lines thereof, and by striking out the words "or opium joint" where they occur in the fourteenth line thereof and inserting the word "or" after the words "gaming house" where they occur in the fourteenth line thereof.

27. Subsection 1 of section nine hundred and ninety-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Evidence may be taken out of Canada under commission.

"**997.** (1) Whenever it is made to appear, at the instance of the Crown, or of the prisoner or defendant, to the satisfaction of the judge of any superior court, or the judge of a county court having criminal jurisdiction, or of any magistrate acting under Part XVI or of any judge acting under Part XVIII, that any person who resides out of Canada is able to give material information relating to any indictable offence for which a prosecution is pending, or relating to any person accused of such offence, such judge may, by order under his hand, appoint a commissioner or commissioners to take the evidence, upon oath, of such person."

28. Section one thousand and two of the said Act is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Corroboration necessary in certain cases.

"**1002.** No person accused of an offence under any of the hereunder mentioned sections shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused:—

(*a*) Treason, Part II, section seventy-four;

(*b*) Perjury, Part IV, section one hundred and seventy-four;

(*c*) Offences under Part V, sections two hundred and eleven to two hundred and twenty inclusive;

(*d*) Offences under Part VI, sections three hundred and one and three hundred and nine.

(*e*) Forgery, Part VII, sections four hundred and sixty-eight to four hundred and seventy inclusive.

26. When the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923 (chap. 22), was enacted it was the intention to repeal the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to opium joints, as the subject was deemed to be sufficiently covered by the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This was done in part by sections 1 and 2, chapter 41, of the statutes of 1923, but the repeal of the words "or for opium smoking or inhaling" and the words "or opium joint" in section 986 was overlooked.

27. Section 997, subsection 1, reads as follows:—

"**997.** Whenever it is made to appear, at the instance of the Crown, or of the prisoner or defendant, to the satisfaction of the judge of any superior court, or the judge of a county court having criminal jurisdiction, that any person who resides out of Canada is able to give material information relating to any indictable offence for which a prosecution is pending, or relating to any person accused of such offence, such judge may, by order under his hand, appoint a commissioner or commissioners to take the evidence upon oath, of such person."

The only change made by the amendment is the insertion of the underlined words.

28. Subsection 2 of section 301 contains a provision which makes offences under that subsection subject to the same provision with regard to corroboration as is contained in section 1002, but no such provision is made in connection with offences committed under subsection 1 of section 301. The purpose of the present amendment is to malke section 1002 applicable to all offences under section 301, thus placing such offences, so far as corroboration is concerned upon a parity with offences under section 211. A corresponding amendment is being made in subsection 2 of section 301.

29. Subsections four and five of section one thousand and thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by section nine of chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1923, are hereby repealed, and the following subsections are substituted therefor:— 5

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. 10

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 15 by sections 1012 to 1021c of this Act inclusive and the Rules of Court passed pursuant thereto and to section 576 of this Act."

30. Item (v) of paragraph (*c*) of section one thousand one hundred and forty of the said Act is repealed and the 20 following is substituted therefor:—

Seduction.

"(v) seduction of girl above sixteen and under eighteen—section two hundred and eleven."

31. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, 1925. 25

29. The purpose of this amendment is to restore to the Crown the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals 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."

It is considered advisable to repeal these subsections because the provisions which they contain are not in accordance with the general practice of Appellate Courts in Canada, and also because they might operate to affect prejudicially the right of appeal to the Supreme Court conferred by section 1024.

30. Section 1140, paragraphs *(c)*, *(v)*, is as follows:—

"**1140.** No prosecution for an offence against this Act, or action for penalties or forfeiture, shall be commenced,—

(c) after the expiration of one year from its commission if such offence be

(*v*) seduction of a girl under sixteen—section two hundred and eleven.

31. This provision is made in order that the public and persons charged with the administration of the law may be made aware of the provisions of the Act before they come into operation.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 147.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 15th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2966 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 147.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

R.S., c. 146; 1910, c. 10; 1913, c. 13; 1918, c. 16; 1920, c. 43; 1921, c. 25; 1922, c. 16; 1923, c. 41; 1924, c. 35.

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

1. The *Criminal Code*, chapter one hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is amended by adding the following subsection to section two thereof:— 5

Determination of age.

"(2) For the purposes of this Act a person shall be deemed to have been of a given age when the anniversary of his birthday, the number of which corresponds to that age, shall have been fully completed, and until then to have been under that age." 10

2. The said Act is amended by inserting the following paragraph immediately after paragraph (26) of section two thereof:—

Police magistrate.

"(26a) 'Police Magistrate' includes a deputy police magistrate having the powers of a police magistrate under the laws of the province." 15

3. Section one hundred and eighty-nine of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

Penalty for skipping bail.

"*(c)* being on bail prior to his conviction or while his case is pending in any court of appeal does not, without lawful excuse, the proof whereof shall be upon him, present himself at the proper time and place to stand his trial or for the hearing of the appeal, or to receive his sentence, as the case may be." 20 25

4. Paragraph *(f)* of section two hundred and thirty-five of the said Act, as enacted by chapter ten of the statutes of 1910 and amended by chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 30

Amendment to penalty clause in respect to advertising.

"*(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 con-

Explanatory Notes.

1. The purpose of this amendment is to remove doubts which have arisen under sections 211, 301 and other similar sections of the Code where the offence complained of takes place on the complainant's birthday.

3. Section 189 reads as follows:—

"**189.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment who,—

(a) having been convicted of any offence, escapes from any lawful custody in which he may be under such conviction; or,

(b) whether convicted or not, escapes from any prison in which he is lawfully confined on any criminal charge."

The purpose of the amendment is to make it an offence for any one to skip his bail.

4. Paragraph *(f)* as enacted by chapter 10 of 1910 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,"

and the amendment made in chapter 41, 1923, added the following:—

"(ii) imports or brings into Canada any matter, whether printed or in writing, which from the nature of its contents or from other evidence adduced is not a newspaper published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying news and comment, other than information intended or likely to promote, assist in, or be of use in gambling, book-making, pool-selling, betting or wagering upon any race of any kind, fight, game or sport, whether held within or without Canada, and whether published before, during or after such race, fight, game or sport; or is not a magazine or other periodical published in good faith mainly for the purpose of supplying literature and comment, other than such information as aforesaid; but is intended or likely to afford such information as aforesaid; or"

printing, posting or selling intelligence on horse races.

ducting 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 applying such news or information such race 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."

Amendment to penalty clause in respect to information to assist book-making, pool-selling, etc., on fights, games, sports or races.

5. Subsection one of section two hundred and thirty-six of the said Act, as amended by chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1922, is amended by adding thereto the following proviso:

Agricultural fairs granted partial exemption from penalty clauses.

"Provided that the provisions of paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* of this subsection in so far as they do not relate to any dice game, shell game, punch board or coin table, shall not apply to any agricultural fair or exhibition, or to any operator of a concession leased by any agricultural fair or exhibition board within its own grounds and operated during the period of the annual fair held on such grounds."

6. Section 285c of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1921, is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Driving motor car while intoxicated.

"**285c.** Every one who while intoxicated drives any motor vehicle or automobile 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."

7. Subsection two of section three hundred and one of the said Act, as enacted by chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1920, is repealed and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

Carnally knowing any girl between 14 and 16.

"(2) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for five years who carnally knows any girl under the age of sixteen and above the age of fourteen, not being his wife, and whether he believes her to be above the age of sixteen years or not."

5. Section **236**, paragraphs *(d)* and *(e)* read as follows:—

"**236.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to two years' imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars who,—

(d) disposes of any goods, wares or merchandise by any game or mode of chance or mixed chance and skill in which the contestant or competitor pays money or other valuable consideration; or,

(e) induces any person to stake or hazard any money or other valuable property or thing on the result of any dice game, shell game, punch board, coin table or on the operation of any wheel of fortune."

6. The sole purpose of this amendment is to make the necessary clerical corrections to make it clear that the term referred to is a term of imprisonment.

7. This subsection is the same as the subsection at present in force except that the words "of previous chaste character" are deleted.

The words "No person accused of any offence under this subsection shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused" are struck out and a provision to the same effect is being inserted in sec. 1002.

8. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section three hundred and forty-seven:—

Bailee not producing or delivering any article under lawful seizure by peace or public officer.

"**347**A. Every one who, being a bailee of anything capable of being stolen which is under lawful seizure by a peace officer or public officer in the execution of the duties of his office, and being obliged by law or agreement to produce and deliver the thing bailed to such officer or other person entitled thereto at a certain time and place, or upon demand, commits theft and steals the thing bailed if he does not so produce and deliver it; provided that a person accused under this section shall not be convicted if it be proved that the non-production and non-delivery of the thing bailed is not due to any wilful act or omission on the part of the person accused.

False returns by agent.

"**347**B. (1) Every one who is an agent is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for three years who renders a false or deceptive return to his principal with respect to the sale or other disposition of any goods, unless it be proved that there was no intent to deceive.

False returns by companies.

(2) Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding four thousand dollars and not less than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for three years, who, being a director, shareholder, manager, officer or employee of any person who being an agent renders a false or deceptive return to his principal with respect to the sale or other disposition of any goods knowingly makes, permits, concurs in or condones the rendering of the said false or deceptive return."

9. The said Act is amended by adding to section four hundred and twelve thereof the following subsection:—

Obtaining carriage of liquor by false billing, etc.

"(2) Every one who by himself, his servant, agent or employee—

(a) By means of false or misleading billing, classification or labelling, or any other false or misleading representation or statement of the contents of any car, vessel, package or consignment, or by concealment, or failure to properly bill or disclose the entire contents of any such car, vessel, package or consignment, or by giving, furnishing or using any false address or by any other means or device, whether with or without the consent or connivance of any servant, agent or employee of any railway, steamship or other transportation company (including any railway or steamship line owned or controlled directly or indirectly by the Crown), knowingly obtains or attempts to obtain the carriage or transportation by such company of any intoxicating liquor into any country, province, district

9. The purpose of this amendment is to provide legislation for conviction of persons shipping or assisting in the shipping by false billing, etc., over railways, etc., of intoxicating liquor into prohibited territory.

or other place, whether within or without Canada, where the importation or transportation of such liquor is in the circumstances of the case contrary to law:—

Offence.

(b) Knowingly aids or assists in any manner whatsoever in the doing of any of the acts, matters or things mentioned in paragraph *(a)* of this section, is guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to imprisonment without the option of fine for a term not less than thirty days nor exceeding twelve months, with or without hard labour; and all intoxicating liquor with respect to which any conviction has been had under this section and all cases, kegs, barrels, bottles, packages, or receptacles of any kind in which the same is or was contained shall upon conviction be forfeited and shall be disposed of for medical purposes or in such other manner as the Court may from time to time order."

Penalty.

10. All that part of section four hundred and thirteen of the said Act down to the end of paragraph *(a)* is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Penalty.

"**413.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, being a director, manager, officer or member of any body corporate or company, with intent to defraud,—

Official destroying security.

(a) destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, paper, writing or valuable security belonging to the body corporate or company; or,"

11. Section four hundred and fourteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

False prospectus, statement or account by directors or officers.

"**414.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who, being a promoter, director, officer or manager of any body corporate or company, either existing or intended to be formed, makes, circulates, or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating or publishing any prospectus, statement or account which he knows to be false in any material particular, with intent to induce persons whether ascertained or not to become shareholders or partners, or with intent to deceive or defraud the members, shareholders or creditors, or any of them, whether ascertained or not, of such body corporate or company, or with intent to induce any person to entrust or advance any property to such body corporate or company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof."

12. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section four hundred and forty-four:—

Use of word "Royal" without authority.

"**444A.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, who,

10. Section 413 down to the end of paragraph *(a)* is as follows:—

"**413.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to seven years' imprisonment who, being a director, manager, public officer or member of any body corporate or public company, with intent to defraud,—

(a) destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, paper, writing or valuable security belonging to the body corporate or public company; or,"

The purpose of this amendment is to strike out the word "public" where it occurs before the words "officer" and "company". The expression "public officer" as applied to companies is obselete, and having in view the definition "public officer" in section 2 (29) it would seem that this expression should be modified as suggested. Similarly the expression "public company" is obsolete. The expression "private company" is defined by section 43c., subsec. 3 of chap. 25 of the statutes of 1917, *An Act to amend the Companies Act*, and it is thought that the provisions of section 413 should be made applicable to all companies whether public or private.

11. Section 414 is as follows:—

"**414.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who, being a promoter, director, public officer or manager of any body corporate or public company, either existing or intending to be formed, makes, circulates, or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating or publishing any prospectus, statement or account which he knows to be false in any material particular, with intent to induce persons whether ascertained or not to become shareholders or partners, or with intent to deceive or defraud the members, shareholders or creditors, or any of them, whether ascertained or not, of such body corporate or public company, or with intent to induce any person to entrust or advance any property to such body corporate or public company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof."

The purpose of the amendment is to strike out the word "public" where it occurs before the words "officer" and "company". The expression "public officer" as applied to companies is obsolete, and having in view the definition "public officer" in section 2 (29) it would seem that this expression should be modified as suggested. Similarly the expression "public company" is obsolete. The expression "private company" is defined by section 43c., subsec. 3 of chap. 25 of the statutes of 1917, *An Act to amend the Companies Act*, and it is thought that the provisions of section 413 should be made applicable to all companies whether public or private.

12. The purpose of this amendment is to prevent the unauthorized use of the word "Royal" as descriptive of any institution, profession, business or trade.

without the authority of His Majesty or of a member of the Royal Family, uses in connection with any trade, business, calling or profession any name or title which includes therein the word "Royal": Provided that this section shall not apply to any case in which the use of the word "Royal" is authorized by or under the provisions of any statute of Canada nor shall any prosecution be commenced under this section except by the order of the Attorney General of Canada or the Attorney General of a province."

13. Section four hundred and sixty of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1913, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Breaking 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 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."

14. Paragraph *(b)* of section four hundred and seventy-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Counterfeit stamp.

"*(b)* knowingly has in his possession, sells or exposes for sale, or utters or uses any such counterfeit stamp; or,"

15. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section five hundred and sixty-eight thereof:—

Counterfeit money and instruments used for making counterfeit money, to be sent to Minister of Finance to be destroyed or disposed of.

"**568A.** Counterfeit money or coin and tokens of value, and instruments or materials of any kind used or intended to be used for the making of counterfeit money or coin or tokens of value, shall belong to His Majesty, and all counterfeit money or coin or tokens of value and all such instruments or materials which now are or hereafter come into the possession or under the control of any person or court shall be forthwith forwarded to the Minister of Finance, to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as he may direct: Provided that where any such counterfeit money or coin or tokens of value, instruments or materials, are required as

13. Section 460 is 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, ware-house or counting-house, 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."

14. The relevant portion of section 479 is as follows:—

"**479.** Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to fourteen years' imprisonment who,—

(a) fraudulently counterfeits any stamp, whether impressed or adhesive, used for the purposes of revenue by the Government of the United Kingdom or of Canada, or by the Government of any province of Canada, or of any possession or colony of His Majesty, or by any foreign prince or state; or,

(b) knowingly sells or exposes for sale, or utters or uses any such counterfeit stamp; or,....."

The purpose of this amendment is to make it an offence to have forged revenue stamps in one's possession. The traffic in revenue stamps has become very extensive and forged excise labels, etc., are being printed in large quantities for use by bootleggers and moonshiners.

15. The purpose of this amendment is to enable the Minister of Finance to exercise control over the disposition of counterfeit money and instruments for counterfeiting, in order to prevent any danger of such money or materials being again used for improper purposes.

evidence in any court they shall not be forwarded to the Minister until such time as they are no longer required for such purpose."

16. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section five hundred and eighty thereof:— 5

Adjournment of Court of King's Bench in Quebec when no jury summoned.

"**580A.** 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 Peace may, on the date of the opening of such term, if there be no judge to preside the Court,— 10

1. *(a)* Adjourn the Court and the appeals to any further day; or 15

(b) Adjourn the appeals to the first day of the then next term of the Court.

Renewal of recognizances.

2. 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." 20

Calendar of criminal cases in Nova Scotia.

17. Section six hundred and two of the said Act is repealed.

18. Section six hundred and twenty-two of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 25

Weapon not a pistol, rifle or shot-gun to be impounded and destroyed.

"**622.** (1) The court or justice before whom any person is convicted of any offence against the provisions of sections one hundred and twenty to one hundred and twenty-four inclusive, shall impound the weapon for carrying which such person is convicted, and if the weapon is not a pistol, rifle or shot-gun, shall cause it to be destroyed. 30

If pistol, rifle or shot-gun, to be handed over to municipality.

(2) If the weapon is a pistol, rifle or shot-gun, the court or justice shall cause it to be handed over to the corporation of the municipality in which the conviction takes place, for the public uses of such corporation." 35

To lieutenant-governor, if no municipality.

(3) If the conviction takes place where there is no municipality, the pistol, rifle or shot-gun shall be handed over to the lieutenant-governor of the province in which the conviction takes place, for the public uses thereof in connection with the administration of justice therein." 40

Search in gaming houses.

19. Section six hundred and forty-one of the said Act, as enacted by section twenty-one, chapter thirteen, of the statutes of 1913, is amended by striking out the words "and all opium and devices, pipes or apparatus for preparing or for smoking or inhaling opium" where they occur in the thirty-eight, thirty-ninth and fortieth lines thereof. 45

16. In the Province of Quebec criminal terms for the various districts are held annually at dates fixed by Order in Council. The Attorney General may give instructions not to summon the jurors for any such term, which is often done, for the reason that the number and the importance of trials to be held are not sufficient to justify the expenditure. Nevertheless a judge has to be present even when the jurors are not summoned, for the purpose of renewing bail, the hearing of appeals in summary convictions and attending to other incidental proceedings which may arise. The justices of the Superior Court all reside in the Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Three Rivers or Sherbrooke, and it is detrimental to the administration of justice in other parts for these judges to be compelled for a mere renewal of bails when there are no appeals to have to attend remote localities of the Province. The purpose of this amendment is to obviate the necessity for the attendance of a judge in such cases by conferring upon the Clerk of the Crown the power at the opening of a term at which no jurors are to appear to renew bail bonds so as to secure the presence of the accused on the first day of the then next term, and of adjourning the appeals to the first day of the then next coming term or of adjourning the Court and appeals to any intervening day.

17. The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**602.** In the province of Nova Scotia a calendar of the criminal cases shall be sent by the Clerk of the Crown to the grand jury in each term, together with the depositions taken in each case and the names of the different witnesses."

19. When the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923 (chap. 22) was enacted it was the intention to repeal the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to opium joints, as the subject was deemed to be sufficiently covered by the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This was done in part by sections 1 and 2, chapter 41, of the statutes of 1923, but the repeal of the words "and all opium and devices, pipes or apparatus for preparing or for smoking or inhaling opium" in section 641 was overlooked.

20. Section six hundred and sixty-two of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Proceedings upon warrant, to enforce attendance of prisoner confined in another province.

"(5) If the person against whom such warrant is issued is then confined for some other cause in any prison within another province then, upon application to the judge of any superior, county or district court having jurisdiction in the place where the prisoner is confined, and upon production to him of the warrant with an affidavit setting forth the facts, such judge, if satisfied that the ends of justice require it, may, by order in writing addressed to the warden or keeper of such prison, or to the sheriff or other person having the custody of the prisoner, direct him to bring up the body of such person before the justice who is holding the preliminary inquiry from day to day as may be necessary for the purposes of such inquiry, and at the place and within the province wherein the warrant was issued, and such warden, keeper, sheriff or other person upon being paid his reasonable charges in that behalf shall obey the order: provided that no such order shall be granted unless notice of the application therefor shall have been served upon the Attorney General of the province in which the prisoner is confined within a reasonable time before the making of the application.

Notice to Attorney-General.

In case of acquittal.

"(6) Where any order is granted under the provisions of the next preceding subsection, the judge may, by such order or by such further or other order as he may deem requisite, from time to time, give directions as to the manner in which such person shall be kept in custody and returned to prison to serve the remainder of his original sentence, in case he be discharged or acquitted of the offence in respect of which such warrant was issued, or may make such other directions as in the circumstances of the case he may see fit."

21. Paragraph *(b)* of section seven hundred and fifty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Notice of appeal.

"*(b)* the appellant shall give notice of his intention to appeal by filing in the office of the clerk of the court appealed to a notice in writing setting forth with reasonable certainty the conviction or order appealed to, and the notice shall be served upon the respondent and the justice who tried the case, or, in the alternative, upon such person or persons as a judge of the court appealed to shall direct, and such service and filing shall be within ten days of the making of the conviction or order complained of, or within such further time, not exceeding an additional twenty days, as a judge of the court appealed to may see fit to fix either before or after the expiration of the said ten days."

20. There is no provision in the Criminal Code for the trial of a criminal charge in one province when the accused is imprisoned in another province. If, for example, a man serving a long sentence in one province were wanted in another for murder, there is no statutory method of enforcing his attendance for trial. The purpose of this amendment is to provide suitable machinery for dealing with such cases.

21. The only change made by the amendment is the insertion of the words "and filing".

Court may permit new and sufficient recognizances in place of insufficient, defective or invalid recognizances.

22. The said Act is amended by inserting after section seven hundred and sixty-nine thereot the following section:—

"**769**A. Where any recognizance shall have been entered into under the provisions of paragraph *(c)* of section seven hundred and fifty or section seven hundred and sixty-three of this Act within the prescribed time, and shall appear to the court before which the appeal or stated case in respect of which the recognizance is given is brought, to have been insufficiently entered into or to be otherwise defective or invalid, it shall be lawful for such court if it shall so think fit to permit the substitution of a new and sufficient recognizance to be entered into before such court in place of such insufficient, defective or invalid recognizance, and for that purpose to allow such time and make such examination and impose such terms as to payment of costs as to such court shall appear just and reasonable; and such substituted recognizance shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes as if the same had been duly entered into within the prescribed time."

23. Subsection three of section eight hundred and twenty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Prosecuting officer prefers charge.

"(3) In such case or if the prisoner has been brought before the judge and consents to be tried by him without a jury, the prosecuting officer shall prefer the charge against him for which he has been committed for trial, or any charge founded on the facts or evidence disclosed in the depositions, and if, upon being arraigned upon the charge, the prisoner pleads guilty, the prosecuting officer shall draw up a record as nearly as may be in form 60."

Plea of guilty.

24. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section eight hundred and ninety-three thereof:—

Amendment of defective indictment.

"**893**A. Where, before trial, or at any stage of a trial, it appears to the Court that the indictment is defective, the Court shall make such order for the amendment of the indictment as the Court thinks necessary to meet the circumstances of the case, unless, having regard to the merits of the case, the required amendments cannot be made without injustice, and may make such order as to the payment of any costs incurred owing to the necessity for amendment as the Court thinks fit."

25. Section nine hundred and twenty-three of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

Juries in Quebec.

"(2) Provided that, in any district, the prisoner may upon arraignment move that he be tried by a jury entirely

22. By sections 750 *(c)* and 762 of the Code the appellant must enter into recognizance within the times respectively mentioned that he will personally appear before the Appellate Court on the appeal or that he will prosecute his appeal without delay as the case may be. If after the expiration of the time limited for entering into such recognizance it be discovered to have been insufficiently entered into or to be otherwise defective or invalid, no provision exists for the substitution of good and sufficient recognizances, thus possibly leaving the court with no alternative but to dismiss the appeal if objection be taken to the sufficiency of the recognizance. The purpose of this amendment is to enable the court to permit in a proper case the substitution of another recognizance in such a case upon suitable provision as to costs.

23. Subsection 3 of section 827 is the same as the proposed new subsection, except for the insertion of the underlined words. The purpose of the amendment is to enable the judge to proceed upon a proper charge where it appears from the depositions that the original charge did not properly describe the offence committed. Section 872 provides that the counsel acting on behalf of the Crown at any Court of criminal jurisdiction may prefer against any person who has been committed for trial at such court a bill of indictment for the charge on which the accused has been so committed or for any charge founded on the facts or evidence disclosed in the depositions taken before the justice. The present amendment will make the practice under section 827 where the prisoner is tried by a judge without a jury similar to that which is provided by section 872 in cases of trial by jury.

24. This section is new and is in similar terms to section 5 of the Indictments Act, 1915 (Imperial). Its purpose is to prevent any miscarriage of justice which might occur owing to the defective nature of the indictment as originally presented and the failure of the prosecuting authorities to apply for the necessary amendment.

25. Section 923 reads as follows:—

"**923.** In those districts in the province of Quebec in which the sheriff is required by law to return a panel of petit jurors composed, one-half of persons speaking the English language, and one-half of persons speaking the French language, he shall in his return specify separately those jurors whom he returns as speaking the English language, and those whom he returns as speaking the French language, respectively; and the names of the jurors so summoned shall be called alternately from such lists."

composed of jurors speaking the English language, or entirely composed of jurors speaking the French language.

Panels.

"(3) Upon such motion the judge may order the sheriff to summon a sufficient panel of jurors speaking the English or the French language, unless in his discretion it appears that the ends of justice are better served by impanelling a mixed jury."

Evidence of disorderly house.

26. Section nine hundred and eighty-six of the said Act, as amended by chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1913 and chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1918, is amended by striking out the words "or for opium smoking or inhaling" where they occur in the tenth and eleventh lines thereof, and by striking out the words "or opium joint" where they occur in the fourteenth line thereof and inserting the word "or" after the words "gaming house" where they occur in the fourteenth line thereof.

27. Subsection one of section nine hundred and ninety-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Evidence may be taken out of Canada under commission.

"**997.** (1) Whenever it is made to appear, at the instance of the Crown, or of the prisoner or defendant, to the satisfaction of the judge of any superior court, or the judge of a county court having criminal jurisdiction, or of any magistrate acting under Part XVI or of any judge acting under Part XVIII, that any person who resides out of Canada is able to give material information relating to any indictable offence for which a prosecution is pending, or relating to any person accused of such offence, such judge may, by order under his hand, appoint a commissioner or commissioners to take the evidence, upon oath, of such person."

28. Section one thousand and two of the said Act is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Corroboration necessary in certain cases.

"**1002.** No person accused of an offence under any of the hereunder mentioned sections shall be convicted upon the evidence of one witness, unless such witness is corroborated in some material particular by evidence implicating the accused:—

(*a*) Treason, Part II, section seventy-four;

(*b*) Perjury, Part IV, section one hundred and seventy-four;

(*c*) Offences under Part V, sections two hundred and eleven to two hundred and twenty inclusive;

(*d*) Offences under Part VI, sections three hundred and one and three hundred and nine.

(*e*) Forgery, Part VII, sections four hundred and sixty-eight to four hundred and seventy inclusive."

26. When the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1923 (chap. 22), was enacted it was the intention to repeal the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to opium joints, as the subject was deemed to be sufficiently covered by the provisions of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. This was done in part by sections 1 and 2, chapter 41, of the statutes of 1923, but the repeal of the words "or for opium smoking or inhaling" and the words "or opium joint" in section 986 was overlooked.

27. Section 997, subsection 1, reads as follows:—

"**997.** Whenever it is made to appear, at the instance of the Crown, or of the prisoner or defendant, to the satisfaction of the judge of any superior court, or the judge of a county court having criminal jurisdiction, that any person who resides out of Canada is able to give material information relating to any indictable offence for which a prosecution is pending, or relating to any person accused of such offence, such judge may, by order under his hand, appoint a commissioner or commissioners to take the evidence upon oath, of such person."

The only change made by the amendment is the insertion of the underlined words.

28. Subsection 2 of section 301 contains a provision which makes offences under that subsection subject to the same provision with regard to corroboration as is contained in section 1002, but no such provision is made in connection with offences committed under subsection 1 of section 301. The purpose of the present amendment is to malke section 1002 applicable to all offences under section 301, thus placing such offences, so far as corroboration is concerned upon a parity with offences under section 211. A corresponding amendment is being made in subsection 2 of section 301.

29. Subsections four and five of section one thousand and thirteen of the said Act, as enacted by section nine of chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1923, are hereby repealed, and the following subsections are substituted therefor:— 5

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. 10

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 15 by sections 1012 to 1021c of this Act inclusive and the Rules of Court passed pursuant thereto and to section 576 of this Act."

30. Subsection one of section one thousand and twenty-four of the said Act is repealed and the following is sub- 20 stituted therefor:—

Appeal to Supreme Court against affirmance.

"(1) Any person convicted of any indictable offence whose conviction has been affirmed on an appeal taken under section ten hundred and thirteen may appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada against the affirmance of such 25 conviction on any question of law on which there has been dissent in the Court of Appeal:

Proviso.

Provided that no such appeal can be taken unless notice of appeal in writing has been served on the Attorney General within fifteen days after affirmance or such further 30 time as may be allowed by the Supreme Court of Canada or a judge thereof."

31. Subparagraph (v) of paragraph (*c*) of section one thousand one hundred and forty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 35

Seduction.

"(v) seduction of girl above sixteen and under eighteen—section two hundred and eleven."

32. This Act shall come into force on the first day of September, 1925.

29. The purpose of this amendment is to restore to the Crown the right to appeal to the Court of Appeals 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."

It is considered advisable to repeal these subsections because the provisions which they contain are not in accordance with the general practice of Appellate Courts in Canada, and also because they might operate to affect prejudicially the right of appeal to the Supreme Court conferred by section 1024.

31. Section 1140, paragraph *(c)* and subparagraph (v) are as follows:—

"**1140.** No prosecution for an offence against this Act, or action for penalties or forfeiture, shall be commenced,—

(c) after the expiration of one year from its commission if such offence be

(v) seduction of a girl under sixteen—section two hundred and eleven."

32. This provision is made in order that the public and persons charged with the administration of the law may be made aware of the provisions of the Act before they come into operation.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 148.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

First reading, May 26, 1925.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2353 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 148.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

1920, c. 46; 1921, c. 29; 1922, c. 20.

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

"Urban polling divisions."

1. (1) Paragraph *(x)* of section two of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1920, as amended by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921 is amended by striking out the words "twenty-five hundred" in the third line of the said paragraph, and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

"Rural polling divisions."

(2) Paragraph *(y)* of said section two of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "one thousand" in the third line of the said paragraph, and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

"Printing."

2. Section two of the said Act is further amended by inserting as a new paragraph thereof, the following:—

"*(vv)* 'Printing' when used in relation to the reproduction of voters' lists, includes mimeographing, multigraphing, or any other mode of reproduction in which successive copies are produced from a matrix of any kind, so that each successive copy, up to the whole number required, is identical with every preceding and following copy."

Newspapers, etc., required to disclose by whom articles, etc., having reference to an election, are paid.

3. Section five of the said Act is amended by adding the following subsections thereto:—

"(2) Every advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon appearing in a newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, leaflet or other publication (and having reference to an election), if printed at the expense of any individual, firm, committee, association, society, or corporation other than the individual, firm, committee, association, society or corporation which is the printer or publisher thereof, shall disclose that such advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon has been or is being paid for by such individual, firm, committee, association, society or corporation and shall bear the name and address of the person or persons paying, or agreeing to pay, for the publication thereof.

Explanatory Notes.

1. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"As originally passed in 1920 the Act required urban registration in all places having a population of 1,000 or more. At the next following session it was amended by increasing the lower limit to 2,500, the effect being thus to reduce from 440 to about 185 the number of places in which personal registration was required. Neither the public interest nor the convenience of candidates would seem likely to be in any way prejudiced if this limit were still further raised. On the other hand, its being so would relieve some voters of a burden and would effect a substantial economy, since the number of revising officers would be reduced and the printing of some lists would be dispensed with. If, for example, the lower limit was increased to 5,000, the number of places in which urban registration was essential would be reduced by over 55%, viz: from about 185 to 80. There are some few places with populations between 2,500 and 5,000 which, as is presently true of some places under 2,500, would still require urban registration. For example, the population of St. Lambert, West Toronto, and like municipalities adjacent to large cities, and of some towns in Western Canada, are too fluid to permit the intimacy upon which the effectiveness of rural registration ultimately depends. Urban registration would have to be directed in these in the same way as it is now directed in Oak Bay near Victoria, in South Vancouver, and in St. James near Winnipeg, but a population of 5,000 is, in general, quite low enough to make urban registration essential."

The paragraphs amended read as follows:—

"*(x)* "Urban polling division" means a polling division which is wholly contained within a place having a population of more than *twenty-five hundred* persons and being, under the provincial laws, a city, town or incorporated village, or within any other area directed by the Chief Electroral Officer to be treated as urban;

(y) "rural polling division" means a polling division whereof no part is contained within a place having a population of more than *one thousand* persons and which place under the provincial law is a city, town, or incorporated village;"

2. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The requirements that urban voters' lists shall be "printed" often involves what appears to be unnecessary expense and delay. With two candidates in the field only fifty-six copies of these lists are required, and this number is increased only by twenty for each additional candidate over two. Other methods of reproduction appear to give the same satisfaction as printing, and it is suggested that provision accordingly should be made."

3. This amendment, by subsection (2), requires newspapers to disclose the fact where cartoons, articles, etc., are paid for by individuals, associations or others than the printing firm itself.

"Any person printing, publishing or distributing any such advertisement, article, notice, illustration or cartoon, or causing any of such to be printed, published or distributed otherwise than is provided in this section is guilty of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided, and if he is a candidate or the official agent of a candidate is further guilty of an illegal practice.

Newspapers, etc., required to furnish and publish information regarding their stockholders, etc.

"(3) It shall be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication, to file with the Secretary of State of Canada at Ottawa, forthwith after the passing of this Act and in no case later than thirty days thereafter and not later than the 31st day of March in each year hereafter, a sworn statement setting forth the names and post office addresses of the editor in chief or the managing editor, the publisher, business manager or managers, owner or owners, and in addition the stockholders, including the names and addresses of persons or corporations for whom shares or any interest therein may be held in trust, if the publication be owned by a corporation;

Provided that it shall not be necessary to include in such statement the names of persons owning less than one percentum of the total amount of stock.

A copy of such sworn statement shall be published in the second issue of such newspaper, magazine or other publication printed next after the filing of such statement; and furthermore a copy of the last published statement together with any changes which have occurred in the interval shall be published by such newspaper, magazine or other publication at least once, and if possible twice, during the course of a general election between the time of the issuing of the writ and nomination day, or where no statement has been so published prior to the issuing of the writ of election it shall, nevertheless, be the duty of the editor, publisher, business manager or owner of every newspaper, magazine, periodical or other publication, to publish, between the time of the issuing of the writ and nomination day of a general election, a copy of a sworn statement setting forth the information required under this section. Any such publication shall be denied the privilege of the mail if it shall fail to comply with the provisions of this paragraph within ten days after notice from the Secretary of State by registered letter of such failure."

4. Sections twenty-two to twenty-four of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Subsection (3) requires newspapers, magazines, etc., to file with the Secretary of State each year the names of their editors, publishers, business managers, owners and stockholders and also to publish the same information in their publication at least once during an election campaign.-

4. The new sections 22, 23, 24 and 24A (1) carry out, with modifications one of two alternative amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in his 1924 report, says as follows:—

"That in Canada a general election campaign lasts more than four times as long as in Great Britain is in no way due to geographical considerations, and only in part to the fact that in Canada the lists of voters are prepared during the campaign while in Great Britain they are prepared semi-annually whether or not an election is held. It is to the practice followed in the appointment of returning officers that most of the difference is due. In Great Britain the person who is to act as returning officer in each constituency is fixed by statute or custom; this was once generally the case in Canada, but for many years the selection of returning officers has been made only when the election has been decided upon. If the former Canadian and present British practice were reverted to, the length of the campaign in Canada would be reduced by about half, and the administration of elections would at the same time be greatly improved since prospective returning officers would have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their duties and districts in advance of the pressure of administrative business."

The principal modification consists in the reduction by the term of office of the returning officer and formal changes consequent thereupon.

Appointment of returning officers.

"**22.** Immediately after the passing of this Act, and from time to time thereafter as required, the Secretary of State shall for every electoral district in Canada appoint a person, described either by name or by his title of office, who shall be returning officer for such electoral district. Every person so appointed shall hold office for one year and notice of his appointment shall be given immediately in the Canada Gazette.

Election clerks.

"**23.** (1) The returning officer shall, forthwith upon his appointment, nominate in writing an election clerk, who shall be a qualified voter in the electoral district, and he and the election clerk shall each make oath faithfully to perform his duties without partiality, fear, favour or affection.

Appointment of substitute.

(2) If the election clerk dies, becomes disqualified or incapable of acting, or refuses to act, the returning officer shall at once appoint a substitute, who upon his appointment shall make oath as aforesaid.

Transmission of oaths.

(3) The oath of the returning officer and the appointment and oath of every election clerk shall be transmitted by the returning officer to the Chief Electoral Officer forthwith after their completion. No fresh oath by either shall be required upon his re-appointment.

Tenure of office of election clerks.

"**24.** Subject as aforesaid, every election clerk shall hold office during the pleasure of the returning officer by whom he has been selected and, after the death of such returning officer, or the expiry of his term of office, until a new returning officer is appointed.

How writs to be directed.

"**24A.** (1) Every writ of election shall be directed to the person appointed to be returning officer for the electoral district, and the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit such writ to him by registered mail or otherwise.

Returning officers to act under penalty.

(2) Every returning officer to whom a writ is addressed shall, unless physically incapable of so doing, forthwith upon its receipt, cause to be promptly taken such of the proceedings directed by this Act as are necessary in order that the election may be regularly held, and any returning officer who wilfully neglects so to do shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Use of provincial voters' list.

5. Subsections (1), (2), (5) and (7) of section 32, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**32.** (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the voters' lists in urban polling divisions shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section, and in rural polling divisions under the rules set forth in

The sections repealed (22, 23 and 24) read as follows:—

"**22.** The Chief Electoral Officer shall address each writ of election and transmit it (by mail unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, in which case he shall transmit as so directed) to the person appointed by the Governor in Council to be, and such person shall be returning officer for the electoral district therein stated; but if such person refuses, or is unable, because of disqualification or other cause, to act, another may be appointed in his stead.

"**23.** On receiving the writ of election the returning officer shall,—

(a) forthwith endorse thereon the date on which he receives it;

(b) before taking any further action thereon, take the oath of office in Form No. 2; and,

(c) appoint under his hand and seal in Form No. 3, an election clerk who shall be a qualified elector in the electoral district.

24. (1) The election clerk shall.—

(a) before acting as such take the oath in Form No. 4;

(b) assist the returning officer in the performance of his duties; and,

(c) whenever the returning officer refuses or is unable to perform his duties or is disqualified, and unless and until he has been replaced by another, act as and with the powers of the returning officer in his stead.

(2) If an election clerk refuses or is unable to perform his duties the returning officer may at any time during the election, in manner hereinbefore provided, appoint another person to act in his stead."

24A. Subsection (2) of section 24A adopts (with a slight modification made necessary by the immediately preceding amendments) a suggestion made by the Chief Electoral Officer, who in his 1922 report says as follows:—

"The Act now contains no enforceable provision under which a returning officer may be required to proceed with the election upon the receipt by him of the writ addressed to him. Upon the issue of the writs for the general election some eight or ten returning officers refused to act, while others endeavoured, as a condition of doing so, to force special arrangements for remuneration in excess of the tariff. The neglect of the writ by one returning officer nearly resulted in its being necessary to defer the election in his district, and in other districts the making of necessary preliminary arrangements was unreasonably delayed. It is suggested that provision should be made requiring any returning officer to whom a writ is addressed to proceed with the initial steps prescribed, even if he feels it necessary to ask to be relieved of his duties."

5. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof and of certain other subsequent amendments, says as follows in his 1922 report:—

"Apart from mistakes due to the inevitable haste with which lists of voters must be prepared and the inevitable inexperience of the personnel engaged in their preparation, the most generally felt difficulties of the election procedure result from the use of provincial lists as a basis for the preparation of the Dominion lists. Criticisms are chiefly directed against four consequences of the application of the present provisions on the subject, as follows:—

Schedule B hereto, provided, however, that, if at the date of the issue of the writ of election any provincial or municipal officer has in his possession a list of voters for any part of the electoral district, which list has been prepared under the laws of the province and would be used with or without revision at a provincial election commenced at the same time as the election under this Act, and such provincial or municipal officer can, within such time after demand as to permit the use thereof under this Act, supply such one or more copies of such list as may be required, the returning officer shall obtain such copy or copies and the same shall, in that part of the electoral district to which the list refers, be used for the purpose of the election under this Act, subject to the following provisions:—

In urban polling divisions.

(a) Every urban registrar shall transfer from such provincial lists to the preliminary list prepared by him for the appropriate polling division in his registration district (regard being had to the addresses given in the provincial list), the names (with the addresses and descriptions, if any), of the persons whose names appear upon such provincial lists, unless such persons, being qualified to vote under this Act and being resident in some one of the polling divisions in his registration district, have, on application made to him under the said rules, been registered as therein provided, and shall add to the said preliminary list for each of the polling divisions in his registration district the names, addresses and descriptions of all other persons by whom or on whose behalf applications for registration are made as aforesaid, and who are qualified to vote under this Act and resident in such polling divisions respectively.

In rural polling divisions.

(b) Every rural registrar shall transfer to the preliminary list prepared by him under the rules set forth in Schedule B, the names (with the addresses and descriptions, if any), of such persons as appear on such provincial lists and are qualified to vote under this Act and resident in the polling division for which he has been appointed and shall add to such preliminary list the names, addresses and descriptions of all other persons qualified and resident as aforesaid, although such names do not appear upon such provincial lists.

Printing provincial lists.

(2) If, under the laws of the province, such provincial lists as are described in the proviso to subsection (1) of this section are required to be printed or otherwise reproduced before any use of them for the purpose of a provincial election would be made, such lists may be so printed or otherwise reproduced as a preliminary to their use under this Act, and the expense of such printing or reproduction shall be payable as part of the expenses of any election held hereunder."

(i) Particularly from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, on the grounds that the provincial lists in existence in those provinces would not be used for a provincial election commencing at the same time as the Dominion election, the purpose of their preparation having become exhausted immediately upon the conclusion of the provincial election for which they were prepared; that they are not in a form adapted to subsequent use, and that their contents do really justify such use.

(ii) From almost all the provinces, that the division of the territory into polling divisions for provincial purposes (which, when provincial lists for such polling divisions are made use of, must almost of necessity be followed for a Dominion election), is not satisfactory by reason of differences in the qualification, and consequently the number, of voters for the provincial or municipal purposes for which the division into polling divisions in question is made, or by reason of lack of attention to the importance of the subject, with, as a result, the existence of polling divisions of inconvenient areas or containing too many or too few voters, or by reason of the failure of the divisions to coincide with the boundaries of the Dominion electoral districts.

(iii) From almost all provinces, that the transfer of names from the provincial to the Dominion lists for urban polling divisions, particularly in cities, inevitably involves a number of double registrations, that number increasing in proportion to the age of the lists in question, and being the result of changes of residence, of which, in cities especially, the annual percentage is high; the voters who have moved register themselves anew in the polling division in which they are resident at the time of the Dominion election, generally in ignorance of the fact that their names are transferred to the Dominion list for that other polling division in which they resided at the date of the preparation of the basic provincial lists. (Even when double registrations are not made it is said that the discovery of the voters to whom entries refer is made exceedingly difficult.)

(iv) From several provinces, that in urban polling divisions the automatic transfer of names to the Dominion lists loads these lists with the names of disqualified or dead voters, and that the machinery provided by the Act for the removal of these names is such that their removal is a practical impossibility.

"From the second and third difficulties there is no practicable means of escape consistently with the use of the provincial lists. The first, however, may be avoided by the limitation of the use of provincial lists to those provinces in which, if a provincial election were directed at the same time as the Dominion, existing lists would be used either with or without revision, while the last difficulty may be minimized by provisions making it easier to remove from the preliminary Dominion lists the names of dead and disqualified voters.

"The limitation of the use of provincial lists as a basis for the preparation of Dominion lists to such provincial lists as would, if a provincial election were directed on the same day, be used thereat with or without revision, would require the repeal of subsections 1 and 2 of section 32, and in point for form and clarity it would be advantageous at the same time to repeal subsections 5 and 7 which contain only the necessary formal references to Schedules A and B. These four subsections would be replaced by three new subsections."

The subsections repealed read as follows:—

32. (1) For the purposes of any Dominion election held within the limits of a province the voters' lists shall, except as hereinafter provided, be those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions, under the laws of that province, within two years immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and which were, under such laws, in force, or had been last in force, for the purposes of provincial elections. But to such lists there may be added in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, being capable and qualified under this Act to be voters within any polling division (whether or not so capable or qualified under the laws of such province) are not named on such lists; and from such lists there may be substracted in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, are disqualified, non-qualified, or incompetent to be voters within such polling division.

(2) If under the laws of any province no such lists have been prepared within such period of time, or if the laws of the province do not provide for the making of such lists, the voters' lists for such Dominion election shall be wholly prepared and completed in manner hereinafter provided. Provided that in and for the Province of Ontario, if there be no provincial voters' lists which have been prepared and completed within two years immediately preceding the issue of the writ, provincial voters' lists in course of preparation under the Elections Laws Amendment Act, 1920, of the said province which have been finally revised by the County Judge under section twenty-eight of the said Act, shall be adopted under this section for the said province, but the same shall be subject to all the provisions of this section as to additions thereto and substractions therefrom as in the case of provincial lists prepared and completed for provincial purposes."

"(5) In urban polling divisions the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section."

"(7) In rural polling divisions, the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule B to this section."

Power to decide status and population.

6. Subsection (6) of section 32 is amended by striking out the words "one thousand" in the fourth and fifth lines thereof and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

7. Rule (1) of Schedule A is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Appointment of urban registrars.

"Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in Form 5 two persons only to be registrars of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over five thousand and less than eight thousand persons, and one for each additional four thousand persons, or such greater or less number as may be directed by the Chief Electoral Officer as necessary or sufficient to afford adequate opportunity to be registered to every person who desires and has a right to be so, and every such registrar so appointed shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form No. 6 and shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper. The returning officer shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registrars whom he appoints and of the polling divisions for which each is to act, and any candidate shall be entitled at his request to inspect such record and make extracts therefrom."

8. The following Rule is inserted in Schedule A to section thirty-two of the said Act as Rule (5A):—

Affidavit before urban registrar to strike off disqualified voters.

"Rule (5A) Any voter qualified to vote in any polling division in the district allotted to any registrar, and duly entered in the list of voters for such polling division, may make oath before such registrar alleging the death, disqualification, or real residence and appearance in another list, of any person on the list for any of such polling divisions, and the registrar, upon such oath being made before him, shall transmit by registered mail addressed to the person objected to, at the address mentioned in the list of voters, if any, and also at such other address, if any, as may be mentioned in the oath aforesaid, a notice requiring the person objected to to appear in person or by representative before the revising officer on a day to be named in such notice, to establish his qualification as a voter, and the registrar shall transmit with each copy of such notice a copy of the oath of the voter making the objection. Such oath may be in the Form 17A in Schedule 1 of this Act and such notice in the Form 17B in the said schedule."

6. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer as described in the note to section 1 of the Bill.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

"(6) The Chief Electoral Officer is empowered to decide upon the best available evidence, for all the purposes of this Act, whether any place in a city, town or incorporated village and whether it has a population of over *one thousand* persons."

7. The proposed amended Rule includes two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"*Number of Urban Registrars.*—Section 32, Schedule A, Rule (1) requires the appointment of an urban registrar for each "four thousand persons" in any place in which the registration is urban. This ratio is too high when recent complete provincial lists are used as a basis for the preparation of the Dominion lists, but, as first appeared in the course of the general election it is much too low when there are no provincial lists. On this being represented by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Honourable the Secretary of State on the 15th day of October last, the acting Prime Minister arranged with the Auditor General that provision might be made for the payment of such additional or assistant registrars as the Chief Electoral Officer considered necessary to avoid undue congestion and to prevent qualified voters being deprived of their franchise. Additional facilities were provided accordingly wherever necessary. and a retroactive amendment to this Rule is recommended to cover the action thus necessarily taken, and to provide for the future."

"*Information to be given Candidates.*—By sections 45 (4) *(b)* and 47, the returning officer is required to furnish to candidates the names and addresses of deputy returning officers and poll clerks, with the polling division in which each is to act, but the statute contains no provision requiring the like information to be given as to registrars either urban or rural. From communications received from time to time it would appear advisable that express provision requiring such information to be given should be contained in the Act."

The rule repealed reads as follows:—

"Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in Form No. 5 one person only to be registrar of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over twenty-five hundred or less than four thousand persons, and one for each additional four thousand persons, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form No. 6; and the registrars so appointed shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper."

8. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer with a view of overcoming one of the difficulties referred to in the quotation from his 1922 report in the note to section 5 of the Bill. In that report he says with regard to this amendment:—

"The only way in which it appears possible consistently with the proper protection of the voter to render easier the removal of the names of dead and disqualified voters from the preliminary lists for urban polling divisions is to create a new class of applications to the revising officer in which the onus of establishing qualification is placed upon the voter concerned instead of upon the applicant. When the onus rests upon the applicant it is exceedingly difficult to discharge, and experience indicates that, except when, as has happened, the machinery is used with the apparently deliberate purpose of blocking the revision, it is almost never resorted to. At the same time, it is impossible to allow the onus to be generally placed upon the voter without any responsibility upon the applicant, since the inevitable effect of so doing would be to put into the power of unscrupulous partisans not only to make the revision of the lists in the time available an impossibility, but to impose upon all their political opponents an unjustifiable burden. Since, however, it is principally names upon the provincial lists that are in question, it seems possible to permit the registrar, on affidavit made during his sittings by a qualified voter in his registration district, to give to the voter objected to a notice requiring him to attend or be represented before the revising officer in order to support his right to vote. An amendment along these lines would involve the insertion in Schedule A to section 32 of a new rule as Rule (5A); the addition of appropriate words at the end of Rule (8); the insertion of a new clause in Rule (14) as clause *(bb)*, and a slight change in clause *(c)* of that Rule."

9. Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (6) of Schedule A to section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Delivery to candidates.

"*(c)* Deliver or send by registered mail one certified copy of such list to each candidate forthwith upon the registrar receiving notice of the nomination of candidate." 5

10. Rule (8) of Schedule A to Section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Papers to be sent by registrar to revising officer.

"Rule (8) Immediately after the registrar shall have posted up such lists he shall transmit or deliver to the 10 revising officer for the city, town or incorporated village, for or for part of which such registrar is appointed, the index book kept by him for each polling division under his jurisdiction with an affidavit in Form No. 16 to this Act, together with a certified copy of the list therein contained, 15 and the original oaths, if any made before him under Rule (5A) of this schedule, with, attached to each, a copy of the notice mailed to the voter objected to and the registration receipt or receipts issued upon the despatch thereof.

11. Rule (12) of Schedule A to section 32 is amended 20 by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Revising officer to be sworn, etc.

"He shall, unless he be a judge, before acting as such, be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties before a judge of any court, a notary public, a stipendiary magis- 25 trate, or a justice of the peace."

12. The following is inserted as a new Rule of Schedule A to section 32, immediately after Rule (13):

Revising officer may print lists in advance.

"Rule (13A) The revising officer may, if he considers that a poll is likely to be required, arrange for the setting up in 30 type as soon as he receives it of the preliminary list prepared by the registrar, and for the pulling of proofs therefrom for his own use in correcting the list, and also for the use of candidates, provided that no candidate shall be entitled to more than two proofs of the preliminary list as so set 35 up."

13. The following is inserted as a new paragraph in Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32 immediately after clause *(b)*:—

Disposition of certain appeals to revising officer.

"*(bb)* Appeals asserted upon oath before a registrar 40 under Rule (5A) of this Schedule, and of which notice has been properly given by the registrar under the said Rule, shall, at a sitting of the revising officer on the day on which such appeals are returnable, be dealt with by the revising officer, and if the person objected to does not during such 45

9. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Rule (6) of Schedule A to section 32 requires urban registrars to deliver or send copies of the preliminary lists prepared by them "to each of the candidates upon nomination day." Such preliminary lists are generally ready for delivery some ten or twelve days earlier, but the rule was no doubt drafted in its present form on the assumption that before nomination day there was no definite information as to what candidates would be in the field. Provision is, however, made for early nominations and there is no reason why candidates actually nominated should not immediately receive their preliminary copies of the list."

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(c)* Deliver or send by registered mail to each of the candidates upon nomination day one other certified copy of every such list."

10. The proposed rule adopts two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in his 1922 report, says as follows in explanation of one of them:—

"The index books prepared by urban registrars and transmitted by them under this Rule to the revising officer for revision are necessary in order to ensure against the omission of names from the final list of voters by reason of the possible loss or destruction of individual loose sheets, if the list was prepared on separate sheets. The index book, is, however, an exceedingly unsatisfactory form in which to have copy go to the printer, and it is suggested that urban registrars should be required to prepare and transmit to the revising officer with the index book an extra copy for use by the printer, the index book being always retained by the revising officer and used for the correction of the proof."

As to the other amendment, see note to section 8 of the Bill.

Rule (8) as it now stands contains only the words not underlined in the proposed amendment.

11. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The second sentence of Rule 12 of Schedule A to section 32 requires that any revising officer, except a judge, shall before acting as such, take an oath before a judge of a court of record that he will faithfully perform his duties. The requirement that the oaths shall be sworn before a judge of a court of record frequently involves a substantial expenditure for travelling expenses which it would appear might be saved without detriment to the public interest. It is suggested that authority to take the oaths of substitute revising officers should be extended."

The underlined words only are added.

12. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The provisions of the Act as it stands do not authorize the putting in hand of the printing of urban lists of voters until two days after nomination day, although the preliminary list, complete except as to the corrections made on the revision, is completed at least two weeks earlier. Earlier printing would involve extra expense only when there was an election by acclamation, and this could in most cases be avoided by merely conferring on the revising officer a discretion to cause the lists to be printed early."

13. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer to carry out his suggestion quoted in the note to section 8 of the Bill.

sittings appear before him in person or by representative, or being present or represented, fails to satisfy the revising officer of his right to have his name retained upon the list, his name shall be struck therefrom, whether or not the voter by whom the objection was made has appeared before the revising officer."

Applications to revising officer.

14. Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(c)* Appeals to the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters may also be given by any person on two days' notice in writing sent by mail, registered and prepaid, to the person affected, addressed to him at the address at which the revising officer is of opinion, on such evidence as may be adduced before him, that it should reach him if he were qualified to vote in the electoral district. Upon any such application the onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off the name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof unless the revising officer is of opinion that such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from such onus."

Duties of revising officer before polling day.

15. Rule (15) of Schedule A to section 32 is amended by striking out the first twelve words thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"As soon as possible after the conclusion of his sittings and at latest on the ninth day before polling day, the revising officer shall....."

Record of rural registrars appointed.

16. Rule (1) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:—

"The returning officer shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registrars whom he appoints and of the polling division for which each is to act, and any candidate shall be entitled at his request to inspect such record and make extracts therefrom."

Rural lists to be sent to candidates.

17. Rule (3) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"He shall, on the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, deliver or send by registered mail a copy of such list to each of the candidates or alternatively to such person, if any, as has been notified to him in writing by any candidate for that purpose."

14. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer to carry out his suggestion quoted in the note to section 8 of the Bill.

Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) reads as follows:—

"*(c)* The onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off any name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof until the revising officer avers that in his opinion such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from substantiating such *prima facie* case. No complaint or appeal shall be heard by the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters unless two days' notice in writing has been given by mailing it registered and prepaid to the person affected, addressed as on the list of voters or to his last known residence."

15. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Rule 15 of Schedule A to section 32 directs the revising officer to certify and commence the printing of his lists and to send statements of changes and additions to candidates "on the twelfth day before polling day." The sittings of the revising officer conclude on the fifteenth day before polling day, and as time presses at this stage and it is important that the printing of the lists should be completed as early as possible, there seems to be no reason why the statute should require an unnecessary waste of three days. Some interval may, in certain cases, be necessary to permit the clerical part of the revising officer's duties to be completed, but it would seem to be better to repeal the introductory words to this rule and to substitute for them the following:—[As in the Bill.]"

The words underlined on the opposite page are put in the place of the following (in italics).

Rule (15) *On the twelfth day before the polling day* the revising officer shall,—

16. This is an amendment proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer. It corresponds to the second of the suggestions made by him which are referred to in the note to section 7 of the Bill.

17. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The second sentence of Rule 3 in Schedule B to section 32 requires each rural registrar to deliver or send by registered mail to each candidate a copy of his preliminary list of voters. It has been pointed out that the effect of strict compliance with this provision, particularly in outlying rural polling divisions, is to prevent the statement reaching the candidates' local representatives in the polling division in question in time to be of any use, as it would do if it were delivered direct by the rural registrar to such representative. To authorize this course whenever the candidate has nominated a local representative for the rural polling division in question would only involve a slight amendment to the sentence in question."

The sentence in question contains only the words not underlined in section 17 of the Bill.

18. Rule (5) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by striking out the third sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Statement of additions made.

"He shall also, on the same day, deliver or mail by registered letter to each of the candidates (or alternatively to such person, if any, as has been notified to him in writing by any candidate for that purpose) a statement of the additions made to and of the changes made in the list retained pursuant to these rules."

19. (1) Section 39 of the said Act is amended by inserting after the words "corrupt practice" where they appear in the third lines of paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* respectively, the following words:—

Corrupt practice.

"and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided."

(2) This section shall have effect as if it had been included in the Act as originally passed."

20. Subsection (1) of section 40 of the said Act is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Interval between nomination and poll altered.

"At every general election the same day shall be fixed for polling in all electoral districts and, at every election, a day, seven days before polling day shall be fixed for the nomination of candidates in all electoral districts except those mentioned in Schedule Four, a day fourteen days before polling day to be named for the nomination of candidates in the electoral districts therein set out: Provided that if either of the days so set for the nomination of candidates is a statutory holiday then the nomination of candidates may be fixed for the next preceding day, not being a Sunday or a statutory holiday."

21. Subsection (4) of section 40 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

Registrars to be notified of nominations.

"The returning officer shall notify the urban registrars in his electoral district of the fact of any nomination so made before nomination day, and of the name, address and occupation of the candidate as given in the nomination paper."

18. See note to section 17 of the Bill.

19. This amendment is designed to prevent the disqualification of candidates who are reported to have been guilty of corrupt practice without an opportunity having been afforded to them to be heard and without a direct report that disqualification should follow upon their conduct.

The section as amended will read as follows, the amendments being indicated in italics.

"*(a)* Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any corrupt practice, *and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided*, or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is a corrupt practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any corrupt practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of any corrupt practice or of any offence which is a corrupt practice—during the period of seven years next after the date of his being so found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;

(b) Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any illegal practice, *and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided* or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is an illegal practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any illegal practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of an illegal practice or of any offence which is an illegal practice—during the period of five years next after the date of his being found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;"

20. This amendment changes the interval between nomination day and polling day from fourteen to seven days in all electoral districts except those mentioned in Schedule four (see section 36 of the Bill). In these districts the interval remains as at present.

The sentence repealed reads as follows:—

"At every general election the same days shall be fixed for the nomination of candidates and for polling respectively in all electoral districts."

See note to section 22 of the Bill.

21. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"In order to give effect to the amendment above suggested to Rule 6 *(c)* of Schedule A to section 32, section 46 (4), which permits candidates to be nominated before nomination day, should be amended by the inclusion of a direction to the returning officer to notify urban registrars that the nomination has in fact been made."

See section 9 of the Bill.

When poll shall be held.

22. Subsection (1) of section 55 of the said Act is repealed.

Information given before poll is closed.

23. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 60 of the said Act is repealed.

Expense voucher.

24. Subsection (6) of section 66 of the said Act is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and also all the words after the words "rejected ballot papers" in the sixteenth line thereof. 5

25. Section 66 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (7A):— 10

Return of ballot box, key and account.

"(7A) The deputy returning officer shall, with the ballot box, deliver to the returning officer, in the envelope provided for that purpose, the key of such ballot box and the polling station accounts furnished him in blank by the returning officer, having first caused them to be filled in 15 and signed by the officials of his polling station entitled to

22. The provisions of the subsection repealed have been incorporated in the amendment made by section 20 of the Bill.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"**55.** (1) Except as in this Act otherwise provided the poll shall be held on the fourteenth day next after the expiration of the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, or, if such fourteenth day is a Sunday or a statutory holiday, then on the next following day, not being a Sunday or statutory holiday."

23. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 60, subsection (1a) makes it an illegal practice for any "candidate, officer, clerk or other person" to communicate to any one before the close of the poll information as to whether any person has voted or applied for a ballot paper at any polling station. This provision seems to be quite unnecessary and unless it is disregarded, as it probably often is, merely involves extra and unnecessary expense to candidates. No public interest would seem likely to suffer by reason of its repeal and it is recommended that the clause be repealed."

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(a)* before the poll is closed, communicate to any person any information as to whether any person on the list of voters has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that polling station; or,"

24. This section carries out two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer in his 1922 report, in which he says as follows on the first point:—

"*Return of Polling Station Accounts.*—Section 66, subsection 6, among other things, requires the expense voucher containing the accounts of the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, constable and interpreter, if any, and the account for the rental of the polling station, to be enclosed in a special envelope provided for that purpose and placed in the ballot box by itself. If these directions are strictly observed, the usual result is to delay unnecessarily the settlement of such accounts, since they must remain in the ballot box until the day fixed for the final addition of the votes, instead of, as would often otherwise be possible, being earlier audited and certified by the returning officer and forwarded to the Auditor General for payment, It not infrequently happens, moreover, that the account is enclosed in an envelope containing the other papers relating to the poll which the returning officer has no right to open, thus causing a still longer delay in the settlement. The Act, moreover, contains no provision with regard to the disposition of the ballot box key which, however, under the instructions necessarily issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, is delivered to the returning officer or sent him by registered mail separately from the ballot box. There is no reason why the ballot box key and the polling station account should not be transmitted to the returning officer in the same package."

The part of the present section repealed reads as follows:—

"He shall also fill the blank expense voucher furnished to him by the returning officer, cause it to be signed by the various officials of his polling station entitled to fees, certify the same and place it in a special envelope furnished for that purpose and deposit same in the ballot box."

On the second point the Chief Electoral Officer's remarks in his 1922 report are as follows:—

"*Candidates Statements of Poll.*—The last two lines of section 66, subsection 6, require deputy returning officers to transmit by registered mail to each of the candidates at the address appearing upon the ballot a copy of the certificate of the poll. It might be considered whether this provision is really of sufficient use to justify its retention in the Act. The expenditure involved in exact compliance with it would amount to nearly $10,000 at a general election. It is to be feared, however, that some careless deputy returning officers do not comply with it and make no charge for postage, though on the other hand, some dishonest deputy returning officers omit compliance, but nevertheless charge the postage at thirteen cents for each candidate, while careful deputy returning officers who comply with it strictly are really those who can be depended upon to give correct certificates to the candidates' agents and to make a complete and clear report to the returning officer, so that for their polls the transmission of the certificate by mail to candidates is supererogatory. The striking out of the provision would merely involve the repeal of the final words of the subsection, as follows:—'and mail to each candidate by registered letter to their addresses stated in the ballot paper a like certificate.' "

25. This provides for the insertion of the new subsection proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the first of the two suggestions referred to in the note to section 24 of the Bill.

fees, and by the landlord thereof, if any. If under the next following subsection the ballot box is returned to the returning officer post free, registered, the envelope containing the key thereof and the polling station account shall likewise be so returned at the same time." 5

Declaration of election.

26. Section 67 of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection 3 thereof and substituting the following therefor:

"(3) The candidate who, on the addition of the votes, is found to have a majority of the votes, shall then be declared elected in writing and a copy of such declaration 10 shall be forthwith delivered to each candidate or his agent, if present at the final addition of the votes, or, if any candidate is neither present nor represented thereat, shall be forthwith transmitted to such candidate by registered mail. 15

27. Section 69 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Custody of ballot boxes.

"**69.** After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause the ballot boxes used thereat, with their locks and keys, to be deposited in the custody of the officer 20 in charge of the federal building, if any, at the place at which the votes were finally counted, or if none, of the postmaster at such place, or of the sheriff of any county or district, or the registrar of deeds of any county or registration division, included, or in part included, in the electoral 25 district. Upon delivery to him of such ballot boxes, locks and keys the custodian shall issue his receipt therefor and shall at the next ensuing election, upon request, deliver the same to the returning officer to whom the writ is directed, taking such returning officer's receipt." 30

28. Section 70 of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection 6 thereof and substituting the following therefor:

Declaration of election after recount.

"(6) The judge shall then thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages, and forthwith certify the result of 35 the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then forthwith in writing declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes: such declaration shall be communicated to candidates in the same way as the prior declaration made under 40 section 67 subsection 3 and shall, whether the same as or different from such prior declaration, be deemed for all purposes to have been substituted therefor.

26. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 67, subsection (3), provides for the making by the returning officer after the final addition of the votes of his declaration of the election, but omits to make any provision for that declaration being formally communicated to the candidates or their agents. It would appear advisable to have such a provision since, under section 70, the time for a request for a recount runs from the date on which this declaration is made, and, under the Controverted Elections Act, the time within which a petition must be presented also occasionally depends upon it.

The subsection reprealed contains only the words not underlined in the new subsection (3).

27. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The Act now provides (s. 69) that ballot boxes are, after the election, to be deposited with the sheriff or registrar, or with the postmaster at the place where the nomination was held. In some localities there is a federal building in which much better storage room can be obtained than is available to any provincial officer or to the postmaster, and the Auditor General has pointed out that, apart from its greater convenience, the use of such storage room would often effect an economy."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**69.** After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause to be deposited in the custody of the sheriff of the county or district, or of the registrar of deeds in the county or registration division, or of the postmaster in the locality in which the nomination was held, the ballot boxes and padlocks used at the election; and the sheriff, registrar or postmaster shall, at the next ensuing election, deliver such ballot boxes and padlocks to the returning officer named for such election."

28. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer for the same reasons as the amendment made by section 26. In his 1922 report the Chief Electoral Officer says on this point:—

"The remarks above contained as to section 67 (3) apply with equal force to the new declaration, if any, made by the returning officer after a recount under section 70 (6)."

(6A). In case of an equality of votes the returning officer, notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection 4 of section 67 of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote.

29. Subsection (2) of section 75 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 5

Inspection of election documents.

"(2) All instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to the provisions of this Act, all decisions or rulings by him upon points arising thereunder, and all correspondence with and reports by election officers or 10 others in relation to any election shall be public records, and may be inspected by any person upon request during business hours. Any person may take extracts therefrom and shall be entitled to certified copies of the papers relating to any subject upon payment for the preparation of such 15 certified copies at the rate of ten cents per folio of one hundred words. Any such copies purporting to be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under his hand shall be receivable in evidence without further proof thereof. No other documents relating to any election in the custody 20 of the Chief Electoral Officer shall be inspected or produced except under a rule or order of a Superior Court or a judge thereof which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey."

30. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section 87 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 25

Disqualification for corrupt and illegal practices.

"*(a)* In any report made to the Speaker on an election petition, is named as having committed any corrupt or illegal practice, is reported to have been heard on his own behalf and is declared to be a person who 30 should be expressly disqualified as hereinafter provided."

(2) This section shall have effect as if it had been included in the Act as originally passed.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(6) The judge shall thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages and forthwith certify the result of the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes. In case of equality of votes, the returning officer notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection four of section sixty-seven of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote."

29. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 75, subsection 2, provides that "no person shall be allowed to inspect on any election papers in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer" except under the order of a judge, and "election papers" are defined by section 2 *(f)* as including "all .....documents sent by any returning officer to the Chief Electoral Officer..... or any instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer or his Assistants." It seems entirely proper that poll books, ballots and other like papers should be available for inspection only under an order of a court or judge, but the same considerations do not, it is submitted, apply to any instructions sent by or on behalf of the Chief Electoral Officer to any election officer or other person, to reports or communications made by any election officer to the Chief Electoral Officer, or to any correspondence by or with the Chief Electoral Officer. Such papers are in the nature of the proceedings of a court and should be subject to search and examination to the same extent and in the same way as the documents on file in any court of record."

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) No person shall be allowed to inspect any election papers in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer except under the rule or order of a superior court or a judge thereof which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey."

30. This amendment is designed to prevent the disqualification of members, candidates, voters and others who are reported to have been guilty of a corrupt practice without an opportunity having been afforded to them to be heard and without a direct report that disqualification should follow upon their conduct.

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(a)* is on the trial of an election petition reported by the trial judges to the Speaker as one who has committed at an election any corrupt practice or illegal practice; or,"

Number of voters required for advance poll.

31. Subsections (3a) and (3b) of section 100 are amended by striking out the word "fifty" in the first line of each respectively and substituting the words "twenty-five" therefor.

Correction of French version.

32. The French version of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "franc de port" in the thirteenth and fourteenth lines of paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32, and substituting therefor the words "port payé". 5

Correction of French version.

33. The French version of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires indexés ou des extraits de la présente loi" in the first and second lines of paragraph (*b*) of subsection one of section thirty-six as enacted by section nine of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, and substituting therefor the words "des exemplaires ou des extraits suffisamment indexés de la présente loi." 10 15

31. This is a modification of an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 100, subsection (3), gives to the Chief Electoral Officer power under certain conditions to add to Schedule Two or strike therefrom the names of places at which advance polls are to be held. He is authorized to strike out the name of any place in which less than fifty votes are polled at the advance polls, and is required to add the name of any place at which he is advised and believes that a total of fifty votes would be polled at advance polls if such polls were there established. The exercise of this power to its full extent on the footing of the voting at the general election would result in the elimination from the schedule of all but 46 of the 355 places remaining in Schedule Two after the elimination of 6 places struck out in June last upon the results on by-elections previously held. But so drastic an exercise of the authority given by the Act would not appear advisable. If the schedule was amended only by striking therefrom the names of those places at the advance polls established for which less than 15 votes were cast, the names of 57 places in addition to the 46 above referred to would be retained and the remaining 252 eliminated. At 25 of these were cast between 14 and 10 votes, and at 57 between 9 and 5, and at the remaining 170, 4 or less. As the expense of an advance poll is approximately $35, the establishment of advance polls at these three classes of places means a total expenditure of over $7,000, the average cost to the public for each vote at each class of place being about $3, $5, and $12, respectively. The lowest of these figures appears to be rather too high to justify the continuance of these polls. If that view is concurred in, it is recommended that the number of probable voters required to empower the Chief Electoral Officer to direct the establishment of an advance poll at a place which has never been included in Schedule Two should be correspondingly reduced from fifty to fifteen and the Chief Electoral Officer should be authorized to make additions accordingly to Schedule Two."

The modification consists in the alteration of the number of voters from 50 to 25 instead of to 15 as suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

"(3) The Chief Electoral Officer may from time to time amend such Schedule by striking therefrom the name of any place or by adding thereto the name of any other place, and, so amended, such Schedule shall have effect as if now incorporated into this Act. He shall amend under the following circumstances only:—

(a) If a total of less than *fifty* votes is polled at the advance polls held within any such place at the election which immediately preceded the amendment, he may strike off the name of that place; or,

(b) If he is advised and believes that a total of *fifty* votes will be polled at any place in case an advance poll is established there, he may add the name of that place."

32 and **33.** These sections are to correct errors in the French version of the statute, to which the Chief Electoral Officer directed attention in his 1922 report, in which he says:—"There are in the French version of the statute two mistakes in translation. In Rule 14 *(c)* of Schedule A to section 32 the English expression "mailing it registered and prepaid" is erroneously translated "par la poste, sous pli recommande, et franc de port." The final words of the French should, of course, be "port payé." In section 36 (1*b*) the expression "Such sufficiently indexed copies of or excerpts from this Act" is erroneously translated "un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires indexés ou des extraits de la présente loi." The proper translation would be "Des exemplaires ou des extraits suffisamment indexés de la présente loi." In each case the English version is unquestionably right."

Form 3 amended.

34. Form 3 in Schedule One of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

FORM 3.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23).

To E. F. *(Set forth his legal addition and residence).*

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of....., I do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capacity for the said electoral district.

Given under my hand this.....day of..... in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

New Forms 17A and 17B.

35. Schedule One of the said Act is amended by inserting directly after Form 17 the following two forms:—

"FORM 17A (Sec. 32).

AFFIDAVIT AS TO DISQUALIFICATION OF VOTER

Electoral District of.....

I, *(name in full, family name last),* whose address is *(address as in list of voters),* and whose occupation is *(occupation as in list of voters),* make oath and say:—

1. That I am the person described on the Dominion list of voters for Polling Division No. , in *(the city or town of)* in the above electoral district, now in course of preparation for the pending Dominion election, and my address and occupation are set out above as stated in the said list.

2. That there appears on the Dominion list of voters in course of preparation for Polling Division No. , in the said city, town or place above described, or will appear thereon by a transfer from the provincial list of voters used as a basis for the preparation of the said list, the name of *(setting out name as in the list of voters)* whose address is given as *(address),* and whose occupation is stated as *(occupation).*

3. I know of no other address at which the said person is more likely to be reached than that so stated in the said list except *(give alternative or better address if one is known).*

4. That I have good reason to believe and do verily believe that the said name should not appear upon the said Dominion list of voters for this electoral district because

34. This is a purely formal amendment to carry out the amendment of sections 22, 23 and 24 of the principal Act made by section 4 of the Bill.

The repealed Form No. 3 is in the following terms:—

"FORM 3.

"APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23.)

"To E. F. *(set forth his legal addition and residence).*

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of ....., I do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capaicty at the approaching election for the said electoral district, which will be opened by me, on the.....day of the month of....., 19 .

Given under my hand this.....day of....., in the year 19 .

A. B.,

Returning Officer."

35. This section authorizes the use of the forms necessary to give effect to the amendments made by sections 6 and 14 of the Bill.

See the notes to those sections.

the person, if any, described by the said entry *(insert one of the grounds of disqualification as set out on the reverse of this sheet).*

Sworn before me.....
at.....
in the province of..... } *(Signature of Deponent.)*
this.....day of.....
19....

Registrar for Polling Divisions
Nos.

Grounds of Disqualification which may be set out in the Affidavit.

1. Is dead.

2. Is not qualified because he or she has not attained the full age of twenty-one years.

3. Is not qualified because he or she is not a British subject by birth or naturalization.

4. Is not qualified because he or she has not resided in Canada during the twelve months immediately preceding the *(setting out date of writ of election).*

5. At a by-election: Is not qualified because he or she has not resided in the electoral district during the two months immediately preceding the *(setting out date of writ of election),* or at a general election:—Is not qualified because he or she was not resident in this electoral district on the *(naming the day two months before the date of the writ of election).*

6. Is disqualified from voting because he or she is *(naming the class of disqualified persons to which the person objected to belongs, as e.g.,* an Indian resident on an Indian reservation; a judge appointed by the Government of Canada, *or as the case may be. See secs. 29, 30 and 31 of the Dominion Elections Act).*

7. Has, to my knowledge, been included in the list prepared for this election for Polling Division No. , in which he or she resides.

Form 17B. (Sec. 32)

NOTICE TO ELECTOR OBJECTED TO

Electoral District of.....

To: *(Set out name, address and occupation of voter as in voters' list, adding name of city or town.)*

Take notice that an affidavit, of which a complete copy is sent herewith, has been made before me this day alleging

that you are not entitled to vote at the pending Dominion election in this polling division for the reasons set out in the said affidavit.

And that if your desire your name to remain on the said list you must appear before the revising officer appointed to revise it at his sittings held on *(insert the date of one of the week days between the twenty-first and fifteenth days before polling day inclusive)* at the place and hour which will, at least four days before the said date, be advertised by notice posted (with the preliminary list of voters for the said polling division) in the city or town hall and in two conspicuous places in the said polling division.

And that if you do not so appear before the revising officer and establish before him your right to have your name included in the said list notwithstanding the objection set out in the affidavit enclosed herewith, your name will be struck off the said list without any further action on the part of the voter by whom the objection has been made.

This notice is given pursuant to Rule 5A of Schedule A to section 32 of the Dominion Elections Act.

Dated at this day of 192 .

(Signature of registrar)
Registrar for Polling Divs. Nos.

36. The following is added as Schedule Four to the said Act:—

"SCHEDULE FOUR.

"LIST OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH AN INTERVAL OF TWO WEEKS BETWEEN NOMINATION AND POLLING DAY IS TO BE ALLOWED.

ONTARIO

Algoma East.
Algoma West.
Fort William.
Kenora—Rainy River.
Port Arthur—Thunder Bay.
Timiskaming North.
Timiskaming South.

QUEBEC

Charlevoix-Saguenay.
Gaspe.
Pontiac.

36. See section 20 and the note thereto.

MANITOBA

Nelson.
Selkirk.
Springfield.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cariboo.
Comox-Alberni. 5
Skeena.

SASKATCHEWAN

Melfort.
North Battleford.
Prince Albert.

ALBERTA

Athabaska. 10
Peace River.

YUKON

Yukon Territory.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 148.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

Reprinted as amended by the Select Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The SECRETARY OF STATE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4088 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 148.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

1920, c. 46; 1921, c. 29; 1922, c. 20.

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

"Urban polling divisions."

1. (1) Paragraph *(x)* of section two of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1920, as amended by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921 is amended by striking out the words "twenty-five hundred" in the third line of the said paragraph, and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

"Rural polling divisions."

(2) Paragraph *(y)* of said section two of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "one thousand" in the third line of the said paragraph, and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

"Printing."

2. Section two of the said Act is further amended by inserting as a new paragraph thereof, the following:—

"*(vv)* 'Printing' when used in relation to the reproduction of voters' lists, includes mimeographing, multigraphing, or any other mode of reproduction in which successive copies are produced from a matrix of any kind, so that each successive copy, up to the whole number required, is identical with every preceding and following copy."

3. Section five of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**5.** (1) In this section the expression:—

"Election matter."

(a) "Election matter" includes every reference or comment, expressed or indicated in words or pictures, to or upon the selection of a candidate or candidates at any election, the character, action or policy of any past, present or future candidate or candidates, the conduct or anticipated conduct of the supporters of any candidate or candidates, the administration of any election, or any subject in issue or suggested as being or having been in issue at any election, but shall not

Explanatory Notes.

1. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"As originally passed in 1920 the Act required urban registration in all places having a population of 1,000 or more. At the next following session it was amended by increasing the lower limit to 2,500, the effect being thus to reduce from 440 to about 185 the number of places in which personal registration was required. Neither the public interest nor the convenience of candidates would seem likely to be in any way prejudiced if this limit were still further raised. On the other hand, its being so would relieve some voters of a burden and would effect a substantial economy, since the number of revising officers would be reduced and the printing of some lists would be dispensed with. If, for example, the lower limit was increased to 5,000, the number of places in which urban registration was essential would be reduced by over 55%, viz: from about 185 to 80. There are some few places with populations between 2,500 and 5,000 which, as is presently true of some places under 2,500, would still require urban registration. For example, the population of St. Lambert, West Toronto, and like municipalities adjacent to large cities, and of some towns in Western Canada, are too fluid to permit the intimacy upon which the effectiveness of rural registration ultimately depends. Urban registration would have to be directed in these in the same way as it is now directed in Oak Bay near Victoria, in South Vancouver, and in St. James near Winnipeg, but a population of 5,000 is, in general, quite low enough to make urban registration essential."

The paragraphs amended read as follows:—

"*(x)* "Urban polling division" means a polling division which is wholly contained within a place having a population of more than *twenty-five hundred* persons and being, under the provincial laws, a city, town or incorporated village, or within any other area directed by the Chief Electroral Officer to be treated as urban;

(y) "rural polling division" means a polling division whereof no part is contained within a place having a population of more than *one thousand* persons and which place under the provincial law is a city, town, or incorporated village;"

2. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The requirements that urban voters' lists shall be "printed" often involves what appears to be unnecessary expense and delay. With two candidates in the field only fifty-six copies of these lists are required, and this number is increased only by twenty for each additional candidate over two. Other methods of reproduction appear to give the same satisfaction as printing, and it is suggested that provision accordingly should be made."

include references or comments of a historical or literary character to or upon past events of notices or advertisements of future meetings containing nothing calculated to affect opinion;

"Periodical". *(b)* "Periodical" includes every newspaper, magazine or other publication which is published at regular or irregular intervals and at least once every three months; 5

"Other publication." *(c)* "Other publication" or "publication other than a periodical" includes every book, pamphlet, leaflet, handbill, placard, poster, dodger or other printed advertisement or paper which is not a periodical as above defined; and 10

"Person." *(d)* "person" includes every individual, firm, committee, association, society or corporation.

No election matter inserted unless affidavit filed and published.

(2) After the expiration of fifteen days from the issue of the writ for any election, no election matter shall be inserted in any periodical published in the electoral district in which such election is pending, unless after the issue of such writ there has been filed with the Secretary of State such an affidavit as is described in subsection 4 of this section, and unless a copy of such affidavit appears in the same issue of the periodical as contains such election matter or has appeared in some other issue of such periodical within not more than one month. 15 20

Provision for other cases.

(3) No election matter shall be inserted in any periodical to which the last preceding subsection does not apply unless a like affidavit has been filed with the Secretary of State within not more than one year before the insertion of such election matter. This subsection shall not apply to the publication of election matter within one month after the passing of this Act. 25 30

Affidavit and particulars required.

(4) The affidavit to be filed as aforesaid shall be made by the owner, publisher, editor or manager of the periodical and shall state

(i) The names and addresses of the owner or owners, the editor-in-chief or managing editor, the publisher and the business manager of the periodical, and 35

(ii) If such periodical is owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of such of the shareholders therein as hold more than one per centum of the shares thereof, and 40

(iii) If any of their shares are held by such shareholders in trust, the names and addresses of the persons for whom any of such shares are so held.

Name and address of persons making contracts or arrangements.

(5) When any election matter is inserted in any periodical in pursuance of a contract or arrangement whereby any person other than the publisher or owner of such periodical is to bear the expense of such insertion either wholly or in part and either directly or indirectly, such election matter 45

shall contain or be immediately preceded or followed by a statement giving the name and address of every person, except such owner or publisher, by whom any part of such expense has been or is to be paid.

Name and address of persons paying for some or other publication.

(6) When any publication other than a periodical contains any election matter, there shall appear on the title page or the face of the publication a statement showing the name and address of the persons who have paid or agreed to pay the expenses of the issue or distribution of such publication, and the proportion of the total expense each has so paid or agreed to pay; provided that if the election matter is obviously severable from the remainder of the contents of the publication the statement may immediately precede the election matter and may be limited to the expenses of its inclusion in the publication.

Penalty for publication without such statement.

(7) If in any periodical or other publication any election matter is inserted or appears contrary to the provisions of this section, or without the statement hereby required, every one who prepared or revised the copy for such election matter, the owner or owners, and the publisher of such periodical, every one who has received or become entitled to receive payment under any contract for the printing of such other publication, every one who has distributed, posted up or exhibited or caused to be distributed, posted up or exhibited such other publication, and every one who, with knowledge that it contains election matter, has distributed such periodical, shall be guilty of a non-indictable offence under this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided.

Posted privileges of mails.

(8) Any periodical which contains or has contained any election matter contrary to the provisions of this section shall cease to be entitled to any of the postal privileges allowed under the Post Office Act to newspapers and periodicals, unless within fifteen days after notice of a contravention of this section has been sent to it by the secretary of State by registered mail, such an affidavit as is herein specified is filed, or is filed and published, as the case may require.

[illegible], section twenty-two to twenty-four of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

shall contain or be immediately preceded or followed by a statement giving the name and address of every person, except such owner or publisher, by whom any part of such expense has been or is to be paid.

Name and address of persons paying for issue of other publication.

(6) When any publication other than a periodical contains any election matter, there shall appear on the title page or the face of the publication a statement showing the name and address of the persons who have paid or agreed to pay the expense of the issue or distribution of such publication, and the proportion of the total expense each has so paid or agreed to pay; provided that if the election matter is obviously severable from the remainder of the contents of the publication the statement may immediately precede the election matter and may be limited to the expense of its inclusion in the publication.

Penalty for publication without such statement.

(7) If in any periodical or other publication any election matter is inserted or appears contrary to the provisions of this section, or without the statement hereby required, every one who prepared or revised the copy for such election matter, the owner or owners, and the publisher of such periodical, every one who has received or become entitled to receive payment under any contract for the printing of such other publication, every one who has distributed, posted up or exhibited or caused to be distributed, posted up or exhibited such other publication, and every one who, with knowledge that it contains election matter, has distributed such periodical, shall be guilty of a non-indictable offence under this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided.

Denied privilege of mails.

(8) Any periodical which contains or has contained any election matter contrary to the provisions of this section shall cease to be entitled to any of the postal privileges allowed under the Post Office Act to newspapers and periodicals, unless within fifteen days after notice of a contravention of this section has been sent to it by the Secretary of State by registered mail, such an affidavit as is herein specified is filed, or is filed and published, as the case may require.

4. Sections twenty-two to twenty-four of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

4. The new sections 22, 23, 24 and 24A (1) carry out, with modifications one of two alternative amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in his 1924 report, says as follows:—

"That in Canada a general election campaign lasts more than four times as long as in Great Britain is in no way due to geographical considerations, and only in part to the fact that in Canada the lists of voters are prepared during the campaign while in Great Britain they are prepared semi-annually whether or not an election is held. It is to the practice followed in the appointment of returning officers that most of the difference is due. In Great Britain the person who is to act as returning officer in each constituency is fixed by statute or custom; this was once generally the case in Canada, but for many years the selection of returning officers has been made only when the election has been decided upon. If the former Canadian and present British practice were reverted to, the length of the campaign in Canada would be reduced by about half, and the administration of elections would at the same time be greatly improved since prospective returning officers would have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their duties and districts in advance of the pressure of administrative business."

The principal modification consists in the reduction by the term of office of the returning officer and formal changes consequent thereupon.

Appointment of returning officers.

"**22.** Immediately after the passing of this Act, and from time to time thereafter as required, the Secretary of State shall for every electoral district in Canada appoint a person, described either by name or by his title of office, who shall be returning officer for such electoral district. Every person so appointed shall hold office for one year and notice of his appointment shall be given immediately in the Canada Gazette.

Election clerks.

"**23.** (1) The returning officer shall, forthwith upon his appointment, nominate in writing an election clerk, who shall be a qualified voter in the electoral district, and he and the election clerk shall each make oath faithfully to perform his duties without partiality, fear, favour or affection.

Appointment of substitute.

(2) If the election clerk dies, becomes disqualified or incapable of acting, or refuses to act, the returning officer shall at once appoint a substitute, who upon his appointment shall make oath as aforesaid.

Transmission of oaths.

(3) The oath of the returning officer and the appointment and oath of every election clerk shall be transmitted by the returning officer to the Chief Electoral Officer forthwith after their completion. No fresh oath by either shall be required upon his re-appointment.

Tenure of office of election clerks.

"**24.** Subject as aforesaid, every election clerk shall hold office during the pleasure of the returning officer by whom he has been selected and, after the death of such returning officer, or the expiry of his term of office, until a new returning officer is appointed.

How writs to be directed.

"**24A.** (1) Every writ of election shall be directed to the person appointed to be returning officer for the electoral district, and the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit such writ to him by registered mail or otherwise.

Returning officers to act under penalty.

(2) Every returning officer to whom a writ is addressed shall forthwith upon its receipt, cause to be promptly taken such of the proceedings directed by this Act as are necessary in order that the election may be regularly held, and any returning officer who wilfully neglects so to do shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Use of provincial voters' list.

5. Subsections (1), (2), (5) and (7) of section 32, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**32.** (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the voters' lists in urban polling divisions shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section, and in rural polling divisions under the rules set forth in Schedule B hereto, provided, however, that, if at the date of the issue of the writ of election any provincial or municipal officer has in his possession a list of voters for any part of the electoral district, which list has been prepared under the laws of the province and would be used with or without

The sections repealed (22, 23 and 24) read as follows:—

"**22.** The Chief Electoral Officer shall address each writ of election and transmit it (by mail unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, in which case he shall transmit as so directed) to the person appointed by the Governor in Council to be, and such person shall be returning officer for the electoral district therein stated; but if such person refuses, or is unable, because of disqualification or other cause, to act, another may be appointed in his stead.

"**23.** On receiving the writ of election the returning officer shall,—

(a) forthwith endorse thereon the date on which he receives it;

(b) before taking any further action thereon, take the oath of office in Form No. 2; and,

(c) appoint under his hand and seal in Form No. 3, an election clerk who shall be a qualified elector in the electoral district.

24. (1) The election clerk shall.—

(a) before acting as such take the oath in Form No. 4;

(b) assist the returning officer in the performance of his duties; and,

(c) whenever the returning officer refuses or is unable to perform his duties or is disqualified, and unless and until he has been replaced by another, act as and with the powers of the returning officer in his stead.

(2) If an election clerk refuses or is unable to perform his duties the returning officer may at any time during the election, in manner hereinbefore provided, appoint another person to act in his stead."

24A. Subsection (2) of section 24A adopts (with a slight modification made necessary by the immediately preceding amendments) a suggestion made by the Chief Electoral Officer, who in his 1922 report says as follows:—

"The Act now contains no enforceable provision under which a returning officer may be required to proceed with the election upon the receipt by him of the writ addressed to him. Upon the issue of the writs for the general election some eight or ten returning officers refused to act, while others endeavoured, as a condition of doing so, to force special arrangements for remuneration in excess of the tariff. The neglect of the writ by one returning officer nearly resulted in its being necessary to defer the election in his district, and in other districts the making of necessary preliminary arrangements was unreasonably delayed. It is suggested that provision should be made requiring any returning officer to whom a writ is addressed to proceed with the initial steps prescribed, even if he feels it necessary to ask to be relieved of his duties."

5. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof and of certain other subsequent amendments, says as follows in his 1922 report:—

"Apart from mistakes due to the inevitable haste with which lists of voters must be prepared and the inevitable inexperience of the personnel engaged in their preparation, the most generally felt difficulties of the election procedure result from the use of provincial lists as a basis for the preparation of the Dominion lists. Criticisms are chiefly directed against four consequences of the application of the present provisions on the subject, as follows:—

(i) Particularly from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, on the grounds that the provincial lists in existence in those provinces would not be used for a provincial election commencing at the same time as the Dominion election, the purpose of their preparation having become exhausted immediately upon the conclusion of the provincial election for which they were prepared; that they are not in a form adapted to subsequent use, and that their contents do really justify such use.

revision at a provincial election commenced at the same time as the election under this Act, and such provincial or municipal officer can, within such time after demand as to permit the use thereof under this Act, supply such one or more copies of such list as may be required, the returning officer shall obtain such copy or copies and the same shall, in that part of the electoral district to which the list refers, be used for the purpose of the election under this Act, subject to the following provisions:— 5

In urban polling divisions.

(a) Every urban registrar shall transfer from such provincial lists to the preliminary list prepared by him for the appropriate polling division in his registration district (regard being had to the addresses given in the provincial list), the names (with the addresses and descriptions, if any), of the persons whose names appear upon such provincial lists, unless such persons, being qualified to vote under this Act and being resident in some one of the polling divisions in his registration district, have, on application made to him under the said rules, been registered as therein provided, and shall add to the said preliminary list for each of the polling divisions in his registration district the names, addresses and descriptions of all other persons by whom or on whose behalf applications for registration are made as aforesaid, and who are qualified to vote under this Act and resident in such polling divisions respectively. 10 15 20 25

In rural polling divisions.

(b) Every rural registrar shall transfer to the preliminary list prepared by him under the rules set forth in Schedule B, the names (with the addresses and descriptions, if any), of such persons as appear on such provincial lists and are qualified to vote under this Act and resident in the polling division for which he has been appointed and shall add to such preliminary list the names, addresses and descriptions of all other persons qualified and resident as aforesaid, although such names do not appear upon such provincial lists. 30 35

Printing provincial lists.

(2) If, under the laws of the province, such provincial lists as are described in the proviso to subsection (1) of this section are required to be printed or otherwise reproduced before any use of them for the purpose of a provincial election would be made, such lists may be so printed or otherwise reproduced as a preliminary to their use under this Act, and the expense of such printing or reproduction shall be payable as part of the expenses of any election held hereunder." 40 45

Power to decide status and population.

6. Subsection (6) of section 32 is amended by striking out the words "one thousand" in the fourth and fifth lines thereof and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor. 50

(ii) From almost all the provinces, that the division of the territory into polling divisions for provincial purposes (which, when provincial lists for such polling divisions are made use of, must almost of necessity be followed for a Dominion election), is not satisfactory by reason of differences in the qualification, and consequently the number, of voters for the provincial or municipal purposes for which the division into polling divisions in question is made, or by reason of lack of attention to the importance of the subject, with, as a result, the existence of polling divisions of inconvenient areas or containing too many or too few voters, or by reason of the failure of the divisions to coincide with the boundaries of the Dominion electoral districts.

(iii) From almost all provinces, that the transfer of names from the provincial to the Dominion lists for urban polling divisions, particularly in cities, inevitably involves a number of double registrations, that number increasing in proportion to the age of the lists in question, and being the result of changes of residence, of which, in cities especially, the annual percentage is high; the voters who have moved register themselves anew in the polling division in which they are resident at the time of the Dominion election, generally in ignorance of the fact that their names are transferred to the Dominion list for that other polling division in which they resided at the date of the preparation of the basic provincial lists. (Even when double registrations are not made it is said that the discovery of the voters to whom entries refer is made exceedingly difficult.)

(iv) From several provinces, that in urban polling divisions the automatic transfer of names to the Dominion lists loads these lists with the names of disqualified or dead voters, and that the machinery provided by the Act for the removal of these names is such that their removal is a practical impossibility.

"From the second and third difficulties there is no practicable means of escape consistently with the use of the provincial lists. The first, however, may be avoided by the limitation of the use of provincial lists to those provinces in which, if a provincial election were directed at the same time as the Dominion, existing lists would be used either with or without revision, while the last difficulty may be minimized by provisions making it easier to remove from the preliminary Dominion lists the names of dead and disqualified voters.

"The limitation of the use of provincial lists as a basis for the preparation of Dominion lists to such provincial lists as would, if a provincial election were directed on the same day, be used thereat with or without revision, would require the repeal of subsections 1 and 2 of section 32, and in point for form and clarity it would be advantageous at the same time to repeal subsections 5 and 7 which contain only the necessary formal references to Schedules A and B. These four subsections would be replaced by three new subsections."

The subsections repealed read as follows:—

32. (1) For the purposes of any Dominion election held within the limits of a province the voters' lists shall, except as hereinafter provided, be those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions, under the laws of that province, within two years immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and which were, under such laws, in force, or had been last in force, for the purposes of provincial elections. But to such lists there may be added in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, being capable and qualified under this Act to be voters within any polling division (whether or not so capable or qualified under the laws of such province) are not named on such lists; and from such lists there may be substracted in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, are disqualified, non-qualified, or incompetent to be voters within such polling division.

(2) If under the laws of any province no such lists have been prepared within such period of time, or if the laws of the province do not provide for the making of such lists, the voters' lists for such Dominion election shall be wholly prepared and completed in manner hereinafter provided. Provided that in and for the Province of Ontario, if there be no provincial voters' lists which have been prepared and completed within two years immediately preceding the issue of the writ, provincial voters' lists in course of preparation under the Elections Laws Amendment Act, 1920, of the said province which have been finally revised by the County Judge under section twenty-eight of the said Act, shall be adopted under this section for the said province, but the same shall be subject to all the provisions of this section as to additions thereto and substractions therefrom as in the case of provincial lists prepared and completed for provincial purposes."

"(5) In urban polling divisions the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section."

"(7) In rural polling divisions, the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule B to this section."

6. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer as described in the note to section 1 of the Bill.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

"(6) The Chief Electoral Officer is empowered to decide upon the best available evidence, for all the purposes of this Act, whether any place in a city, town or incorporated village and whether it has a population of over *one thousand* persons."

7. Rule (1) of Schedule A is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Appointment of urban registrars.

"Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in Form 5 two persons only to be registrars of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over five thousand and less than eight thousand persons, and one for each additional four thousand persons, or such greater or less number as may be directed by the Chief Electoral Officer as necessary or sufficient to afford adequate opportunity to be registered to every person who desires and has a right to be so, and every such registrar so appointed shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form No. 6 and shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper. The returning officer shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registrars whom he appoints and of the polling divisions for which each is to act, and any candidate or person authorized in writing by such candidate shall be entitled at his request to inspect such record and make extracts therefrom."

8. The said Act is amended by inserting the following rule in Schedule A to section thirty-two after rule 3 of the said Schedule:—

Representatives may be present.

"(3A) The registrar shall permit to be present in the place of registration one representative of each recognized and opposed political interest in the electoral district, but no such representative shall, except with the permission of the registrar, have any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings.'

9. The following Rule is inserted in Schedule A to section thirty-two of the said Act as Rule (5A):—

Affidavit before urban registrar to strike off disqualified voters.

"Rule (5A) Any voter qualified to vote in any polling division in the district allotted to any registrar, and duly entered in the list of voters for such polling division, may make oath before such registrar alleging the death, disqualification, or real residence and appearance in another list, of any person on the list for any of such polling divisions, and the registrar, upon such oath being made before him, shall transmit by registered mail addressed to the person objected to, at the address mentioned in the list of voters, if any, and also at such other address, if any, as may be mentioned in the oath aforesaid, a notice requiring the person objected to to appear in person or by representative before the revising officer on a day to be named in such notice, to establish his qualification as a voter, and the registrar shall transmit with each copy of such notice a copy of the oath of the voter making

7. The proposed amended Rule includes two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"*Number of Urban Registrars.*—Section 32, Schedule A, Rule (1) requires the appointment of an urban registrar for each "four thousand persons" in any place in which the registration is urban. This ratio is too high when recent complete provincial lists are used as a basis for the preparation of the Dominion lists, but, as first appeared in the course of the general election it is much too low when there are no provincial lists. On this being represented by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Honourable the Secretary of State on the 15th day of October last, the acting Prime Minister arranged with the Auditor General that provision might be made for the payment of such additional or assistant registrars as the Chief Electoral Officer considered necessary to avoid undue congestion and to prevent qualified voters being deprived of their franchise. Additional facilities were provided accordingly wherever necessary. and a retroactive amendment to this Rule is recommended to cover the action thus necessarily taken, and to provide for the future."

"*Information to be given Candidates.*—By sections 45 (4) *(b)* and 47, the returning officer is required to furnish to candidates the names and addresses of deputy returning officers and poll clerks, with the polling division in which each is to act, but the statute contains no provision requiring the like information to be given as to registrars either urban or rural. From communications received from time to time it would appear advisable that express provision requiring such information to be given should be contained in the Act."

The rule repealed reads as follows:—

"Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in Form No. 5 one person only to be registrar of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over twenty-five hundred or less than four thousand persons, and one for each additional four thousand persons, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form No. 6; and the registrars so appointed shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper."

9. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer with a view of overcoming one of the difficulties referred to in the quotation from his 1922 report in the note to section 5 of the Bill. In that report he says with regard to this amendment:—

"The only way in which it appears possible consistently with the proper protection of the voter to render easier the removal of the names of dead and disqualified voters from the preliminary lists for urban polling divisions is to create a new class of applications to the revising officer in which the onus of establishing qualification is placed upon the voter concerned instead of upon the applicant. When the onus rests upon the applicant it is exceedingly difficult to discharge, and experience indicates that, except when, as has happened, the machinery is used with the apparently deliberate purpose of blocking the revision, it is almost never resorted to. At the same time, it is impossible to allow the onus to be generally placed upon the voter without any responsibility upon the applicant, since the inevitable effect of so doing would be to put into the power of unscrupulous partisans not only to make the revision of the lists in the time available an impossibility, but to impose upon all their political opponents an unjustifiable burden. Since, however, it is principally names upon the provincial lists that are in question, it seems possible to permit the registrar, on affidavit made during his sittings by a qualified voter in his registration district, to give to the voter objected to a notice requiring him to attend or be represented before the revising officer in order to support his right to vote. An amendment along these lines would involve the insertion in Schedule A to section 32 of a new rule as Rule (5A); the addition of appropriate words at the end of Rule (8); the insertion of a new clause in Rule (14) as clause *(bb)*, and a slight change in clause *(c)* of that Rule."

the objection. Such oath may be in the Form 17A in Schedule 1 of this Act and such notice in the Form 17B in the said schedule."

10. Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (6) of Schedule A to section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 5

Delivery to candidates.

"*(c)* Deliver or send by registered mail one certified copy of such list to each candidate forthwith upon the registrar receiving notice of the nomination of candidate."

11. Rule (8) of Schedule A to Section 32 is repealed and 10 the following substituted therefor:—

Papers to be sent by registrar to revising officer.

"Rule (8) Immediately after the registrar shall have posted up such lists he shall transmit or deliver to the revising officer for the city, town or incorporated village, for or for part of which such registrar is appointed, the 15 index book kept by him for each polling division under his jurisdiction with an affidavit in Form No. 16 to this Act, together with a certified copy of the list therein contained, and the original oaths, if any made before him under Rule (5A) of this schedule, with, attached to each, a copy of the 20 notice mailed to the voter objected to and the registration receipt or receipts issued upon the despatch thereof.

12. Rule (12) of Schedule A to section 32 is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:— 25

Revising officer to be sworn, etc.

"He shall, unless he be a judge, before acting as such, be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties before a judge of any court, a notary public, a stipendiary magistrate, or a justice of the peace."

13. The following is inserted as a new Rule of Schedule 30 A to section 32, immediately after Rule (13):

Revising officer may print lists in advance.

"Rule (13A) The revising officer may, if he considers that a poll is likely to be required, arrange for the setting up in type as soon as he receives it of the preliminary list prepared by the registrar, and for the pulling of proofs therefrom 35 for his own use in correcting the list, and also for the use of candidates, provided that no candidate shall be entitled to more than two proofs of the preliminary list as so set up."

14. The following is inserted as a new paragraph in Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32 immediately after 40 clause *(b)*:—

Disposition of certain appeals to revising officer.

"*(bb)* Appeals asserted upon oath before a registrar under Rule (5A) of this Schedule, and of which notice has been properly given by the registrar under the said Rule, shall, at a sitting of the revising officer on the day on which 45 such appeals are returnable, be dealt with by the revising officer, and if the person objected to does not during such

10. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Rule (6) of Schedule A to section 32 requires urban registrars to deliver or send copies of the preliminary lists prepared by them "to each of the candidates upon nomination day." Such preliminary lists are generally ready for delivery some ten or twelve days earlier, but the rule was no doubt drafted in its present form on the assumption that before nomination day there was no definite information as to what candidates would be in the field. Provision is, however, made for early nominations and there is no reason why candidates actually nominated should not immediately receive their preliminary copies of the list."

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(c)* Deliver or send by registered mail to each of the candidates upon nomination day one other certified copy of every such list."

11. The proposed rule adopts two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in his 1922 report, says as follows in explanation of one of them:—

"The index books prepared by urban registrars and transmitted by them under this Rule to the revising officer for revision are necessary in order to ensure against the omission of names from the final list of voters by reason of the possible loss or destruction of individual loose sheets, if the list was prepared on separate sheets. The index book, is, however, an exceedingly unsatisfactory form in which to have copy go to the printer, and it is suggested that urban registrars should be required to prepare and transmit to the revising officer with the index book an extra copy for use by the printer, the index book being always retained by the revising officer and used for the correction of the proof."

As to the other amendment, see note to section 9 of the Bill.

Rule (8) as it now stands contains only the words not underlined in the proposed amendment.

12. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The second sentence of Rule 12 of Schedule A to section 32 requires that any revising officer, except a judge, shall before acting as such, take an oath before a judge of a court of record that he will faithfully perform his duties. The requirement that the oaths shall be sworn before a judge of a court of record frequently involves a substantial expenditure for travelling expenses which it would appear might be saved without detriment to the public interest. It is suggested that authority to take the oaths of substitute revising officers should be extended."

The underlined words only are added.

13. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The provisions of the Act as it stands do not authorize the putting in hand of the printing of urban lists of voters until two days after nomination day, although the preliminary list, complete except as to the corrections made on the revision, is completed at least two weeks earlier. Earlier printing would involve extra expense only when there was an election by acclamation, and this could in most cases be avoided by merely conferring on the revising officer a discretion to cause the lists to be printed early."

14. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer to carry out his suggestion quoted in the note to section 9 of the Bill.

sittings appear before him in person or by representative, or being present or represented, fails to satisfy the revising officer of his right to have his name retained upon the list, his name shall be struck therefrom, whether or not the voter by whom the objection was made has appeared before the revising officer."

Applications to revising officer.

15. Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(c)* Appeals to the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters may also be given by any person on two days' notice in writing sent by mail, registered and prepaid, to the person affected, addressed to him at the address at which the revising officer is of opinion, on such evidence as may be adduced before him, that it should have reached him if he were qualified to vote in the electoral district. Upon any such application the onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off the name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof unless the revising officer is of opinion that such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from such onus."

Duties of revising officer before polling day.

16. Rule (15) of Schedule A to section 32 is amended by striking out the first twelve words thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"As soon as possible after the conclusion of his sittings and at latest on the twelfth day before polling day, the revising officer shall....."

Record of rural registrars appointed.

17. Rule (1) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:—

"The returning officer shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registrars whom he appoints and of the polling division for which each is to act, and any candidate or person authorized in writing by such candidate shall be entitled to inspect such record and make extracts therefrom."

Rural lists to be sent to candidates.

18. Rule (3) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"He shall, on the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, deliver or send by registered mail a copy of such list to each of the candidates or alternatively to such person, if any, as has been notified to him in writing by any candidate for that purpose."

15. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer to carry out his suggestion quoted in the note to section 9 of the Bill.

Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) reads as follows:—

"*(c)* The onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off any name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof until the revising officer avers that in his opinion such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from substantiating such *prima facie* case. No complaint or appeal shall be heard by the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters unless two days' notice in writing has been given by mailing it registered and prepaid to the person affected, addressed as on the list of voters or to his last known residence."

16. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Rule 15 of Schedule A to section 32 directs the revising officer to certify and commence the printing of his lists and to send statements of changes and additions to candidates "on the twelfth day before polling day." The sittings of the revising officer conclude on the fifteenth day before polling day, and as time presses at this stage and it is important that the printing of the lists should be completed as early as possible, there seems to be no reason why the statute should require an unnecessary waste of three days. Some interval may, in certain cases, be necessary to permit the clerical part of the revising officer's duties to be completed, but it would seem to be better to repeal the introductory words to this rule and to substitute for them the following:—[As in the Bill.]"

The words underlined on the opposite page are put in the place of the following (in italics).

Rule (15) *On the twelfth day before the polling day* the revising officer shall,—

17. This is an amendment proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer. It corresponds to the second of the suggestions made by him which are referred to in the note to section 7 of the Bill.

18. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The second sentence of Rule 3 in Schedule B to section 32 requires each rural registrar to deliver or send by registered mail to each candidate a copy of his preliminary list of voters. It has been pointed out that the effect of strict compliance with this provision, particularly in outlying rural polling divisions, is to prevent the statement reaching the candidates' local representatives in the polling division in question in time to be of any use, as it would do if it were delivered direct by the rural registrar to such representative. To authorize this course whenever the candidate has nominated a local representative for the rural polling division in question would only involve a slight amendment to the sentence in question."

The sentence in question contains only the words not underlined in section 18 of the Bill.

19. Rule (5) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by striking out the third sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Statement of additions made.

"He shall also, on the same day, deliver or mail by registered letter to each of the candidates (or alternatively to such person, if any, as has been notified to him in writing by any candidate for that purpose) a statement of the additions made to and of the changes made in the list retained pursuant to these rules."

20. (1) Section 39 of the said Act is amended by inserting after the words "corrupt practice" where they appear in the third lines of paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* respectively, the following words:—

Corrupt practice.

"and who is reported to the Speaker as having had an opportunity to be heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided."

(2) This section shall have effect as if it had been included in the Act as originally passed."

21. Subsection (1) of section 40 of the said Act is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Interval between nomination and poll altered.

"At every general election the same day shall be fixed for polling in all electoral districts and, at every election, a day, seven days before polling day shall be fixed for the nomination of candidates in all electoral districts except those mentioned in Schedule Four, a day fourteen days before polling day to be named for the nomination of candidates in the electoral districts therein set out: Provided that if either of the days so set for the nomination of candidates is a statutory holiday then the nomination of candidates may be fixed for the next preceding day, not being a Sunday or a statutory holiday."

22. Subsection (4) of section 40 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

Registrars to be notified of nominations.

"The returning officer shall notify the urban registrars in his electoral district of the fact of any nomination so made before nomination day, and of the name, address and occupation of the candidate as given in the nomination paper."

19. See note to section 18 of the Bill.

20. This amendment is designed to prevent the disqualification of candidates who are reportea to have been guilty of corrupt practice without an opportunity having been afforded to them to be heard and without a direct report that disqualification should follow upon their conduct.

The section as amended will read as follows, the amendments being indicated in italics.

"*(a)* Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any corrupt practice, *and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided*, or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is a corrupt practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any corrupt practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of any corrupt practice or of any offence which is a corrupt practice—during the period of seven years next after the date of his being so found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;

(b) Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any illegal practice, *and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided* or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is an illegal practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any illegal practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of an illegal practice or of any offence which is an illegal practice—during the period of five years next after the date of his being found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;"

21. This amendment changes the interval between nomination day and polling day from fourteen to seven days in all electoral districts except those mentioned in Schedule four (see section 38 of the Bill). In these districts the interval remains as at present.

The sentence repealed reads as follows:—

"At every general election the same days shall be fixed for the nomination of candidates and for polling respectively in all electoral districts."

See note to section 23 of the Bill.

22. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"In order to give effect to the amendment above suggested to Rule 6 *(c)* of Schedule A to section 32, section 46 (4), which permits candidates to be nominated before nomination day, should be amended by the inclusion of a direction to the returning officer to notify urban registrars that the nomination has in fact been made."

See section 10 of the Bill.

When poll shall be held.

23. Subsection (1) of section 55 of the said Act is repealed.

Information given before poll is closed.

24. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 60 of the said Act is repealed.

Expense voucher.

25. Subsection (6) of section 66 of the said Act is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and also the words "by registered letter" in line seventeen.

26. Section 66 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (7A):—

Return of ballot box, key and account.

"(7A) The deputy returning officer shall, with the ballot box, deliver to the returning officer, in the envelope provided for that purpose, the key of such ballot box and the polling station accounts furnished him in blank by the returning officer, having first caused them to be filled in and signed by the officials of his polling station entitled to

23. The provisions of the subsection repealed have been incorporated in the amendment made by section 21 of the Bill.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"**55.** (1) Except as in this Act otherwise provided the poll shall be held on the fourteenth day next after the expiration of the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, or, if such fourteenth day is a Sunday or a statutory holiday, then on the next following day, not being a Sunday or statutory holiday."

24. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 60, subsection (1a) makes it an illegal practice for any "candidate, officer, clerk or other person" to communicate to any one before the close of the poll information as to whether any person has voted or applied for a ballot paper at any polling station. This provision seems to be quite unnecessary and unless it is disregarded, as it probably often is, merely involves extra and unnecessary expense to candidates. No public interest would seem likely to suffer by reason of its repeal and it is recommended that the clause be repealed."

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(a)* before the poll is closed, communicate to any person any information as to whether any person on the list of voters has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that polling station; or,"

25. This section carries out two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer in his 1922 report, in which he says as follows on the first point:—

"*Return of Polling Station Accounts.*—Section 66, subsection 6, among other things, requires the expense voucher containing the accounts of the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, constable and interpreter, if any, and the account for the rental of the polling station, to be enclosed in a special envelope provided for that purpose and placed in the ballot box by itself. If these directions are strictly observed, the usual result is to delay unnecessarily the settlement of such accounts, since they must remain in the ballot box until the day fixed for the final addition of the votes, instead of, as would often otherwise be possible, being earlier audited and certified by the returning officer and forwarded to the Auditor General for payment, It not infrequently happens, moreover, that the account is enclosed in an envelope containing the other papers relating to the poll which the returning officer has no right to open, thus causing a still longer delay in the settlement. The Act, moreover, contains no provision with regard to the disposition of the ballot box key which, however, under the instructions necessarily issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, is delivered to the returning officer or sent him by registered mail separately from the ballot box. There is no reason why the ballot box key and the polling station account should not be transmitted to the returning officer in the same package."

The part of the present section repealed reads as follows:—

"He shall also fill the blank expense voucher furnished to him by the returning officer, cause it to be signed by the various officials of his polling station entitled to fees, certify the same and place it in a special envelope furnished for that purpose and deposit same in the ballot box."

On the second point the Chief Electoral Officer's remarks in his 1922 report are as follows:—

"*Candidates Statements of Poll.*—The last two lines of section 66, subsection 6, require deputy returning officers to transmit by registered mail to each of the candidates at the address appearing upon the ballot a copy of the certificate of the poll. It might be considered whether this provision is really of sufficient use to justify its retention in the Act. The expenditure involved in exact compliance with it would amount to nearly $10,000 at a general election. It is to be feared, however, that some careless deputy returning officers do not comply with it and make no charge for postage, though on the other hand, some dishonest deputy returning officers omit compliance, but nevertheless charge the postage at thirteen cents for each candidate, while careful deputy returning officers who comply with it strictly are really those who can be depended upon to give correct certificates to the candidates' agents and to make a complete and clear report to the returning officer, so that for their polls the transmission of the certificate by mail to candidates is supererogatory. The striking out of the provision would merely involve the repeal of the final words of the subsection, as follows:—'and mail to each candidate by registered letter to their addresses stated in the ballot paper a like certificate.' "

26. This provides for the insertion of the new subsection proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the first of the two suggestions referred to in the note to section 25 of the Bill.

fees, and by the landlord thereof, if any. If under the next following subsection the ballot box is returned to the returning officer post free, registered, the envelope containing the key thereof and the polling station account shall likewise be so returned at the same time." 5

Declaration of election.

27. Section 67 of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection 3 thereof and substituting the following therefor:

"(3) The candidate who, on the addition of the votes, is found to have a majority of the votes, shall then be declared elected in writing and a copy of such declaration 10 shall be forthwith delivered to each candidate or his agent, if present at the final addition of the votes, or, if any candidate is neither present nor represented thereat, shall be forthwith transmitted to such candidate by registered mail. 15

28. Section 69 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Custody of ballot boxes.

"**69.** After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause the ballot boxes used thereat, with their locks and keys, to be deposited in the custody of the officer 20 in charge of a federal building, if any, at the place at which the votes were finally counted, or if none, of the postmaster at such place, or of the sheriff of any county or district, or the registrar of deeds of any county or registration division, included, or in part included, in the electoral 25 district. Upon delivery to him of such ballot boxes, locks and keys the custodian shall issue his receipt therefor and shall at the next ensuing election, upon request, deliver the same to the returning officer to whom the writ is directed, taking such returning officer's receipt." 30

29. Section 70 of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection 6 thereof and substituting the following therefor:

Declaration of election after recount.

"(6) The judge shall then thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages, and forthwith certify the result of 35 the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then forthwith in writing declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes: such declaration shall be communicated to candidates in the same way as the prior declaration made under 40 section 67 subsection 3 and shall, whether the same as or different from such prior declaration, be deemed for all purposes to have been substituted therefor.

27. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 67, subsection (3), provides for the making by the returning officer after the final addition of the votes of his declaration of the election, but omits to make any provision for that declaration being formally communicated to the candidates or their agents. It would appear advisable to have such a provision since, under section 70, the time for a request for a recount runs from the date on which this declaration is made, and, under the Controverted Elections Act, the time within which a petition must be presented also occasionally depends upon it.

The subsection repealed contains only the words not underlined in the new subsection (3).

28. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The Act now provides (s. 69) that ballot boxes are, after the election, to be deposited with the sheriff or registrar, or with the postmaster at the place where the nomination was held. In some localities there is a federal building in which much better storage room can be obtained than is available to any provincial officer or to the postmaster, and the Auditor General has pointed out that, apart from its greater convenience, the use of such storage room would often effect an economy."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**69.** After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause to be deposited in the custody of the sheriff of the county or district, or of the registrar of deeds in the county or registration division, or of the postmaster in the locality in which the nomination was held, the ballot boxes and padlocks used at the election; and the sheriff, registrar or postmaster shall, at the next ensuing election, deliver such ballot boxes and padlocks to the returning officer named for such election."

29. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer for the same reasons as the amendment made by section 27. In his 1922 report the Chief Electoral Officer says on this point:—

"The remarks above contained as to section 67 (3) apply with equal force to the new declaration, if any, made by the returning officer after a recount under section 70 (6)."

(6A). In case of an equality of votes the returning officer, notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection 4 of section 67 of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote.

30. Subsection (2) of section 75 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 5

Inspection of election documents.

"(2) All instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to the provisions of this Act, all decisions or rulings by him upon points arising thereunder, and all correspondence with and reports by election officers or 10 others in relation to any election shall be public records, and may be inspected by any person upon request during business hours. Any person may take extracts therefrom and shall be entitled to certified copies of the papers relating to any subject upon payment for the preparation of such 15 certified copies at the rate of ten cents per folio of one hundred words. Any such copies purporting to be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under his hand shall be receivable in evidence without further proof thereof. No other documents relating to any election in the custody 20 of the Chief Electoral Officer shall be inspected or produced except under a rule or order of a Superior Court or a judge thereof which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey."

31. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section 87 is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— 25

Disqualification for corrupt and illegal practices.

"*(a)* In any report made to the Speaker on an election petition, is named as having committed any corrupt or illegal practice, is reported to have been heard on his own behalf and is declared to be a person who 30 should be expressly disqualified as hereinafter provided."

(2) This section shall have effect as if it had been included in the Act as originally passed.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(6) The judge shall thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages and forthwith certify the result of the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes. In case of equality of votes, the returning officer notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection four of section sixty-seven of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote."

30. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 75, subsection 2, provides that "no person shall be allowed to inspect on any election papers in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer" except under the order of a judge, and "election papers" are defined by section 2 *(f)* as including "all .....documents sent by any returning officer to the Chief Electoral Officer..... or any instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer or his Assistants." It seems entirely proper that poll books, ballots and other like papers should be available for inspection only under an order of a court or judge, but the same considerations do not, it is submitted, apply to any instructions sent by or on behalf of the Chief Electoral Officer to any election officer or other person, to reports or communications made by any election officer to the Chief Electoral Officer, or to any correspondence by or with the Chief Electoral Officer. Such papers are in the nature of the proceedings of a court and should be subject to search and examination to the same extent and in the same way as the documents on file in any court of record."

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) No person shall be allowed to inspect any election papers in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer except under the rule or order of a superior court or a judge thereof which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey."

31. This amendment is designed to prevent the disqualification of members, candidates, voters and others who are reported to have been guilty of a corrupt practice without an opportunity having been afforded to them to be heard and without a direct report that disqualification should follow upon their conduct.

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(a)* is on the trial of an election petition reported by the trial judges to the Speaker as one who has committed at an election any corrupt practice or illegal practice; or,"

Number of voters required for advance poll.

32. Subsections (3a) and (3b) of section 100 are amended by striking out the word "fifty" in the first line of each respectively and substituting the words "fifteen" therefor.

Correction of French version.

33. The French version of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "franc de port" in the thirteenth and fourteenth lines of paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32, and substituting therefor the words "port payé". 5

Correction of French version.

34. The French version of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires indexés ou des extraits de la présente loi" in the first and second lines of paragraph (*b*) of subsection one of section thirty-six as enacted by section nine of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, and substituting therefor the words "des exemplaires ou des extraits suffisamment indexés de la présente loi." 10 15

Disqualificaton of persons supported by charity.

35. Section 30 of the said Act is amended by adding after the words "charitable support" in the seventh line of subsection *(f)* the following words: "other than for war services". 20

32. This is a modification of an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 100, subsection (3), gives to the Chief Electoral Officer power under certain conditions to add to Schedule Two or strike therefrom the names of places at which advance polls are to be held. He is authorized to strike out the name of any place in which less than fifty votes are polled at the advance polls, and is required to add the name of any place at which he is advised and believes that a total of fifty votes would be polled at advance polls if such polls were there established. The exercise of this power to its full extent on the footing of the voting at the general election would result in the elimination from the schedule of all but 46 of the 355 places remaining in Schedule Two after the elimination of 6 places struck out in June last upon the results on by-elections previously held. But so drastic an exercise of the authority given by the Act would not appear advisable. If the schedule was amended only by striking therefrom the names of those places at the advance polls established for which less than 15 votes were cast, the names of 57 places in addition to the 46 above referred to would be retained and the remaining 252 eliminated. At 25 of these were cast between 14 and 10 votes, and at 57 between 9 and 5, and at the remaining 170, 4 or less. As the expense of an advance poll is approximately $35, the establishment of advance polls at these three classes of places means a total expenditure of over $7,000, the average cost to the public for each vote at each class of place being about $3, $5, and $12, respectively. The lowest of these figures appears to be rather too high to justify the continuance of these polls. If that view is concurred in, it is recommended that the number of probable voters required to empower the Chief Electoral Officer to direct the establishment of an advance poll at a place which has never been included in Schedule Two should be correspondingly reduced from fifty to fifteen and the Chief Electoral Officer should be authorized to make additions accordingly to Schedule Two."

The modification consists in the alteration of the number of voters from 50 to 25 instead of to 15 as suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

"(3) The Chief Electoral Officer may from time to time amend such Schedule by striking therefrom the name of any place or by adding thereto the name of any other place, and, so amended, such Schedule shall have effect as if now incorporated into this Act. He shall amend under the following circumstances only:—

(a) If a total of less than *fifty* votes is polled at the advance polls held within any such place at the election which immediately preceded the amendment, he may strike off the name of that place; or,

(b) If he is advised and believes that a total of *fifty* votes will be polled at any place in case an advance poll is established there, he may add the name of that place."

33 and **34.** These sections are to correct errors in the French version of the statute, to which the Chief Electoral Officer directed attention in his 1922 report, in which he says:—"There are in the French version of the statute two mistakes in translation. In Rule 14 *(c)* of Schedule A to section 32 the English expression "mailing it registered and prepaid" is erroneously translated "par la poste, sous pli recommande, et franc de port." The final words of the French should, of course, be "port payé." In section 36 (1b) the expression "Such sufficiently indexed copies of or excerpts from this Act" is erroneously translated "un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires indexés ou des extraits de la présente loi." The proper translation would be "Des exemplaires ou des extraits suffisamment indexés de la présente loi." In each case the English version is unquestionably right."

Form 3 amended.

36. Form 3 in Schedule One of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

FORM 3.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23).

To E. F. *(Set forth his legal addition and residence).*

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of....., I do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capacity for the said electoral district.

Given under my hand this.....day of..... in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

New Forms 17A and 17B.

37. Schedule One of the said Act is amended by inserting directly after Form 17 the following two forms:—

"FORM 17A (Sec. 32).

AFFIDAVIT AS TO DISQUALIFICATION OF VOTER

Electoral District of.....

I, *(name in full, family name last)*, whose address is *(address as in list of voters)*, and whose occupation is *(occupation as in list of voters)*, make oath and say:—

1. That I am the person described on the Dominion list of voters for Polling Division No. , in *(the city or town of)* in the above electoral district, now in course of preparation for the pending Dominion election, and my address and occupation are set out above as stated in the said list.

2. That there appears on the Dominion list of voters in course of preparation for Polling Division No. , in the said city, town or place above described, or will appear thereon by a transfer from the provincial list of voters used as a basis for the preparation of the said list, the name of *(setting out name as in the list of voters)* whose address is given as *(address)*, and whose occupation is stated as *(o cupation)*.

3. I know of no other address at which the said person is more likely to be reached than that so stated in the said list except *(give alternative or better address if one is known)*.

4. That I have good reason to believe and do verily believe that the said name should not appear upon the said Dominion list of voters for this electoral district because

36. This is a purely formal amendment to carry out the amendment of sections 22, 23 and 24 of the principal Act made by section 4 of the Bill.

The repealed Form No. 3 is in the following terms:—

"FORM 3.

"APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23.)

"To E. F. *(set forth his legal addition and residence).*

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of ....., I do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capaicty at the approaching election for the said electoral district, which will be opened by me, on the.....day of the month of....., 19 .

Given under my hand this.....day of....., in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer."

37. This section authorizes the use of the forms necessary to give effect to the amendments made by sections 6 and 15 of the Bill.

See the notes to those sections.

the person, if any, described by the said entry *(insert one of the grounds of disqualification as set out on the reverse of this sheet).*

Sworn before me.....
at.....
in the province of.....
this.....day of.....
19....
} *(Signature of Deponent.)*

Registrar for Polling Divisions
Nos.

Grounds of Disqualification which may be set out in the Affidavit.

1. Is dead.

2. Is not qualified because he or she has not attained the full age of twenty-one years.

3. Is not qualified because he or she is not a British subject by birth or naturalization.

4. Is not qualified because he or she has not resided in Canada during the twelve months immediately preceding the *(setting out date of writ of election).*

5. At a by-election: Is not qualified because he or she has not resided in the electoral district during the two months immediately preceding the *(setting out date of writ of election),* or at a general election:—Is not qualified because he or she was not resident in this electoral district on the *(naming the day two months before the date of the writ of election).*

6. Is disqualified from voting because he or she is *(naming the class of disqualified persons to which the person objected to belongs, as e.g.,* an Indian resident on an Indian reservation; a judge appointed by the Government of Canada, *or as the case may be. See secs. 29, 30 and 31 of the Dominion Elections Act).*

7. Has, to my knowledge, been included in the list prepared for this election for Polling Division No. , in which he or she resides.

Form 17B. (Sec. 32)

NOTICE TO ELECTOR OBJECTED TO

Electoral District of.....

To: *(Set out name, address and occupation of voter as in voters' list, adding name of city or town.)*

Take notice that an affidavit, of which a complete copy is sent herewith, has been made before me this day alleging

that you are not entitled to vote at the pending Dominion election in this polling division for the reasons set out in the said affidavit.

And that if your desire your name to remain on the said list you must appear before the revising officer appointed to revise it at his sittings held on *(insert the date of one of the week days between the twenty-first and fifteenth days before polling day inclusive)* at the place and hour which will, at least four days before the said date, be advertised by notice posted (with the preliminary list of voters for the said polling division) in the city or town hall and in two conspicuous places in the said polling division.

And that if you do not so appear before the revising officer and establish before him your right to have your name included in the said list notwithstanding the objection set out in the affidavit enclosed herewith, your name will be struck off the said list without any further action on the part of the voter by whom the objection has been made.

This notice is given pursuant to Rule 5A of Schedule A to section 32 of the Dominion Elections Act.

Dated at this day of 192 .

(Signature of registrar)
Registrar for Polling Divs. Nos.

38. The following is added as Schedule Four to the said Act:—

"SCHEDULE FOUR.

"LIST OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH AN INTERVAL OF TWO WEEKS BETWEEN NOMINATION AND POLLING DAY IS TO BE ALLOWED.

ONTARIO

Algoma East.
Algoma West.
Fort William.
Kenora—Rainy River.
Port Arthur—Thunder Bay.
Timiskaming North.
Timiskaming South.

QUEBEC

Charlevoix-Saguenay.
Gaspe.
Pontiac.

38. See section 21 and the note thereto.

MANITOBA

Nelson.
Selkirk.
Springfield.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cariboo.
Comox-Alberni. 5
Skeena.
West Kootenay.

SASKATCHEWAN

Melfort.
North Battleford.
Prince Albert. 10

ALBERTA

Athabaska.
Peace River.

YUKON

Yukon Territory.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 148.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
26th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2381 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 148.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act.

1920, c. 46; 1921, c. 29; 1922, c. 20.

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

"Urban polling divisions."

1. (1) Paragraph *(x)* of section two of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1920, as amended by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921 is amended by striking out the words "twenty-five hundred" in the third line of the said paragraph, and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

"Rural polling divisions."

(2) Paragraph *(y)* of said section two of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "one thousand" in the third line of the said paragraph, and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

"Printing."

2. Section two of the said Act is further amended by inserting as a new paragraph thereof, the following:—

"*(vv)* 'Printing' when used in relation to the reproduction of voters' lists, includes mimeographing, multigraphing, or any other mode of reproduction in which successive copies are produced from a matrix of any kind, so that each successive copy, up to the whole number required, is identical with every preceding and following copy."

3. Sections twenty-two to twenty-four of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Appointment of returning officers.

"**22.** Immediately after the passing of this Act, and from time to time thereafter as required, the Secretary of State shall for every electoral district in Canada appoint a person, described either by name or by his title of office, who shall be returning officer for such electoral district. Every person so appointed shall hold office for one year and notice of his appointment shall be given immediately in the *Canada Gazette*.

Explanatory Notes.

1. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"As originally passed in 1920 the Act required urban registration in all places having a population of 1,000 or more. At the next following session it was amended by increasing the lower limit to 2,500, the effect being thus to reduce from 440 to about 185 the number of places in which personal registration was required. Neither the public interest nor the convenience of candidates would seem likely to be in any way prejudiced if this limit were still further raised. On the other hand, its being so would relieve some voters of a burden and would effect a substantial economy, since the number of revising officers would be reduced and the printing of some lists would be dispensed with. If, for example, the lower limit was increased to 5,000, the number of places in which urban registration was essential would be reduced by over 55%, viz: from about 185 to 80. There are some few places with populations between 2,500 and 5,000 which, as is presently true of some places under 2,500, would still require urban registration. For example, the population of St. Lambert, West Toronto, and like municipalities adjacent to large cities, and of some towns in Western Canada, are too fluid to permit the intimacy upon which the effectiveness of rural registration ultimately depends. Urban registration would have to be directed in these in the same way as it is now directed in Oak Bay near Victoria, in South Vancouver, and in St. James near Winnipeg, but a population of 5,000 is, in general, quite low enough to make urban registration essential."

The paragraphs amended read as follows:—

"*(x)* "Urban polling division" means a polling division which is wholly contained within a place having a population of more than *twenty-five hundred* persons and being, under the provincial laws, a city, town or incorporated village, or within any other area directed by the Chief Electroral Officer to be treated as urban;

(y) "rural polling division" means a polling division whereof no part is contained within a place having a population of more than *one thousand* persons and which place under the provincial law is a city, town, or incorporated village;"

2. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The requirements that urban voters' lists shall be "printed" often involves what appears to be unnecessary expense and delay. With two candidates in the field only fifty-six copies of these lists are required, and this number is increased only by twenty for each additional candidate over two. Other methods of reproduction appear to give the same satisfaction as printing, and it is suggested that provision accordingly should be made."

3. The new sections 22, 23, 24 and 24A (1) carry out, with modifications one of two alternative amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in his 1924 report, says as follows:—

"That in Canada a general election campaign lasts more than four times as long as in Great Britain is in no way due to geographical considerations, and only in part to the fact that in Canada the lists of voters are prepared during the campaign while in Great Britain they are prepared semi-annually whether or not an election is held. It is to the practice followed in the appointment of returning officers that most of the difference is due. In Great Britain the person who is to act as returning officer in each constituency is fixed by statute or custom; this was once generally the case in Canada, but for many years the selection of returning officers has been made only when the election has been decided upon. If the former Canadian and present British practice were reverted to, the length of the campaign in Canada would be reduced by about half, and the administration of elections would at the same time be greatly improved since prospective returning officers would have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with their duties and districts in advance of the pressure of administrative business."

The principal modification consists in the reduction by the term of office of the returning officer and formal changes consequent thereupon.

The sections repealed (22, 23 and 24) read as follows:—

"**22.** The Chief Electoral Officer shall address each writ of election and transmit it (by mail unless the Governor in Council otherwise directs, in which case he shall transmit as so directed) to the person appointed by the Governor in Council to be, and such person shall be returning officer for the electoral district therein stated; but if such person refuses, or is unable, because of disqualification or other cause, to act, another may be appointed in his stead.

Election clerks.

"**23.** (1) The returning officer shall, forthwith upon his appointment, nominate in writing an election clerk, who shall be a qualified voter in the electoral district, and he and the election clerk shall each make oath faithfully to perform his duties without partiality, fear, favour or affection.

Appointment of substitute.

(2) If the election clerk dies, becomes disqualified or incapable of acting, or refuses to act, the returning officer shall at once appoint a substitute, who upon his appointment shall make oath as aforesaid.

Transmission of oaths.

(3) The oath of the returning officer and the appointment and oath of every election clerk shall be transmitted by the returning officer to the Chief Electoral Officer forthwith after their completion. No fresh oath by either shall be required upon his re-appointment.

Tenure of office of election clerks.

"**24.** Subject as aforesaid, every election clerk shall hold office during the pleasure of the returning officer by whom he has been selected and, after the death of such returning officer, or the expiry of his term of office, until a new returning officer is appointed.

How writs to be directed.

"**24A.** (1) Every writ of election shall be directed to the person appointed to be returning officer for the electoral district, and the Chief Electoral Officer shall transmit such writ to him by registered mail or otherwise.

Returning officers to act under penalty.

(2) Every returning officer to whom a writ is addressed shall forthwith upon its receipt, cause to be promptly taken such of the proceedings directed by this Act as are necessary in order that the election may be regularly held, and any returning officer who wilfully neglects so to do shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Use of provincial voters' list.

4. Subsections (1), (2), (5) and (7) of section 32, are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"**32.** (1) Subject as hereinafter provided, the voters' lists in urban polling divisions shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section, and in rural polling divisions under the rules set forth in Schedule B hereto, provided, however, that, if at the date of the issue of the writ of election any provincial or municipal officer has in his possession a list of voters for any part of the electoral district, which list has been prepared under the laws of the province and would be used with or without revision at a provincial election commenced at the same time as the election under this Act, and such provincial or municipal officer can, within such time after demand as to permit the use thereof under this Act, supply such one or more copies of such list as may be required, the returning officer shall obtain such copy or copies and the same shall, in that part of the electoral district to which the list refers,

"**23.** On receiving the writ of election the returning officer shall,—

(a) forthwith endorse thereon the date on which he receives it;

(b) before taking any further action thereon, take the oath of office in Form No. 2; and,

(c) appoint under his hand and seal in Form No. 3, an election clerk who shall be a qualified elector in the electoral district.

24. (1) The election clerk shall.—

(a) before acting as such take the oath in Form No. 4;

(b) assist the returning officer in the performance of his duties; and,

(c) whenever the returning officer refuses or is unable to perform his duties or is disqualified, and unless and until he has been replaced by another, act as and with the powers of the returning officer in his stead.

(2) If an election clerk refuses or is unable to perform his duties the returning officer may at any time during the election, in manner hereinbefore provided, appoint another person to act in his stead."

24A. Subsection (2) of section 24A adopts (with a slight modification made necessary by the immediately preceding amendments) a suggestion made by the Chief Electoral Officer, who in his 1922 report says as follows:—

"The Act now contains no enforceable provision under which a returning officer may be required to proceed with the election upon the receipt by him of the writ addressed to him. Upon the issue of the writs for the general election some eight or ten returning officers refused to act, while others endeavoured, as a condition of doing so, to force special arrangements for remuneration in excess of the tariff. The neglect of the writ by one returning officer nearly resulted in its being necessary to defer the election in his district, and in other districts the making of necessary preliminary arrangements was unreasonably delayed. It is suggested that provision should be made requiring any returning officer to whom a writ is addressed to proceed with the initial steps prescribed, even if he feels it necessary to ask to be relieved of his duties."

4. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof and of certain other subsequent amendments, says as follows in his 1922 report:—

"Apart from mistakes due to the inevitable haste with which lists of voters must be prepared and the inevitable inexperience of the personnel engaged in their preparation, the most generally felt difficulties of the election procedure result from the use of provincial lists as a basis for the preparation of the Dominion lists. Criticisms are chiefly directed against four consequences of the application of the present provisions on the subject, as follows:—

(i) Particularly from the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, on the grounds that the provincial lists in existence in those provinces would not be used for a provincial election commencing at the same time as the Dominion election, the purpose of their preparation having become exhausted immediately upon the conclusion of the provincial election for which they were prepared; that they are not in a form adapted to subsequent use, and that their contents do really justify such use.

be used for the purpose of the election under this Act, subject to the following provisions:—

In urban polling divisions.

(a) Every urban registrar shall transfer from such provincial lists to the preliminary list prepared by him for the appropriate polling division in his registration district (regard being had to the addresses given in the provincial list), the names (with the addresses and descriptions, if any), of the persons whose names appear upon such provincial lists, unless such persons, being qualified to vote under this Act and being resident in some one of the polling divisions in his registration district, have, on application made to him under the said rules, been registered as therein provided, and shall add to the said preliminary list for each of the polling divisions in his registration district the names, addresses and descriptions of all other persons by whom or on whose behalf applications for registration are made as aforesaid, and who are qualified to vote under this Act and resident in such polling divisions respectively.

In rural polling divisions.

(b) Every rural registrar shall transfer to the preliminary list prepared by him under the rules set forth in Schedule B, the names (with the addresses and descriptions, if any), of such persons as appear on such provincial lists and are qualified to vote under this Act and resident in the polling division for which he has been appointed and shall add to such preliminary list the names, addresses and descriptions of all other persons qualified and resident as aforesaid, although such names do not appear upon such provincial lists.

Printing provincial lists.

(2) If, under the laws of the province, such provincial lists as are described in the proviso to subsection (1) of this section are required to be printed or otherwise reproduced before any use of them for the purpose of a provincial election would be made, such lists may be so printed or otherwise reproduced as a preliminary to their use under this Act, and the expense of such printing or reproduction shall be payable as part of the expenses of any election held hereunder.

Chief Electoral Officer to decide on list to be used.

(3) *(a)* If any question arises as to whether any list, or which of two or more lists, prepared under the laws of a province, should be used pursuant to such laws at a provincial election commenced at the same time as the election under this Act, the Chief Electoral Officer may direct the use under this section of such list as should in his opinion be used, and such list shall be used accordingly.

Power to decide status and population.

5. Subsection (6) of section 32 is amended by striking out the words "one thousand" in the fourth and fifth lines thereof and substituting the words "five thousand" therefor.

(ii) From almost all the provinces, that the division of the territory into polling divisions for provincial purposes (which, when provincial lists for such polling divisions are made use of, must almost of necessity be followed for a Dominion election), is not satisfactory by reason of differences in the qualification, and consequently the number, of voters for the provincial or municipal purposes for which the division into polling divisions in question is made, or by reason of lack of attention to the importance of the subject, with, as a result, the existence of polling divisions of inconvenient areas or containing too many or too few voters, or by reason of the failure of the divisions to coincide with the boundaries of the Dominion electoral districts.

(iii) From almost all provinces, that the transfer of names from the provincial to the Dominion lists for urban polling divisions, particularly in cities, inevitably involves a number of double registrations, that number increasing in proportion to the age of the lists in question, and being the result of changes of residence, of which, in cities especially, the annual percentage is high; the voters who have moved register themselves anew in the polling division in which they are resident at the time of the Dominion election, generally in ignorance of the fact that their names are transferred to the Dominion list for that other polling division in which they resided at the date of the preparation of the basic provincial lists. (Even when double registrations are not made it is said that the discovery of the voters to whom entries refer is made exceedingly difficult.)

(iv) From several provinces, that in urban polling divisions the automatic transfer of names to the Dominion lists loads these lists with the names of disqualified or dead voters, and that the machinery provided by the Act for the removal of these names is such that their removal is a practical impossibility.

"From the second and third difficulties there is no practicable means of escape consistently with the use of the provincial lists. The first, however, may be avoided by the limitation of the use of provincial lists to those provinces in which, if a provincial election were directed at the same time as the Dominion, existing lists would be used either with or without revision, while the last difficulty may be minimized by provisions making it easier to remove from the preliminary Dominion lists the names of dead and disqualified voters.

"The limitation of the use of provincial lists as a basis for the preparation of Dominion lists to such provincial lists as would, if a provincial election were directed on the same day, be used thereat with or without revision, would require the repeal of subsections 1 and 2 of section 32, and in point for form and clarity it would be advantageous at the same time to repeal subsections 5 and 7 which contain only the necessary formal references to Schedules A and B. These four subsections would be replaced by three new subsections."

The subsections repealed read as follows:—

32. (1) For the purposes of any Dominion election held within the limits of a province the voters' lists shall, except as hereinafter provided, be those prepared and completed for the several polling divisions, under the laws of that province, within two years immediately preceding the issue of the writ for such election, and which were, under such laws, in force, or had been last in force, for the purposes of provincial elections. But to such lists there may be added in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, being capable and qualified under this Act to be voters within any polling division (whether or not so capable or qualified under the laws of such province) are not named on such lists; and from such lists there may be substracted in manner provided in Schedules A and B respectively to this section the names of such persons, male and female, as, pursuant to the provisions of this Act, are disqualified, non-qualified, or incompetent to be voters within such polling division.

(2) If under the laws of any province no such lists have been prepared within such period of time, or if the laws of the province do not provide for the making of such lists, the voters' lists for such Dominion election shall be wholly prepared and completed in manner hereinafter provided. Provided that in and for the Province of Ontario, if there be no provincial voters' lists which have been prepared and completed within two years immediately preceding the issue of the writ, provincial voters' lists in course of preparation under the Elections Laws Amendment Act, 1920, of the said province which have been finally revised by the County Judge under section twenty-eight of the said Act, shall be adopted under this section for the said province, but the same shall be subject to all the provisions of this section as to additions thereto and substractions therefrom as in the case of provincial lists prepared and completed for provincial purposes."

"(5) In urban polling divisions the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule A to this section."

"(7) In rural polling divisions, the voters' lists shall be prepared and completed under the rules set forth in Schedule B to this section."

5. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer as described in the note to section 1 of the Bill.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

"(6) The Chief Electoral Officer is empowered to decide upon the best available evidence, for all the purposes of this Act, whether any place in a city, town or incorporated village and whether it has a population of over *one thousand* persons."

6. Rule (1) of Schedule A is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Appointment of urban registrars.

"Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in Form 5 two persons only to be registrars of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over five thousand and less than eight thousand persons, and one for each additional four thousand persons, or such greater or less number as may be directed by the Chief Electoral Officer as necessary or sufficient to afford adequate opportunity to be registered to every person who desires and has a right to be so, and every such registrar so appointed shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form No. 6 and shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper. The returning officer shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registrars whom he appoints and of the polling divisions for which each is to act, and any candidate or person authorized in writing by such candidate shall be entitled to inspect such record and make extracts therefrom."

7. The said Act is amended by inserting the following rule in Schedule A to section thirty-two after rule 3 of the said Schedule:—

Representatives may be present.

"(3A) The registrar shall permit to be present in the place of registration one representative of each recognized and opposed political interest in the electoral district, but no such representative shall, except with the permission of the registrar, have any right to take part or intervene in the proceedings.'

8. The following Rule is inserted in Schedule A to section thirty-two of the said Act as Rule (5A):—

Affidavit before urban registrar to strike off disqualified voters.

"Rule (5A) Any voter qualified to vote in any polling division in the district allotted to any registrar, and duly entered in the list of voters for such polling division, may make oath before such registrar alleging the death, disqualification, or real residence and appearance in another list, of any person on the list for any of such polling divisions, and the registrar, upon such oath being made before him, shall transmit by registered mail addressed to the person objected to, at the address mentioned in the list of voters, if any, and also at such other address, if any, as may be mentioned in the oath aforesaid, a notice requiring the person objected to to appear in person or by representative before the revising officer on a day to be named in such notice, to establish his qualification as a voter, and the registrar shall transmit with each copy of such notice a copy of the oath of the voter making

6. The proposed amended Rule includes two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"*Number of Urban Registrars.*—Section 32, Schedule A, Rule (1) requires the appointment of an urban registrar for each "four thousand persons" in any place in which the registration is urban. This ratio is too high when recent complete provincial lists are used as a basis for the preparation of the Dominion lists, but, as first appeared in the course of the general election it is much too low when there are no provincial lists. On this being represented by the Chief Electoral Officer to the Honourable the Secretary of State on the 15th day of October last, the acting Prime Minister arranged with the Auditor General that provision might be made for the payment of such additional or assistant registrars as the Chief Electoral Officer considered necessary to avoid undue congestion and to prevent qualified voters being deprived of their franchise. Additional facilities were provided accordingly wherever necessary. and a retroactive amendment to this Rule is recommended to cover the action thus necessarily taken, and to provide for the future."

"*Information to be given Candidates.*—By sections 45 (4) *(b)* and 47, the returning officer is required to furnish to candidates the names and addresses of deputy returning officers and poll clerks, with the polling division in which each is to act, but the statute contains no provision requiring the like information to be given as to registrars either urban or rural. From communications received from time to time it would appear advisable that express provision requiring such information to be given should be contained in the Act."

The rule repealed reads as follows:—

"Rule (1) Immediately after the receipt of the writ the returning officer shall appoint by writing in Form No. 5 one person only to be registrar of voters in each city, town or incorporated village which is wholly or partly contained in the electoral district for which the election is pending and which has a population of over twenty-five hundred or less than four thousand persons, and one for each additional four thousand persons, who shall, before acting as such, take the oath in Form No. 6; and the registrars so appointed shall be assigned by the returning officer to such parts or such number of polls as he may deem right and proper."

8. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer with a view of overcoming one of the difficulties referred to in the quotation from his 1922 report in the note to section 4 of the Bill. In that report he says with regard to this amendment:—

"The only way in which it appears possible consistently with the proper protection of the voter to render easier the removal of the names of dead and disqualified voters from the preliminary lists for urban polling divisions is to create a new class of applications to the revising officer in which the onus of establishing qualification is placed upon the voter concerned instead of upon the applicant. When the onus rests upon the applicant it is exceedingly difficult to discharge, and experience indicates that, except when, as has happened, the machinery is used with the apparently deliberate purpose of blocking the revision, it is almost never resorted to. At the same time, it is impossible to allow the onus to be generally placed upon the voter without any responsibility upon the applicant, since the inevitable effect of so doing would be to put into the power of unscrupulous partisans not only to make the revision of the lists in the time available an impossibility, but to impose upon all their political opponents an unjustifiable burden. Since, however, it is principally names upon the provincial lists that are in question, it seems possible to permit the registrar, on affidavit made during his sittings by a qualified voter in his registration district, to give to the voter objected to a notice requiring him to attend or be represented before the revising officer in order to support his right to vote. An amendment along these lines would involve the insertion in Schedule A to section 32 of a new rule as Rule (5A); the addition of appropriate words at the end of Rule (8); the insertion of a new clause in Rule (14) as clause *(bb)*, and a slight change in clause *(c)* of that Rule."

the objection. Such oath may be in the Form 17A in Schedule 1 of this Act and such notice in the Form 17B in the said schedule."

Delivery to candidates.

9. Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (6) of Schedule A to section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 5

"*(c)* Deliver or send by registered mail one certified copy of such list to each candidate forthwith upon the registrar receiving notice of the nomination of candidate."

Papers to be sent by registrar to revising officer.

10. Rule (8) of Schedule A to Section 32 is repealed and 10 the following substituted therefor:—

"Rule (8) Immediately after the registrar shall have posted up such lists he shall transmit or deliver to the revising officer for the city, town or incorporated village, for or for part of which such registrar is appointed, the 15 index book kept by him for each polling division under his jurisdiction with an affidavit in Form No. 16 to this Act, together with a certified copy of the list therein contained, and the original oaths, if any made before him under Rule (5A) of this schedule, with, attached to each, a copy of the 20 notice mailed to the voter objected to and the registration receipt or receipts issued upon the despatch thereof.

Revising officer to be sworn, etc.

11. Rule (12) of Schedule A to section 32 is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:— 25

"He shall, unless he be a judge, before acting as such, be sworn to the faithful performance of his duties before a judge of any court, a notary public, a stipendiary magistrate, or a justice of the peace."

Revising officer may print lists in advance.

12. The following is inserted as a new Rule of Schedule 30 A to section 32, immediately after Rule (13):

"Rule (13A) The revising officer may, if he considers that a poll is likely to be required, arrange for the setting up in type as soon as he receives it of the preliminary list prepared by the registrar, and for the pulling of proofs therefrom 35 for his own use in correcting the list, and also for the use of candidates, provided that no candidate shall be entitled to more than two proofs of the preliminary list as so set up."

Disposition of certain appeals to revising officer.

13. The following is inserted as a new paragraph in Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32 immediately after 40 clause *(b)*:—

"*(bb)* Appeals asserted upon oath before a registrar under Rule (5A) of this Schedule, and of which notice has been properly given by the registrar under the said Rule, shall, at a sitting of the revising officer on the day on which 45 such appeals are returnable, be dealt with by the revising officer, and if the person objected to does not during such

9. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Rule (6) of Schedule A to section 32 requires urban registrars to deliver or send copies of the preliminary lists prepared by them "to each of the candidates upon nomination day." Such preliminary lists are generally ready for delivery some ten or twelve days earlier, but the rule was no doubt drafted in its present form on the assumption that before nomination day there was no definite information as to what candidates would be in the field. Provision is, however, made for early nominations and there is no reason why candidates actually nominated should not immediately receive their preliminary copies of the list."

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(c)* Deliver or send by registered mail to each of the candidates upon nomination day one other certified copy of every such list."

10. The proposed rule adopts two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in his 1922 report, says as follows in explanation of one of them:—

"The index books prepared by urban registrars and transmitted by them under this Rule to the revising officer for revision are necessary in order to ensure against the omission of names from the final list of voters by reason of the possible loss or destruction of individual loose sheets, if the list was prepared on separate sheets. The index book, is, however, an exceedingly unsatisfactory form in which to have copy go to the printer, and it is suggested that urban registrars should be required to prepare and transmit to the revising officer with the index book an extra copy for use by the printer, the index book being always retained by the revising officer and used for the correction of the proof."

As to the other amendment, see note to section 8 of the Bill.

Rule (8) as it now stands contains only the words not underlined in the proposed amendment.

11. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The second sentence of Rule 12 of Schedule A to section 32 requires that any revising officer, except a judge, shall before acting as such, take an oath before a judge of a court of record that he will faithfully perform his duties. The requirement that the oaths shall be sworn before a judge of a court of record frequently involves a substantial expenditure for travelling expenses which it would appear might be saved without detriment to the public interest. It is suggested that authority to take the oaths of substitute revising officers should be extended."

The underlined words only are added.

12. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The provisions of the Act as it stands do not authorize the putting in hand of the printing of urban lists of voters until two days after nomination day, although the preliminary list, complete except as to the corrections made on the revision, is completed at least two weeks earlier. Earlier printing would involve extra expense only when there was an election by acclamation, and this could in most cases be avoided by merely conferring on the revising officer a discretion to cause the lists to be printed early."

13. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer to carry out his suggestion quoted in the note to section 8 of the Bill.

sittings appear before him in person or by representative, or being present or represented, fails to satisfy the revising officer of his right to have his name retained upon the list, his name may be struck therefrom, whether or not the voter by whom the objection was made has appeared before the revising officer."

Applications to revising officer.

14. Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"*(c)* Appeals to the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters may also be given by any person on two days' notice in writing sent by mail, registered and prepaid, to the person affected, addressed to him at the address at which the revising officer is of opinion, on such evidence as may be adduced before him, that it should have reached him if he were qualified to vote in the electoral district. Upon any such application the onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off the name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof unless the revising officer is of opinion that such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from such onus."

Duties of revising officer before polling day.

15. Rule (15) of Schedule A to section 32 is amended by striking out the first twelve words thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"As soon as possible after the conclusion of his sittings and at latest on the twelfth day before polling day, the revising officer shall....."

Record of rural registrars appointed.

16. Rule (1) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:—

"The returning officer shall keep a record of the names and addresses of the registrars whom he appoints and of the polling division for which each is to act, and any candidate or person authorized in writing by such candidate shall be entitled to inspect such record and make extracts therefrom."

Rural lists to be sent to candidates.

17. Rule (3) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

"He shall, on the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, deliver or send by registered mail a copy of such list to each of the candidates or alternatively to such person, if any, as has been notified to him in writing by any candidate for that purpose."

14. This is an amendment recommended by the Chief Electoral Officer to carry out his suggestion quoted in the note to section 8 of the Bill.

Paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) reads as follows:—

"*(c)* The onus of substantiating sufficient *prima facie* ground to strike off any name shall be upon the applicant, and the person whose name has been objected to shall not be called upon for any evidence or proof until the revising officer avers that in his opinion such *prima facie* ground has been established, nor shall the absence or non-attendance of any person whose name has been objected to relieve the applicant from substantiating such *prima facie* case. No complaint or appeal shall be heard by the revising officer to strike names off the list of voters unless two days' notice in writing has been given by mailing it registered and prepaid to the person affected, addressed as on the list of voters or to his last known residence."

15. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Rule 15 of Schedule A to section 32 directs the revising officer to certify and commence the printing of his lists and to send statements of changes and additions to candidates "on the twelfth day before polling day." The sittings of the revising officer conclude on the fifteenth day before polling day, and as time presses at this stage and it is important that the printing of the lists should be completed as early as possible, there seems to be no reason why the statute should require an unnecessary waste of three days. Some interval may, in certain cases, be necessary to permit the clerical part of the revising officer's duties to be completed, but it would seem to be better to repeal the introductory words to this rule and to substitute for them the following:—[As in the Bill.]"

The words underlined on the opposite page are put in the place of the following (in italics).

Rule (15) *On the twelfth day before the polling day* the revising officer shall,—

16. This is an amendment proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer. It corresponds to the second of the suggestions made by him which are referred to in the note to section 6 of the Bill.

17. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The second sentence of Rule 3 in Schedule B to section 32 requires each rural registrar to deliver or send by registered mail to each candidate a copy of his preliminary list of voters. It has been pointed out that the effect of strict compliance with this provision, particularly in outlying rural polling divisions, is to prevent the statement reaching the candidates' local representatives in the polling division in question in time to be of any use, as it would do if it were delivered direct by the rural registrar to such representative. To authorize this course whenever the candidate has nominated a local representative for the rural polling division in question would only involve a slight amendment to the sentence in question."

The sentence in question contains only the words not underlined in section 17 of the Bill.

18. Rule (5) of Schedule B to section 32 is amended by striking out the third sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Statement of additions made.

"He shall also, on the same day, deliver or mail by registered letter to each of the candidates (or alternatively to such person, if any, as has been notified to him in writing by any candidate for that purpose) a statement of the additions made to and of the changes made in the list retained pursuant to these rules."

19. (1) Section 39 of the said Act is amended by inserting after the words "corrupt practice" where they appear in the third lines of paragraphs *(a)* and *(b)* respectively, the following words:—

Corrupt practice.

"and who is reported to the Speaker as having had an opportunity to be heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided."

(2) This section shall have effect as if it had been included in the Act as originally passed."

20. Subsection (1) of section 40 of the said Act is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Interval between nomination and poll altered.

"At every general election the same day shall be fixed for polling in all electoral districts and, at every election, a day, seven days before polling day shall be fixed for the nomination of candidates in all electoral districts except those mentioned in Schedule Four, a day fourteen days before polling day to be named for the nomination of candidates in the electoral districts therein set out: Provided that if either of the days so set for the nomination of candidates is a statutory holiday then the nomination of candidates may be fixed for the next preceding day, not being a Sunday or a statutory holiday."

21. Subsection (4) of section 40 of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

Registrars to be notified of nominations.

"The returning officer shall notify the urban registrars in his electoral district of the fact of any nomination so made before nomination day, and of the name, address and occupation of the candidate as given in the nomination paper."

18. See note to section 17 of the Bill.

19. This amendment is designed to prevent the disqualification of candidates who are reported to have been guilty of corrupt practice without an opportunity having been afforded to them to be heard and without a direct report that disqualification should follow upon their conduct.

The section as amended will read as follows, the amendments being indicated in italics.

"*(a)* Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any corrupt practice, *and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided*, or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is a corrupt practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any corrupt practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of any corrupt practice or of any offence which is a corrupt practice—during the period of seven years next after the date of his being so found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;

(b) Every person found by the report of the judge on the trial of an election petition to have committed at an election any illegal practice, *and who is reported to the Speaker as having been heard on his own behalf and has been expressly declared to be a person who should be disqualified as hereinafter provided* or convicted before any competent court of having committed at an election any offence which is an illegal practice, or ordered to pay any sum forfeited because of the commission of any illegal practice, or found guilty in any proceeding in which after notice of the charge he has had an opportunity of being heard of an illegal practice or of any offence which is an illegal practice—during the period of five years next after the date of his being found, convicted, ordered or found guilty;"

20. This amendment changes the interval between nomination day and polling day from fourteen to seven days in all electoral districts except those mentioned in Schedule four (see section 37 of the Bill). In these districts the interval remains as at present.

The sentence repealed reads as follows:—

"At every general election the same days shall be fixed for the nomination of candidates and for polling respectively in all electoral districts."

See note to section 22 of the Bill.

21. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"In order to give effect to the amendment above suggested to Rule 6 *(c)* of Schedule A to section 32, section 46 (4), which permits candidates to be nominated before nomination day, should be amended by the inclusion of a direction to the returning officer to notify urban registrars that the nomination has in fact been made."

See section 9 of the Bill.

When poll shall be held.

22. Subsection (1) of section 55 of the said Act is repealed.

Information given before poll is closed.

23. Paragraph *(a)* of subsection (1) of section 60 of the said Act is repealed.

Expense voucher.

24. Subsection (6) of section 66 of the said Act is amended by striking out the second sentence thereof and also the words "by registered letter" in line seventeen.

25. Section 66 of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following as subsection (7A):—

Return of ballot box, key and account.

"(7A) The deputy returning officer shall, with the ballot box, deliver to the returning officer, in the envelope provided for that purpose, the key of such ballot box and the polling station accounts furnished him in blank by the returning officer, having first caused them to be filled in and signed by the officials of his polling station entitled to

22. The provisions of the subsection repealed have been incorporated in the amendment made by section 20 of the Bill.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"**55.** (1) Except as in this Act otherwise provided the poll shall be held on the fourteenth day next after the expiration of the day fixed for the nomination of candidates, or, if such fourteenth day is a Sunday or a statutory holiday, then on the next following day, not being a Sunday or statutory holiday."

23. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 60, subsection (1a) makes it an illegal practice for any "candidate, officer, clerk or other person" to communicate to any one before the close of the poll information as to whether any person has voted or applied for a ballot paper at any polling station. This provision seems to be quite unnecessary and unless it is disregarded, as it probably often is, merely involves extra and unnecessary expense to candidates. No public interest would seem likely to suffer by reason of its repeal and it is recommended that the clause be repealed."

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(a)* before the poll is closed, communicate to any person any information as to whether any person on the list of voters has or has not applied for a ballot paper or voted at that polling station; or,"

24. This section carries out two amendments suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer in his 1922 report, in which he says as follows on the first point:—

"*Return of Polling Station Accounts.*—Section 66, subsection 6, among other things, requires the expense voucher containing the accounts of the deputy returning officer, the poll clerk, constable and interpreter, if any, and the account for the rental of the polling station, to be enclosed in a special envelope provided for that purpose and placed in the ballot box by itself. If these directions are strictly observed, the usual result is to delay unnecessarily the settlement of such accounts, since they must remain in the ballot box until the day fixed for the final addition of the votes, instead of, as would often otherwise be possible, being earlier audited and certified by the returning officer and forwarded to the Auditor General for payment, It not infrequently happens, moreover, that the account is enclosed in an envelope containing the other papers relating to the poll which the returning officer has no right to open, thus causing a still longer delay in the settlement. The Act, moreover, contains no provision with regard to the disposition of the ballot box key which, however, under the instructions necessarily issued by the Chief Electoral Officer, is delivered to the returning officer or sent him by registered mail separately from the ballot box. There is no reason why the ballot box key and the polling station account should not be transmitted to the returning officer in the same package."

The part of the present section repealed reads as follows:—

"He shall also fill the blank expense voucher furnished to him by the returning officer, cause it to be signed by the various officials of his polling station entitled to fees, certify the same and place it in a special envelope furnished for that purpose and deposit same in the ballot box."

On the second point the Chief Electoral Officer's remarks in his 1922 report are as follows:—

"*Candidates Statements of Poll.*—The last two lines of section 66, subsection 6, require deputy returning officers to transmit by registered mail to each of the candidates at the address appearing upon the ballot a copy of the certificate of the poll. It might be considered whether this provision is really of sufficient use to justify its retention in the Act. The expenditure involved in exact compliance with it would amount to nearly $10,000 at a general election. It is to be feared, however, that some careless deputy returning officers do not comply with it and make no charge for postage, though on the other hand, some dishonest deputy returning officers omit compliance, but nevertheless charge the postage at thirteen cents for each candidate, while careful deputy returning officers who comply with it strictly are really those who can be depended upon to give correct certificates to the candidates' agents and to make a complete and clear report to the returning officer, so that for their polls the transmission of the certificate by mail to candidates is supererogatory. The striking out of the provision would merely involve the repeal of the final words of the subsection, as follows:—'and mail to each candidate by registered letter to their addresses stated in the ballot paper a like certificate.' "

25. This provides for the insertion of the new subsection proposed by the Chief Electoral Officer in the first of the two suggestions referred to in the note to section 24 of the Bill.

fees, and by the landlord thereof, if any. If under the next following subsection the ballot box is returned to the returning officer post free, registered, the envelope containing the key thereof and the polling station account shall likewise be so returned at the same time." 5

Declaration of election.

26. Section 67 of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection 3 thereof and substituting the following therefor:

"(3) The candidate who, on the addition of the votes, is found to have a majority of the votes, shall then be declared elected in writing and a copy of such declaration 10 shall be forthwith delivered to each candidate or his agent, if present at the final addition of the votes, or, if any candidate is neither present nor represented thereat, shall be forthwith transmitted to such candidate by registered mail. 15

27. Section 69 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Custody of ballot boxes.

"**69.** After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause the ballot boxes used thereat, with their locks and keys, to be deposited in the custody of the officer 20 in charge of a federal building, if any, at the place at which the votes were finally counted, or if none, of the postmaster at such place, or of the sheriff of any county or district, or the registrar of deeds of any county or registration division, included, or in part included, in the electoral 25 district. Upon delivery to him of such ballot boxes, locks and keys the custodian shall issue his receipt therefor and shall at the next ensuing election, upon request, deliver the same to the returning officer to whom the writ is directed, taking such returning officer's receipt." 30

28. Section 70 of the said Act is amended by repealing subsection 6 thereof and substituting the following therefor:

Declaration of election after recount.

"(6) The judge shall then thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages, and forthwith certify the result of 35 the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then forthwith in writing declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes: such declaration shall be communicated to candidates in the same way as the prior declaration made under 40 section 67 subsection 3 and shall, whether the same as or different from such prior declaration, be deemed for all purposes to have been substituted therefor.

26. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 67, subsection (3), provides for the making by the returning officer after the final addition of the votes of his declaration of the election, but omits to make any provision for that declaration being formally communicated to the candidates or their agents. It would appear advisable to have such a provision since, under section 70, the time for a request for a recount runs from the date on which this declaration is made, and, under the Controverted Elections Act, the time within which a petition must be presented also occasionally depends upon it.

The subsection repealed contains only the words not underlined in the new subsection (3).

27. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"The Act now provides (s. 69) that ballot boxes are, after the election, to be deposited with the sheriff or registrar, or with the postmaster at the place where the nomination was held. In some localities there is a federal building in which much better storage room can be obtained than is available to any provincial officer or to the postmaster, and the Auditor General has pointed out that, apart from its greater convenience, the use of such storage room would often effect an economy."

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"**69.** After the close of the election the returning officer shall cause to be deposited in the custody of the sheriff of the county or district, or of the registrar of deeds in the county or registration division, or of the postmaster in the locality in which the nomination was held, the ballot boxes and padlocks used at the election; and the sheriff, registrar or postmaster shall, at the next ensuing election, deliver such ballot boxes and padlocks to the returning officer named for such election."

28. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer for the same reasons as the amendment made by section 26. In his 1922 report the Chief Electoral Officer says on this point:—

"The remarks above contained as to section 67 (3) apply with equal force to the new declaration, if any, made by the returning officer after a recount under section 70 (6)."

(6A). In case of an equality of votes the returning officer, notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection 4 of section 67 of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote.

29. Subsection (2) of section 75 of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:— 5

Inspection of election documents.

"(2) All instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer pursuant to the provisions of this Act, all decisions or rulings by him upon points arising thereunder, and all correspondence with and reports by election officers or 10 others in relation to any election shall be public records, and may be inspected by any person upon request during business hours. Any person may take extracts therefrom and shall be entitled to certified copies of the papers relating to any subject upon payment for the preparation of such 15 certified copies at the rate of ten cents per folio of one hundred words. Any such copies purporting to be certified by the Chief Electoral Officer under his hand shall be receivable in evidence without further proof thereof. No other documents relating to any election in the custody 20 of the Chief Electoral Officer shall be inspected or produced except under a rule or order of a Superior Court or a judge thereof which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey."

30. (1) Paragraph *(a)* of section 87 is repealed and the 25 following is substituted therefor:—

Disqualification for corrupt and illegal practices.

"*(a)* In any report made to the Speaker on an election petition, is named as having committed any corrupt or illegal practice, is reported to have been heard on his own behalf and is declared to be a person who 30 should be expressly disqualified as hereinafter provided."

(2) This section shall have effect as if it had been included in the Act as originally passed.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(6) The judge shall thereupon declare the recount or final addition at an end, seal up all the ballot papers in separate packages and forthwith certify the result of the recount or final addition to the returning officer, who shall then declare to be elected the candidate so certified as having the highest number of votes. In case of equality of votes, the returning officer notwithstanding that he may have already voted pursuant to subsection four of section sixty-seven of this Act, shall have and shall cast another or deciding vote."

29. This is an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 75, subsection 2, provides that "no person shall be allowed to inspect on any election papers in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer" except under the order of a judge, and "election papers" are defined by section 2 *(f)* as including "all .....documents sent by any returning officer to the Chief Electoral Officer..... or any instructions issued by the Chief Electoral Officer or his Assistants." It seems entirely proper that poll books, ballots and other like papers should be available for inspection only under an order of a court or judge, but the same considerations do not, it is submitted, apply to any instructions sent by or on behalf of the Chief Electoral Officer to any election officer or other person, to reports or communications made by any election officer to the Chief Electoral Officer, or to any correspondence by or with the Chief Electoral Officer. Such papers are in the nature of the proceedings of a court and should be subject to search and examination to the same extent and in the same way as the documents on file in any court of record."

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) No person shall be allowed to inspect any election papers in the custody of the Chief Electoral Officer except under the rule or order of a superior court or a judge thereof which, if and when made, the Chief Electoral Officer shall obey."

30. This amendment is designed to prevent the disqualification of members, candidates, voters and others who are reported to have been guilty of a corrupt practice without an opportunity having been afforded to them to be heard and without a direct report that disqualification should follow upon their conduct.

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"*(a)* is on the trial of an election petition reported by the trial judges to the Speaker as one who has committed at an election any corrupt practice or illegal practice; or,"

Number of voters required for advance poll.

31. Subsections (3a) and (3b) of section 100 are amended by striking out the word "fifty" in the first line of each respectively and substituting the word "fifteen" therefor.

Correction of French version.

32. The French version of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "franc de port" in the thirteenth and fourteenth lines of paragraph *(c)* of Rule (14) of Schedule A to section 32, and substituting therefor the words "port payé". 5

Correction of French version.

33. The French version of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires indexés ou des extraits de la présente loi" in the first and second lines of paragraph (*b*) of subsection one of section thirty-six as enacted by section nine of chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, and substituting therefor the words "des exemplaires ou des extraits suffisamment indexés de la présente loi." 10 15

Disqualificaton of persons supported by charity.

34. Section 30 of the said Act is amended by adding after the words "charitable support" in the seventh line of subsection *(f)* the following words: "other than for war services". 20

31. This is a modification of an amendment suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer who, in explanation thereof in his 1922 report, says as follows:—

"Section 100, subsection (3), gives to the Chief Electoral Officer power under certain conditions to add to Schedule Two or strike therefrom the names of places at which advance polls are to be held. He is authorized to strike out the name of any place in which less than fifty votes are polled at the advance polls, and is required to add the name of any place at which he is advised and believes that a total of fifty votes would be polled at advance polls if such polls were there established. The exercise of this power to its full extent on the footing of the voting at the general election would result in the elimination from the schedule of all but 46 of the 355 places remaining in Schedule Two after the elimination of 6 places struck out in June last upon the results on by-elections previously held. But so drastic an exercise of the authority given by the Act would not appear advisable. If the schedule was amended only by striking therefrom the names of those places at the advance polls established for which less than 15 votes were cast, the names of 57 places in addition to the 46 above referred to would be retained and the remaining 252 eliminated. At 25 of these were cast between 14 and 10 votes, and at 57 between 9 and 5, and at the remaining 170, 4 or less. As the expense of an advance poll is approximately $35, the establishment of advance polls at these three classes of places means a total expenditure of over $7,000, the average cost to the public for each vote at each class of place being about $3, $5, and $12, respectively. The lowest of these figures appears to be rather too high to justify the continuance of these polls. If that view is concurred in, it is recommended that the number of probable voters required to empower the Chief Electoral Officer to direct the establishment of an advance poll at a place which has never been included in Schedule Two should be correspondingly reduced from fifty to fifteen and the Chief Electoral Officer should be authorized to make additions accordingly to Schedule Two."

The modification consists in the alteration of the number of voters from 50 to 25 instead of to 15 as suggested by the Chief Electoral Officer.

The subsection amended reads as follows:—

"(3) The Chief Electoral Officer may from time to time amend such Schedule by striking therefrom the name of any place or by adding thereto the name of any other place, and, so amended, such Schedule shall have effect as if now incorporated into this Act. He shall amend under the following circumstances only:—

(a) If a total of less than *fifty* votes is polled at the advance polls held within any such place at the election which immediately preceded the amendment, he may strike off the name of that place; or,

(b) If he is advised and believes that a total of *fifty* votes will be polled at any place in case an advance poll is established there, he may add the name of that place."

32 and **33.** These sections are to correct errors in the French version of the statute, to which the Chief Electoral Officer directed attention in his 1922 report, in which he says:—"There are in the French version of the statute two mistakes in translation. In Rule 14 *(c)* of Schedule A to section 32 the English expression "mailing it registered and prepaid" is erroneously translated "par la poste, sous pli recommande, et franc de port." The final words of the French should, of course, be "port payé." In section 36 (1*b*) the expression "Such sufficiently indexed copies of or excerpts from this Act" is erroneously translated "un nombre suffisant d'exemplaires indexés ou des extraits de la présente loi." The proper translation would be "Des exemplaires ou des extraits suffisamment indexés de la présente loi." In each case the English version is unquestionably right."

Form 3 amended.

35. Form 3 in Schedule One of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

FORM 3.

APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23).

To E. F. *(Set forth his legal addition and residence).*

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of....., I do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capacity for the said electoral district.

Given under my hand this.....day of..... in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer.

New Forms 17A and 17B.

36. Schedule One of the said Act is amended by inserting directly after Form 17 the following two forms:—

"FORM 17A (Sec. 32).

AFFIDAVIT AS TO DISQUALIFICATION OF VOTER

Electoral District of.....

I, *(name in full, family name last)*, whose address is *(address as in list of voters)*, and whose occupation is *(occupation as in list of voters)*, make oath and say:—

1. That I am the person described on the Dominion list of voters for Polling Division No. , in *(the city or town of)* in the above electoral district, now in course of preparation for the pending Dominion election, and my address and occupation are set out above as stated in the said list.

2. That there appears on the Dominion list of voters in course of preparation for Polling Division No. , in the said city, town or place above described, or will appear thereon by a transfer from the provincial list of voters used as a basis for the preparation of the said list, the name of *(setting out name as in the list of voters)* whose address is given as *(address)*, and whose occupation is stated as *(o cupation)*.

3. I know of no other address at which the said person is more likely to be reached than that so stated in the said list except *(give alternative or better address if one is known)*.

4. That I have good reason to believe and do verily believe that the said name should not appear upon the said Dominion list of voters for this electoral district because

35. This is a purely formal amendment to carry out the amendment of sections 22, 23 and 24 of the principal Act made by section 3 of the Bill.

The repealed Form No. 3 is in the following terms:—

"FORM 3.

"APPOINTMENT OF AN ELECTION CLERK. (Sec. 23.)

"To E. F. *(set forth his legal addition and residence).*

Know you that, in my capacity of returning officer for the electoral district of ....., I do hereby appoint you to be my election clerk, to act in that capaicty at the approaching election for the said electoral district, which will be opened by me, on the.....day of the month of....., 19 .

Given under my hand this.....day of....., in the year 19 .

A. B.,
Returning Officer."

36. This section authorizes the use of the forms necessary to give effect to the amendments made by sections 5 and 14 of the Bill.

See the notes to those sections.

the person, if any, described by the said entry *(insert one of the grounds of disqualification as set out on the reverse of this sheet).*

Sworn before me.....
at.....
in the province of..... } *(Signature of Deponent.)*
this.....day of.....
19....

Registrar for Polling Divisions
Nos.

Grounds of Disqualification which may be set out in the Affidavit.

1. Is dead.

2. Is not qualified because he or she has not attained the full age of twenty-one years.

3. Is not qualified because he or she is not a British subject by birth or naturalization.

4. Is not qualified because he or she has not resided in Canada during the twelve months immediately preceding the *(setting out date of writ of election).*

5. At a by-election: Is not qualified because he or she has not resided in the electoral district during the two months immediately preceding the *(setting out date of writ of election),* or at a general election:—Is not qualified because he or she was not resident in this electoral district on the *(naming the day two months before the date of the writ of election).*

6. Is disqualified from voting because he or she is *(naming the class of disqualified persons to which the person objected to belongs, as e.g.,* an Indian resident on an Indian reservation; a judge appointed by the Government of Canada, *or as the case may be. See secs. 29, 30 and 31 of the Dominion Elections Act).*

7. Has, to my knowledge, been included in the list prepared for this election for Polling Division No. , in which he or she resides.

Form 17B. (Sec. 32)

NOTICE TO ELECTOR OBJECTED TO

Electoral District of.....

To: *(Set out name, address and occupation of voter as in voters' list, adding name of city or town.)*

Take notice that an affidavit, of which a complete copy is sent herewith, has been made before me this day alleging

that you are not entitled to vote at the pending Dominion election in this polling division for the reasons set out in the said affidavit.

And that if your desire your name to remain on the said list you must appear before the revising officer appointed to revise it at his sittings held on (*insert the date of one of the week days between the twenty-first and fifteenth days before polling day inclusive*) at the place and hour which will, at least four days before the said date, be advertised by notice posted (with the preliminary list of voters for the said polling division) in the city or town hall and in two conspicuous places in the said polling division.

And that if you do not so appear before the revising officer and establish before him your right to have your name included in the said list notwithstanding the objection set out in the affidavit enclosed herewith, your name will be struck off the said list without any further action on the part of the voter by whom the objection has been made.

This notice is given pursuant to Rule 5A of Schedule A to section 32 of the Dominion Elections Act.

Dated at this day of 192 .

(*Signature of registrar*)

Registrar for Polling Divs. Nos.

87. The following is added as Schedule Four to the said Act:—

"SCHEDULE FOUR.

"LIST OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH AN INTERVAL OF TWO WEEKS BETWEEN NOMINATION AND POLLING DAY IS TO BE ALLOWED.

ONTARIO

Algoma East.
Algoma West.
Port William.
Kenora—Rainy River.
Port Arthur—Thunder Bay.
Timiskaming North.
Timiskaming South.

QUEBEC

Chicoutimi-Saguenay.
Gaspe.
Pontiac.

that you are not entitled to vote at the pending Dominion election in this polling division for the reasons set out in the said affidavit.

And that if your desire your name to remain on the said list you must appear before the revising officer appointed to revise it at his sittings held on *(insert the date of one of the week days between the twenty-first and fifteenth days before polling day inclusive)* at the place and hour which will, at least four days before the said date, be advertised by notice posted (with the preliminary list of voters for the said polling division) in the city or town hall and in two conspicuous places in the said polling division.

And that if you do not so appear before the revising officer and establish before him your right to have your name included in the said list notwithstanding the objection set out in the affidavit enclosed herewith, your name will be struck off the said list without any further action on the part of the voter by whom the objection has been made.

This notice is given pursuant to Rule 5A of Schedule A to section 32 of the Dominion Elections Act.

Dated at this day of 192 .

(Signature of registrar)
Registrar for Polling Divs. Nos.

37. The following is added as Schedule Four to the said Act:—

"SCHEDULE FOUR.

"LIST OF ELECTORAL DISTRICTS IN WHICH AN INTERVAL OF TWO WEEKS BETWEEN NOMINATION AND POLLING DAY IS TO BE ALLOWED.

ONTARIO

Algoma East.
Algoma West.
Fort William.
Kenora—Rainy River.
Port Arthur—Thunder Bay.
Timiskaming North.
Timiskaming South.

QUEBEC

Charlevoix-Saguenay.
Gaspe.
Pontiac.

37. See section 20 and the note thereto.

MANITOBA

Nelson.
Selkirk.
Springfield.
Provencher.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Cariboo.
Comox-Alberni.
Skeena.
West Kootenay.
Yale.

SASKATCHEWAN

Melfort.
North Battleford.
Prince Albert.
Maple Creek.

ALBERTA

Athabaska.
Peace River.
Macleod.

YUKON

Yukon Territory.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 149.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act (Single Alternative Vote).

First reading, May 26, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2863 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 149.

An Act to amend the Dominion Elections Act (Single Alternative Vote).

1920, c. 46; 1921, c. 29; 1922, c. 20.

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

1. Paragraph *(c)* of subsection one of section thirty-seven of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1920, is repealed, and the following substituted therefor;—

Proclamation by returning officer.

"*(c)* the time when and the place where the returning officer will finally determine the number of votes to be counted for the several candidates."

2. Subsections ten and eleven of section forty of the said Act are repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Return of deposits.

"(10) The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned to him by the Auditor General if

(a) he is elected, or

(b) at an election to which the provisions of this Act relating to the transfer of votes do not apply, he has received a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes received by any candidate elected, or

(c) at an election to which the provisions of this Act relating to the transfer of votes apply, there has, before he has been declared to have failed of election or before the final declaration of the election, whichever is the earlier, been counted for him a number of votes at least equal to one-third of the quota required for election.

and if at any election the candidate has died before the close of the poll, the Auditor General shall return the sum so deposited to the legal representative of such candidate.

Explanatory Notes.

The purpose of this Bill is to make to the Dominion Elections Act the amendments necessary to provide for the single alternative vote at any election when three or more candidates have been nominated and only one member is to be returned.

Section **1.** This is a purely verbal amendment. The words "add up the votes given" now in the Act are inapplicable to single alternative vote elections, and the words "finally determine the number of votes to be counted", applicable to both kinds of elections, are substituted.

Subsection one to thirty-seven, of which paragraph *(c)* is repealed, reads as follows:—

Proclamation by returning officer mailed to postmasters.

"**37.** (1) Within two days after the receipt of the writ of election the returning officer shall issue a proclamation in Form 19 under his hand in the English and French languages in every electoral district in the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba, and in the English language only in other electoral districts, and shall mail one copy at least to the various postmasters of the post offices within his electoral district, and such proclamation shall indicate,—

(a) the place and time fixed for the nomination of candidates;

(b) the day on which the poll for taking the votes of the electors is to be held, in case a poll is demanded;

(c) the time when and the place where the returning officer will add up the number of votes given to the several candidates.

The returning officer shall at the same time notify in writing each postmaster of the provisions of subsection five of this section."

Section **2.** The new provision in this section is that providing for the forfeiture of deposits in single alternative vote elections when the candidate has failed to obtain a number of votes equal to one-third of the quota. (Clause *(c)*.)

The subsections repealed read as follows:—

How dealt with.

"(10) The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned to him by the Auditor General in the event of his being elected or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to one-half the number of votes polled in favour of a candidate elected; otherwise, except in the case hereinafter provided for, it shall belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada.

Returns in case of death

(11) The sum so deposited shall, in case of the death of any candidate after being nominated and before the closing of the poll, be returned to the personal representatives of such candidate or to such other person or persons as may be determined by the Treasury Board."

(11) Any deposit not hereby directed to be returned, shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

3. Subsection two of section fifty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

One man one vote.

"(2) No elector shall vote more than once in the same electoral district at the same election or in more than one electoral district on the same day."

4. Section sixty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Voter not to show ballot.

"**61.** No voter shall except when unable to read or incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act, show his ballot paper when marked to any person so as to permit to be known how or for whom he voted, and any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided."

5. Subsection three of section sixty-two of the said Act is amended by striking out all the words from the beginning thereof to the word "vote" inclusive on the sixth line, and substituting the following therefor:—

How ballots marked.

"(3) Upon receiving his ballot every voter (except the illiterate and blind voters hereinafter provided for) shall forthwith go into one of the voting compartments and shall there mark his ballot by making, with a black lead pencil, either the figure 1 or a cross anywhere in the space in which is printed the name of the candidate whom he most desires to elect, and he may, in addition, with a black lead pencil, make, anywhere in each or all of the spaces in which are printed the names of any or all of the other candidates, the successive figures 2, 3 and so forth in the order of his desire to elect the said candidates respectively."

6. Subsection one of section sixty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following subsections substituted therefor:—

Counting the ballots at polls.

"**66.** (1) Immediately after the close of the poll the deputy returning officer shall, in the following order,

(a) place all the spoiled ballots in an envelope and seal it up;

(b) count the number of voters whose names appear on the poll book as having voted and make an entry thereof on the line immediately below the name of the voter who voted last, thus: "The number of voters who voted at this election in this polling station is" (stating the number) and sign his name thereto;

Section **3.** The new subsection is identical with the old except that the latter concludes with an unnecessary provision inferentially forbidding a voter to mark his ballot for more than one candidate, and therefore inapplicable in single alternative vote elections.

Voting more than once in same electoral district.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) No elector shall vote more than once in the same electoral district at the same election nor in more than one electoral district on the same day, but each elector may vote for as many candidates as are required to be elected to represent the electoral district in which he votes."

Section **4.** This is also a verbal amendment of the same general character, though the present provision deals with the showing of a ballot after it has been marked.

The section repealed reads as follows:—

"61. No voter shall, except when unable to read or incapacitated by blindness or other physical cause from voting in the manner prescribed by this Act, show his ballot paper, when marked, to any person so as to allow the name of candidate for whom he voted to be known, and any person who violates the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an illegal practice and of an offence against this Act punishable on summary conviction as in this Act provided."

Ballot not to be displayed.

Penalty.

Section **5.** This introduces the new way of marking ballots for several candidates in succession.

The sentence repealed reads as follows:—

"The voter, on receiving the ballot paper, shall forthwith proceed into one of the polling compartments and there mark his ballot paper by making a cross with a black lead pencil within the white space containing the name of the candidate or of each of the candidates for whom he intends to vote."

Mode of voting and marking ballot.

Section **6.** The new subsection (1) is the same as the present provision down to clause *(d)* where a change is necessary to direct deputy returning officers how to count ballots marked for several candidates in succession. Subsection (1a) is necessary to meet the case of electoral districts returning two members and it is so drawn that no amendment of it would be necessary in the event of the constitution of an electoral district returning more than two members.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(1) Immediately after the close of the poll the deputy returning officer shall, in the following order, (1) place all the spoiled ballots in an envelope and seal it up; (2) count the number of voters whose names appear on the poll book as having voted and make an entry thereof on the line immediately below the name of the voter who voted last, thus: "The number of voters who voted at this election in this polling division is" (stating the number), and sign his name thereto; (3) in the presence of and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, and, if the candidates and their agents or any of them are absent, then in the presence of such, if any, of them as are present, and of at least three electors, open the ballot box and proceed to count the number of votes given for each candidate, giving full opportunity to those present to examine each ballot."

Counting votes by deputy returning officers.

(c) in the presence of and in full view of the poll clerk and the candidates or their agents, and, if the candidates and their agents or any of them are absent, then in the presence of such, if any, of them as are present, and of at least three electors, open the ballot box and proceed to determine the number of votes given for each candidate:

(d) state aloud the name of the candidate for whom each ballot is to be counted; that is to say, the candidate against whose name the voter has placed a cross, if any cross appears on the ballot, or if none, the candidate against whose name the voter has placed the figure 1.

"(1*a*) If more than one candidate is to be elected, each ballot may be counted for as many candidates as are to be so, and if the voter has voted for at least one candidate by making a cross or the figure 1 but has not by crosses or figures 1 voted for as many candidates as are to be elected, then the ballot shall be counted in succession for the candidates against whose names the figures 2, 3 and so forth have been placed until it has been counted for as many candidates as are to be elected."

What ballot to be rejected.

7. Subsection two of section sixty-six of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

"(2) In counting the votes the deputy returning officer shall reject every ballot paper

(a) not supplied by him (but his inadvertent omission to initial a ballot will not involve its rejection), or

(b) not marked for any candidate either with a cross alone or the figure 1 alone, or

(c) marked with a cross or the figure 1 for two or more candidates (unless the number of candidates against whose names the crosses or figures 1 appear is not greater than the number of candidates to be elected), or

(d) marked with a cross for one candidate and the figure 1 for another (unless the number of candidates against whose names the crosses and figures 1 appear is not greater than the number of candidates to be elected), or

(e) upon which the voter has written any letter, word or sign other than a cross or figure, or

(f) marked otherwise than with a black lead pencil, or

Section **7.** Having regard to the introduction of a new manner of marking ballots, a new provision is necessary to deal with the rejection of ballots irregularly marked. The proposed subsection is intended accurately to state the whole law on the subject of the rejection of ballots. The statement of it is somewhat complicated by the necessity of dealing specially with two member constituencies, but no change is made in the law except so far as the change in the manner of marking ballots requires. The whole law is, however, not contained in the corresponding provision of the present Act, and is now introduced into the statute for the first time.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(2) In counting the votes, the deputy returning officer shall reject all ballot papers,— Rejection of ballots.

(a) which have not been supplied by him; or,

(b) by which votes have been given for more candidates than are to be elected; or,

(c) upon which there is any writing or mark by which the voter could be identified, other than the numbering by the deputy returning officer in the cases hereinbefore referred to, but no ballot paper shall be rejected on account of any writing, number or mark placed thereon by any deputy returning officer."

(g) marked in such an apparently deliberately peculiar way as to indicate a probability of the voter having so marked it in order to permit of his identification by a description of the peculiarity;

provided, however, that no irregularity in any mark apparently due to the ignorance, carelessness or physical incapacity of the voter, or to any apparently involuntary movement made by the voter, and no mark made voluntarily or otherwise by the deputy returning officer shall justify the rejection of a ballot."

8. Section sixty-six of the said Act is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately after subsection nine thereof:—

Delayed or lost ballot boxes.

"(10) The deputy returning officer and the poll clerk for any polling station from which the ballot box, or the statements and other papers necessary to determine the number of votes counted for each candidate thereat, have failed to reach the returning officer in time for the final counting of the votes, and any other person whom the returning officer considers likely to have any information as to such ballot box or papers, shall, if so required by the returning officer directly or indirectly, and either orally or in writing, attend at such time and place as the returning officer may fix with all papers, notes or memoranda in their possession relating to the poll at such polling station and shall give such evidence as to the said ballot box and its contents as may be required from him. Default in attending and giving evidence as required by this subsection shall, on summary conviction, be punishable by imprisonment for six months or by a fine of five hundred dollars or by both fine and imprisonment."

9. Section sixty-seven of the said Act is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately after subsection one thereof:—

Proceedings after return of ballot boxes.

"(1*a*) At every election at which only one candidate is to be elected and there are no more than two candidates, the provisions of subsections two, three and four of section sixty-seven and those of section sixty-eight shall apply."

Not obeying summons.

10. Subsection seven of section sixty-eight of the said Act is repealed.

11. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section sixty-eight thereof:—

Alternative vote elections.

"**68**A. (1) The provisions of this Act relating to the transfer of votes shall apply to every election at which only one candidate is to be elected and there are three or more

Section **8.** This section does not change the law, but merely transfers to a new place the provisions of the present section 68 (7), as is necessary by reason of the subsequent sections 9 and 11 of the draft bill. The opportunity has been made use of to improve the phraseology of the provision, to simplify the process of summoning the persons whose attendance is desired and to reduce the present over-severe penalty provided for the offence of non-attendance. The terms of section 68 (7) appear in the next note but one.

Section **9.** This merely inserts an introductory clause limiting the present provisions as to the summing up of the votes by the returning officer to those elections to which the single alternative vote provisions are inapplicable.

Section **10.** This section is merely the counterpart of section 8. It repeals the present subsection for which section 8 introduces a corresponding subsection elsewhere.

The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

Not obeying summons of returning officer.

"(7) Any person refusing or neglecting to attend on the summons of a returning officer issued under this Act, in any case where ballot boxes are not forthcoming and it is necessary to ascertain by evidence the total number of votes given to each candidate at the several polling stations, shall be guilty of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided."

Section **11.** This introduces in twenty-eight subsections detailed provisions for the returning officers' examination of the ballots in single alternative vote elections.

68A. (1) This subsection defines the elections to which these and the other provisions dealing with single alternative vote elections shall apply.

candidates; this section shall have effect in every such election.

Arrangements for count.

"(2) At the place mentioned in the notice of poll the returning officer shall provide proper equipment for the counting and distribution of the ballots. He shall attend there with the ballot boxes at the time fixed and shall be accompanied by the election clerk and such assistants as will be required for the purpose of the count.

Presence of candidates and agents.

"(3) Every candidate shall be entitled to be present and to be represented or accompanied by an agent. Every candidate or agent so entitled to be present shall, at all times during the counting of the ballots, have access to the returning officer, and shall have the right at any time, on his request to the returning officer and under the returning officer's direction, to examine any ballot or packet of ballots and to count the number of ballots in any packet.

Presence of electors.

"(4) In addition to the candidates and their agents, any electors who may conveniently be accommodated shall be permitted to be present, but shall not be entitled to have access to the returning officer or his assistants, unless any candidate is neither present or represented, in which case any one elector may undertake to act as agent for the absent and unrepresented candidate, unless such candidate has in writing waived his right to be represented.

Objections.

"(5) Every objection made by a candidate or his agent to the conduct of the proceedings, and the returning officer's decision thereon, shall forthwith be communicated to all such candidates and agents for candidates as may be present at the time of the objection or decision.

Counting ballot boxes.

"(6) The ballot boxes received from the polling stations shall first be counted or examined to determine whether all of them have been returned, and if not, for what polling stations, if any, the ballot boxes are missing. If any are missing, the returning officer shall adjourn the examination of the ballots to another day and hour which he shall then and there specify, the day selected being the earliest at which in the returning officer's opinion the return of the missing ballot boxes can be secured, and the ballot boxes received shall continue to be stored and safeguarded in the same way as in the interval between their receipt by the returning officer and the day first fixed for the examination of the ballots.

Missing ballot boxes to be obtained.

"(7) If the examination of the ballots is postponed, the returning officer shall take steps to insure that, at the time fixed by the adjournment, either the missing ballot boxes have been received or there are then present the deputy returning officers who acted at the polling stations in question, and such other witnesses as are necessary adequately to explain the non-arrival of the boxes

If not count to proceed.

"(8) If, at the time and place fixed by the adjournment, it is established to the satisfaction of the returning

(2) This subsection directs the provision by the returning officer of the necessary accommodation for the count and the employment of the necessary clerks. The number of clerks required will depend upon the number of votes cast, and sometimes upon the result as ascertained at the polls.

(3) & (4) These subsections describe the persons entitled to be present at the count and their respective rights.

(5) This subsection emphasizes the judicial character of the returning officer's functions by directing that his rulings are to be notified to all candidates and their representatives.

(6) This subsection deals with the preliminary examination of the ballot boxes.

(7) This subsection defines the returning officer's duties in the event of its being necessary to adjourn the count because ballot boxes are missing.

(8) This subsection prevents the election being avoided by the loss of a ballot box.

officer that the boxes have been lost or destroyed, the examination of the ballots shall proceed as if the polls in question had not been opened, but otherwise the examination of the ballots shall be further adjourned.

Adjournment of count.

"(9) No adjournment of the examination of the ballots shall exceed seven days, and no more than three adjournments shall be made. After three adjournments, the examination of the ballots shall be proceeded with as if the loss or destruction of the ballot boxes had been established.

Opening ballot boxes.

"(10) When all the ballot boxes have been received or accounted for, the ballot boxes received shall be opened successively in any order which may be convenient, and their contents examined. The opening of the boxes and the examination of the contents shall be so carried out that the candidates and their agents may satisfy themselves that each box has been properly sealed at the poll and by the returning officer, and as to the condition in which the papers contained in each are found. The envelopes containing the counted and rejected ballots and those containing the statement of the poll shall be laid aside separately unopened, and the envelopes containing the poll books and other papers relatin g to the poll shall be forthwith placed in mail bags provided for the purpose, each of which shall, when full, be closed and sealed with sealing wax by the returning officer.

Irregularities of papers.

"(11) If the condition of the papers contained in any ballot box is irregular, the fact shall be recorded, and the proceedings may either be adjourned and deputy returning officers and others called to give evidence as to any such irregularity (subject to the same conditions in all respects as if the ballot box had not been received), or may be proceeded with without further enquiry or subject to such further later enquiry as the returning officer may decide to be necessary in the circumstances, but if any such further later enquiry is to be made, it shall be completed before the commencement of any stage of the count which might be affected by the irregularity.

Examination of statements of poll.

"(12) When the tally of the necessary envelopes is completed, or when all adjournments required or authorized have expired, the statements of the poll shall first be examined and the number of first preference votes cast for each candidate at each poll and of ballot papers rejected at each poll shall be recorded. If it thereupon appears that a candidate has received a number of first preference votes sufficient to elect him as hereinafter provided, he shall forthwith be declared elected without any examination of the ballots, unless a request for such examination is made by or on behalf of any candidate.

Examination of ballots.

"(13) If such a request is made, or if no candidate has received a number of first preference votes sufficient to elect him, the examination of the ballots shall proceed

(9) This subsection limits the number and length of permissible adjournments of the count.

(10) This subsection provides for the disposition of such of the contents of the ballot boxes as are not required to be looked at for the purposes of the count.

(11) This subsection specifies the procedure to be followed when irregular returns have been made by deputy returning officers.

(12) This subsection provides that no examination of ballots need be made when this would be a useless proceeding.

(13) This subsection directs that the count, once begun, shall proceed from day to day, at least between specified hours.

forthwith and shall continue from day to day without other interruptions than such as are necessary for rest and refreshment, and at least between the hours of nine in the morning and six in the evening of every week-day which is not a public holiday, with the exception of not more than one hour for meals. During the count the ballots and other papers shall be continuously under the observation of the returning officer, the election clerk or a watchman appointed by the returning officer.

Rejected ballots.

"(14) The rejected ballots shall first be examined, and any which appear to have been improperly rejected shall be retained to be counted, a note being made on each that the returning officer has reversed the decision of the deputy returning officer to reject it. The rejected ballots which appear to have been properly rejected at each poll shall be returned to the respective envelopes in which they were found, and these shall forthwith be placed in mail bags which, when full, shall be sealed with sealing wax by the returning officer.

Counted ballots.

"(15) The envelopes containing the ballots counted by the deputy returning officers shall then be opened, the ballots in each examined and counted, and the number of votes for each candidate compared with that given in the statement of the poll in question. If any substantial discrepancy is discovered between the ballots returned from any polling station and the statement of the poll thereat, the returning officer may adjourn the count pending enquiry or proceed with it without enquiry, or subject to later enquiry, on the same conditions in all respects as if the papers in the ballot box had been found to be irregular on the preliminary examination of its contents.

Determination of quota.

"(16) When the whole number of valid ballots cast and the number of first preference votes received by each candidate have been determined and recorded, the quota necessary for election shall be ascertained by adding one to the quotient (neglecting any fraction) obtained by dividing by two the total number of valid ballots cast.

Candidate who reaches quota elected.

"(17) Any candidate who attains the quota shall forthwith be declared elected.

Elimination of lowest candidates.

"(18) If no candidate has received the quota (that is to say, an absolute majority) of first preference votes, the candidates from time to time standing lowest in the poll shall in successive stages be eliminated by declaration of failure of election, and the ballots counted for them distributed among the continuing candidates according to the next available preference marked on each, until a candidate has been or should be declared elected as hereinafter provided.

Death of candidate.

"(19) Preferences marked for any candidate who has died after the close of the poll shall be neglected.

(14) This subsection directs the necessary re-examination of ballots rejected by deputy returning officers.

(15) This subsection provides for the checking of the number of ballots against the statements prepared by the deputy returning officers.

(16) This subsection specifies how the quota is to be determined.

(17) This subsection directs that any candidate who has attained the quota shall be elected.

(18) This subsection provides for the successive elimination of unsuccessful candidates.

(19) This subsection directs that preferences expressed for candidates who have died since the close of the poll are to be disregarded. If a candidate died before the close of the poll, a new poll is held as directed in s. 42 of the principal Act.

Stages of count.

"(20) The examination of the ballots according to the first preference thereon is hereafter referred to as the first stage of the count, and each subsequent stage thereof, consisting of the distribution of the ballots so far counted for any eliminated candidate or of the final declaration of election as hereinafter set out, shall be designated successively by its consecutive number.

Distribution of ballots for counting.

"(21) At each stage of the count, including the first stage, the returning officer shall assign certain packages of ballots to be examined, counted and distributed independently by at least two of his assistants, who shall sign a joint statement of the result they reach if they agree with one another, and if not, the returning officer shall either himself decide the difference between them after hearing the candidates or the agents of the candidates concerned, if any, or, if the difference is one merely of figures, he shall direct the mode in which the right figures are to be determined.

Marking ballots to show stage of count.

"(22) Ballots representing the votes transferred from one candidate to another at any stage of the count after the first shall be marked plainly with the number of that stage.

Non-transferable ballots.

"(23) A ballot shall not be transferable if all the numbers marked against the names of the several candidates successively down to and including the next continuing candidate are not consecutive. For the purpose of this subsection the figure 2 may, on ballots upon which the first preference is indicated by a cross and there is no figure 1, be taken as the next consecutive number after the cross.

Figure 2 may follow cross.

Procedure.

"(24) The choice from time to time, after the first stage of the count, of the procedure to be followed in the next stage shall be made as follows:—

(a) The ballots so far counted for the candidate then standing lowest in the poll shall first be distributed.

(b) If the number of votes so far counted for the two or more lowest candidates are equal, there shall be first distributed the ballots so far counted for the candidate who received the smallest number of votes at the last preceding stage at which the candidates in question had an unequal number of votes, but if the number of votes counted for them has been the same at all the preceding stages, the returning officer shall select at his discretion the candidate whose ballots are to be first distributed.

(c) If the sum of the votes counted for the two or more lowest candidates is less than the whole number of votes so far counted for the candidate then standing next above such two or more lowest candidates, the whole of the votes so far counted for such two or more lowest candidates shall be distributed together.

(20) This subsection merely defines what are the "stages of the count" in order to simplify the expressions used in subsequent provisions.

(21) This subsection directs that each packet of ballots is to be counted independently by two of the assistants.

(22) This subsection provides for the recording of transfers of votes upon the ballots transferred.

(23) This subsection defines non-transferable ballots.

(24) This subsection provides for ties and declarations of election when further transfers would be useless.

(d) If there has been counted for the candidate standing highest in the poll a number of votes exceeding the sum of all those so far counted for all the other continuing candidates, the candidate so standing highest in the poll shall be declared elected without any further distribution of votes.

Notice to be given.

"(25) The result of any distribution of ballots, the number of non-transferable ballots and the names of the candidates from and to whom every transfer of votes has been made shall be recorded and public notice thereof given by the returning officer.

Mistakes or miscalculations.

"(26) If, at any time before any such notice has been given, any candidate or the agent of any candidate considers that a mistake has been made in the distribution or any calculation based thereon, and requests that it be made over again, it shall be so made, but such second distribution or calculation shall be final unless the result differs from that obtained on the first.

Objections by candidates.

"(27) If at any time an objection has been made by or on behalf of any candidate to the conduct of the proceedings, the returning officer shall, at the request of such candidate, include a statement of it and of his decision thereon in the public notice next following such decision.

Result sheet.

"(28) After each stage of the count the returning officer shall complete and publish a result sheet showing the standing of the several candidates at each successive stage of the count and the number of votes, if any, transferred to each candidate at each stage."

12. Section seventy of the said Act is amended by inserting the following subsection immediately after subsection four thereof:—

Recount in alternative vote elections.

"(4a) If the election is one to which the provisions of this Act relating to the transfer of votes apply and the ballots have been examined by the returning officer as hereinbefore provided, the proceedings before the judge shall be limited to the consideration of the validity of objections made on the part of any candidate in the course of the examination of the ballots by the returning officer, and to such subsequent proceedings before the returning officer as depended upon or were effected by his decision thereon, and, except so far as required by any variation by the judge of any such decision, the ballots shall follow the same course on the recount as upon the count by the returning officer."

13. Subsection five of section seventy-two of the said Act is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

(25) This subsection provides for public notification of the result of each stage of the count.

(26) This subsection limits the time within which objections to the procedure may be made and alleged mistakes corrected.

(27) This subsection provides for public notice of objections and rulings thereon being given upon request.

(28) This subsection provides for the publication of a complete result sheet after each stage of the count.

Section *12*. This amendment makes, in respect to a recount before the county judge, a provision necessary to prevent the result being affected by chance.

Section *13*. This is a purely verbal amendment, substituting the words "votes counted for each candidate" for the words "votes cast for each candidate".

Notice of return in Canada Gazette.

"(5) The Chief Electoral Officer shall, on receiving the return of any member elected to serve in the House of Commons, enter it, in the order in which such return is received by him, in a book to be kept by him for such purpose and thereupon immediately give notice in an ordinary or special issue of the Canada Gazette of the name of the candidate so elected and in the order in which it was received. He shall also forward to the Auditor General a certified statement of the number of votes counted for each candidate, and the Auditor General shall, when he has satisfied himself that, pursuant to subsection ten of section forty of this Act, a candidate is entitled to the return of his deposit, return it accordingly."

Chief Electoral Officer's certificate.

14. Form 19 in Schedule One of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, is amended by striking out the second paragraph thereof and substituting the following:—

Form 19 amended.

"And further that in that case I shall on the day of in the year , at (describe the place at which the votes will be added up) open the ballot boxes, determine the number of votes to be counted for the several candidates and return the candidate elected."

15. Form 24 in Schedule One of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, is amended by striking out the second and fifth paragraphs thereof and substituting the following:—

Form 24 amended.

"The voter will go into one of the compartments and with a black lead pencil there provided, mark his ballot by making anywhere in the space in which is printed the name of the candidate whom he most desires to elect either a cross or the figure 1 (thus X or 1), and he may, in addition, make anywhere in each or all of the places in which are printed the names of any or all the other candidates, the successive figures 2, 3 and so forth in the order of his desire to elect the said candidates respectively."

"A ballot will be void and will not be counted if a cross or figure 1 appears in the spaces in which are printed the names of more candidates than are to be elected, or upon which any letters, words or signs other than a cross and figures appear, or which are marked otherwise than with a black lead pencil, or in such an apparently deliberately peculiar way as to indicate a probability of their having been so marked in order to permit of the identification of the voter by a description of the peculiarity."

Section *14*. This merely amends Form 19 to correspond with the provisions of the new clause inserted by section 1 of the Bill.

The paragraph repealed reads as follows:—

"And further that in that case I shall on the day of , in the year 19 , (prescribe the place at which the votes will be added up) open the ballot boxes, add up the votes given for the several candidates and return as elected the candidate having the majority of votes."

Section *15*. This merely amends Form 24 to conform to the new provisions inserted by sections 5 and 7 of the Bill.

The paragraphs repealed read as follows:—

"The voter will go into one of the compartments, and, with a black lead pencil there provided, place a cross within the white space containing the name of the candidate for whom he votes, thus X.

If a voter votes for more candidates than he is entitled to vote for, or places any mark on the ballot paper by which he can afterwards be identified, his vote will be void and will not be counted."

16. Form forty-four in Schedule One of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, is repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

Form 44 amended.

FORM 44 (Sec. 66 (6))

STATEMENT OF THE POLL

PART I

Account of ballot papers

Number of ballot papers received..... ——— 5

Number of voters who voted.....
Number of spoiled ballots.....
Number of ballot papers not used and returned.. ———
Total..... ———

PART II

Analysis of Vote

Votes counted for..... 10
Votes counted for.....
Votes counted for.....
Votes counted for.....
Votes counted for.....
Votes counted for..... 15
Rejected ballots..... ———
Total..... ———

PART 3

Voters on List

The number of names on the list of voters for this polling division is.....

I hereby certify that the above are correct statements 20 of the result in Polling Division No. , in the Electoral District of , held at , on the day of , 19 .

..... 25

Deputy Returning Officer.

Section *16*. This merely amends Form 44 to apply equally to elections under the present and the new systems. The opportunity has been taken advantage of to improve the form though no change is made in the information required.

The Form repealed reads as follows:—

"FORM 44. (Sec. 66 (6)).

STATEMENT OF THE POLL AFTER COUNTING THE BALLOTS.

Polling Division No.
Electoral District of

Number of Ballot Papers received from the Returning Officers.....

Number of Ballot Papers cast for.....
" " " .....
" " " .....
" " " .....
" " " .....
" " " .....
" " spoiled.....
" " rejected.....
" " not used and returned.....

Total.....

Number of Names on Voters' List.....

I hereby certify that the above statement is correct.

Dated at
this day } .....
of 19 . }

Deputy Returning Officer.

Form 45 amended.

17. The first six lines of Form 45 in Schedule One of the said Act, as enacted by chapter twenty-nine of the statutes of 1921, are struck out and the following substituted therefor:—

"I ,the undersigned Deputy Returning Officer for Polling Division No. , in the Electroal District of , do hereby certify that, at the election held this day, for a member to serve in the House of Commons, there were counted for each of the hereinafter mentioned candidates, the number of votes set opposite their respective names, namely:—"

Section *17*. This merely amends Form 45 to adapt it to both the present and the new systems.

The lines repealed read as follows:—

"I, the undersigned, Deputy Returning Officer for Polling Division No. in the Electoral District of , do hereby certify that, at the election held this day, for a Member to serve in the House of Commons, the hereinafter mentioned Candidates received the number of Votes set opposite their respective names, viz.—"

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 150.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

First reading, May 26, 1925.

The MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2810 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 150.

R.S., c. 75; 1909, c. 3; 1913, c. 6; 1918, c. 8; 1920, c. 3; 1921, c. 15; 1922, c. 7; 1923, c. 3.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

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

1. Subsection one of section six of the *Animal Contagious Diseases Act*, chapter seventy-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by chapter seven of the statutes of 1922, and amended by chapter three of the statutes of 1923, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Compensation to owners of animals slaughtered.

"**6.** (1) The Minister may order a compensation to be paid to the owners of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this Act; and in all cases the value of the animal for which compensation is ordered shall be determined by the Minister or by some person appointed by him, but such value shall not exceed, in any case of grade animals, one hundred and fifty dollars for each horse, sixty dollars for each head of cattle, and fifteen dollars for each pig or sheep; and in the case of pure-bred animals three hundred dollars for each horse, one hundred and fifty dollars for each head of cattle, and fifty dollars for each pig or sheep."

Explanatory Note.

1. Subsection one of section six as enacted in 1922 was to be in existence for three years only, and would, therefore, expire on July 1st, 1925.

The present Bill re-enacts the subsection without change, except that no time limit of operation is now fixed, this being judged to be unnecessary.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 150.

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2815 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 150.

R.S., c. 75; 1909, c. 3; 1913, c. 6; 1918, c. 8; 1920, c. 3; 1921, c. 15; 1922, c. 7; 1923, c. 3.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE.

1. Subsection one of section six as enacted in 1922 was to be in existence for three years only, and would, therefore, expire on July 1st, 1925.

The present Bill re-enacts the subsection without change, except that no time limit of operation is now fixed, this being judged to be unnecessary.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 151.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

First reading, May 27, 1925.

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2713 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 151.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

R.S., 62; 1907, c. 32; 1908, c. 49; 1913, c. 13; 1921, c. 40; 1923, c. 21.

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

1. The *Northwest Territories Act*, chapter sixty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by adding the following paragraph after paragraph *(p)* of subsection one of section eight:

Issuing of licenses to scientists or explorers.

"*(q)* The issuing of licenses or permits to scientists or explorers who wish to enter the said Territories and the prescribing of the conditions under which such licenses or permits may be granted in each case, and the penalties for infractions of such conditions."

Explanatory Note.

1. Exploration of the Northern Islands of the Northwest Territories has ceased to be an occasional event and has become an annual occurrence. Many unique and valuable specimens of native work, of animals and minerals, have been taken out of the country by foreign explorers. In some districts the game on which the natives depend for food has been seriously depleted in order to feed an expedition. In order to control and regulate exploration, it is proposed to require all proposed expeditions to obtain permission from the Commissioner, which permission shall set out the terms under which it is granted. Each expedition must be considered on its merits, and must have special terms to fit its needs.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 151.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2778 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 151.

An Act to amend the Northwest Territories Act.

R.S., 62; 1907, c. 32; 1908, c. 49; 1913, c. 13; 1921, c. 40; 1923, c. 21.

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

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Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 160.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

First reading, May 28, 1925.

The MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2861 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 160.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

1913, c. 41; 1914, c. 47; 1917, c. 4; 1919, c. 53; 1922, c. 40.

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 Quebec Harbour Advances Act, 1925.*

$5,000,000 may be advanced to Harbour Commissioners for terminal facilities.

2. The Governor in Council may from time to time advance and pay to the Corporation of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Corporation", in addition to the moneys heretofore authorized to be advanced to the Corporation for the construction of harbour improvements by existing legislation and which have not, at the date of the passing of this Act, been so advanced,—such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five million dollars, as may be required to enable the Corporation to complete the construction of terminal facilities in the harbour of Quebec, for which the plans, specifications and estimates have been approved by the Governor in Council before the passing of this Act; and to construct such additional terminal facilities as may be likewise approved as necessary, further to properly equip the said port.

Interest on debentures during construction to be charged to capital account.

3. During the period of construction of the works referred to in the preceding section, the interest payable on the debentures deposited with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General under the provisions of this Act in respect of the construction of such works shall be deemed to be money required to enable the Corporation to construct the said works and to be a part of the cost of construction thereof, and the said interest may be paid out of the said sum of five million dollars; the period of construction herein referred to shall begin on the day when the first advance

Explanatory Notes.

1. Title to distinguish it from previous Acts authorizing advances.

2. Harbour Commissioners have a program of improvements under way carried on with the assistance of advances made under previous Acts. In order to complete the works under way and to provide for new works immediately necessary, it is desired to authorize further advances to the Commissioners.

3. This section is designed to relieve the Commissioners' income from revenue of the expense of carrying the works until they become revenue producing. It has only partially been taken advantage of in the past.

is made on account of the said construction, and shall terminate on such date as the Governor in Council shall fix and determine.

Plans, etc., to be approved before work is commenced.

4. No such advance shall be paid in respect of the construction of terminal facilities, unless such detailed plans, specifications and estimates, for the works to be performed by the Corporation and on which the money so to be advanced is to be expended, as are satisfactory to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, have been submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council before any work on the same has been commenced.

Monthly applications for advances to be made and be accompanied by certain statements.

5. The Corporation shall submit to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for approval, monthly applications for advances on account of the different items of construction of terminal facilities, accompanied by statements showing the total expenditure on these different items in detail, for the month which the advance is to cover, and any other statements required in such form as the Minister shall direct; and upon approval of the application, authority for the payment of the amount so applied for may be granted by the Governor in Council.

Debentures to be deposited with Minister of Finance.

6. The Corporation shall, upon any advance being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General debentures of the Corporation equal in par value to the advance so made (which debentures the Corporation is hereby authorized to issue), and such debentures so issued shall be of such amounts as the Minister of Finance and Receiver General determines, and shall bear date on the day when such advance is made, and shall be repayable within twenty-five years from the date of their issue, and in the meantime shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, such interest to be payable half yearly, on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

Payment of loan.

7. The principal and interest of the sums advanced under the authority of this Act to the Corporation shall be payable by the Corporation out of all its property, assets, tolls, rates, dues, penalties and other sources of revenue and income whatsoever, and shall rank as a charge thereon next after, and have precedence in regard to payment next after, the principal and interest of all debentures or bonds heretofore issued by the Corporation to the public and amounting to the sum of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such debentures or bonds having been issued under the provisions of chapter forty-eight of the statutes of 1898, chapter thirty-four of the statutes of 1899 and chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1907.

1898, c. 48; 1899, c. 34; 1907, c. 36.

4. This section is designed to give the Governor in Council, with the advice of the Minister, power to prevent the Commissioners entering into any work of development in advance of the approval of the plans for same.

5. This section is to provide the necessary material for an audit of the expenditures made by the Commissioners on account of which advances are claimed, to be made by the Supervisor of Harbour Commissions,—an officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,—and to keep the Minister generally informed as to the financial status of the Commissioners at all times.

6. This section is to provide an evidence of the indebtedness of the Commissioners and the rate of interest and length of time the loans advanced are to run.

7. This section provides for the method of security of payment for interest and principal on loans advanced.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 160.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 9th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2904 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 160.

An Act to provide for further advances to the Quebec Harbour Commissioners.

1913, c. 41; 1914, c. 47; 1917, c. 4; 1919, c. 53; 1922, c. 40.

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 Quebec Harbour Advances Act, 1925.*

$5,000,000 may be advanced to Harbour Commissioners for terminal facilities.

2. The Governor in Council may from time to time advance and pay to the Corporation of the Quebec Harbour Commissioners, hereinafter called "the Corporation", in addition to the moneys heretofore authorized to be advanced to the Corporation for the construction of harbour improvements by existing legislation and which have not, at the date of the passing of this Act, been so advanced,—such sums of money, not exceeding in the whole the sum of five million dollars, as may be required to enable the Corporation to complete the construction of terminal facilities in the harbour of Quebec, for which the plans, specifications and estimates have been approved by the Governor in Council before the passing of this Act; and to construct such additional terminal facilities as may be likewise approved as necessary, further to properly equip the said port.

Interest on debentures during construction to be charged to capital account.

3. During the period of construction of the works referred to in the preceding section, the interest payable on the debentures deposited with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General under the provisions of this Act in respect of the construction of such works shall be deemed to be money required to enable the Corporation to construct the said works and to be a part of the cost of construction thereof, and the said interest may be paid out of the said sum of five million dollars; the period of construction herein referred to shall begin on the day when the first advance

Explanatory Notes.

1. Title to distinguish it from previous Acts authorizing advances.

2. Harbour Commissioners have a program of improvements under way carried on with the assistance of advances made under previous Acts. In order to complete the works under way and to provide for new works immediately necessary, it is desired to authorize further advances to the Commissioners.

3. This section is designed to relieve the Commissioners' income from revenue of the expense of carrying the works until they become revenue producing. It has only partially been taken advantage of in the past.

is made on account of the said construction, and shall terminate on such date as the Governor in Council shall fix and determine.

Plans, etc., to be approved before work is commenced.

4. No such advance shall be paid in respect of the construction of terminal facilities, unless such detailed plans, specifications and estimates, for the works to be performed by the Corporation and on which the money so to be advanced is to be expended, as are satisfactory to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, have been submitted to and approved by the Governor in Council before any work on the same has been commenced.

Monthly applications for advances to be made and be accompanied by certain statements.

5. The Corporation shall submit to the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, for approval, monthly applications for advances on account of the different items of construction of terminal facilities, accompanied by statements showing the total expenditure on these different items in detail, for the month which the advance is to cover, and any other statements required in such form as the Minister shall direct; and upon approval of the application, authority for the payment of the amount so applied for may be granted by the Governor in Council.

Debentures to be deposited with Minister of Finance.

6. The Corporation shall, upon any advance being made, deposit with the Minister of Finance and Receiver General debentures of the Corporation equal in par value to the advance so made (which debentures the Corporation is hereby authorized to issue), and such debentures so issued shall be of such amounts as the Minister of Finance and Receiver General determines, and shall bear date on the day when such advance is made, and shall be repayable within twenty-five years from the date of their issue, and in the meantime shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, such interest to be payable half yearly, on the first day of July and the first day of January in each year.

Payment of loan.

7. The principal and interest of the sums advanced under the authority of this Act to the Corporation shall be payable by the Corporation out of all its property, assets, tolls, rates, dues, penalties and other sources of revenue and income whatsoever, and shall rank as a charge thereon next after, and have precedence in regard to payment next after, the principal and interest of all debentures or bonds heretofore issued by the Corporation to the public and amounting to the sum of one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, such debentures or bonds having been issued under the provisions of chapter forty-eight of the statutes of 1898, chapter thirty-four of the statutes of 1899 and chapter thirty-six of the statutes of 1907.

1898, c. 48; 1899, c. 34; 1907, c. 36.

4. This section is designed to give the Governor in Council, with the advice of the Minister, power to prevent the Commissioners entering into any work of development in advance of the approval of the plans for same.

5. This section is to provide the necessary material for an audit of the expenditures made by the Commissioners on account of which advances are claimed, to be made by the Supervisor of Harbour Commissions,—an officer of the Department of Marine and Fisheries,—and to keep the Minister generally informed as to the financial status of the Commissioners at all times.

6. This section is to provide an evidence of the indebtedness of the Commissioners and the rate of interest and length of time the loans advanced are to run.

7. This section provides for the method of security of payment for interest and principal on loans advanced.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 167.

An Act to amend An Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.

First reading, June 1, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2715 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 167.

An Act to amend An Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.

1918, c. 15; 1919, c. 14.

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

Subsection repealed.

1. Subsection four of section one of *An Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties*, chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1918, as enacted by chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1919, is repealed. 5

2. The said Act is amended by adding thereto the following section:— 10

"Compensation."

"**3.** For the purposes of this Act the term "compensation" shall be deemed to include medical and hospital expenses. This section shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1919."

Explanatory Notes.

1. The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(4) Provided that no employee of the Canadian Government Railways who is an employee within the meaning of the *Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act*, and becomes permanently disabled from following his usual occupation in the service, as a result of injuries received while on duty and actually at work in the service, shall be entitled to receive compensation, under the provisions of this Act, for such injuries, unless he elects to accept prior or subsequent to the injuries such compensation in lieu of the allowance payable under the provisions of the *Provident Fund Act*, section twelve, Class D, and gives notice in writing of such election both to the management of the Railways and to the Provident Fund Board: Provided, however, that the dependents of any such employee who has been or is killed subsequently to the twenty-fourth day of May, 1918, and who has not elected to accept compensation under this Act as aforesaid, shall nevertheless be entitled to compensation under this Act as though such employee had so elected."

The subsection repealed requires any employee who is a contributor to the Provident Fund and who becomes permanently disabled while on duty to elect whether he will take the benefits of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act or the benefits of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act. The repeal of subsection (4) will permit such an employee to enjoy the benefits of both Acts.

2. Ordinarily under the law of the province a person who is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act is also entitled to certain indemnities for medical and hospital expenses. When the Dominion Act of 1918 was framed it was made to cover compensation only, and the purpose of the present amendment is to place Dominion employees upon the same basis as other employees so far as any right to medical and hospital expenses is concerned. The amendment is made retroactive so as to authorize payments which have already been made for medical and hospital expenses.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 167.

An Act to amend An Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 9th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2776 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 167.

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Explanatory Notes.

1. The subsection repealed reads as follows:—

"(4) Provided that no employee of the Canadian Government Railways who is an employee within the meaning of the *Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act*, and becomes permanently disabled from following his usual occupation in the service, as a result of injuries received while on duty and actually at work in the service, shall be entitled to receive compensation, under the provisions of this Act, for such injuries, unless he elects to accept prior or subsequent to the injuries such compensation in lieu of the allowance payable under the provisions of the *Provident Fund Act*, section twelve, Class D, and gives notice in writing of such election both to the management of the Railways and to the Provident Fund Board: Provided, however, that the dependents of any such employee who has been or is killed subsequently to the twenty-fourth day of May, 1918, and who has not elected to accept compensation under this Act as aforesaid, shall nevertheless be entitled to compensation under this Act as though such employee had so elected."

The subsection repealed requires any employee who is a contributor to the Provident Fund and who becomes permanently disabled while on duty to elect whether he will take the benefits of the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act or the benefits of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Act. The repeal of subsection (4) will permit such an employee to enjoy the benefits of both Acts.

2. Ordinarily under the law of the province a person who is entitled to compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act is also entitled to certain indemnities for medical and hospital expenses. When the Dominion Act of 1918 was framed it was made to cover compensation only, and the purpose of the present amendment is to place Dominion employees upon the same basis as other employees so far as any right to medical and hospital expenses is concerned. The amendment is made retroactive so as to authorize payments which have already been made for medical and hospital expenses.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 168.

An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, respecting certain Post Office employees.

First reading, June 1, 1925.

The POSTMASTER GENERAL.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2927 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 168.

1918, c. 12; 1919, (2 Sess.), cc. 10, 11; 1920, c. 41; 1921, c. 22.

An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, respecting certain Post Office employees.

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

1. Section forty-three of *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, as enacted by chapter ten of the statutes of 1919 (2nd Session), and amended by chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1920, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Post Office employees brought under the Act.

"(5) *(a)* When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any Post Office, the employees of which do not come under *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, is to be brought under the said Act, any person then employed in such office, who

(i) Has had at least two years postal experience, one of which was in the office in question, and who

(ii) Was, at the commencement of his service, within the limits of age prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, and who

(iii) Satisfies the Civil Service Commission that he possesses the necessary qualifications,

shall be considered eligible for appointment to any position in such office without competitive examination, provided, however, that any person employed in any such Post Office on the date of the coming into force of this amendment, shall be eligible for appointment, even though he was not, at the commencement of his employment, within the limits of age prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

Proviso.

Salary.

(b) Upon an appointment being made under the provisions of this subsection the person appointed shall receive the same salary as he was receiving immediately prior to such appointment, except in the following cases:—

Explanatory Note.

1. The object of this Bill is to enable the Civil Service Commission to appoint experienced employees of Postmasters of offices paid by percentage on revenue, when the status of such offices is changed to the staff basis. It will, for all practical purposes, be a re-enactment of section twelve of chapter eight of the statutes of 1910, but modified in such a way as to make the procedure regarding appointments to the Civil Service, conform to the procedure at present in effect, that is, on certificate of the Civil Service Commission.

In Post Offices where the Postmaster is paid by percentage on revenue, the Postmaster is required to employ and pay whatever assistance is necessary to properly carry on the work. In staff Post Offices all the employees, including the Postmaster, are paid from Parliamentary Appropriation, in accordance with the Civil Service classification.

Section 12 of chapter 8, 1910, reads as follows:—

"**12.** When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under *The Civil Service Act* is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed."

(i) If the salary prior to appointment is less than the minimum rate of the position to which he is appointed, his salary shall be increased to such minimum rate.

(ii) If the salary prior to appointment exceeds the salary of which he would have been in receipt had he entered the Service at the minimum rate of the class and had been allowed a number of annual increases equivalent to the number of years of his service, the salary to be paid to him upon appointment shall be fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V. 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 168.

An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, respecting certain Post Office employees.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 8th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2969 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 168.

1918, c. 12; 1919, (2 Sess.), cc. 10, 11; 1920, c. 41; 1921, c. 22.

An Act to amend The Civil Service Act, 1918, respecting certain Post Office employees.

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

1. Section forty-three of *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, as enacted by chapter ten of the statutes of 1919 (2nd Session), and amended by chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1920, is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

Post Office employees brought under the Act.

"(5) *(a)* When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any Post Office, the employees of which do not come under *The Civil Service Act, 1918*, is to be brought under the said Act, any person then employed in such office, who

(i) Has had at least two years postal experience, one of which was in the office in question, and who

(ii) Was, at the commencement of his service, within the limits of age prescribed by the Civil Service Commission, and who

(iii) Satisfies the Civil Service Commission that he possesses the necessary qualifications,

shall be considered eligible for appointment to any position in such office without competitive examination, provided, however, that any person employed in any such Post Office on the date of the coming into force of this amendment, shall be eligible for appointment, even though he was not, at the commencement of his employment, within the limits of age prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.

Proviso.

Salary.

(b) Upon an appointment being made under the provisions of this subsection the person appointed shall receive the same salary as he was receiving immediately prior to such appointment, except in the following cases:—

Explanatory Note.

1. The object of this Bill is to enable the Civil Service Commission to appoint experienced employees of Postmasters of offices paid by percentage on revenue, when the status of such offices is changed to the staff basis. It will, for all practical purposes, be a re-enactment of section twelve of chapter eight of the statutes of 1910, but modified in such a way as to make the procedure regarding appointments to the Civil Service, conform to the procedure at present in effect, that is, on certificate of the Civil Service Commission.

In Post Offices where the Postmaster is paid by percentage on revenue, the Postmaster is required to employ and pay whatever assistance is necessary to properly carry on the work. In staff Post Offices all the employees, including the Postmaster, are paid from Parliamentary Appropriation, in accordance with the Civil Service classification.

Section 12 of chapter 8, 1910, reads as follows:—

"**12.** When it has been determined by the Governor in Council that any post office not under *The Civil Service Act* is to be brought under the said Act, any clerk or other employee then employed in such office, and who has been continuously employed for a period of two years immediately preceding the date on which the office is brought under the said Act, shall be considered as eligible for appointment under this Act, irrespective of age and without having to pass the Civil Service examination, and such clerk or employee may be paid the same salary as he had theretofore received in such office; provided that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the class in the Civil Service to which he is appointed."

(i) If the salary prior to appointment is less than the minimum rate of the position to which he is appointed, his salary shall be increased to such minimum rate.

(ii) If the salary prior to appointment exceeds the salary of which he would have been in receipt had he entered the Service at the minimum rate of the class and had been allowed a number of annual increases equivalent to the number of years of his service, the salary to be paid to him upon appointment shall be fixed by the Civil Service Commission.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 169.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst, in the Province of Quebec.

First reading, June 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3021 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 169.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst, in the Province of Quebec.

1924, c. 14.

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

1. Subsection (2) of section eight of chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1924, *An Act respecting the Construction of a Canadian National Railway Line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst, in the Province of Quebec*, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Commencement of construction subject to certain conditions.

"(2) Prior adjustment of certain claims as follows:— Should the location of the said line of railway be approved by the Governor in Council, upon the location of the line of railway of the River Rouge Railway Company or the Rouge River Railway Company between China Clay and St. Remi d'Amherst, the compensation to be paid by the Company in respect of the acquisition of an unencumbered title to such right of way and all prior construction thereon shall, on the application of the Company, be determined by the Exchequer Court of Canada and shall be based on the value to the Company of such right of way and prior construction, but shall not in any case exceed fourteen thousand dollars. The Company upon such determination shall pay into the Exchequer Court the amount of compensation so determined, which shall be distributed by the Court among the persons filing claims in respect thereof in such sums as the Court may determine."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Increasing the limitation of $5,000.00 to $14,000.00, which may be paid by the Canadian National Railway Company upon the determination of the Exchequer Court of Canada for right of way and prior construction claims upon the location of the said Company's line of railway on the line of railway of the River Rouge Railway Company or the Rouge River Railway Company between China Clay and St. Remi d'Amherst.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 169.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst, in the Province of Quebec.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 4th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3024 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 169.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the construction of a Canadian National Railway line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst, in the Province of Quebec.

1924, c. 14.

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

1. Subsection (2) of section eight of chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1924, *An Act respecting the Construction of a Canadian National Railway Line from the end of the China Clay Branch to St. Remi d'Amherst, in the Province of Quebec*, is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

Commencement of construction subject to certain conditions.

"(2) Prior adjustment of certain claims as follows:— Should the location of the said line of railway be approved by the Governor in Council, upon the location of the line of railway of the River Rouge Railway Company or the Rouge River Railway Company between China Clay and St. Remi d'Amherst, the compensation to be paid by the Company in respect of the acquisition of an unencumbered title to such right of way and all prior construction thereon shall, on the application of the Company, be determined by the Exchequer Court of Canada and shall be based on the value to the Company of such right of way and prior construction, but shall not in any case exceed fourteen thousand dollars. The Company upon such determination shall pay into the Exchequer Court the amount of compensation so determined, which shall be distributed by the Court among the persons filing claims in respect thereof in such sums as the Court may determine."

EXPLANATORY NOTE.

Increasing the limitation of $5,000.00 to $14,000.00, which may be paid by the Canadian National Railway Company upon the determination of the Exchequer Court of Canada for right of way and prior construction claims upon the location of the said Company's line of railway on the line of railway of the River Rouge Railway Company or the Rouge River Railway Company between China Clay and St. Remi d'Amherst.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 170.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of Loan, of certain sums of money fo the Public Service.

First reading, June 1, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2865 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 170.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of Loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.

1909, c. 23; 1916, c. 3; 1917, c. 3; 1919, c. 67; 1922, c. 30; 1924, c. 56.

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 Loan Act, 1925.*

Loan authorized.

R.S. c. 24.

2. The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, under the provisions of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act,* by the issue and sale or pledge of securities of Canada, in such form, for such separate sums, at such rate of interest and upon such other terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as may be required, not to exceed in the whole the sum of One hundred and sixty-four million dollars, for paying or redeeming or otherwise retiring the whole or any portion of loans or obligations of Canada and for Public Works and general purposes.

Charge upon Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. The principal raised by way of loan under this Act and the interest thereon shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 170.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of Loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 9th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2908 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 170.

An Act to authorize the raising, by way of Loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service.

1909, c. 23; 1916, c. 3; 1917, c. 3; 1919, c. 67; 1922, c. 30; 1924, c. 56.

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 Loan Act, 1925.*

Loan authorized.

R.S. c. 24.

2. The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by Parliament by any Act heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, under the provisions of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act,* by the issue and sale or pledge of securities of Canada, in such form, for such separate sums, at such rate of interest and upon such other terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as may be required, not to exceed in the whole the sum of one hundred and sixty-four million dollars, for paying or redeeming or otherwise retiring the whole or any portion of loans or obligations of Canada and for Public Works and general purposes.

Charge upon Consolidated Revenue Fund.

3. The principal raised by way of loan under this Act and the interest thereon shall be a charge upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 171.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1926.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 1st JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
93140 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 171.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1926.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by message from His Excellency the Right Honourable Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, 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 twenty-six, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the 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, 1925.*

$31,409,846.82 granted for 1925-26.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole thirty-one million, four hundred and nine thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-two cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, 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 twenty-six, 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. 5

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 172.

An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

First reading, June 1, 1925.

The MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2926 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 172.

An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King, and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

1920, c. 15; 1924, c. 59.

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

Agreement with City of Ottawa extended for five years.

1. The Minister of Public Works may on behalf of His Majesty the King enter into an agreement with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa extending for a period of five years from the first day of July, 1925, the provisions of the agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, dated the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1920, set out in a schedule to chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1920, which last mentioned agreement was extended for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1924, under the authority of chapter fifty-nine of the statutes of 1924.

Provided nevertheless that the Minister may agree on behalf of His Majesty to pay to the Corporation annually the sum of one hundred thousand dollars during the said period of five years from the first day of July, 1925, instead of the annual sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as provided for in the said agreement.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 172.

An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 4th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2970 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 172.

An Act to authorize an Agreement between His Majesty the King, and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

1920, c. 15; 1924, c. 59.

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

Agreement with City of Ottawa extended for five years.

1. The Minister of Public Works may on behalf of His Majesty the King enter into an agreement with the Corporation of the City of Ottawa extending for a period of five years from the first day of July, 1925, the provisions of the agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa, dated the thirtieth day of March, A.D. 1920, set out in a schedule to chapter fifteen of the statutes of 1920, which last mentioned agreement was extended for a period of one year from the first day of July, 1924, under the authority of chapter fifty-nine of the statutes of 1924.

Provided nevertheless that the Minister may agree on behalf of His Majesty to pay to the Corporation annually the sum of one hundred thousand dollars during the said period of five years from the first day of July, 1925, instead of the annual sum of seventy-five thousand dollars as provided for in the said agreement.

181.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 181.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

First reading, June 8, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3651 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 181.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

1897, c. 5; 1919, c. 68; 1922, c. 41.

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

Powers of Board continued.

1. Chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1922 is hereby repealed. 5

Power to fix rates.

2. Subsection five of section three hundred and twenty-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, is hereby repealed.

1919, c. 68.

3. Section three hundred and twenty-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsections:— 10

Power to fix rates and to enforce fair and reasonable rate structure.

"(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section three the powers given to the Board under this Act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be 15 limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or by any agreement made or entered into pursuant thereto, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the Board shall not excuse any 20 charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company: Provided that, 25 notwithstanding anything in this subsection contained, rates on grain and flour shall, on and from the date of the passing of this Act, be governed by the provisions of the agreement made pursuant to chapter five of the statutes of Canada, 1897. 30

Proviso as to rates on grain and flour.

1897, c. 5.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Chapter 41, 1922, which is to be repealed, reads as follows:—

"**1.** Subsection five of section three hundred and twenty-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, shall, notwithstanding the proviso thereof, remain in effect until the sixth day of July, 1923, and may be continued in force for a further period of one year by order of the Governor in Council published in the *Canada Gazette;* Provided, that notwithstanding anything herein or in said subsection five contained, rates on grain and flour shall, on and from the sixth day of July, 1922, be governed by the provisions of the agreement made pursuant to chapter five of the statutes of Canada, 1897."

Powers of Board continued.

Crow's Nest agreement to apply to grain and flour.

2. Subsection 5 of section 325 of The Railway Act, 1919, c. 68, reads as follows:—

"(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section three the powers given to the Board under this Act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the Board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company: Provided that this subsection shall remain in force only during the period of three years from and after the date of the passing of this Act."

Powers to fix rates not limited.

Unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference in rates on grain and flour.

"(6) The Board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities or of undue or unreasonable preference, respecting rates on grain and flour, governed by the provisions of chapter five of the statutes of Canada, 1897, and by the agreement made or entered into pursuant thereto, in the immediately preceding subsection referred to, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by the said Act or by the agreement made or entered into pursuant thereto."

Tolls in tariffs filed prior to Act, to be deemed lawful.

4. To remove doubts the tolls specified in tariffs filed, at any time prior to the passing of this Act, with the Board in accordance with the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, shall be deemed lawful tolls notwithstanding the provisions of any Act or any agreement and notwithstanding any judgments or orders made, at any time prior to the passing of this Act, with regard thereto.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 181.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 18th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2903 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 181.

An Act to amend The Railway Act, 1919.

1897, c. 5; 1919, c. 68; 1922, c. 41.

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

Powers of Board continued.

1. Chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1922 is hereby repealed. 5

Power to fix rates.

2. Subsection five of section three hundred and twenty-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, is hereby repealed.

1919, c. 68.

3. Section three hundred and twenty-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsections:— 10

Power to fix rates and to enforce fair and reasonable rate structure.

"(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section three the powers given to the Board under this Act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be 15 limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, or by any agreement made or entered into pursuant thereto, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the Board shall not excuse any 20 charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company: Provided that, 25 notwithstanding anything in this subsection contained, rates on grain and flour shall, on and from the date of the passing of this Act, be governed by the provisions of the agreement made pursuant to chapter five of the statutes of Canada, 1897, but such rates shall apply to all such 30

Proviso as to rates on grain and flour.

1897, c. 5.

Explanatory Notes.

1. Chapter 41, 1922, which is to be repealed, reads as follows:—

"**1.** Subsection five of section three hundred and twenty-five of *The Railway Act, 1919*, shall, notwithstanding the proviso thereof, remain in effect until the sixth day of July, 1923, and may be continued in force for a further period of one year by order of the Governor in Council published in the *Canada Gazette;* Provided, that notwithstanding anything herein or in said subsection five contained, rates on grain and flour shall, on and from the sixth day of July, 1922, be governed by the provisions of the agreement made pursuant to chapter five of the statutes of Canada, 1897."

Powers of Board continued.

Crow's Nest agreement to apply to grain and flour.

2. Subsection 5 of section 325 of The Railway Act, 1919, c. 68, reads as follows:—

"(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of section three the powers given to the Board under this Act to fix, determine and enforce just and reasonable rates, and to change and alter rates as changing conditions or cost of transportation may from time to time require, shall not be limited or in any manner affected by the provisions of any Act of the Parliament of Canada, whether general in application or special and relating only to any specific railway or railways, and the Board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities, or of undue or unreasonable preference, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by any agreement made or entered into by the company: Provided that this subsection shall remain in force only during the period of three years from and after the date of the passing of this Act."

Powers to fix rates not limited.

traffic moving from all points on all lines of rallway west of Fort William to Fort William or Port Arthur over all lines now or hereafter constructed by any company subject to the jurisdiction of Parliament.

Unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preference in rates on grain and flour.

"(6) The Board shall not excuse any charge of unjust discrimination, whether practised against shippers, consignees, or localities or of undue or unreasonable preference, respecting rates on grain and flour, governed by the provisions of chapter five of the statutes of Canada, 1897, and by the agreement made or entered into pursuant thereto, within the territory in the immediately preceding subsection referred to, on the ground that such discrimination or preference is justified or required by the said Act or by the agreement made or entered into pursuant thereto."

Tolls in tariffs filed prior to Act, to be deemed lawful.

4. To remove doubts the tolls specified in tariffs filed at any time prior to the passing of this Act, with the Board in accordance with the provisions of *The Railway Act, 1919*, are and shall be deemed lawful tolls until varied by tariffs filed with the Board pursuant to this Act, notwithstanding the provisions of any Act or any agreement, and notwithstanding any judgments or orders made, at any time prior to the passing of this Act, with regard thereto.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 182.

An Act for the Relief of the Depositors of The Home Bank of Canada.

First reading, June 8, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3236 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 182.

An Act for the relief of the Depositors of The Home Bank of Canada.

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 Home Bank Depositors' Relief Act, 1925.*

$5,450,000 for paying proportionate part of amounts due depositors in Home Bank.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied the sum of five million four hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of paying to the several persons who were creditors of The Home Bank of Canada (hereinafter called "the Bank"), when the Bank suspended payment, for money on deposit or in current account, such proportionate part of the amounts for which they are respectively determined to be creditors in the liquidation proceedings as the said sum will provide.

Creditors for money or deposit, or in current account, defined.

3. Creditors for money on deposit or in current account entitled to participate in the distribution herein mentioned shall include holders of bills of exchange issued by the Bank and outstanding, holders of cheques drawn upon the Bank, certified by the Bank, and outstanding at the date the Bank suspended payment, and persons entitled to moneys collected as agent prior to suspension and not paid over.

No payment to person or government entitled to charge upon assets, or bank or banking correspondent.

4. Nothing herein contained shall authorize the payment of any portion of such sum to

(a) any person or government entitled to a charge upon the assets of the Bank under section 131 of *The Bank Act*, or

(b) any bank or banking correspondent whether in Canada or elsewhere.

Distribution and payment by liquidators.

5. The distribution of the said sum as herein provided may be made by the liquidators of the Bank, and payment of the said sum may be made to the liquidators for such purpose.

Payment to representatives of deceased persons.

6. In case of the decease of any of the persons who were creditors as aforesaid, payment shall be made to their executors or administrators. 5

Loan authorized for making payment.

7. The Governor in Council may raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, upon such form of security and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as are required for the purpose of making the payment authorized by this Act, and any sum so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. 10

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 182.

An Act for the Relief of the Depositors of The Home Bank of Canada.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 10th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3244 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 182.

An Act for the relief of the Depositors of The Home Bank of Canada.

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 Home Bank Depositors' Relief Act, 1925.*

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Distribution and payment by liquidators.

5. The distribution of the said sum as herein provided may be made by the liquidators of the Bank, and payment of the said sum may be made to the liquidators for such purpose.

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6. In case of the decease of any of the persons who were creditors as aforesaid, payment shall be made to their executors or administrators.

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7. The Governor in Council may raise by way of loan, temporary or otherwise, upon such form of security and upon such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as are required for the purpose of making the payment authorized by this Act, and any sum so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 183.

An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

First reading, June 9, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3168 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 183.

1917, c. 28;
1918, c. 25;
1919, c. 55;
1920, c. 49;
1921, c. 33;
1922, c. 25;
1923, c. 52;
1924, c. 46.

An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

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

Lien for income tax repealed.

1. Section twenty-five of *The Income War Tax Act, 1917*, as enacted by section seven of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1924, is repealed. 5

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 183.

An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
11th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3185 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 183.

1917, c. 28;
1918, c. 25;
1919, c. 55;
1920, c. 49;
1921, c. 33;
1922, c. 25;
1923, c. 52;
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An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

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Lien for income tax repealed.

1. Section twenty-five of *The Income War Tax Act, 1917*, as enacted by section seven of chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1924, is repealed. 5

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 205.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec.

First reading, June 15, 1925.

ACTING MINISTER OF FINANCE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3839 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 205.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec.

Preamble.

1908, cc. 57, 58; 1910, c. 41; 1911, c. 5; 1914, c. 46.

WHEREAS the Schedules to chapter 58 of the statutes of 1908 and to chapter 5 of the statutes of 1911, enumerating the lands or immovable property in the City of Quebec, or in the vicinity thereof, which the National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, purchase, acquire, and hold, does not mention among such lands or immovable property those at Wolfe's Cove where General Wolfe's Army landed and from thence ascended the cliff; and whereas it is considered that these lands or immovable property at Wolfe's Cove and in the immediate vicinity thereof should, on account of their historical importance, form part of the Quebec Battlefields Park: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Commission may purchase certain lands.

1. The National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, purchase, acquire and hold the whole or part of the lands and immovable properties hereinafter described, namely:—

(a) The whole of "Gilmour's Hill" (which leads from St. Louis road to Wolfe's Cove).

(b) A parcel of land covering about 10,000 square feet to be taken from lot number two hundred and twenty-eight (228) upon the cadastral plan for the Parish of St-Colomban-de-Sillery, in the immediate vicinity of said Gilmour's Hill.

(c) All the portions of the "Marchmont Property", now the "Merici Convent", distinguished as lot number two hundred and twenty-seven (227) upon the cadastral plan of the said Parish of St-Colomban-de-Sillery, which are below the brow of the cliff (cime du cap).

(d) The whole or portions of lots bearing numbers two hundred and twenty-nine (229), two hundred and

Explanatory Notes.

1. By chapter 58 of the statutes of 1908 the Commission was authorized to purchase, acquire and hold certain lands and property set out in the schedule thereto. By chapter 5 of the statutes of 1911 authority was granted to acquire certain other lands therein set out, and by the present Bill these powers are still further extended.

thirty (230) and two hundred and thirty-one (231) upon the cadastral plan of the said Parish of St-Colomban-de-Sillery.

(e) All the buildings erected on the lands or immovable property mentioned in this Act. 5

2. Section two of *An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec,* chapter five of the statutes of 1911, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

As to rents, dues, etc.

"**2.** The National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, pay or redeem 10 all rents, ground rents or other dues affecting all or any property or properties heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired or held by it or gratuitously ceded and transferred to it for the purposes of the National Battlefields at Quebec."

2. Section 2 of chapter 5 of the statutes of 1911 is as follows:—

"**2.** The National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, pay or redeem all rents, ground rents and other dues affecting such property or properties as may be gratuitously ceded and transferred to it for the purposes of the Quebec Battlefields Park."

The amendment is necessary so as to extend the powers therein mentioned to property purchased or acquired otherwise than by gift. The words underlined are new.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 205.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 19th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3870 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 205.

An Act to amend An Act respecting the National Battlefields at Quebec.

Preamble.

1908, cc. 57, 58; 1910, c. 41; 1911, c. 5; 1914, c. 46.

WHEREAS the Schedules to chapter 58 of the statutes of 1908 and to chapter 5 of the statutes of 1911, enumerating the lands or immovable property in the City of Quebec, or in the vicinity thereof, which the National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, purchase, acquire, and hold, does not mention among such lands or immovable property those at Wolfe's Cove where General Wolfe's Army landed and from thence ascended the cliff; and whereas it is considered that these lands or immovable property at Wolfe's Cove and in the immediate vicinity thereof should, on account of their historical importance, form part of the Quebec Battlefields Park: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

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(a) The whole of "Gilmour's Hill" (which leads from St. Louis road to Wolfe's Cove).

(b) A parcel of land covering about 10,000 square feet to be taken from lot number two hundred and twenty-eight (228) upon the cadastral plan for the Parish of St-Colomban-de-Sillery, in the immediate vicinity of said Gilmour's Hill.

(c) All the portions of the "Marchmont Property", now the "Merici Convent", distinguished as lot number two hundred and twenty-seven (227) upon the cadastral plan of the said Parish of St-Colomban-de-Sillery, which are below the brow of the cliff (cime du cap).

(d) The whole or portions of lots bearing numbers two hundred and twenty-nine (229), two hundred and

Explanatory Notes.

1. By chapter 58 of the statutes of 1908 the Commission was authorized to purchase, acquire and hold certain lands and property set out in the schedule thereto. By chapter 5 of the statutes of 1911 authority was granted to acquire certain other lands therein set out, and by the present Bill these powers are still further extended.

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"**2.** The National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, pay or redeem 10 all rents, ground rents or other dues affecting all or any property or properties heretofore or hereafter purchased, acquired or held by it or gratuitously ceded and transferred to it for the purposes of the National Battlefields at Quebec."

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"2. The National Battlefields Commission may, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, pay or redeem all rents, ground rents and other dues affecting such property or properties as may be gratuitously ceded and transferred to it for the purposes of the Quebec Battlefields Park."

The amendment is necessary so as to extend the powers therein mentioned to property purchased or acquired otherwise than by gift. The words underlined are new.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 206.

An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.

First reading, June 15, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3895 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 Georeg V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 206.

R.S., c. 148; 1913, c. 39; 1914, c. 14; 1921, c. 48; 1924, c. 62.

An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.

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

Inter-Provincial Home for Women at Moncton.

1. Section one hundred and sixty-two of the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*, as enacted by chapter sixty-two of the statutes of 1924, is repealed.

2. Part IX of the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*, chapter one hundred and forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1913, and amended by chapter fourteen of the statutes of 1914 and by chapter forty-eight of the statutes of 1921, is further amended by adding thereto the following sections:—

Protestant woman over 16 years may be sentenced to extended or substituted imprisonment in Inter-Provincial Home at Coverdale, N.B.

"**162.** *(a)* Every judge, stipendiary magistrate or magistrate before whom any female person being a Protestant above the age of sixteen is convicted of an offence against the law of Canada punishable by imprisonment in a city prison or common gaol for the term of two months or for any longer term, may sentence such female person to an extended or substituted imprisonment in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert in the Province of New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions:—

Conditions.

Under age of 21 years.

(i) If such female person is under the age of twenty-one years, such extended imprisonment may be until she attains the age of twenty-one years, or for any shorter or longer term not less than two and not more in the whole than four years;

When 21 years or over.

(ii) If such female person is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, such extended imprisonment may be for any term not less than one year and not more than two years.

(b) If any female person, who is a Protestant, is convicted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island of any offence against the laws of Canada and is sentenced and committed to a city prison or to the county gaol, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, respectively, in any case occurring in his province, or any Judge of a county court in any case occurring within his county or district, may summarily examine and enquire into the circumstances of such conviction and may quash such sentence to the said city prison or county gaol and in substitution thereof, sentence such female person under the provisions of this section.

(c) If any such female person, sentenced to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this section, escapes from such institution, she may at any time be apprehended without warrant and brought back to the said institution, there to be detained under the original commitment.

"**128.** The superintendent or Manager of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may, at any time, notify the Mayor, Warden or other chief magistrate of any municipality within either of the said provinces of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, that no such female persons, beyond those already under sentence in the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, will be received therein, and after such notification, no such female person shall be sentenced in such municipality to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, until notice has been received by such Mayor, Warden or chief magistrate from the said Superintendent that prisoners will be again received in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women.

"**129.** Any police officer or any person whom the court or magistrate may direct, may convey to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women any female person sentenced to imprisonment therein under this Act and deliver her to the Superintendent thereof, with a warrant of commitment, as by this Act provided, together with a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that such female person is free from infections and contagious diseases and the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may refuse to admit any female person sentenced under the provisions of this Act unless such medical certificate accompanies the said warrant of commitment.

"**130.** The said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer designated for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, and the Board of Management of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall

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Power to Judge to examine into conviction and sentence of Protestant woman, and to substitute sentence to Home.

(b) If any female person, who is a Protestant, is convicted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island of any offence against the laws of Canada and is sentenced and committed to a city prison or to the county gaol, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, respectively, in any case occurring in his province, or any Judge of a county court in any case occurring within his county or district, may summarily examine and enquire into the circumstances of such conviction and may quash such sentence to the said city prison or county gaol and in substitution thereof, sentence such female person under the provisions of this section.

Escape and apprehension.

(c) If any such female person, sentenced to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this section, escapes from such institution, she may at any time be apprehended without warrant and brought back to the said institution, there to be detained under the original commitment.

Notice by Superintendent that no more inmates will be received.

"**163.** The Superintendent or Manager of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may, at any time, notify the Mayor, Warden or other chief magistrate of any municipality within either of the said provinces of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, that no such female persons, beyond those already under sentence in the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, will be received therein, and after such notification, no such female person shall be sentenced in such municipality to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, until notice has been received by such Mayor, Warden or chief magistrate from the said Superintendent that prisoners will be again received in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women.

No committals to Home until further notice.

Conveyance of prisoners.

"**164.** Any police officer or any person whom the court or magistrate may direct, may convey to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women any female person sentenced to imprisonment therein under this Act and deliver her to the Superintendent thereof, with a warrant of commitment, as by this Act provided, together with a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that such female person is free from infections and contagious diseases and the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may refuse to admit any female person sentenced under the provisions of this Act unless such medical certificate accompanies the said warrant of commitment.

Medical certificate.

Inspection of Home.

"**165.** The said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer designated for that purpose by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of New Brunwick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, and the Board of Management of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall

Instruction of inmates.

be bound to teach and instruct all such female persons, sentenced and detained in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this Act, and to teach such trades or occupations as may from time to time be taught in the said Institution, with a view to the reformation of such female persons. 5

Attorney General may order removal.

"**166.** The Attorney General of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island may, from time to time, on application from the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, by order, direct the removal from the said Inter-Provincial Home for 10 Young Women of any female person committed thereto under the provisions of this Act from the province of which he is Attorney General, back to a city prison or common gaol for the balance of the unexpired portion of the maximum sentence originally imposed on such female. 15

Form of commitment.

"**167.** The following form for commitment to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this Act, may be used for the purposes thereof, or a form of like effect, and when in use shall be good and sufficient for such purposes in law:— 20

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

CANADA Province of County of	In the Matter of "The Prisons and Reformatories Act."

Warrant committing female persons to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, Coverdale, County of Albert, 25 Province of New Brunswick.

To.....and

To all or any one of the constables and other police officers of the said County; and to the Superintendent or person in Charge of the Inter-Provincial Home for 30 Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert in the Province of New Brunswick, a reformatory institution:

WHERAS,.....,a female person over the age of sixteen years, of the Protestant faith, was on this day duly convicted before me.....a 35 ....., in and for the ..... of ..... for that the said.....on or about the.....day of.....did unlawfully..... 40 .....
.....

IT WAS THEREFORE ADJUDGED that the said.....
.....for the said offence should be imprisoned in the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, a reformatory institution, for.....subject to the laws and regulations governing the said reformatory institution.

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU the said.....
.....or the said constables or peace officers, or any one of you for the said County, to take the said.....
and safely convey her to the said reformatory institution and there deliver her to the Superintendent or person in charge thereof, together with this recept and a certificate that the said..... is free of infections and contagious diseases; and I do hereby command you, the said Superintendent or person in charge of the said reformatory institution to receive the said .....into your care and custody in the said reformatory institution, and there to imprison her for the said term, unless sooner discharged by lawful authority, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

GIVEN under my hand this.....day of .....in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....at .....in the County of.....in the Province of .....

Commencement of Act.

"**168.** This Act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council."

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 Georeg V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 206.

R.S., c. 148; 1913, c. 39; 1914, c. 14; 1921, c. 48; 1924, c. 62.

An Act to amend the Prisons and Reformatories Act.

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

Inter-Provincial Home for Women at Moncton.

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Protestant woman over 16 years may be sentenced to extended or substituted imprisonment in Inter-Provincial Home at Coverdale, N.B.

"**162.** *(a)* Every judge, stipendiary magistrate or magistrate before whom any female person being a Protestant above the age of sixteen is convicted of an offence against the law of Canada punishable by imprisonment in a city prison or common gaol for the term of two months or for any longer term, may sentence such female person to an extended or substituted imprisonment in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert in the Province of New Brunswick, subject to the following conditions:—

Conditions.

Under age of 21 years.

(i) If such female person is under the age of twenty-one years, such extended imprisonment may be until she attains the age of twenty-one years, or for any shorter or longer term not less than two and not more in the whole than four years;

When 21 years or over.

(ii) If such female person is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, such extended imprisonment may be for any term not less than one year and not more than two years.

(b) If any female person, who is a Protestant, is convicted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island of any offence against the laws of Canada and is sentenced and committed to a city prison or to the county gaol, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, respectively, in any case occurring in his province, or any Judge of a county court in any case occurring within his county or district, may summarily examine and enquire into the circumstances of such conviction and may quash such sentence to the said city prison or county gaol and in substitution thereof, sentence such female person under the provisions of this section.

(c) If any such female person, sentenced to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this section, escapes from such institution, she may at any time be apprehended without warrant and brought back to the said institution, there to be detained under the original commitment.

"**143.** The Superintendent or Manager of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may, at any time, notify the Mayor, Warden or other chief magistrate of any municipality within either of the said provinces of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, that no such female persons, beyond those already under sentence in the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, will be received therein, and after such notification, no such female person shall be sentenced in such municipality to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, until notice has been received by such Mayor, Warden or chief magistrate from the said Superintendent that prisoners will be again received in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women.

"**144.** Any police officer or any person whom the court or magistrate may direct, may convey to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women any female person sentenced to imprisonment therein under this Act and deliver her to the Superintendent thereof, with a warrant of commitment, as by this Act provided, together with a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that such female person is free from infections and contagious diseases and the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may refuse to admit any female person sentenced under the provisions of this Act unless such medical certificate accompanies the said warrant of commitment.

"**145.** The said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer designated for that purpose by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, and the Board of Management of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall

Power to Judge to examine into conviction and sentence of Protestant woman, and to substitute sentence to Home.

(b) If any female person, who is a Protestant, is convicted in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island of any offence against the laws of Canada and is sentenced and committed to a city prison or to the county gaol, any Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, respectively, in any case occurring in his province, or any Judge of a county court in any case occurring within his county or district, may summarily examine and enquire into the circumstances of such conviction and may quash such sentence to the said city prison or county gaol and in substitution thereof, sentence such female person under the provisions of this section.

Escape and apprehension.

(c) If any such female person, sentenced to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this section, escapes from such institution, she may at any time be apprehended without warrant and brought back to the said institution, there to be detained under the original commitment.

Notice by Superintendent that no more inmates will be received.

"**163.** The Superintendent or Manager of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may, at any time, notify the Mayor, Warden or other chief magistrate of any municipality within either of the said provinces of New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island, that no such female persons, beyond those already under sentence in the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, will be received therein, and after such notification, no such female person shall be sentenced in such municipality to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, until notice has been received by such Mayor, Warden or chief magistrate from the said Superintendent that prisoners will be again received in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women.

No committals to Home until further notice.

Conveyance of prisoners.

"**164.** Any police officer or any person whom the court or magistrate may direct, may convey to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women any female person sentenced to imprisonment therein under this Act and deliver her to the Superintendent thereof, with a warrant of commitment, as by this Act provided, together with a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner that such female person is free from infections and contagious diseases and the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women may refuse to admit any female person sentenced under the provisions of this Act unless such medical certificate accompanies the said warrant of commitment.

Medical certificate.

Inspection of Home.

"**165.** The said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall be opened to inspection at all reasonable times by any officer designated for that purpose by the Lieutenant Governor in Council of New Brunwick, Nova Scotia or Prince Edward Island, and the Board of Management of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women shall

be bound to teach and instruct all such female persons committed and detained in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this Act, and to teach such trades or occupations as may from time to time be taught in the said Institution, with a view to the reformation of such female persons.

Inspection of Prisons.

"**146.** The Attorney General of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island may, from time to time, on application from the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, by order, direct the removal from the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women of any female person committed thereto under the provisions of this Act from the province of which he is Attorney General, back to a city prison or common gaol for the balance of the unexpired portion of the maximum sentence originally imposed on such female.

Attorney General may order removal.

"**147.** The following form for commitment to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this Act, may be used for the purpose thereof, or a form of like effect, and when so used shall be good and sufficient for such purposes in law:—

Form of commitment.

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

CANADA Province of County of	In the Matter of "The Prisons and Reformatories Act."

Warrant committing female persons to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, Coverdale, County of Albert, Province of New Brunswick.

To.....and

To all or any one of the constables and other police officers of the said County; and to the Superintendent or person in Charge of the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert in the Province of New Brunswick, a reformatory institution:

WHEREAS.....a female person over the age of sixteen years, of the Protestant faith, was on this day duly convicted before us.....in and for the.....of.....for that the said.....on or about the.....day of.....did unlawfully.....

Instruction of inmates.

be bound to teach and instruct all such female persons, sentenced and detained in the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this Act, and to teach such trades or occupations as may from time to time be taught in the said Institution, with a view to the reformation of such female persons. 5

Attorney General may order removal.

"**166.** The Attorney General of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island may, from time to time, on application from the Superintendent of the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, by order, direct the removal from the said Inter-Provincial Home for 10 Young Women of any female person committed thereto under the provisions of this Act from the province of which he is Attorney General, back to a city prison or common gaol for the balance of the unexpired portion of the maximum sentence originally imposed on such female. 15

Form of commitment.

"**167.** The following form for commitment to the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women under the provisions of this Act, may be used for the purposes thereof, or a form of like effect, and when in use shall be good and sufficient for such purposes in law:— 20

FORM OF COMMITMENT.

CANADA Province of County of	In the Matter of "The Prisons and Reformatories Act."

Warrant committing female persons to the Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women, Coverdale, County of Albert, 25 Province of New Brunswick.

To.....and

To all or any one of the constables and other police officers of the said County; and to the Superintendent or person in Charge of the Inter-Provincial Home for 30 Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert in the Province of New Brunswick, a reformatory institution:

WHERAS,.....,a female person over the age of sixteen years, of the Protestant faith, was on this day duly convicted before me.....a 35 ....., in and for the ..... of ..... for that the said.....on or about the.....day of.....did unlawfully..... 40 .....
.....

IT WAS THEREFORE ADJUDGED that the said.....
.....for the said offence should be imprisoned in the said Inter-Provincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, in the County of Albert, in the Province of New Brunswick, a reformatory institution, for.....subject to the laws and regulations governing the said reformatory institution.

THIS IS THEREFORE TO COMMAND YOU the said.....
.....or the said constables or peace officers, or any one of you for the said County, to take the said.....
and safely convey her to the said reformatory institution and there deliver her to the Superintendent or person in charge thereof, together with this recept and a certificate that the said.....
is free of infections and contagious diseases; and I do hereby command you, the said Superintendent or person in charge of the said reformatory institution to receive the said .....into your care and custody in the said reformatory institution, and there to imprison her for the said term, unless sooner discharged by lawful authority, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

GIVEN under my hand this.....day of .....in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and.....at .....in the County of.....in the Province of .....

Commencement of Act.

"**168.** This Act shall come into force on a date to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 207.

An Act for carrying into effect a Treaty signed 6th June, 1924, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, for the suppression of smuggling operations and for other purposes.

First reading, June 15, 1925.

ACTING MINISTER OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

3894

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 207.

An Act for carrying into effect a Treaty signed 6th June, 1924, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, for the suppression of smuggling operations and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS at Washington on the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, a Treaty between His Majesty in respect of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, for the suppression of smuggling operations along the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and assisting in the arrest and prosecution of persons violating the narcotic laws of either Government, and providing as to the omission of penalties and forfeitures in respect to the carriage of alcoholic liquors through Alaska into the Yukon Territory, and for kindred purposes, a copy of which has been laid before each House of Parliament, was signed on behalf of His Majesty acting for Canada by the Plenipotentiary therein named, and it is expedient that the Governor in Council should have power to do all such things as may be proper and necessary for giving effect to the said Treaty: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Governor in Council may carry out provisions of Treaty.

1. (1) The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said Treaty.

Order in Council may be revoked or amended and must be laid before Parliament.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act but may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

Expenses how paid.

(3) Any expenses incurred in carrying out the said Treaty shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the various Departments affected.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 207.

An Act for carrying into effect a Treaty signed 6th June, 1924, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, for the suppression of smuggling operations and for other purposes.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 19th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3909 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 207.

An Act for carrying into effect a Treaty signed 6th June, 1924, between His Majesty in respect of Canada and the United States of America, for the suppression of smuggling operations and for other purposes.

Preamble.

WHEREAS at Washington on the sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, a Treaty between His Majesty in respect of the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, for the suppression of smuggling operations along the international boundary between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, and assisting in the arrest and prosecution of persons violating the narcotic laws of either Government, and providing as to the omission of penalties and forfeitures in respect to the carriage of alcoholic liquors through Alaska into the Yukon Territory, and for kindred purposes, a copy of which has been laid before each House of Parliament, was signed on behalf of His Majesty acting for Canada by the Plenipotentiary therein named, and it is expedient that the Governor in Council should have power to do all such things as may be proper and necessary for giving effect to the said Treaty: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Governor in Council may carry out provisions of Treaty.

1. (1) The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said Treaty.

Order in Council may be revoked or amended and must be laid before Parliament.

(2) Any Order in Council made under this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made and shall have effect as if enacted in this Act but may be varied or revoked by a subsequent Order in Council.

Expenses how paid.

(3) Any expenses incurred in carrying out the said Treaty shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament for the various Departments affected.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 208.

An Act to amend The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

First reading, June 15, 1925.

The MINISTER OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2864 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 208.

An Act to amend The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

1917, c. 21; 1919, c. 71; 1920. c. 19; 1922, c. 46;

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

1. *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919,* chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1919 (first session) as amended by chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1920, and by chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1922, is further amended by adding the following section:—

Settler's account to be credited with certain reductions.

"**67.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, in the case of any settler who has not repaid his indebtedness to the Board, or who has not abandoned his land, or whose agreement with the Board has not been terminated or rescinded, the Board shall credit his account with an amount, in reduction of his indebtedness to the Board, determined as follows:—

Forty per cent of the purchase price of all live stock advanced to the settler and purchased prior to the first day of October, 1920;

Twenty per cent of the purchase price of all live stock advanced to the settler and purchased on or after the first day of Ocotber, 1920, and prior to the first day of October, 1921.

The settler's account shall be credited with the total amount, determined as aforesaid, as on the standard date in 1925.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 208.

An Act to amend The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2907 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 208.

An Act to amend The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919.

1917, c. 21; 1919, c. 71; 1920. c. 19; 1922, c. 46;

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

1. *The Soldier Settlement Act, 1919*, chapter seventy-one of the statutes of 1919 (first session) as amended by chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1920, and by chapter forty-six of the statutes of 1922, is further amended by adding the following section:—

Settler's account to be credited with certain reductions.

"**67.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, in the case of any settler who has not repaid his indebtedness to the Board, or who has not abandoned his land, or whose agreement with the Board has not been terminated or rescinded, the Board shall credit his account with an amount, in reduction of his indebtedness to the Board, determined as follows:—

Forty per cent of the purchase price of all live stock advanced to the settler and purchased prior to the first day of October, 1920;

Twenty per cent of the purchase price of all live stock advanced to the settler and purchased on or after the first day of October, 1920, and prior to the first day of October, 1921.

The settler's account shall be credited with the total amount, determined as aforesaid, as on the standard date in 1925.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 209.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

First reading, June 15, 1925.

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2809 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 209.

R.S., c. 152; 1908, c. 71; 1910, c. 58; 1914, c. 53; 1916, c. 14; 1917, c. 30; 1919 (2nd Sess.), c. 8; 1921, c. 20; 1922, c. 11.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

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

1. *The Canada Temperance Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by adding thereto Part V, as follows:—

"PART V.

IMPORTATION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN CERTAIN CASES.

Importation of intoxicating liquor prohibited.

"**163.** (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection two of this section, and notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act to the contrary, no person shall import, send, take or transport into any province in which the prohibitions of this subsection are in force any intoxicating liquor.

Exceptions.

(2) The provisions of subsection one of this section shall not apply to:—

(a) Intoxicating liquor which has been purchased by or on behalf of, and which is consigned to His Majesty or the Executive Government of the province into which it is being imported, sent, taken, or transported; or any board, commission, officer or other governmental agency which, by the laws of the province, is vested with the right of selling intoxicating liquors; or,

(b) The carriage or transportation of intoxicating liquor into and through a province by means only of a common carrier by water or by railway, if, during the time the intoxicating liquor is being so carried, or transported, the package or vessel containing the intoxicating liquor is not opened or broken or any of the intoxicating liquor drunk or used therefrom; or,

(c) The importation of intoxicating liquor into a province by any person duly licensed by the Government of Canada to carry on the business or trade of a distiller or brewer when the intoxicating liquor so imported is imported solely for the purpose of being used for blending with or flavouring the products of the business or trade of a distiller or brewer carried on by him in the province, and while kept by him in the province is kept in a place or warehouse which conforms in all respects to the requirements of the law governing such places or warehouses, and is used solely for blending with or flavouring the products of his said business or trade as a distiller or brewer.

(3) The burden of proving the right to import intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be imported, or to send, take or transport intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be sent, taken or transported into any province shall be on the person accused.

(4) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, for the first offence, of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.

(5) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has not been prohibited under Part IV. of this Act, and in which there is, at any time, in force a law vesting in His Majesty or the Executive Government of the province authority for the control and sale of intoxicating liquor in the province, or in any board, commission, officer or other governmental agency the right of selling intoxicating liquor in the province, requesting that the prohibitions contained in subsection one of this section be brought into force in that province, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the Canada Gazette, declare the prohibitions of subsection one of this section in force in that province and the same shall thereupon be and continue in force therein.

(6) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order in council of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province, in which the prohibitions of subsection one of this section are in force, requesting that the said prohibitions be revoked, the Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the Canada Gazette declare that the prohibitions of subsection

(c) The importation of intoxicating liquor into a province by any person duly licensed by the Government of Canada to carry on the business or trade of a distiller or brewer where the intoxicating liquor so imported is imported solely for the purpose of being used for blending with or flavouring the products of the business or trade of a distiller or brewer carried on by him in the province, and while kept by him in the province is kept in a place or warehouse which conforms in all respects to the requirements of the law governing such places or warehouses, and is used solely for blending with or flavouring the products of his said business or trade as a distiller or brewer.

Burden of proof.

(3) The burden of proving the right to import intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be imported, or to send, take or transport intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be sent, taken or transported into any province shall be on the person accused.

Penalties for violation.

For first offence..

For subsequent offences.

(4) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, for the first offence, of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.

Governor in Council may issue proclamation.

(5) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has not been prohibited under Part IV. of this Act, and in which there is, at any time, in force a law vesting in His Majesty or the Executive Government of the province authority for the control and sale of intoxicating liquor in the province, or in any board, commission, officer or other governmental agency the right of selling intoxicating liquor in the province, requesting that the prohibitions contained in subsection one of this section be brought into force in that province, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare the prohibitions of subsection one of this section in force in that province and the same shall thereupon be and continue in force therein.

Revocations of prohibitions..

(6) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order in council of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province, in which the prohibitions of subsection one of this section are in force, requesting that the said prohibitions be revoked, the Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* declare that the prohibitions of subsection

one of this section shall no longer be in force in that province and the same shall thereupon cease to be in force therein.

Part III relating to offences to apply.

"**164.** The provisions of Part III of this Act shall, as far as applicable, apply and extend to offences and prosecutions under this Part and to proceedings for the enforcement of this Part." 5

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 209.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 24th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
2814 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 209.

R.S., c. 152; 1908, c. 71; 1910, c. 58; 1914, c. 53; 1916, c. 14; 1917, c. 30; 1919 (2nd Sess.), c. 8; 1921, c. 20; 1922, c. 11.

An Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act.

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

1. *The Canada Temperance Act*, chapter one hundred and fifty-two of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by adding thereto Part V, as follows:— 5

"PART V.

IMPORTATION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR IN CERTAIN CASES.

Importation of intoxicating liquor prohibited.

"**163.** (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection two of this section, and notwithstanding the provisions of this or any other Act to the contrary, no person shall import, send, take or transport into any province in which the 10 prohibitions of this subsection are in force any intoxicating liquor.

Exceptions.

(2) The provisions of subsection one of this section shall not apply to:—

(a) Intoxicating liquor which has been purchased by or 15 on behalf of, and which is consigned to His Majesty or the Executive Government of the province into which it is being imported, sent, taken, or transported; or any board, commission, officer or other governmental agency which, by the laws of the province, is vested 20 with the right of selling intoxicating liquors; or,

(b) The carriage or transportation of intoxicating liquor into and through a province by means only of a common carrier by water or by railway, if, during the time the intoxicating liquor is being so carried, or trans- 25 ported, the package or vessel containing the intoxicating liquor is not opened or broken or any of the intoxicating liquor drunk or used therefrom; or,

(c) The importation of intoxicating liquor into a province by any person duly licensed by the Government of Canada to carry on the business or trade of a distiller or brewer where the intoxicating liquor so imported is imported solely for the purpose of being used for blending with or flavouring the products of the business or trade of a distiller or brewer carried on by him in the province, and while kept by him in the province is kept in a place or warehouse which conforms in all respects to the requirements of the law governing such places or warehouses, and is used solely for blending with or flavouring the products of his said business or trade as a distiller or brewer.

(d) The importation into a province of any intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes, other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

(3) The burden of proving the right to import intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be imported, or to send, take or transport intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be sent, taken or transported into any province shall be on the person asserted.

Burden of proof.

(4) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, for the first offence, of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.

Penalties for violation.

For first offence.

For subsequent offences.

(5) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has not been prohibited under Part IV. of this Act, and in which there is, at any time, in force a law vesting in His Majesty or the Executive Government of the province authority for the control and sale of intoxicating liquor in the province, or in any board, commission, officer or other governmental agency the right of selling intoxicating liquor in the province, requesting that the prohibitions contained in subsection one of this section be brought into force in that province, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the Canada Gazette, declare the prohibitions of subsection one of this section in force in that province and the same shall thereupon be and continue in force therein.

Governor in Council may issue proclamation.

(6) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order in council of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province, in which the

Revocation of proclamation.

(c) The importation of intoxicating liquor into a province by any person duly licensed by the Government of Canada to carry on the business or trade of a distiller or brewer where the intoxicating liquor so imported is imported solely for the purpose of being used for blending with or flavouring the products of the business or trade of a distiller or brewer carried on by him in the province, and while kept by him in the province is kept in a place or warehouse which conforms in all respects to the requirements of the law governing such places or warehouses, and is used solely for blending with or flavouring the products of his said business or trade as a distiller or brewer.

(d) The importation into a province of any intoxicating liquor for sacramental or medicinal purposes or for manufacturing or commercial purposes, other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

Burden of proof.

(3) The burden of proving the right to import intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be imported, or to send, take or transport intoxicating liquor, or to cause intoxicating liquor to be sent, taken or transported into any province shall be on the person accused.

Penalties for violation.

For first offence..

For subsequent offences.

(4) Every person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty, for the first offence, of not less than two hundred dollars and not more than one thousand dollars, and in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not less than three months and not more than six months, and for each subsequent offence to imprisonment for any term not less than six months and not more than twelve months.

Governor in Council may issue proclamation.

(5) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province in which the importation of intoxicating liquors into the province has not been prohibited under Part IV. of this Act, and in which there is, at any time, in force a law vesting in His Majesty or the Executive Government of the province authority for the control and sale of intoxicating liquor in the province, or in any board, commission, officer or other governmental agency the right of selling intoxicating liquor in the province, requesting that the prohibitions contained in subsection one of this section be brought into force in that province, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette*, declare the prohibitions of subsection one of this section in force in that province and the same shall thereupon be and continue in force therein.

Revocations of prohibitions..

(6) Upon receipt by the Secretary of State of Canada of a duly certified copy of an order in council of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of any province, in which the

prohibitions of subsection one of this section are in force, requesting that the said prohibitions be revoked, the Governor in Council may by proclamation published in the *Canada Gazette* declare that the prohibitions of subsection one of this section shall no longer be in force in that province and the same shall thereupon cease to be in force therein.

Part III relating to offences to apply.

"**164.** The provisions of Part III of this Act shall, as far as applicable, apply and extend to offences and prosecutions under this Part and to proceedings for the enforcement of this Part."

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 210.

An Act respecting the Construction of a Canadian National Railway Line between Sunnybrae and Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

First reading, June 15, 1925.

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 210.

An Act respecting the Construction of a Canadian National Railway Line between Sunnybrae and Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

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

Power to construct and complete line described in schedule.

1. The Governor in Council may provide for the construction or completion prior to the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, by the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") of a line of railway (hereinafter called "the said line of railway") mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act.

Company may issue securities and Governor in Council may authorize guarantee thereof.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Company may issue notes, obligations, bonds and other securities (hereinafter called "securities") in respect of the construction of the said line of railway, and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of such securities.

Certificates of Minister as to mileage of said line of railway.

3. The certificate of the Minister of Railways and Canals as to the mileage of the said line of railway shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive, but the Minister may issue interim certificates from time to time based upon estimated mileage, a final certificate being ultimately issued by the Minister to accord with the miles and fractions of miles actually constructed.

Mileage and cost are estimates only but not to be exceeded by more than 15%.

4. While the mileage of the said line of railway and the amount to be expended on the construction thereof and the average amount to be expended per mile as mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act show merely the estimated distance, expenditure and average expenditure per mile prepared for the information of Parliament, neither the Minister in the issuance of such certificates,

nor the Company in the performance of the work of construction and completion or in the issue of its securities shall, unless by consent of Parliament, exceed such estimates respectively by more than fifteen per cent.

Approval of Parliament if authorized amount exceeded.

5. Should it appear to the Company upon making final survey of the said line of railway that the expenditure involved in the completion thereof will exceed the limits of expenditure specified in this Act, the Company shall not commence nor proceed with the work upon the said line of railway without first obtaining the approval of Parliament.

Nature and form of securities to be approved by the Governor in Council and signed by the Minister of Finance.

6. The kind of securities to be issued and guaranteed in respect of the said line of railway and the form and terms thereof, and the times, manner and amount of the issue from time to time made of such securities and the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve. The guarantee or guarantees shall be signed by the Minister of Finance or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes that the provisions of this Act have been complied with. Should the Governor in Council decide that such securities shall be secured by mortgage or deed of trust the form and terms of such mortgage or deed of trust and the trustee or trustees thereof shall be such as the Governor in Council may approve or direct.

Advances pending issue of guaranteed securities.

7. To enable the work of construction and completion of the said line of railway to proceed forthwith the Governor in Council, pending the issue and disposal of such guaranteed securities, may authorize advances to be made to the Company from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such advances to be reimbursed to His Majesty by the Company from the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of such securities.

Statement to Parliament annually.

8. The Minister shall present to Parliament during the first ten days of each session held prior to the date mentioned in section one of this Act a statement showing in detail the nature and extent of the work done under the authority of this Act during the previous calendar year, and the expenditure thereon, and the estimated expenditure for the current calendar year, together with the amount of any advances made under the provisions of section seven of this Act and the amount of such advances reimbursed.

SCHEDULE.

Location	Mileage already graded	Estimates		
		Mileage including existing grading	To be expended	Average expenditure per mile
			$ cts.	$ cts.
From Sunnybrae to Guysborough in the Province of Nova Scotia.	0	67	3,500,000 00	52 238 00

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 210.

An Act respecting the Construction of a Canadian National Railway Line between Sunnybrae and Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 18th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
886 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 210.

An Act respecting the Construction of a Canadian National Railway Line between Sunnybrae and Guysborough, in the Province of Nova Scotia.

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

Power to construct and complete line described in schedule.

1. The Governor in Council may provide for the construction or completion prior to the thirty-first day of August, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, by the Canadian National Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") of a line of railway (hereinafter called "the said line of railway") mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act.

Company may issue securities and Governor in Council may authorize guarantee thereof.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Company may issue notes, obligations, bonds and other securities (hereinafter called "securities") in respect of the construction of the said line of railway, and the Governor in Council may authorize the guarantee of the principal and interest of such securities.

Certificates of Minister as to mileage of said line of railway.

3. The certificate of the Minister of Railways and Canals as to the mileage of the said line of railway shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive, but the Minister may issue interim certificates from time to time based upon estimated mileage, a final certificate being ultimately issued by the Minister to accord with the miles and fractions of miles actually constructed.

Mileage and cost are estimates only but not to be exceeded by more than 15%.

4. While the mileage of the said line of railway and the amount to be expended on the construction thereof and the average amount to be expended per mile as mentioned or referred to in the schedule to this Act show merely the estimated distance, expenditure and average expenditure per mile prepared for the information of Parliament, neither the Minister in the issuance of such certificates,

nor the Company in the performance of the work of construction and completion or in the issue of its securities shall, unless by consent of Parliament, exceed such estimates respectively by more than fifteen per cent.

Approval of Parliament if authorized amount exceeded.

5. Should it appear to the Company upon making final survey of the said line of railway that the expenditure involved in the completion thereof will exceed the limits of expenditure specified in this Act, the Company shall not commence nor proceed with the work upon the said line of railway without first obtaining the approval of Parliament.

Nature and form of securities to be approved by the Governor in Council and signed by the Minister of Finance.

6. The kind of securities to be issued and guaranteed in respect of the said line of railway and the form and terms thereof, and the times, manner and amount of the issue from time to time made of such securities and the form and manner of the guarantee or guarantees shall be such as the Governor in Council may from time to time approve. The guarantee or guarantees shall be signed by the Minister of Finance or Acting Minister of Finance on behalf of His Majesty and such signature shall be conclusive evidence for all purposes that the provisions of this Act have been complied with. Should the Governor in Council decide that such securities shall be secured by mortgage or deed of trust the form and terms of such mortgage or deed of trust and the trustee or trustees thereof shall be such as the Governor in Council may approve or direct.

Advances pending issue of guaranteed securities.

7. To enable the work of construction and completion of the said line of railway to proceed forthwith the Governor in Council, pending the issue and disposal of such guaranteed securities, may authorize advances to be made to the Company from the Consolidated Revenue Fund, such advances to be reimbursed to His Majesty by the Company from the proceeds of the sale or other disposition of such securities.

Statement to Parliament annually.

8. The Minister shall present to Parliament during the first ten days of each session held prior to the date mentioned in section one of this Act a statement showing in detail the nature and extent of the work done under the authority of this Act during the previous calendar year, and the expenditure thereon, and the estimated expenditure for the current calendar year, together with the amount of any advances made under the provisions of section seven of this Act and the amount of such advances reimbursed.

SCHEDULE.

Location	Mileage already graded	Estimates		
		Mileage including existing grading	To be expended	Average expenditure per mile
			$ cts.	$ cts.
From Sunnybrae to Guysborough in the Province of Nova Scotia.	0	67	3,500,000 00	52 238 00

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 233.

An Act to constitute a Board of Audit.

First reading, June 19, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3897 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 233.

An Act to constitute a Board of Audit.

1923, c. 30.

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 Board of Audit Act, 1925.*

Board of Audit to be constituted.

2. (1) The Governor in Council may constitute a Board of Audit composed of not less than three nor more than five persons, one at least of whom shall be a public accountant and member in good standing of an Institute or Association of Accountants incorporated under the authority of the legislature of a province of Canada, and the remaining members shall be persons of outstanding ability in the business or professional world, or competent officers in the public service of Canada, qualified in all respects for the duties of the Board as hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint any member of the Board to be the Chairman, and any other member to be the Vice-Chairman thereof.

Term of office.

(3) The persons so appointed shall respectively hold office for such period, not exceeding five years, as the Governor in Council may determine but shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for reappointment.

Necessary time to be devoted to work.

(4) Each member of the Board shall devote to the work of the Board such portion of his time as may be found reasonably necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties of his office and shall, except in the case of an officer of the public service of Canada, be paid such compensation for his services as the Treasury Board shall allow, but at a rate not exceeding Three thousand dollars per annum; provided, however, that the Treasury Board may make a further allowance at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum to the Chairman of the Board. An

Compensation.

Extra allowance to Chairman.

officer of the public service of Canada shall serve as a member of the Board without compensation.

Staff.

Legal advisers.

3. The Board may, with the approval of the Treasury Board, engage from time to time such skilled assistance as may be required to conduct or facilitate the inquiries to be made by the Board, and such compensation shall be paid for such skilled assistance as the Treasury Board shall allow. Such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of the Board, including the services of a competent person to perform the duties of a Secretary to the Board, shall be supplied from time to time as the Treasury Board may direct.

Secretary.

To act in advisory capacity to Treasury Board and inquire into matters referred to it.

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to act in an advisory capacity to the Treasury Board and under its direction to inquire into and report with regard to any matters entrusted to it by the Treasury Board including the following:—

(a) the sufficiency of the methods of accounting and of the proceeding in other respects employed in the conduct of the public business of Canada or of any department or detail thereof;

(b) the economies which may be effected in any of the public services or in the conduct of the public business;

(c) the financial affairs of the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and any other undertaking owned or carried on by the Government of Canada;

(d) the financial affairs of any commission or other public body the operations of which are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury of Canada, or which are aided by grants or loans from the said treasury.

Report to Minister.

(2) The Board shall from time to time report to the Minister of Finance upon any of the matters entrusted to it, and shall make such recommendations as it may consider necessary or useful for the more efficient administration and control of the public business.

Treasury Board may extend powers.

5. The Treasury Board may from time to time extend the powers of the Board to include inquiry into any other undertaking or service which has received or is seeking aid from the Treasury of Canada as may be deemed to be in the public interest.

To have powers of commissioner under Inquiries Act.

R.S., c. 104.

6. Each member of the Board shall, for the purposes of inquiry under this Act, have all the powers conferred upon a Commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act for the purpose of obtaining evidence under oath; and each person appointed to assist the Board in any part of its work shall,

officer of the public service of Canada shall serve as a member of the Board without compensation.

Skilled assistance and clerical assistance.

3. The Board may, with the approval of the Treasury Board, engage from time to time such skilled assistance as may be required to conduct or facilitate the inquiries to be made by the Board, and such compensation shall be paid for such skilled assistance as the Treasury Board shall allow. Such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of the Board, including the services of a competent person to perform the duties of a Secretary to the Board, shall be supplied from time to time as the Treasury Board may direct.

Secretary.

To act in advisory capacity to Treasury Board, and enquire into and report upon matters entrusted.

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to act in an advisory capacity to the Treasury Board and under its direction to inquire into and report with regard to any matters entrusted to it by the Treasury Board including the following:—

(a) the sufficiency of the methods of accounting and of the procedure in other respects employed in the conduct of the public business of Canada or of any department or detail thereof;

(b) the economies which may be effected in any of the public services or in the conduct of the public business;

(c) the financial affairs of the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and any other undertaking owned or carried on by the Government of Canada;

(d) the financial affairs of any commission or other public body the operations of which are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury of Canada, or which are aided by grants or loans from the said treasury.

Report to Minister.

(2) The Board shall from time to time report to the Minister of Finance upon any of the matters entrusted to it, and shall make such recommendations as it may consider necessary or useful for the more efficient administration and control of the public business.

Treasury Board may extend powers.

5. The Treasury Board may from time to time extend the powers of the Board to include inquiry into any other undertaking or service which has received or is seeking aid from the Treasury of Canada as may be deemed to be in the public interest.

To have powers as commissioners under *Inquiries Act*.

R.S.c. 104.

6. Each member of the Board shall, for the purposes of inquiry under this Act, have all the powers conferred upon a Commissioner appointed under the *Inquiries Act* for the purpose of obtaining evidence under oath; and each person appointed to assist the Board in any part of its work shall,

subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, have the same powers.

Reports to be laid before Parliament.

7. Each report of the Board shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within twenty-one days from the date of its receipt by the Minister, or if Parliament be not then in session, within the first twenty-one days of the session then next following.

Auditor General's powers preserved. R.S., c. 24.

8. Nothing herein contained shall impair the authority given by the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act* to the Auditor General of Canada with respect to the auditing of the Public Accounts of Canada or any detail thereof.

Expenditures.

9. Any expenditure necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be made out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Date of commencement.

10. This Act shall come into force on the second day of July, 1925.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 233.

An Act to constitute a Board of Audit.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
24th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3918 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 233.

An Act to constitute a Board of Audit.

1923, c. 30.

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 Board of Audit Act, 1925.*

Board of Audit to be constituted.

2. (1) The Governor in Council may constitute a Board of Audit composed of not less than three nor more than five persons, one at least of whom shall be a public accountant and member in good standing of an Institute or Association of Accountants incorporated under the authority of the legislature of a province of Canada, and the remaining members shall be persons of outstanding ability in the business or professional world, or competent officers in the public service of Canada, qualified in all respects for the duties of the Board as hereinafter prescribed.

Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

(2) The Governor in Council may appoint any member of the Board to be the Chairman, and any other member to be the Vice-Chairman thereof.

Term of office.

(3) The persons so appointed shall respectively hold office for such period, not exceeding five years, as the Governor in Council may determine but shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for reappointment.

Necessary time to be devoted to work.

(4) Each member of the Board shall devote to the work of the Board such portion of his time as may be found reasonably necessary for the purpose of discharging the duties of his office and shall, except in the case of an officer of the public service of Canada, be paid such compensation for his services as the Treasury Board shall allow, but at a rate not exceeding Three thousand dollars per annum; provided, however, that the Treasury Board may make a further allowance at a rate not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum to the Chairman of the Board. An

Compensation.

Extra allowance to Chairman.

officer of the public service of Canada shall serve as a member of the Board without compensation.

3. The Board may, with the approval of the Treasury Board, engage from time to time such skilled assistance as may be required to conduct or facilitate the inquiries to be made by the Board, and such compensation shall be paid for such skilled assistance as the Treasury Board shall allow. Such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of the Board, including the services of a competent person to perform the duties of a Secretary to the Board, shall be supplied from time to time as the Treasury Board may direct.

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to act in an advisory capacity to the Treasury Board and under its direction to inquire into and report with regard to any matters entrusted to it by the Treasury Board including the following:

(a) the sufficiency of the methods of accounting and of the procedure in other respects employed in the conduct of the public business of Canada or of any department or detail thereof;

(b) the conditions which may be effected in any of the public services or in the conduct of the public business;

(c) the financial affairs of the Canadian National Railways Company and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and any other undertaking owned or carried on by the Government of Canada;

(d) the financial affairs of any commission or other public body the operations of which are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury of Canada, or which are aided by grants or loans from the said treasury.

(2) The Board shall from time to time report to the Minister of Finance upon any of the matters entrusted to it, and shall make such recommendations as it may consider necessary or useful for the more efficient administration and control of the public business.

5. The Treasury Board may from time to time extend the powers of the Board to include inquiry into any other undertaking or service which has received or is seeking aid from the Treasury of Canada as may be deemed to be in the public interest.

6. Each member of the Board shall, for the purposes of inquiry under this Act, have all the powers conferred upon a commissioner appointed under the Inquiries Act for the purpose of obtaining evidence under oath; and each person appointed to assist the Board in any part of its work shall

officer of the public service of Canada shall serve as a member of the Board without compensation.

Skilled assistance and clerical assistance.

3. The Board may, with the approval of the Treasury Board, engage from time to time such skilled assistance as may be required to conduct or facilitate the inquiries to be made by the Board, and such compensation shall be paid for such skilled assistance as the Treasury Board shall allow. Such clerical assistance as may be necessary for the purposes of the Board, including the services of a competent person to perform the duties of a Secretary to the Board, shall be supplied from time to time as the Treasury Board may direct.

Secretary.

To act in advisory capacity to Treasury Board, and enquire into and report upon matters entrusted.

4. (1) It shall be the duty of the Board to act in an advisory capacity to the Treasury Board and under its direction to inquire into and report with regard to any matters entrusted to it by the Treasury Board including the following:—

(a) the sufficiency of the methods of accounting and of the procedure in other respects employed in the conduct of the public business of Canada or of any department or detail thereof;

(b) the economies which may be effected in any of the public services or in the conduct of the public business;

(c) the financial affairs of the Canadian National Railway Company and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and any other undertaking owned or carried on by the Government of Canada;

(d) the financial affairs of any commission or other public body the operations of which are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury of Canada, or which are aided by grants or loans from the said treasury.

Report to Minister.

(2) The Board shall from time to time report to the Minister of Finance upon any of the matters entrusted to it, and shall make such recommendations as it may consider necessary or useful for the more efficient administration and control of the public business.

Treasury Board may extend powers.

5. The Treasury Board may from time to time extend the powers of the Board to include inquiry into any other undertaking or service which has received or is seeking aid from the Treasury of Canada as may be deemed to be in the public interest.

To have powers as commissioners under *Inquiries Act.* R.S.c. 104.

6. Each member of the Board shall, for the purposes of inquiry under this Act, have all the powers conferred upon a Commissioner appointed under the *Inquiries Act* for the purpose of obtaining evidence under oath; and each person appointed to assist the Board in any part of its work shall,

subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, have the same powers.

Report to be laid before Parliament.

7. Each report of the Board shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within twenty-one days from the date of its receipt by the Minister, or if Parliament be not then in session, within the first twenty-one days of the session then next following.

Auditor General's powers under R.S., c. 24.

8. Nothing herein contained shall impair the authority given by the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act to the Auditor General of Canada with respect to the auditing of the Public Accounts of Canada or any detail thereof.

Expenditures.

9. Any expenditure necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be made out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Date of coming into force.

10. This Act shall come into force on the second day of July, 1926.

An Act to amend the Excise Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
16th JUNE, 1926.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1926

subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, have the same powers.

Reports to be laid before Parliament.

7. Each report of the Board shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within twenty-one days from the date of its receipt by the Minister, or if Parliament be not then in session, within the first twenty-one days of the session then next following.

Auditor General's powers preserved. R.S., c. 24.

8. Nothing herein contained shall impair the authority given by the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act* to the Auditor General of Canada with respect to the auditing of the Public Accounts of Canada or any detail thereof.

Expenditures.

9. Any expenditure necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act shall be made out of any unappropriated moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Date of commencement.

10. This Act shall come into force on the second day of July, 1925.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 234.

An Act to amend the Excise Act.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 19th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3011 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 234.

An Act to amend the Excise 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. 51; 1924, c. 37.

1. The *Excise Act*, chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is hereby amended by inserting after section three hundred and twenty-eight thereof the following section:—

License to stemmers of tobacco.

"**328A.** (1) A license to stem Canadian raw leaf tobacco may be granted to any grower or his representative who has complied with the provisions of this Act and regulations thereunder.

Cost of license.

(2) The person in whose favour such license is granted shall, upon receiving such license, pay to the Collector of Customs and Excise, the sum of two dollars, whether such license has a full year or part of a year to run from the date when it is granted.

Regulations.

(3) The Minister shall have power to make such regulations as he deems necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this section."

Explanatory Note.

This Act was formerly known as the Inland Revenue Act, but by chapter 37 of the statutes of 1924, the title was changed to the Excise Act.

There was in the Act formerly a section 328A relating to licenses to pack or cure tobacco; this, however, was repealed in 1922.

Under the provisions of section 8, subsections *(d)* and *(e)* of the Excise Act, a stemmer of tobacco would be classed as a tobacco manufacturer and would require a manufacturer's license, costing $50 annually—*See* section 275.

The Canadian raw leaf tobacco industry is therefore handicapped by the obligation of compliance with the provisions of the law, which were established for the governance of the manufacture of tobacco and cigars, and did not contemplate any such industry as the stemming of Canadian raw leaf only.

There is every indication that a considerable amount of business may be developed in the exportation of stemmed Canadian raw leaf to Great Britain, and the British tariff gives preferential treatment to such raw leaf when grown in the British Dominions Overseas.

There would be no danger to the revenue in granting such stemmers' licenses.

The quantity of Canadian raw leaf used in tobacco and cigar factories in the Dominion has increased approximately 300% since 1900, and has nearly doubled since 1908.

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 237.

An Act to authorize advances to assist agriculture by providing for long term Farm Loans.

First reading, June 22, 1925.

The Acting Minister of Finance.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4223 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 237.

An Act to authorize advances to assist agriculture by providing for long term Farm Loans.

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 Dominion Farm Loan Act, 1925.* 5

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

"Board."

(a) "board" means the board of management established by any province as required by this Act;

"Farmer."

(b) "farmer" means any person who is engaged solely in farming and who owns and occupies his farm; 10

"Farming."

(c) "farming" shall include stock raising, dairying and the tillage of the soil;

"Farm land."

(d) "farm land" means land owned and occupied by the farmer, for the purpose of farming or land purchased by him for such immediate occupation; 15

"Farm loan bonds."

(e) "farm loan bonds" means debentures of the Dominion of Canada issued under the authority of this Act;

"Long term loans."

(f) "long term loans" means loans made by a provincial government to a farmer under the provisions of this Act; 20

"Minister."

(g) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance.

Advances to the provinces.

3. The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make advances to His Majesty's Government of any province to enable such province to make long term loans to farmers in such province. 25

Not to exceed $10,000,000.

4. Such advances shall not in the aggregate exceed at any one time the sum of ten million dollars including both principal and interest.

Conditions.

Agreement with Dominion.

5. No such advance shall be made unless,

(a) the province enters into a binding agreement with the Dominion that such advance shall constitute a debt of the province to the Dominion bearing such rate of interest and payable at such time and in such manner as the Governor in Council prescribes pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

Security.

Provincial bonds.

Repayable within 30 years.

(b) the province issues and delivers to the Dominion represented by the Minister, as security for such advance, bonds to an amount equal to the advance to the province bearing interest at the rate yielded at the time of issue by the latest issue of debentures of Canada of a term of ten years or more, or the rate yielded by such debentures if purchased in the open market, whichever the Governor in Council shall decide. Such provincial bonds shall be repayable at such time and in such instalments as may be agreed upon, provided that the repayment shall be completed within a period of thirty years;

For benefit of agriculture Repayment secured.

(c) the Governor in Council is assured that the provincial government proposes to make the long term loans aforesaid for the benefit of agriculture in the province and upon conditions which will secure the repayment of such loans, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, that every loan is made upon the following conditions;

First mortgage.

(i) The loan shall be secured by first mortgage on farm land within the province ranking ahead of all other claims and encumbrances whatsoever, and shall not exceed fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land and twenty per cent of the permanent insured improvements thereon:

To a farmer only.

(ii) No loan shall be made to anyone but a farmer;

Not more than $2,500.

(iii) No farmer shall receive more than twenty-five hundred dollars by way of loan;

Purposes of loan.

(iv) The loan shall be made for the following purposes only;

1. to purchase farm land;

2. to purchase fertilizers, live stock, machinery and any implements necessary for the proper operation of the farm mortgaged;

3. to erect farm buildings or to clear, drain, fence, or make any other permanent improvements designed to increase the productivity of the farm land;

4. to discharge any liability charged upon the land at the time this Act comes into force.

(v) The loan shall be repayable by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual instalments extending over a period of not less than five years and not exceeding thirty years;

(vi) Interest shall be payable on the said loan at a rate during the first five years after the coming into force of this Act not to exceed one and one-sixth per cent above the rate payable by the province to the Dominion on the advance out of which such loan was made, and thereafter not to exceed one per cent above such interest rate;

(d) the province provides by law a summary means of collecting both interest and principal satisfactory to the Governor in Council, and that no charge, lien, or other encumbrance representing any tax or other claim shall rank ahead of the aforesaid first mortgage;

(e) the province creates and authorizes a board of management to consider applications for and to make loans and to take the necessary steps to enforce the repayment of such loans.

6. In the event that the province or the board makes any loan except for the purposes and upon the conditions authorized in this Act, or knowingly permits any farmer to expend the proceeds of a loan otherwise than as herein provided, or fails or neglects to take action to enforce repayment by the farmer of such loan upon default, the advance to the province out of which such loan was made and the bonds delivered to secure such advance shall immediately become due and payable to the Dominion.

7. (1) The Governor in Council may for the purposes of this Act issue debentures from time to time under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

(2) Debentures issued under the provisions of this section shall be known as "farm loan bonds."

8. (1) Moneys raised by the issue of such securities together with any sums repaid by a provincial government on account of principal and interest shall form a fund to be called the "farm loan fund."

(2) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, if such fund is at any time insufficient to provide advances, appropriate to such fund a sum not to exceed two million dollars out of unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

9. Such fund shall be used for the following purposes only:

(a) to pay interest and principal on farm loan bonds outstanding; and

(b) to make advances to the provincial governments as herein provided and

Summary means of collection to be provided.

Board of management.

Notice to provinces and conditions.

Debentures.

Farm loan bonds.

Farm loan fund.

Provincial loan may be made.

(vi) Interest shall be payable on the said loan at a rate during the first five years after the coming into force of this Act not to exceed one and one-sixth per cent above the rate payable by the province to the Dominion on the advance out of which such loan was made, and thereafter not to exceed one per cent above such interest rate;

Summary means of collection to be provided.

(d) the province provides by law a summary means of collecting both interest and principal satisfactory to the Governor in Council, and that no charge, lien, or other encumbrance representing any tax or other claim shall rank ahead of the aforesaid first mortgage;

Board of management.

(e) the province creates and authorizes a board of management to consider applications for and to make loans and to take the necessary steps to enforce the repayment of such loans.

Failure to comply with conditions.

6. In the event that the province or the board makes any loan except for the purpose and upon the conditions mentioned in this Act, or knowingly permits any farmer to expend the proceeds of a loan otherwise than as herein provided, or fails or neglects to take action to enforce repayment by the farmer of such loan upon default, the advance to the province out of which such loan was made and the bonds delivered to secure such advance shall immediately become due and payable to the Dominion.

Debentures.

R.S., c. 24.

"farm loan bonds."

7. (1) The Governor in Council may for the purposes of this Act issue debentures from time to time under the provisions of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.*

(2) Debentures issued under the provisions of this section shall be known as "farm loan bonds."

"Farm loan fund."

8. (1) Moneys raised by the issue of such securities together with any sums repaid by a provincial government on account of principal and interest shall form a fund to be called the "farm loan fund."

If fund insufficient.

(2) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, if such fund is at any time insufficient to provide advances, appropriate to such fund a sum not to exceed two million dollars out of unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Purposes for which fund may be used.

9. Such fund shall be used for the following purposes only;

(a) to pay interest and principal on farm loan bonds outstanding and,

(b) to make advances to the provincial governments as herein provided and,

(c) for the general purposes of Canada if in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a surplus in such fund in excess of the immediate requirements of this Act.

Report to be be laid before Parliament.

10. The Minister of Finance shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session a report showing: 5

(a) the amount raised from time to time under this Act by the sale of farm loan bonds and the net interest rates; 10

(b) the amount advanced to each province;

(c) the amount repaid by each province in respect of advances for principal and interest.

Regulations.

11. The Governor in Council may make regulations to give effect to the provisions of this Act and such regulations shall operate as though enacted by Parliament. 15

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 237.

An Act to authorize advances to assist agriculture by providing for long term Farm Loans.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 26th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4228 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 237.

An Act to authorize advances to assist agriculture by providing for long term Farm Loans.

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 Dominion Farm Loan Act, 1925.*

Interpretation

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,

"Board."

(a) "board" means the board of management established by any province as required by this Act;

"Farmer."

(b) "farmer" means any person who is engaged solely in farming and who owns and occupies his farm;

"Farming."

(c) "farming" shall include stock raising, dairying and the tillage of the soil;

"Farm land."

(d) "farm land" means land owned and occupied by the farmer, for the purpose of farming or land purchased by him for such immediate occupation;

"Farm loan bonds."

(e) "farm loan bonds" means debentures of the Dominion of Canada issued under the authority of this Act;

"Long term loans."

(f) "long term loans" means loans made by a provincial government to a farmer under the provisions of this Act;

"Minister."

(g) "Minister" means the Minister of Finance.

Advances to the provinces.

3. The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, make advances to His Majesty's Government of any province to enable such province to make long term loans to farmers in such province.

Not to exceed $10,000,000.

4. Such advances shall not in the aggregate exceed at any one time the sum of ten million dollars including both principal and interest.

5. No such advance shall be made unless,

(a) the province enters into a binding agreement with the Dominion that such advance shall constitute a debt of the province to the Dominion bearing such rate of interest and payable at such time and in such manner as the Governor in Council prescribes pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

(b) the province issues and delivers to the Dominion represented by the Minister, as security for such advance, bonds to an amount equal to the advance to the province bearing interest at the rate yielded at the time of issue by the latest issue of debentures of Canada of a term of ten years or more, or the rate yielded by such debentures if purchased in the open market, whichever the Governor in Council shall decide. Such provincial bonds shall be repayable at such time and in such instalments as may be agreed upon, provided that the repayment shall be completed within a period of thirty years;

(c) the Governor in Council is assured that the provincial government proposes to make the long term loans authorized for the benefit of agriculture in the province and upon conditions which will ensure the repayment of such loans, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, that every loan is made upon the following conditions:

(i) The loan shall be secured by first mortgage on farm land within the province ranking ahead of all other claims and encumbrances whatsoever, and shall not exceed fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land and twenty per cent of the permanent insured improvements thereon;

(ii) No loan shall be made to anyone but a farmer;

(iii) No farmer shall receive more than twenty-five hundred dollars by way of loan;

(iv) The loan shall be made for the following purposes only:

1. to purchase farm land;

2. to purchase fertilizer, live stock, machinery and any implements necessary for the proper operation of the farm mortgaged;

3. to erect farm buildings or to clear, drain, fence, or make any other permanent improvements designed to increase the productivity of the farm land;

4. to discharge any liability charged upon the land at the time this Act comes into force.

(v) The loan shall be repayable by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual instalments extending over a period of not less than five years and not exceeding thirty years;

Conditions.

Agreement with Dominion.

5. No such advance shall be made unless,

(a) the province enters into a binding agreement with the Dominion that such advance shall constitute a debt of the province to the Dominion bearing such rate of interest and payable at such time and in such manner as the Governor in Council prescribes pursuant to the provisions of this Act;

Security.

Provincial bonds.

Repayable within 30 years.

(b) the province issues and delivers to the Dominion represented by the Minister, as security for such advance, bonds to an amount equal to the advance to the province bearing interest at the rate yielded at the time of issue by the latest issue of debentures of Canada of a term of ten years or more, or the rate yielded by such debentures if purchased in the open market, whichever the Governor in Council shall decide. Such provincial bonds shall be repayable at such time and in such instalments as may be agreed upon, provided that the repayment shall be completed within a period of thirty years;

For benefit of agriculture Repayment secured.

(c) the Governor in Council is assured that the provincial government proposes to make the long term loans aforesaid for the benefit of agriculture in the province and upon conditions which will secure the repayment of such loans, and without restricting the generality of the foregoing, that every loan is made upon the following conditions;

First mortgage.

(i) The loan shall be secured by first mortgage on farm land within the province ranking ahead of all other claims and encumbrances whatsoever, and shall not exceed fifty per cent of the appraised value of the land and twenty per cent of the permanent insured improvements thereon:

To a farmer only.

(ii) No loan shall be made to anyone but a farmer;

Not more than $2,500.

(iii) No farmer shall receive more than twenty-five hundred dollars by way of loan;

Purposes of loan.

(iv) The loan shall be made for the following purposes only;

1. to purchase farm land;

2. to purchase fertilizers, live stock, machinery and any implements necessary for the proper operation of the farm mortgaged;

3. to erect farm buildings or to clear, drain, fence, or make any other permanent improvements designed to increase the productivity of the farm land;

4. to discharge any liability charged upon the land at the time this Act comes into force.

(v) The loan shall be repayable by means of a fixed number of annual or semi-annual instalments extending over a period of not less than five years and not exceeding thirty years;

(vi) Interest shall be payable on the said loan at a rate during the first five years after the coming into force of this Act not to exceed one and one-sixth per cent above the rate payable by the province to the Dominion on the advance out of which such loan was made, and thereafter not to exceed one per cent above such interest rate;

(d) the province provides by law a summary means of collecting both interest and principal satisfactory to the Governor in Council, and that no charge, lien, or other encumbrance representing any tax or other claim shall rank ahead of the aforesaid first mortgage;

(e) the province creates and authorizes a board of management to consider applications for and to make loans and to take the necessary steps to enforce the repayment of such loans.

6. In the event that the province or the board makes any loan except for the purposes and upon the conditions mentioned in this Act, or knowingly permits any farmer to expend the proceeds of a loan otherwise than as herein provided, or fails or neglects to take action to enforce repayment by the farmer of such loan upon default, the advance to the province out of which such loan was made and the bonds delivered to secure such advance shall immediately become due and payable to the Dominion.

7. (1) The Governor in Council may for the purposes of this Act issue debentures from time to time under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

(2) Debentures issued under the provisions of this section shall be known as "farm loan bonds."

8. (1) Moneys raised by the issue of such securities together with any sums repaid by a provincial government on account of principal and interest shall form a fund to be called the "farm loan fund."

(2) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, if such fund is at any time insufficient to provide advances, appropriate to such fund a sum not to exceed two million dollars out of unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

9. Such fund shall be used for the following purposes only:

(a) to pay interest and principal on farm loan bonds outstanding; and

(b) to make advances to the provincial governments as herein provided and

(vi) Interest shall be payable on the said loan at a rate during the first five years after the coming into force of this Act not to exceed one and one-sixth per cent above the rate payable by the province to the Dominion on the advance out of which such loan was made, and thereafter not to exceed one per cent above such interest rate;

Summary means of collection to be provided.

(d) the province provides by law a summary means of collecting both interest and principal satisfactory to the Governor in Council, and that no charge, lien, or other encumbrance representing any tax or other claim shall rank ahead of the aforesaid first mortgage;

Board of management.

(e) the province creates and authorizes a board of management to consider applications for and to make loans and to take the necessary steps to enforce the repayment of such loans.

Failure to comply with conditions.

6. In the event that the province or the board makes any loan except for the purpose and upon the conditions mentioned in this Act, or knowingly permits any farmer to expend the proceeds of a loan otherwise than as herein provided, or fails or neglects to take action to enforce repayment by the farmer of such loan upon default, the advance to the province out of which such loan was made and the bonds delivered to secure such advance shall immediately become due and payable to the Dominion.

Debentures.

R.S., c. 24.

"farm loan bonds."

7. (1) The Governor in Council may for the purposes of this Act issue debentures from time to time under the provisions of the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.*

(2) Debentures issued under the provisions of this section shall be known as "farm loan bonds."

"Farm loan fund."

8. (1) Moneys raised by the issue of such securities together with any sums repaid by a provincial government on account of principal and interest shall form a fund to be called the "farm loan fund."

If fund insufficient.

(2) The Governor in Council may, subject to the provisions of this Act, if such fund is at any time insufficient to provide advances, appropriate to such fund a sum not to exceed two million dollars out of unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Purposes for which fund may be used.

9. Such fund shall be used for the following purposes only;

(a) to pay interest and principal on farm loan bonds outstanding and,

(b) to make advances to the provincial governments as herein provided and,

(c) for the general purposes of Canada if in the opinion of the Governor in Council there is a surplus in such fund in excess of the immediate requirements of this Act.

Report to be be laid before Parliament.

10. The Minister of Finance shall lay before Parliament within fifteen days after the commencement of each session a report showing: 5

(a) the amount raised from time to time under this Act by the sale of farm loan bonds and the net interest rates; 10

(b) the amount advanced to each province;

(c) the amount repaid by each province in respect of advances for principal and interest.

Regulations.

11. The Governor in Council may make regulations to give effect to the provisions of this Act and such regulations shall operate as though enacted by Parliament. 15

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 238.

An Act respecting trade relations with Australia.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
23rd JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4227 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 238.

An Act respecting trade relations with Australia.

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 Australian Trade Agreement Act, 1925.*

Agreement with Australia authorized.

2. The Minister of Finance is authorized to enter into an agreement with the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia under which Australia shall grant to goods the produce or manufacture of Canada when imported into Australia the benefits of the reduced rates of duty set out in Schedule I to this Act, and Canada may in return therefor grant to goods the produce or manufacture of Australia when imported direct into Canada the benefits of the rates of customs duty set out in Schedule II to this Act.

Rates of duties on Australian goods imported direct.

3. After the said agreement is brought into force and so long as it remains in force, goods set out in Schedule II to this Act, the produce or manufacture of the Commonwealth of Australia, which are imported direct into Canada shall be admitted to Canada at the rates of duties set out in the said schedule.

Date of operation of tariff concessions.

4. The tariff concessions authorized by this Act to be extended to goods the produce or manufacture of Australia shall be so extended on and after a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council, which proclamation shall be published in the *Canada Gazette.*

Extension of advantages.

5. Subject to the provisions of *The Customs Tariff, 1907,* the Governor in Council may, by Order in Council, extend the said advantages to goods the produce or manufacture of any British country.

Orders in Council authorized.

6. The Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as are deemed necessary to carry out the provisions and intent of this Act and of the said agreement and may, upon giving six months' notice to the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia of his intention so to do, order and direct that the tariff concessions extended to Australia by this Act, shall cease and determine, whereupon they shall cease and determine accordingly.

Suspension of inconsistent laws.

7. The operation of all laws inconsistent with the giving to the provisions of the said agreement and of this Act their full effect shall from time to time be suspended to the extent of such inconsistency.

SCHEDULE I.

(A) British Preferential Tariff Concessions by Australia to Canada.

Australia will grant to the undermentioned goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, when imported into Australia, the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the British Preferential Tariff in the Customs Tariff 1921-24 applies, viz.,—

Australian Tariff Item.	Articles.	British Pref. Tariff.
51	Fish, viz.:—	
	(B) Fresh, smoked or dried (but not salted), or preserved by cold process	1d.
	(C) Preserved in tins or other airtight vessels including the weight of liquid contents.....Per pound	1d.
	(D) Potted or concentrated, including extracts of and caviare.....ad. val.	25 per cent
	(E) N.E.I.....Per cwt.	5s.
	(F) Oysters, fresh, in the shell.....Per cwt.	2s.
113	Gloves (except of rubber), viz.:—	
	(B) Gloves of textile.....ad. val.	10 per cent
169	Machinery, viz.:—	
	(A) Linotype, monotype, monoline, and other type composing machines; printing machines and presses; typewriters (including covers); machinery used exclusively for and in the actual process of electrotyping and stereotyping; aluminium rotary graining machines; adding and computing machines and all attachments.....ad. val.	Free
	(B) Cash registers.....ad. val.	Free
334	Paper, viz.:—	
	(C) (1) News printing, not glazed, mill-glazed or coated, in rolls not less than 10 inches in width or in sheets not less than 20 inches by 25 inches or its equivalent.....Per ton	Free
	(2) Printing, n.e.i. (glazed, unglazed, mill-glazed or coated), not ruled or printed in any way in rolls not less than 10 inches in width or in sheets not less than 20 inches by 25 inches or its equivalent.....Per ton	Free
	(3) Printing n.e.i.....ad. val.	15 per cent
	(F) Writing and typewriting paper (plain), not including duplicating.	
	(1) In sheets not less than 16 x 13 inches.ad. val.	5 per cent
	Deferred duty.....ad. val.	20 per cent

(B) Intermediate Tariff Concessions by Australia to Canada.

Australia will grant to the undermentioned goods, the produce or manufacture of Canada, when imported into Australia, the rates of duty for the time being applicable to goods to which the intermediate tariff in the Customs Tariff 1921-24 applies, viz.,—

Australian Tariff Item.	Articles.	Intermediate Tariff.
110	Apparel, articles of, viz.:—	
	(C) Corsets.....ad. val.	40 per cent
152	(A) Iron and steel tubes or pipes (except riveted, cast, close jointed or cycle tubes or pipes) not more than 3 inches internal diameter; iron and steel boiler tubes.....ad. val.	5 per cent
	Deferred duty.....ad. val.	35 per cent
328	Goloshes, rubber sand boots and shoes and plimsolls Per pair	1s. 9d.
	Or.....ad. val.	30 per cent
359	Vehicle parts, viz.:—	
	(D) Parts of vehicles with self-contained power, propelled by petrol, steam, electricity, oil, or alcohol, n.e.i., whether incorporated in the complete vehicle or separate, viz., (4) Chassis, but not including rubber tires:—	
	(a) Unassembled.....ad. val.	7½ per cent
	(b) Assembled.....ad. val.	10 per cent
	(F) Vehicle parts, n.e.i., including undergear (inclusive of axles, springs and arms), axles, n.e.i., springs, hoods, wheels n.e.i. and bodies n.e.i.....ad. val.	50 per cent

SCHEDULE II.

Subject to the provisions of *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, there may be granted to the undermentioned goods the produce or manufacture of Australia when imported direct into Canada, the rates of customs duty hereinafter set out, viz.,—

Tariff Item.	Articles.	Tariff Rate.
7	Meats, fresh, n.o.p.....Per pound	½ cent
8	Canned meats, canned poultry and game; extracts of meats and fluid beef not medicated, and soups of all kinds.....	15 per cent
13	Lard, lard compound and similar substances; cottolene and animal stearine of all kinds, n.o.p.....	Free
14	Tallow.....	10 per cent
15	Beeswax.....	Free
16	Eggs.....	Free
17	Cheese.....	Free
18	Butter, per pound.....	1 cent
86	Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans, in cans or other air-tight packages, n.o.p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.....	Free
87a	Onions in their natural state.....	Free
93	Apples, dried, dessicated or evaporated, and other dried, dessicated or evaporated fruits, n.o.p.....	10 per cent

Tariff Item.	Articles	Tariff Rate.
97	Pears, quinces, apricots and nectarines, n.o.p., per one hundred pounds	25 cents
99c	Raisins and dried currants	Free
105	Fruits in air-tight cans, or other air-tight packages, n.o.p., the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty ... Per pound	½ cent
108	Honey in the comb or otherwise, and imitations thereof Per pound	1 cent
135	Sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour when imported by a recognized sugar refiner, for refining purposes only, under regulations by the Minister of Customs and Excise; and sugar, n.o.p., not above number sixteen Dutch standard in colour, sugar drainings or pumpings drained in transit, melado or concentrated melado, tank bottoms, sugar concrete, and molasses testing over fifty-six degrees and not exceeding seventy-six degrees, when not exceeding seventy-six degrees of polarization, per one hundred pounds	35·00 cents
	when exceeding seventy-six degrees but not exceeding seventy-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds	35·50 cents
	when exceeding seventy-seven degrees but not exceeding seventy-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds	36·00 cents
	when exceeding seventy-eight degrees but not exceeding seventy-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds	36·50 cents
	when exceeding seventy-nine degrees but not exceeding eighty degrees, per one hundred pounds	37·00 cents
	when exceeding eighty degrees but not exceeding eighty-one degrees, per one hundred pounds	37·50 cents
	when exceeding eighty-one degrees but not exceeding eighty-two degrees, per one hundred pounds	38·00 cents
	when exceeding eighty-two degrees but not exceeding eighty-three degrees, per one hundred pounds	38·50 cents
	when exceeding eighty-three degrees but not exceeding eighty-four degrees, per one hundred pounds	39·00 cents
	when exceeding eighty-four degrees but not exceeding eighty-five degrees, per one hundred pounds	39·50 cents
	when exceeding eighty-five degrees but not exceeding eighty-six degrees, per one hundred pounds	40·00 cents
	when exceeding eighty-six degrees but not exceeding eighty-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds	40·50 cents
	when exceeding eighty-seven degrees but not exceeding eighty-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds	41·00 cents
	when exceeding eighty-eight degrees but not exceeding eighty-nine degrees, per one hundred pounds	41·50 cents
	when exceeding eighty-nine degrees but not exceeding ninety degrees, per one hundred pounds	42·00 cents
	when exceeding ninety degrees but not exceeding ninety-one degrees, per one hundred pounds	42·50 cents
	when exceeding ninety-one degrees but not exceeding ninety-two degrees, per one hundred pounds	43·00 cents
	when exceeding ninety-two degrees but not exceeding ninety-three degrees, per one hundred pounds	43·50 cents
	when exceeding ninety-three degrees but not exceeding ninety-four degrees, per one hundred pounds	44·00 cents
	when exceeding ninety-four degrees but not exceeding ninety-five degrees, per one hundred pounds	44·50 cents
	when exceeding ninety-five degrees but not exceeding ninety-six degrees, per one hundred pounds	45·00 cents
	when exceeding ninety-six degrees but not exceeding ninety-seven degrees, per one hundred pounds	45·50 cents
	when exceeding ninety-seven degrees but not exceeding ninety-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds	46·00 cents
	over ninety-eight degrees, per one hundred pounds	46·50 cents
232	Glue, liquid, powdered or sheet and mucilage, gelatine, casein, adhesive paste and isinglass	12½ per cent
264	Essential oils, n.o.p., including bay oil, otto of limes and peppermint oil	Free
781	Fruit pulp, not sweetened, when imported by manufacturers of jams or preserves for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of jams or preserves	Free
782	Eucalyptus oil	Free

Provided that the proportionate difference between the rates set out opposite the items above enumerated in this schedule and the general tariff rates under the said items respectively shall at no time be less than it is at the time when the said abovementioned rates come into force. 5

Provided further that any of the goods above enumerated in this schedule the produce or manufacture of Australia imported direct into Canada shall be entitled to the benefit of any reduction in duties or preference granted in respect of like goods imported from any British country. 10

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 239.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,
26th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
4592 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 239.

An Act to amend the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924.

1924, c. 69.

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

Time extended for electing to become contributor.

1. (1) *The Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924,* is amended by striking out the words "one year" in the second line of section sixteen thereof and substituting therefor the words "two years". 5

(2) The said Act is amended by striking out the words "one year" in the second line of section twenty and substituting therefor the words "two years". 10

(3) The said Act is further amended by striking out the words "one year" in the first line of section twenty-two and substituting therefor the words "two years".

Fourth Session, Fourteenth Parliament, 15–16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA

BILL 240.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 31st March, 1925, and the 31st March, 1926.

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, 26th JUNE, 1925.

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
3840 1925

4th Session, 14th Parliament, 15-16 George V, 1925

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA.

BILL 240.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 31st March, 1925, and the 31st March, 1926.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

Preamble.

WHEREAS it appears by messages from His Excellency the Right Honourable Julian Hedworth George, Baron Byng of Vimy, 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 twenty-five, and the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and for other purposes connected with the public service: May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted by the 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, 1925.*

$125,515,720.53 granted for 1925-26.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole one hundred and twenty-five million, five hundred and fifteen thousand, seven hundred and twenty dollars and fifty-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-five, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, not otherwise provided for, and being two-thirds of the amount of each of the several items, less deductions, set forth in Schedule A to this Act.

$50,668,000 00 granted for 1925–26.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole fifty million, six hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, not otherwise provided for and set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

$341,442 08 granted for 1924–25.

4. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole three hundred and forty-one thousand, four hundred and forty-two dollars and eight cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, not otherwise provided for and set forth in Schedule C to this Act.

$8,738,593.75 granted for 1925–26.

5. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole eight million, seven hundred and thirty-eight thousand, five hundred and ninety-three 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 twenty-five, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule D to this Act. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to limit the operation of the provisions of Vote No. 410 in the said schedule.

Declaratory as to certain loans authorized but not raised.

6. And whereas there remained on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, 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 $175,075,713.43;

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. 24.

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.

7. 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, 1925-26. The amount hereby granted is $125,515,720.53 being two thirds of the amount of each item in the Estimates as contained in this Schedule, less deductions of $70,000 in Resolution No. 63; of $50,000 in the second item of Resolution No. 143; of $2,000 in the twenty-fifth item of Resolution No. 145; and of $1,666.78 in the tenth item of Resolution No. 279.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1926, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1	Offices of the Assistant Receivers General—		
	Salaries	118,000 00	
	Contingencies	15,000 00	
	Printing Dominion Notes	450,000 00	
	Printing, Advertising, Inspection, Express, etc.	110,000 00	
	Commission for payment of interest on Public Debt, purchase of Sinking Funds, Auditing	110,000 00	
	English Bill Stamps, postage, etc.	3,000 00	
	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	110,000 00	
	To provide for the salary of Walter Duncan at $2,550 per annum, as 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 $2,500.00	5,050 00	921,050 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
9	Governor General's Secretary's Office—		
	Salaries, including Governor General's Secretary, additional to salary authorized by R.S., c. 4, $3,600	33,810 00	
	Contingencies	66,000 00	
10	Agriculture—		
	Salaries	711,855 00	
	Contingencies	135,000 00	
11	Auditor General's Office—		
	Salaries, including Auditor General at $10,000 additional to 7-8 Edward VII, chap. 6	315,250 00	
	Contingencies	86,000 00	
12	Civil Service Commission—		
	Salaries	192,455 00	
	Contingencies	50,000 00	
13	Customs and Excise—		
	Salaries	585,755 00	
	Contingencies	48,000 00	

SCHEDULE A.—Continued

Vote No.	Service	Amount	Total
		$ ct.	$ ct.
	CITY GOVERNMENT—Continued.		
15	Government Offices—		
	Salaries	84,460 00	
	Contingencies	21,500 00	
16	Treasury—		
	Salaries	216,540 00	
	Contingencies	40,000 00	
	Interest on Deposits of Funds, Sinking and Contingencies	50,000 00	
17	City—		
	Salaries	120,022 00	
	Contingencies	21,000 00	
18	City Commissioner's Office—		
	Salaries	52,840 00	
	Contingencies	17,500 00	
19	Inspection and Collection—		
	Salaries	230,710 00	
	Contingencies	50,000 00	
20	Indian Affairs—		
	Salaries	140,170 00	
	Contingencies	16,000 00	
21	Insurance—		
	Salaries	80,450 00	
	Contingencies	15,000 00	
22	Interest—		
	Salaries	4,477,488 00	
	Contingencies	100,000 00	
23	Lands—		
	Salaries	120,340 00	
	Contingencies, including $2,000 for the Solicitor General's Office	25,500 00	
24	Laboratory—		
	Salaries	120,040 00	
	Contingencies	25,000 00	
25	Mining and Timber—		
	Salaries	464,720 00	
	Contingencies	95,000 00	
26	Mines—		
	Salaries	230,570 00	
	Contingencies	6,700 00	
27	National Parks—		
	Salaries	272,720 00	
	Contingencies	50,000 00	
28	Ordnance and Corporals—		
	Salaries	147,050 00	
	Contingencies	20,000 00	
29	Crown Lands—		
	Salaries, including amount required to pay allowance to Office Appliance Company, Limited, operating Hollerith and punching machines, in accordance with provisions of Order in Council P.C. 1581, dated 24th December, 1926	1,117,170 00	
	Contingencies	150,000 00	
30	Public Accounts—		
	Salaries	42,272 00	
	Contingencies	7,000 00	
31	Public Archives—		
	Salaries	91,210 00	
	Contingencies	12,000 00	
32	Public Works and Quarantine—		
	Salaries, including $100 to Frank Cook as Secretary to the Government Printing and Stationery Committee	72,440 00	
	Contingencies	10,000 00	
33	Public Works—		
	Salaries	454,500 00	
	Contingencies	75,000 00	
34	Railway Mail Service—		
	Salaries	500,070 00	
	Contingencies	35,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
14	External Affairs—		
	Salaries	84,440 00	
	Contingencies	27,500 00	
15	Finance—		
	Salaries	341,840 00	
	Contingencies	40,000 00	
	Inspector General of Banks, Salaries and Contingencies	50,000 00	
16	Health—		
	Salaries	155,022 50	
	Contingencies	64,000 00	
17	High Commissioner's Office—		
	Salaries	22,840 00	
	Contingencies	77,106 00	
18	Immigration and Colonization—		
	Salaries	250,770 00	
	Contingencies	50,000 00	
19	Indian Affairs—		
	Salaries	149,570 00	
	Contingencies	18,000 00	
20	Insurance—		
	Salaries	80,350 00	
	Contingencies	61,000 00	
21	Interior—		
	Salaries	1,437,542 50	
	Contingencies	100,000 00	
22	Justice—		
	Salaries	226,355 00	
	Contingencies, including $2,000 for the Solicitor General's Office	32,500 00	
23	Labour—		
	Salaries	159,930 00	
	Contingencies	25,000 00	
24	Marine and Fisheries—		
	Salaries	484,720 00	
	Contingencies	95,000 00	
25	Mines—		
	Salaries	529,670 00	
	Contingencies	6,700 00	
26	National Defence—		
	Salaries	675,798 00	
	Contingencies	50,000 00	
27	Patent and Copyright—		
	Salaries	147,685 00	
	Contingencies	28,060 00	
28	Post Office—		
	Salaries, including amount required to pay allowance to Office Appliance Operators, Grade 2 operating Hollerith card punching machines, in accordance with provisions of Order in Council P.C. 156/2521, dated 24th December, 1923	1,143,729 00	
	Contingencies	195,000 00	
29	Privy Council—		
	Salaries	43,775 00	
	Contingencies	7,000 00	
30	Public Archives—		
	Salaries	61,280 00	
	Contingencies	15,000 00	
31	Public Printing and Stationery—		
	Salaries, including $500 to Fred. Cook as Secretary to the Government Printing and Stationery Committee	74,445 00	
	Contingencies	10,500 00	
32	Public Works—		
	Salaries	614,655 00	
	Contingencies	75,000 00	
33	Railways and Canals—		
	Salaries	206,070 00	
	Contingencies	38,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts
34	Royal Canadian Mounted Police—		
	Salaries	38,580 00	
	Contingencies	8,400 00	
35	Secretary of State—		
	Salaries	121,640 00	
	Contingencies	21,500 00	
36	Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—		
	Salaries	21,500 00	
37	Trade and Commerce—		
	Salaries	438,965 00	
	Contingencies	20,000 00	
			10,850,503 00
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.		
38	Miscellaneous expenditure	10,000 00	
	Living allowance for judge of Atlin District, B.C.	1,200 00	
	Supreme Court of Canada.		
39	Contingencies and disbursements, including books, magazines, etc., for judges, not exceeding $300	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	7,000 00	
	Exchequer Court of Canada.		
40	Contingencies—Judges' and Court officers' travelling expenses, remuneration to sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and $150 for judges' books	8,000 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing Court Reports	2,000 00	
	Yukon Territory.		
41	Miscellaneous expenditure, including living allowance of judge and salaries and allowances of Court officers, etc	9,000 00	
			54,700 00
	PENITENTIARIES.		
42	Kingston	419,000 00	
	St. Vincent de Paul	385,500 00	
	Dorchester	241,500 00	
	Manitoba	203,600 00	
	British Columbia	151,000 00	
	Alberta	3,000 00	
	Saskatchewan	245,000 00	
	General	1,400 00	
			1,650,000 00
	LEGISLATION.		
	SENATE.		
43	Salaries and contingent expenses	160,580 00	
	HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
44	Salaries, including the salaries of Alonzo Cinq-Mars, Arthur Lemont, Pierre Daviau, Ernest Schenck, C. H. Charbonneau and J. C. Beauchamp, parliamentary translators, notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act, 1918, and amendments thereto	228,185 00	
	Expenses of Committees, clerical assistance, etc	84,950 00	
	Contingencies	44,735 00	
	Publishing Debates	60,000 00	
	Estimates of Sergeant-at-Arms	178,793 75	
	LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.		
45	Salaries	41,620 00	
	Books for the General Library, including binding	18,000 00	
	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	

SCHEDULE A—Continued

Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	LEGISLATURE—Continued.		
	General.		
	Salaries, members' indemnities and allowances	73,000 00	
	Travelling and distribution the annual statutes	12,000 00	921,222 75
	ADMIN ETTUTES.		
47	Subsidies, grants at MAUD to the National Dairy Association	550,000 00	
48	Grants, Veterinary College	25,000 00	
49	Grants, Veterinary College, $6,000 of the Canadian Horticulturist		
50	Grants, Agricultural Societies	300,000 00	
51	Grants, Farmers' Institutes	340,000 00	
52	Grants, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	15,000 00	
53	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	1,240,000 00	
54	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations		
55	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	1,300,000 00	
56	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	20,000 00	
57	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	375,000 00	
58	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	18,000 00	
59	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	15,000 00	
60	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	10,000 00	
61	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	20,000 00	
62	Grants, Agricultural Societies, Horticultural Societies, Farmers' Institutes, Live Stock Breeders' Associations	5,000 00	3,387,000 00
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.		
63	Immigration Office, Toronto—Salaries	720,000 00	
64	Immigration Office, Toronto—Contingencies, and general expenses, including expenses in Immigration Societies Societies or Associations as may be authorized by the Governor General in Council		
65	Immigration Agents	1,325,000 00	
66	Immigration Agents—Salaries and Contingencies	240,000 00	
67	Immigration Agents—Salaries and Contingencies	75,000 00	
68	Immigration Agents—Salaries and Contingencies	140,000 00	
69	Immigration Agents—Salaries and Contingencies	6,000 00	
70	Immigration Agents—Salaries and Contingencies	21,000 00	
71	Immigration at St. John, N.B.	200,000 00	
72	Immigration Inspectors		3,025,000 00
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.		
73	Administration of the Adulteration, Food and Drugs Act, Salaries, Medical Officers and Analytical Chemists and Contingencies	26,000 00	
74	Administration of Quarantine Stations	8,000 00	
75	Quarantine, Marine Hospital equipment and maintenance	140,000 00	
76	Quarantine, Marine Hospital equipment and maintenance		
77	Quarantine, Marine Hospital equipment and maintenance	312,000 00	
78	Quarantine, Marine Hospital equipment and maintenance	20,000 00	
79	Quarantine, Marine Hospital equipment and maintenance	5,000 00	
80	Quarantine, Marine Hospital equipment and maintenance	100,000 00	611,000 00
	Carried forward, $7,000,000		

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	LEGISLATION—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	GENERAL.		
46	Printing, printing paper and binding	75,000 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes	16,000 00	
			921,863 75
	AGRICULTURE.		
47	Dairying, including grant of $3,000 to the National Dairy Council	230,000 00	
48	Cold Storage Warehouses	30,000 00	
49	Fruit, including grant of $8,000 to the Canadian Horticultural Council	200,000 00	
50	Seed, Feed and Fertilizer Control	295,000 00	
51	For experiments in dehydration	15,000 00	
52	Live Stock	1,280,000 00	
53	Experimental Farms	1,440,000 00	
54	Health of Animals (Administration and enforcement of *Animal Contagious Diseases and Meat and Canned Foods Acts* and necessary buildings)	1,905,000 00	
55	Entomology	20,000 00	
56	Administration of the *Destructive Insect and Pest Act* and necessary buildings	375,000 00	
57	Publications	18,500 00	
58	International Institute of Agriculture	13,500 00	
59	Salary and expenses of Agricultural Produce Marketing Agent in Great Britain	10,000 00	
60	Grant to the Department of Agriculture, Province of Nova Scotia, to apply on the amortization of the debt against the Science Building at the Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	20,000 00	
61	Grant to the Department of Agriculture, Province of New Brunswick, to apply on the amortization of the debt against the Short Course School at Fredericton, N.B	5,000 00	
			5,857,000 00
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.		
62	Immigration Outside Service—Salaries	750,000 00	
63	Immigration Contingencies and general expenses, including grants to Immigration and Colonization Societies or Associations as may be authorized by the Governor General in Council	*1,350,000 00	
64	Empire Settlement Scheme	500,000 00	
65	Chinese Immigration—Salaries and Contingencies	75,000 00	
66	Exhibitions—Salaries and Contingencies	140,000 00	
67	Relief of Distressed Canadians abroad	6,000 00	
68	Buildings at St. John, N.B	21,000 00	
69	British Empire Exhibition	250,000 00	
			3,092,000 00
	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.		
70	The administration of the Acts respecting Food and Drugs, Honey, Maple Products, Opium and Narcotic Drugs and Proprietary or Patent Medicines	95,800 00	
71	Pollution of Boundary Waters	5,400 00	
72	Marine Hospitals, including burial expenses of destitute deceased mariners and grants to institutions assisting sailors	140,000 00	
73	Quarantine:—Salaries and contingencies of organized districts; Public Health in other districts; Tracadie and Bentinck Island Lazarettoes, Leprosy generally and Public Works Health Act	215,000 00	
74	Immigration Medical Inspection	80,000 00	
75	Laboratory of Hygiene	5,000 00	
76	Venereal Diseases	100,000 00	
			641,200 00

* Deduction, $70,000.00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PENSIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
77	Mrs. Wm. McDougall	1,200 00	
78	Pensions on account of the Fenian Raid, 1866–1870	750 00	
79	Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885	970 90	
80	Pensions payable to Militiamen on active service North West Rebellion, 1885, and general pensions	40,000 00	
81	Pensions to families of members of the force who lost their lives while on duty—		
	Margaret Johnson Brooke	821 25	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Willmett	54 75	
	Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald	525 00	
	Mrs. Mary Emma Bassange	456 25	
	Mrs. Myrtle L. Richards	756 00	
	Mrs. Mabel Forbes	410 63	
	Mrs. Amy Lillian Searle	406 98	
82	Pension to J. B. Allan	450 00	
83	Pension to Mary E. Fuller	600 00	
84	Pension to Madame Fabre	1,000 00	
85	Pension to Mrs. Mary L. Campbell	500 00	
86	Pensions to the unmarried sisters of the late Col. Harry Baker, M.P.	700 00	
87	Pension to Nellie Hopkinson	720 00	
88	Pension Jas. Elliott	672 00	
89	Pension to Alice Morson Smith	600 00	
90	Annuity to Dr. F. G. Banting	7,500 00	
91	To provide an annual allowance to J. Langlois Bell, retiring Police Magistrate at Whitehorse, Yukon	600 00	
92	Pensions—		
	European War and Active Militia	34,000,000 00	
93	Pensions—Civil Flying	5,000 00	
94	Salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada	89,380 00	
			34,154,073 76
	SUPERANNUATION.		
95	To provide for retiring allowances to former employees of the Department of Public Printing and Stationery	.....	34,000 00
	NATIONAL DEFENCE.		
	MILITIA SERVICES		
96	Administration	301,000 00	
97	Cadet Services	400,000 00	
98	Contingencies	30,000 00	
99	Engineer Services and Works	500,000 00	
100	General Stores	390,000 00	
101	Manufacturing Establishments	420,000 00	
102	Non-Permanent Active Militia	1,610,000 00	
103	Permanent Force	4,800,000 00	
104	Royal Military College	365,000 00	
105	Topographic Survey	35,000 00	
106	Transport and Freight	160,000 00	
		9,011,000 00	
	NAVAL SERVICES		
107	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	1,400,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Concluded

No. of Vote	Service	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	NATIONAL DEFENCE—Concluded.		
	Air Service.		
102	Canadian Air Force—Maintenance of air stations, Operations, Air Force Training, Control of Civil Aviation and Air Commerce	1,710,000 00	
103	Purchase of Aircraft, technical equipment and provision of general services	140,250 00	
		1,850,250 00	
	General Services.		
110	Land Forces—		
	Life Pension to Robert Allen	250 00	
	Life Pension to Thomas Mathews	250 00	
	Life Pension to Walter Fletcher	250 00	
	Life Pension to Florence Walker and others	750 00	
		1,500 00	
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		12,382,055 00
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	Canals.		
111	Welland Ship Canal: Construction	10,000,000 00	
112	Trent Canal: Construction and Improvements (Revote $17,000.00)	15,000 00	
112a	St. Anne's Lock: Railway Bridge at Sale Point	50,000 00	
			13,065,000 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
	(Chargeable to Revenue)		
	Canals.		
113	Chambly Canal: Improvements, Revote, $2,000	41,000 00	
114	Lachine Canal: Improvements	75,000 00	
115	Cornwall Canal: Improvements	30,000 00	
116	St. Anne's Lock: Improvements	15,000 00	
117	Welland Canal: Improvements, Revote, $107,000	107,000 00	
118	St. Peter's Canal: Improvements, Revote, $28,000.00	43,000 00	
119	Trent Canal: Improvements, Revote, $18,000.00	203,000 00	
120	Welland Canal: Improvements, Revote, $17,000.00	122,000 00	
		641,000 00	
	Miscellaneous.		
121	Utilization and Awards and Costs of Litigation, Revote, $2,000.00	2,000 00	
122	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada: Maintenance and Operation of	352,000 00	
123	Canada Railway Commission: To provide for payment of Staff of the Canada Railway Commission, including Chairman, Commissioners, Secretary, Clerks, Stenographers, Messengers, Caretaker, Janitor, Cleaner, Telephone Operator, Engineers, Firemen, Oilers, Watchmen and Labourers, Rent, Furniture, Fuel, Light, Stationery, Printing, Travelling Expenses, Witness Fees, Expenses of Hearings, Legal Expenses, Expenses of Commissioners, Contingencies, Revote $1,000	40,000 00	
124	Commission of Conservation: Administration, Research and Publications	10,000 00	
125	Government Work, Rent, Revote $1,000	1,000 00	
126	Government Work (Public Works)	1,000 00	
127	Government Work (Railways and Canals)	20,000 00	
128	Government Work (Marine and Fisheries)	20,000 00	
129	Government Work (Mines)	20,000 00	
		465,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	NATIONAL DEFENCE—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	AIR SERVICES		
108	Canadian Air Force—Maintenance of Air Stations, Operations, Air Force Training, Control of Civil Aviation and Air Research	1,140,000 00	
109	Purchase of Aircraft, technical equipment and provision of ground services	740,850 00	
		1,880,850 00	
	GENERAL SERVICES		
110	*Civil Pensions—*		
	Life Pension to Robert Allen	269 52	
	Life Pension to Ronald Morrison	330 00	
	Life Pension to Walter Pettipas	515 90	
	Life Pension to Florence Walker and children	720 00	
		1,835 42	
			12,293,685 42
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
	(Chargeable to Capital)		
	CANALS		
111	Welland Ship Canal: Construction	15,000,000 00	
112	Trent Canal: Construction and Betterments (Revote $17,000.00)	42,000 00	
113	St. Anne's Lock: Highway Bridge at Isle Perrot	50,000 00	
			15,092,000 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS		
	(Chargeable to Income)		
	CANALS		
114	Chambly Canal, Improvements, Revote, $5,000	41,000 00	
115	Lachine Canal, Improvements	72,000 00	
116	Soulanges Canal, Improvements	20,000 00	
117	St. Anne's Lock, Improvements	12,000 00	
118	Ontario-St. Lawrence Canals, Improvements, Revote, $107,000.	107,000 00	
119	St. Peter's Canal, Improvements, Revote, $28,000.00	45,000 00	
120	Trent Canal, Improvements, Revote, $46,000.00	393,000 00	
121	Welland Canal, Improvements, Revote, $14,000.00	151,000 00	
		841,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS		
122	Arbitrations and Awards and Costs of Litigation, Revote, $2,000	2,000 00	
123	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada: Maintenance and Operation of	239,359 00	
124	Canada Highways Commission: To provide for payment of staff of the Canada Highways Commission, including A. W. Campbell, C.E., Chief Commissioner of Highways at $5,000 per annum	40,000 00	
125	Governor General's Cars: Attendance, repairs and alterations..	10,000 00	
126	Miscellaneous Works not provided for, Revote $1,000	1,000 00	
127	Printing and Stationery: Outside Service	7,000 00	
128	Surveys and Inspections: Canals—Including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily, Revote $5,000..	20,000 00	
129	Surveys and Inspections: Railways—Including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily	50,000 00	
		369,359 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(*Chargeable to Income*)—Concluded.		
	RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' PROVIDENT FUND		
130	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 payment, during the current fiscal year, the sum of $30.00 per month, instead of $20.00 as fixed by the said Act..	50,000 00	
			1,260,359 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Capital.)		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
131	Ottawa Parliament Building	330,000 00	
	Ottawa, Addition to Dominion Archives Building	60,000 00	
	London, England, Canadian Office	250,000 00	
		640,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
132	Esquimalt, B.C.—Dry Dock under construction	1,600,000 00	
	Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour improvements	129,000 00	
	Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dock—To complete	68,000 00	
	St. John Harbour—Improvements	500,000 00	
	Toronto Harbour—Improvements	281,000 00	
		2,578,000 00	
			3,218,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Income.)		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	Nova Scotia.		
133	Halifax Customs House—Repairs	3,000 00	
	Halifax Immigration Building—Payment to Department of Railways and Canals for accommodation	25,000 00	
	Halifax Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements	18,000 00	
	Halifax—Rockhead Hospital—Repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
	North Sydney—Public Building—Improvements and repairs	5,000 00	
	North Sydney Quarantine Station—Alterations and repairs	1,500 00	
	Sydney—Public Building—Addition	20,000 00	
		82,500 00	
	New Brunswick.		
134	Edmundston—Public Building	57,000 00	
	Moncton—Public Building	50,000 00	
	Shediac—Public Building	8,000 00	
	St. John Quarantine Station—Patridge Island—Repairs and improvements	4,500 00	
	St. John Quarantine Station—Partridge Island—Water supply	3,000 00	
	Tracadie Lazaretto—Repairs and improvements	1,500 00	
		124,000 00	
	Prince Edward Island.		
135	Montague—Public Building—Alterations and improvements	5,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.		
	Telegraphs & Intercolonial—Continued.		
	Public Buildings—Continued.		
	Municipal Buildings—Continued.		
142	Immigration Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	£ 40,000 00	£ etc.
	Quebec.		
	Immigration Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	60,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Station—Repairs	4,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Bridge	27,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Bridge—Site for station	2,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Bridge—Superintendence and administration	12,000 00	
143	Quebec—Quebec Station in St. Louis Thicket	30,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Station Building	41,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Station in St. Jean & Lorette	27,000 00	
	Quebec—Tourists' Pavilion at Laval Building—for power	12,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	10,000 00	
	Quebec—Quebec Trade Museum—Repairs and alterations	4,000 00	
			274,000 00
	Ontario.		
	Immigration Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	115,000 00	
	Toronto—To pay to the Dominion Association the amount Toronto—To pay to the Dominion Association the amount of the expenses on account of the occasion of a Community	12,500 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Station	2,500 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Station in government yards	2,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Station—Fire escapes	20,000 00	
	Toronto—St. Lawrence Hall—Installation of furnishing buildings	50,000 00	
	Toronto—Public Buildings—Additions	3,000 00	
	Toronto—Public Buildings—Improvements to heating and other plant	60,000 00	
144	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	10,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	15,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	180,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	14,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	17,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	1,000 00	
	Toronto—Toronto Exhibition—Repairs, etc.	40,000 00	
			555,000 00
	Alberta.		
	Immigration Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	1,500 00	
	Calgary—Calgary Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	4,000 00	
	Calgary—Calgary Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	15,000 00	
145	Calgary—Calgary Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	1,500 00	
	Calgary—Calgary Station—Installations and improvements	11,000 00	
	Calgary—Calgary Exhibition—Alterations and improvements		
			33,100 00
	Saskatchewan.		
	Immigration Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	17,000 00	
146	Regina—Regina Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	1,000 00	
	Regina—Regina Station—Improvements, repairs, etc.	3,000 00	
			21,000 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	*(Chargeable to Income—*Continued.*)*		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*		
	Maritime Provinces Generally.		
136	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	43,000 00	
	Quebec.		
137	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	90,000 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Repairs	4,000 00	
	Loretteville—Public Building	27,000 00	
	Montreal—Bonaventure Station—Electric tractor	3,000 00	
	Montreal—New Examining Warehouse—Improvements and alterations	12,000 00	
	Montreal—Postal Station in St. Denis Division	50,000 00	
	Montreal—Ordnance Stores Building	24,400 00	
	Montreal—Postal Station in St. Ann's Division	37,000 00	
	Montreal—Towards purchase of Lavut building for postal station "G"	13,900 00	
	Quebec Immigration Building—Repairs, etc.	10,000 00	
	Quebec—Savard Park Hospital—Repairs and alterations	3,500 00	
		274,800 00	
	Ontario.		
138	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	115,000 00	
	Haileybury—To pay to the Municipal Authorities the amount of fire insurance on armoury for the erection of a Community Hall	33,500 00	
	Hamilton Armouries—Local improvement taxes	3,397 56	
	Hamilton—Public Building—New elevator	5,000 00	
	Kingston R.M.C.—Completion of dormitory building	20,000 00	
	Kitchener Public Building—Addition	30,000 00	
	Napanee Public Building—Improvements to heating and plumbing	3,000 00	
	Ottawa—Departmental Buildings—Fittings, etc.	60,000 00	
	Ottawa—Laboratory at Booth St. Experimental Station for Department of Mines	10,000 00	
	Ottawa—Rideau Hall—Alterations and improvements	14,000 00	
	Ottawa—Towards purchase of Daly Building	136,000 00	
	Ottawa—Towards purchase of building for Government workshops	14,400 00	
	Port Colborne—Public Building	25,000 00	
	Sandwich—Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,100 00	
	Toronto—Building for Seed Branch	45,000 00	
		515,397 56	
	Manitoba.		
139	Brandon Armoury—Local improvement taxes	1,397 34	
	Brandon Public Building—Local improvement taxes	4,248 92	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	35,000 00	
	Winnipeg Customs House—Alterations and improvements	7,500 00	
	Winnipeg Immigration Building—Alterations and repairs	11,000 00	
		59,146 26	
	Saskatchewan.		
140	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	17,000 00	
	Moose Jaw Armoury—Local improvement taxes	1,982 74	
	Moose Jaw—Electric tractor for postal purposes	3,000 00	
		21,982 74	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

Item No.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Geography in Issue—Continued.)		
	Prairie Provinces—Continued.		
	Alberta.		
141	Operating Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	17,000 00	
	British Columbia.		
	Victoria—Public Buildings	25,000 00	
	Victoria—Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.	35,000 00	
	Kamloops—Public Buildings	20,000 00	
142	Nelson—Public Buildings	45,000 00	
	Nelson Flood Generation Station—Repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
		127,000 00	
	Canada.		
	Ottawa Public Buildings—Generally	30,000 00	
	Ottawa—Improvements, repairs, improvements	*125,000 00	
	Ottawa	*4,000 00	
	Ottawa for Government Public Buildings	13,000 00	
143	Installation of fire service devices for Public Buildings	25,000 00	
	Ottawa, Hunting Ground Office—Maintenance	60,000 00	
	Ottawa—Repairs, fittings, alterations and additions	30,000 00	
	Ottawa—Repairs and improvements		
		270,000 00	
	Alaska, Yukon, Northwest, Hudson's Bay, etc.		
	Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds—		
	Dominion Observatory and Geodetic Survey, Building—Repairs, improvements, installations of products, etc.	4,000 00	
	Repairs	60,000 00	
	Repairs, improvements	77,000 00	
	Lighting, heating and plant and boilers	25,000 00	
	Heating, installing sources of energy, fittings and water-mains	350,000 00	
	Improvements (General)—Chief, surveys, including Yukon	325,000 00	
	R. Elsewhere for storage area, etc.	500,000 00	
	Repairs, improvements, additions and installations	60,000 00	
	Ottawa Civil (including grounds)—Improvements, installations, repairs, etc.	21,000 00	
	Ottawa Hall—Allowance for hot and light	50,000 00	
	Ottawa—Improvements		
	Ottawa Public Buildings—		
	Dominion, strengthening buildings—Repairs, improvements, additions, furniture, etc.	24,000 00	
	Ottawa—Improvements, repairs—Maintenance	2,000 00	
	Ottawa, general supplies and furniture	125,000 00	
	Ottawa	45,000 00	
	Ottawa	207,000 00	
	Ottawa	21,000 00	
	Ottawa—To installing elevators, plumbing, electrical, etc.	1,010,000 00	
	Ottawa	82,000 00	
	Ottawa—Improvements, repairs, furniture, etc.	24,000 00	
	Ottawa for operations, etc.	17,000 00	
	Ottawa		
	Ottawa Public Buildings—Repairs, improvements, fuel, lights, water, etc.	33,000 00	
	Ottawa—Improvements, repairs		
	Ottawa, N.C., Astronomical Observatory, Public Buildings	3,000 00	
	Ottawa—Repairs and improvements		
		3,000,000 00	

*Explanation, 100,000.

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*		
	Alberta.		
141	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	17,000 00	
	British Columbia.		
142	Courtenay—Public Building.....	33,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	40,000 00	
	Kamloops—Public Building.....	20,000 00	
	Revelstoke—Public Building.....	43,000 00	
	William Head Quarantine Station—Repairs and improvements.	2,000 00	
		138,000 00	
	Generally.		
143	Dominion Public Buildings—Generally.....	30,000 00	
	Experimental Farms—Replacements, repairs, improvements, etc.....	*150,000 00	
	Flags for Dominion Public Buildings.....	5,000 00	
	Installation of fuel saving devices for Public Buildings.....	12,000 00	
	London, England, Canadian Office—Maintenance.....	33,000 00	
	Military Buildings—Repairs, fittings, alterations and additions	50,000 00	
	Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements.....	50,000 00	
		330,000 00	
	Rents, Repairs, Furniture, Heating, etc.		
144	*Ottawa Public Buildings and Grounds*—		
	Dominion Observatory and Geodetic Survey Building—Repairs, improvements, maintenance of grounds, etc...	5,000 00	
	Water.....	53,000 00	
	Elevator attendants.....	72,000 00	
	Lighting, including roads and bridges.....	82,000 00	
	Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen.....	380,000 00	
	Departments Generally—Char service, including $100 to E. Snowdon for firing noon gun.....	385,000 00	
	Repairs, improvements, additions and maintenance.....	650,000 00	
	Rideau Hall (including grounds)—Improvements, furniture, maintenance, etc.....	60,000 00	
	Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light.....	19,000 00	
	Telephone service.....	95,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—		
	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, improvements, additions, furniture, etc.....	25,000 00	
	Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance.....	5,000 00	
	Fittings, general supplies and furniture.....	125,000 00	
	Heating.....	420,000 00	
	Lighting.....	207,000 00	
	Power for running elevators, stamp cancelling machines, etc.	80,000 00	
	Rents.....	1,410,000 00	
	Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.....	821,000 00	
	Supplies for caretakers, etc.....	40,000 00	
	Water.....	75,000 00	
	Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries.....	35,000 00	
	Victoria, B.C., Astrophysical Observatory (Little Saanich Mountain)—Maintenance and repairs.....	3,000 00	
		5,047,000 00	

*Deduction, $50,000.

SCHEDULE A—Continued

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Principals in Issues)—Continued.		
	Harbours and Rivers.		
	New South.		
	Newcastle—Breakwater part of wharf	2,200 00	
	Port Macquarie—Breakwater at mouth	3,000 00	
	Hunter River—Breakwater repairs	2,000 00	
	Botany—Repairs	2,000 00	
	Sydney—Harbour improvements	2,000 00	
	Hawkesbury River repairs	2,000 00	
	Darcoola—Pier	2,700 00	
	Tuncurry—Breakwater and approaches to pier	2,000 00	
	Kempsey—Hastings River—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Grafton—Wharf rehabilitation	6,000 00	
	Grafton—Repairs to piers	2,000 00	
	Tweed River—Jetties	10,000 00	
	Harbour and Rivers Generally—Dredging and improvements	2,300 00	
	Harbour and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	55,000 00	
	Sydney—Repairs to wharf	2,100 00	
	Shore's River—Installing landing wharf	2,200 00	
	Hawkesbury—Breakwater construction and repairs	4,000 00	
	Sydney—Improvements	10,000 00	
	Port Stephens—Repairs	1,000 00	
	Port Jackson Foreshore—Breakwater—Wharf	10,000 00	
	Hawkesbury—Clare—Breakwater repairs	1,000 00	
	Sydney—Dredging	50,000 00	
	Sydney—Wharf—Dredging	50,000 00	
	Port Stephens—Breakwater improvements	1,500 00	
	Port Stephens—Wharf	*2,000 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf repairs	1,100 00	
	Port Jackson (Outlying)—Reconstruction of breakwater and wharf	50,700 00	
	Sydney—Dredging	2,000 00	
	Port Stephens—Breakwater extension	2,000 00	
	Sydney—Clare—Breakwater improvements	2,000 00	
	Sydney—Improvements	50,000 00	
	Wallaroo—Clare—Breakwater improvements	1,000 00	
	Wallaroo—Clare—Wharf repairs	2,100 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Stephens—Wharf	1,000 00	
	Port Stephens—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Port Jackson—Breakwater repairs and approaches	2,000 00	
	Port Jackson—Breakwater improvements	50,000 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf	11,700 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf	4,000 00	
	Port Macquarie—Wharf repairs	50,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf improvements	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	1,700 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater	50,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	2,700 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	1,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	50,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	11,700 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	4,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	50,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf improvements	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements	1,700 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater	50,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	2,700 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Port Hacking—Breakwater improvements and repairs	2,200 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf repairs and improvements	2,700 00	
	Port Hacking—Wharf improvements	50,000 00	
		617,800 00	
	Prince Edward Island.		
	Charlottetown—Repairs to breakwater and to C.N.R. wharf	1,300 00	
	Charlottetown and Rivers Generally—Dredging and improvements	10,000 00	
	Souris—Wharf repairs	2,300 00	
	Souris—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	

* Deduction 2,000.

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
	Nova Scotia.		
145	Avonport—Rebuilding part of wharf	7,200 00	
	Bay St. Lawrence—Breakwater extension	3,000 00	
	Black Point—Breakwater repairs	5,800 00	
	Cariboo—Repairs	3,000 00	
	Chebogue—Harbour protection	2,600 00	
	Cheverie—Wharf repairs	3,200 00	
	Dartmouth—Pier	5,700 00	
	Digby—Repairs and renewals to pier	2,000 00	
	Fisherman's Harbour—Wharf	5,000 00	
	Great Village—Wharf replacement	5,500 00	
	Grand Etang—Repairs to piers	5,000 00	
	Gulliver's Cove—Breakwater	15,000 00	
	Harbourville—Breakwater repairs	2,500 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	55,000 00	
	Horton Landing—Repairs to wharf	2,100 00	
	Hunt's Point—Rebuilding landing wharf	2,000 00	
	Joggins—Breakwater reconstruction and repairs	8,000 00	
	L'Archevêque—Dredging	10,300 00	
	Little Harbour—Repairs	1,000 00	
	Little Judique Ponds—Breakwater—Wharf	10,800 00	
	Livingstone's Cove—Breakwater repairs	1,000 00	
	Lunenburg—Dredging	60,000 00	
	Malagash Wharf—Dredging	22,700 00	
	Margaree—Harbour improvements	1,500 00	
	New Harris—Wharf	*2,000 00	
	North East Harbour—Wharf repairs	1,100 00	
	North Ingonish (McLeod's)—Reconstruction of breakwater and dredging	28,700 00	
	North Sydney—Breakwater extension	2,000 00	
	Parker's Cove—Breakwater improvements	3,500 00	
	Parrsboro—Harbour improvements	39,000 00	
	Pinkney's Point—Breakwater extension	8,500 00	
	Poirierville—Wharf repairs	2,150 00	
	Portapique —Wharf	3,900 00	
	Port Dufferin East—Wharf repairs	1,600 00	
	Port George—Breakwater repairs and renewals	2,000 00	
	Port Greville—Breakwater reconstruction	20,000 00	
	Port Hawkesbury—Wharf repairs	4,000 00	
	Portuguese Cove—Breakwater	11,700 00	
	Pugwash—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	River Bourgeois—Wharf	4,000 00	
	Sheet Harbour—Harbour improvements	20,000 00	
	Sonora—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	South Lake—Training pier	3,800 00	
	Spry Bay (Leslie's)—Wharf reconstruction	2,500 00	
	St. Francis Harbour—Breakwater	1,740 00	
	St. Mary's River—Dredging	28,000 00	
	Terrance Bay—Wharf repairs	3,700 00	
	Walton—Breakwater repairs	1,200 00	
	West Head—Breakwater repairs	3,000 00	
	Western Head—Breakwater improvements and repairs	8,500 00	
	Whitewaters—Wharf repairs and renewals	2,700 00	
	Windsor—Wharf extension	24,000 00	
		477,690 00	
	Prince Edward Island.		
146	Georgetown—Repairs to freight shed on C.N.R. wharf	1,200 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
	Higgin's Shore—Wharf repairs	2,300 00	
	Kier's Shore—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	

*Deduction $2,000.00.

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued.*		
	Prince Edward Island—Concluded.		
146	New London—Harbour improvements	20,000 00	
	Nine Mile Creek—Wharf repairs	2,450 00	
	Souris—Breakwater repairs	36,500 00	
	St. Peter's Bay—Breakwater and beach protection repairs and reconstruction	2,000 00	
	Summerside—Breakwater repairs	2,000 00	
	Tignish Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters	4,500 00	
		82,950 00	
	New Brunswick		
147	Beaver Harbour—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	Black's Harbour—Reconstruction of wharf approach	2,000 00	
	Burn's (Belle Isle Bay)—Wharf improvements	4,500 00	
	Burnt Church—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Campbellton—Repairs to market wharf and to deep water wharf	1,800 00	
	Cape Bald—Breakwater repairs	5,000 00	
	Caraquet—Repairs to ice protection blocks	800 00	
	Cocagne—Wharf repairs	800 00	
	Cole's Point—Wharf repairs	2,700 00	
	Dalhousie—Repairs to deep water wharf	1,250 00	
	Dipper Harbour—Breakwater repairs	5,000 00	
	Escuminac—Harbour improvements	50,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	45,000 00	
	Humphrey's—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Loggieville—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	McDonald's Point—Wharf improvements	2,500 00	
	Mill's Point—Wharf enlargement and repairs	25,000 00	
	McAlpine's—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Oromocto—Wharf improvements	4,500 00	
	Palmer's—Wharf repairs	2,400 00	
	Pointe du Chene—Repairs to breakwater	2,100 00	
	Port Elgin—Dredging in Gaspereau River	20,000 00	
	Rexton—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Rothesay—Wharf repairs	900 00	
	Shediac—Wharf repairs	17,000 00	
	Shippigan Gully—Breakwater repairs	4,500 00	
	Stonehaven—Breakwater repairs	1,900 00	
	St. Andrew's—Wharf improvements and repairs	3,200 00	
	St. George—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	St. Stephen—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Upper Jemseg—Wharf improvements	3,250 00	
	Wilson's Beach—Repairs to breakwater wharf	1,000 00	
	Young's Cove—Rebuilding wharf	6,000 00	
		228,300 00	
	Quebec		
148	Anse à Giles—Wharf repairs	1,300 00	
	Anse St. Jean—Wharf repairs	1,570 00	
	Bagotville (St. Alphonse)—Wharf extension and repairs	22,000 00	
	Baie St. Paul—Bank protection	25,000 00	
	Baie St. Paul—Wharf repairs	9,700 00	
	Barachois de Malbaie—Breakwater repairs	800 00	
	Beauport—Wharf repairs	900 00	
	Berthier (en bas)—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Berthierville—Improvements to wharf and shed	1,500 00	
	Bic—Wharf reconstruction	5,500 00	
	Bonaventure—Harbour improvements	9,000 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.		
	Cacouna—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Cap de la Madeleine—Freight shed on wharf	9,000 00	
	Caughnawaga—Wharf reconstruction	8,000 00	
	Chateau Richer—Wharf repairs	1,450 00	
	Chicoutimi Basin—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Contrecoeur—Wharf improvements	1,100 00	
	Coteau Landing—Improvements to wharf approach	1,000 00	
	Cross Point—Wharf extension	5,000 00	
	Desjardins—Wharf reconstruction	16,000 00	
	Descente des Femmes—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Doucet's Landing (Ste. Angele de Laval)—Dredging	25,000 00	
	Fauvel—Repairs to breakwater-wharf	1,000 00	
	Fassett—Wharf repairs	5,500 00	
	Father Point—Wharf repairs and improvements	23,000 00	
	Gatineau River—Bank protection	2,700 00	
	Gaspe (Sandy Beach)—Wharf repairs	5,500 00	
	Grand Entree (M.I.)—Wharf repairs and extension	4,800 00	
	Grindstone (M.I.)—Wharf repairs	3,500 00	
	Grondines—Wharf	37,000 00	
	Grosse Ile—Wharf repairs	1,560 00	
	Havre Aubert (Point Shea, Amherst)—Wharf repairs	1,725 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	75,000 00	
	Honfleur—Wharf repairs	2,800 00	
	Hull—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Ile aux Coudres—Wharf repairs	950 00	
	Ile Perrot Sud—Wharf repairs, etc	1,200 00	
	Kamouraska—Repairs to wharfs	4,000 00	
148	Lachine—Reconstruction of G.T.R. Wharf	18,000 00	
	Lanoraie—Wharf repairs and improvements	850 00	
	Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs	1,250 00	
	Levis-Wharf improvements	1,000 00	
	Lotbiniere—Wharf reconstruction	12,000 00	
	Mal Bay—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Megantic—Wharf repairs	970 00	
	Miguasha—Wharf extension and slip	10,400 00	
	Montebello—Wharf repairs	1,100 00	
	Montmagny—Repairs to wharves	4,200 00	
	Nicolet—Repairs to upper wharf	1,900 00	
	Nicolet—Repairs to jetty	13,300 00	
	Norway Bay—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Notre Dame du Lac—Wharf improvements	1,660 00	
	Papineauville—Wharf reconstruction	5,000 00	
	Pentecost River—Dredging	22,000 00	
	Peribonka—Wharf reconstruction	3,600 00	
	Pointe aux Esquimaux—Wharf repairs	19,300 00	
	Pointe au Pic (Murray Bay)—Wharf repairs	15,000 00	
	Pointe Pizeau—Wharf repairs	975 00	
	Port au Persil—Wharf repairs	1,300 00	
	Rimouski—Wharf repairs, etc	6,500 00	
	Riviere aux Vases—Wharf repairs and shed	1,420 00	
	Riviere du Loup (en bas)—Wharf repairs	4,900 00	
	Riviere Ouelle—Wharf repairs	5,450 00	
	Roberval—Wharf repairs and improvements	13,650 00	
	Roberval—Breakwater repairs	1,500 00	
	Ste. Adelaide de Pabos—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	St. Alexis—Wharf repairs	1,700 00	
	Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	St. Antoine de Tilly—Wharf reconstruction	20,000 00	
	St. Antoine de Tilly—Dredging	15,000 00	
	St. Barthelemi (Grand Nord)—Wharf improvements	1,200 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	(Charges to Income).		
	Harbours and Rivers—Continued.		
	Ports—Continued.		
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs and repairs	7,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	600 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,700 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	2,100 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Tasmania (A.D.)—Wharf repairs	2,300 00	
	Tasmania d'Urville—Wharf repairs	15,300 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,050 00	
	Tasmania de Kalembeen—Wharf repairs	2,250 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
142	Tasmania (Island of Gulaness)—Wharf repairs and improvements	15,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,250 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	2,250 00	
	Tasmania (Stanley Islands)—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,100 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	75,000 00	
	Tasmania—Harbour improvements	10,000 00	
	Tasmania (Lake Tasmania)—Wharf repairs and improvements	2,200 00	
	Tasmania (Lake)—Wharf repairs	65,100 00	
	Tasmania Rivers—Stand on wharf	12,250 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf improvements	2,000 00	
	Tasmania—Jetty	2,500 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Tasmania Mars—Wharf repairs		776,340 00
	Oasis.		
	Tasmania—Repairs to wharf	1,000 00	
	Tasmania (Lake)—Jetty	47,000 00	
	Tasmania Lake—To replace warehouse	2,200 00	
	Tasmania (Channel)—Reconstruction of South Pier	40,000 00	
	Tasmania Lake—Jetty	58,000 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to government wharf	2,450 00	
	Tasmania—Reconstruction of railway wharf	12,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf reconstruction	12,500 00	
	Tasmania—Harbour improvements and improvements	150,000 00	
	Tasmania Island—Repairs to pier	1,000 00	
	Tasmania and Lake Tasmania—Harbours and improvements	60,000 00	
	Tasmania—Dredging	15,340 00	
	Tasmania (Island)—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
143	Tasmania—Repairs to piers	25,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs and protection work	1,800 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs and improvements to piers	9,100 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to piers	1,000 00	
	Tasmania—Harbour	10,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	700 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to piers	12,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf	100,000 00	
	Tasmania—Pier improvements	88,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to piers	32,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf improvement and dredging	64,500 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf repairs and wharf piling	1,450 00	
	Tasmania—Wharf	20,000 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to wharf	1,400 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to and repairs to piers	97,100 00	
	Tasmania—Repairs to landing stages	6,450 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income).		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued.*		
	Quebec—Concluded.		
	Ste. Croix— Wharf reconstruction and repairs	7,300 00	
	St. Denis—Wharf repairs	800 00	
	Ste. Famille—Wharf repairs	1,700 00	
	St. Francois Sud—Wharf repairs	2,160 00	
	St. Fulgence—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	St. Irenee—Wharf repairs	1,600 00	
	St. Jean (I.O.)—Wharf repairs	2,300 00	
	St. Laurent d'Orleans—Wharf repairs	12,800 00	
	St. Methode—Wharf repairs	1,050 00	
	St. Michel de Bellechasse—Wharf repairs	2,350 00	
	St. Nicholas—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	St. Ours—Wharf repairs	1,650 00	
148	St. Petronille (Island of Orleans)—Wharf repairs and improvements	15,000 00	
	St. Roch des Aulnaies—Wharf repairs	1,250 00	
	St. Ulric (Riviere Blanche)—Wharf repairs	2,200 00	
	Ste. Victoire—Wharf repairs	2,950 00	
	Sabrevois—Wharf repairs	1,100 00	
	Sorel—Harbour improvements	75,000 00	
	Tadoussac (Anse Tadoussac)—Wharf repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
	Trois Lacs—Wharf repairs	2,400 00	
	Trois Rivieres—Shed on wharf	45,000 00	
	Valleyfield—Wharf reconstruction	12,250 00	
	Valleyfield—Dredging	32,000 00	
	Vercheres—Wharf repairs	2,500 00	
	Ville Marie—Wharf repairs	3,500 00	
		776,240 00	
	Ontario.		
	Beaumaris—Repairs to wharf	1,000 00	
	Blind River—Dredging	47,000 00	
	Blind River—To replace warehouse	2,100 00	
	Burlington Channel—Reconstruction of South Pier	40,000 00	
	Byng Inlet—Dredging	38,000 00	
	Chatham—Repairs to revetment wall	5,850 00	
	Cobourg—Reconstruction of harbour works	12,000 00	
	Cumberland—Wharf reconstruction	10,500 00	
	Goderich—Harbour repairs and improvements	150,000 00	
	Grand Bend—Repairs to pier	1,400 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	50,000 00	
	Honey Harbour—Dredging	15,800 00	
	Jeanette's Creek—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
149	Kincardine—Repairs to piers	25,000 00	
	Kingston, R.M.C.—Wharf repairs and protection work	1,800 00	
	Kingsville—Repairs and renewals to piers	9,400 00	
	Leamington—Repairs to pier	1,000 00	
	Leamington—Breakwater	10,000 00	
	Lion's Head—Repairs to pier	900 00	
	Midland—Wharf	15,000 00	
	Oshawa—Harbour improvements	100,000 00	
	Owen Sound—Dredging	83,000 00	
	Pelee Island—Repairs to piers	2,400 00	
	Pelee Island—Wharf extension	28,000 00	
	Pembroke—Wharf replacement and dredging	64,500 00	
	Petawawa—Wharf repairs	1,800 00	
	Pike Creek—Wharf repairs and sheet piling	1,425 00	
	Point Edward—Dredging	30,000 00	
	Port Bruce—Repairs to piers	1,400 00	
	Port Burwell—Reconstruction of and repairs to piers	97,100 00	
	Port Colborne—Repairs to breakwater	5,500 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued

Vote No.	Service	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Expenditure on Canals—Continued.		
	Expenditure on other Works—Continued.		
	Other—Continued.		
	Dredging to order	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Dredges to order	100,000 00	
	Dredging—Dredges, improvements and repairs	90,000 00	
	Dredging—Land reclamation	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Scows to order	2,000 00	
	Dredging—Scows, improvements and repairs	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs to order	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements and repairs	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to motor works	3,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to other and crane works	8,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to sets	4,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to tender	2,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to tender	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to tender	10,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to motor works	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to other and crane works	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to sets	1,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to tender	13,100 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to tender	6,000 00	
	Dredging—Tugs, improvements to tender	1,000 00	
		1,818,875 00	
	Harbours.		
	Cornwallis Branch—Wharf	6,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
164	Pictou—Coaling chutes	3,000 00	
	Pictou to Trenton—Sewer extension	7,000 00	
		26,000 00	
	Gaspé Harbour and Albert.		
	Gaspé Harbour—Dredging and rubble	4,000 00	
	Gaspé Harbour and River mouth—Improvements	2,000 00	
	Gaspé Harbour—Wharves	2,000 00	
164	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
		18,000 00	
	St. John Channel.		
	Saint John—Breakwater of wharf	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Saint John River—Wharf repairs	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf	2,000 00	
	Saint John River as a Channel—Bank protection	7,000 00	
	Saint John River below Mispec—Bank protection	10,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	10,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Reconstruction of wharf and wharf	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	10,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	60,000 00	
	Saint John—Construction of scow boat	4,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs	10,000 00	
164	Saint John—Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf repairs and improvements	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	2,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Wharf improvements	1,000 00	
	Saint John—Improvements to Fund	1,000 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.		
149	Port Dover—Repairs to pier	1,000 00	
	Port Maitland—Repairs to piers	195,000 00	
	Port Stanley—Harbour improvements and repairs	90,000 00	
	Providence Bay—Wharf repairs	2,100 00	
	Rainy River—Wharf repairs	2,800 00	
	Rondeau—Repairs to piers	7,000 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie—Wharf repairs	4,000 00	
	Saugeen River—Repairs to harbour works	5,000 00	
	Southampton—Repairs to wharf and breakwaters	5,000 00	
	Stokes Bay—Repairs to pier	4,000 00	
	St. Williams—Repairs to pier	2,250 00	
	Thames River—Repairs to lighthouse wharf	1,000 00	
	Thessalon—To complete breakwater extension	16,000 00	
	Thorah Island—Harbour improvements	1,050 00	
	Thornbury—Wharf repairs	6,200 00	
	Trenton—To take over from municipality Bywater dock	13,100 00	
	Wendover—Wharf repairs	6,000 00	
	Wheatley—Repairs to pier	1,500 00	
		1,215,875 00	
	Manitoba.		
150	Dauphin Beach—Wharf	6,600 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
	Netley Cut—Closing channel	3,500 00	
	Portage la Prairie—Sewer extension	7,200 00	
		27,300 00	
	Saskatchewan and Alberta.		
151	Blairmore—Dredging and cribbing	5,000 00	
	Cowan Lake and River route—Improvements	2,300 00	
	Fort Resolution—Wharf	7,500 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	10,000 00	
		24,800 00	
	British Columbia.		
152	Bamfield East—Reconstruction of wharf	1,650 00	
	Burgoyne Bay—Wharf repairs	1,250 00	
	Campbell River—Wharf repairs	5,000 00	
	Celista—Wharf	3,600 00	
	Columbia River at Revelstoke—Bank protection	7,000 00	
	Columbia River below Burton—Bank protection	10,000 00	
	Comox—Wharf repairs	2,800 00	
	Courtenay River—Dredging	35,500 00	
	Crawford Bay—Reconstruction of float and shed	2,250 00	
	Deer Park—Wharf repairs	2,200 00	
	Fraser River (lower)—Operation of snag boat	30,000 00	
	Fraser River—Improvements	60,000 00	
	Haney—Wharf reconstruction	4,800 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements	65,000 00	
	Hope Bay—Wharf repairs	2,800 00	
	Kincolith—Wharf improvements	1,200 00	
	Mayne Island—Wharf repairs and improvements	4,200 00	
	Mission—Wharf reconstruction	5,200 00	
	Naramata—Wharf extension	2,700 00	
	Okanagan Lake and River—Improvements	2,000 00	
	Okanagan Control Dam—Maintenance and operation	1,500 00	
	Pitt Lake—Wharf reconstruction	3,000 00	
	Port Clements—Wharf repairs	6,600 00	
	Port Essington—Improvements to float	1,200 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued.*		
	British Columbia—Concluded.		
152	Queen Charlotte City—Repairs to float	1,200 00	
	Royston—Wharf repairs and improvements	2,100 00	
	Skidegate—Wharf repairs	2,400 00	
	Sooke—Wharf repairs	4,500 00	
	Vancouver, Stanley Park—Foreshore protection	8,000 00	
	Westbank—Reconstruction of and improvements to wharf	8,500 00	
	William Head Quarantine Station—Repairs to wharves	3,500 00	
		291,650 00	
	Yukon.		
153	Stewart and Yukon Rivers—Channel improvements	5,000 00	
	Generally.		
154	Harbours and Rivers Generally	30,000 00	
	Dredging.		
155	Dredging—Maritime Provinces	540,000 00	
	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec	562,500 00	
	Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta	90,000 00	
	Dredging—British Columbia	375,000 00	
		1,567,500 00	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
156	Calumet, Bryson Bridge—Painting	2,400 00	
	DesJoachims Bridge—Repairs	1,800 00	
	Dominion Roads and Bridges Generally	5,000 00	
	Interprovincial Bridge over the Ottawa River at Hawkesbury; the Ontario and Quebec Governments to each contribute one-third of the cost	40,000 00	
	North Temiskaming—Repairs to bridge	4,000 00	
	Ottawa—Maintenance and repairs to bridges and approaches	10,000 00	
	Portage du Fort, Que.—Painting bridges	2,700 00	
	International Bridge between St. Leonard's, N.B. and Van Buren, Maine—Repairs	2,000 00	
		67,900 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	British Columbia.		
157	Branch telephone line from Beaver Lake Line to Big Lake	1,400 00	
	Hudson's Hope—Construction of Telegraph Office building	1,800 00	
	Telephone line, Houston to Ootsa Lake, Francois Lake and Burn's Lake	970 00	
	Vancouver Island District—Renewal of submarine cable between Denman and Hornby Islands	2,000 00	
	Vancouver Island District—Campbell River—Gasoline Launch—further amount required	815 00	
	Vancouver Island District—Shifting lines, renewals, etc	10,500 00	
	Yahk-Creston Telephone Line—Installation of metallic circuit	8,000 00	
		25,485 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income).		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of Outside Service	21,000 00	
	Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors' draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service	73,000 00	
	Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draftsmen, clerks and messengers of Outside Service	465,000 00	
	For operation and maintenance of Inspection boats	16,000 00	
158	Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith and settlement of land damages	35,000 00	
	Monument of Sir Wilfrid Laurier	25,000 00	
	National Gallery of Canada	75,000 00	
	National Monument on Connaught Place	10,000 00	
	River gauging and metering	30,000 00	
	Surveys and inspections	110,000 00	
	To cover balance of expenditure for works already authorized for which the appropriations may be insufficient, provided the amount for any one work does not exceed $200	5,000 00	
		865,000 00	12,343,516 56
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
	ATLANTIC OCEAN.		
159	Canada and the West Indies and South America, or both, service or services between	340,666 66	
160	Canada and South Africa, steam service between	100,000 00	
	PACIFIC OCEAN.		
161	Canada and New Zealand on the Pacific Ocean, service between	100,000 00	
162	Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte islands, steam service between	21,000 00	
163	Victoria and San Francisco, steam service between	3,000 00	
164	Victoria, Vancouver, way ports and Skagway, steam service between	25,000 00	
165	Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island, steam service between	15,000 00	
166	Vancouver and Northern ports of B.C., steam service between	24,800 00	
167	Vancouver and ports on Howe Sound, service between	5,000 00	
	LOCAL SERVICES.		
168	Baddeck and Iona, steam service between	10,500 00	
169	Charlottetown and Pictou, steam service between	25,000 00	
170	Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf, steam service between	4,000 00	
171	Grand Manan and the Mainland, steam service between	20,000 00	
172	Halifax, Canso and Guysboro, steam service between	9,000 00	
173	Halifax, LaHave and LaHave River ports, steam service between	6,000 00	
174	Halifax and Bay St. Lawrence, steam service between	2,400 00	
175	Halifax and Spry Bay, and ports in Cape Breton, steam service between	6,000 00	
176	Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake Ports, steam service between	5,000 00	
177	Halifax and West Coasts of Cape Breton, calling at way ports, steam service between	6,000 00	
178	Mainland and Islands of Miscou and Shippegan, service between	2,000 00	
179	Mulgrave and Canso, steam service between	13,500 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS—Concluded.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Examples in Issues.)—Continued.		
	LOCAL SERVICES—Concluded.		
180	Midway and Grindstone, sailing as international ports, steam service between	3,000 00	
181	Shediac, Aspen and Hopewell, sailing as international ports as the Memramcook River and Bay, steam service between	4,000 00	
182	Pictou Island and the Mainland, steam service between	11,000 00	
183	Gaspereau, Arisaig and Port de Grat, steam service between	10,000 00	
184	Victoria, Murray Harbour and Georgetown, service between	4,000 00	
185	Tignish, Alberton and Cascumpec, steam service between	11,000 00	
186	Tignish, New Glasgow and Lennox Island (County ports), schooner service between	1,500 00	
187	Port Mouton, St. Croix, Fish Cove and Mahone Bay, steam service and other ports on the Shore d'Or Lakes, steam service between	25,500 00	
188	Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, steam service between	55,000 00	
189	Canso, Newfoundland and Harrington, and other ports on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, steam service between	55,000 00	
190	Chatham or Nelson, and Gaspe and ports on the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, steam service between	60,000 00	
191	Hillsboro and Point aux Outardes, service between	2,000 00	
192	Cockenacre Bay and Tatamagouche, service between	2,000 00	
193	St. Jean and St. Andrews, sailing as international ports, steam service between	2,000 00	
194	St. Jean and Bay Shore, and other way ports, steam service between	2,000 00	
195	St. John and Bonnechere, steam service between	1,000 00	
196	St. John and Tracey, steam service between	15,000 00	
197	St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Clementsville along the West Coast of Annapolis Basin, steam service between	2,000 00	
198	St. John, Musquodoboit and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, steam service between	2,500 00	
199	St. John and Milne Island Ports, steam service between	2,000 00	
200	St. John, Westport and Tarbomb and other way ports, steam service between	10,000 00	
201	St. John and Wavernoy, steam service between	1,500 00	
202	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, sailing as way ports, steam service between	18,000 00	
203	Sydney and Wyreomaki, steam service between	12,000 00	
204	Sydney and Port d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the West Coast of Cape Breton, steam service between	16,000 00	
205	Temporary or subsidized shoreship service	4,500 00	1,159,710 00
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
206	Subsidies and reports to Dominion Steamers and Indemnity	1,500,000 00	
207	Steamships of Marine and Navigation	30,000 00	
208	Steamships non-sinking	8,000 00	
209	Steamships scrapping	7,000 00	
210	Steamships for the temporary relief of distressed seamen	5,000 00	
211	Dangerous rocks of Bermuda	5,000 00	
212	Removal of obstructions in navigable waters	5,000 00	
213	Removal of dangerous wrecks	4,000 00	
214	Contribution towards the wireless plants—Quebec and British Columbia	24,000 00	
215	Government vessels	4,000 00	
216	Life Saving Service, including provide travelling life	120,000 00	
217	Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide charts and sailing directions and manual of Hydrographic measures	340,000 00	
218	Marine Service and to provide for the measurement and classification of vessels, stations and the general administration of the Department of the Dominion	600,000 00	2,500,000 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	LOCAL SERVICES—*Concluded.*		
180	Mulgrave and Guysboro, calling at intermediate ports, steam service between	9,500 00	
181	Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate points on the Miramichi River and Bay, steam service between	4,000 00	
182	Pelee Island and the Mainland, steam service between	11,000 00	
183	Mulgrave, Arichat and Petit de Grat, steam service between	10,000 00	
184	Pictou, Murray Harbour and Georgetown, service between	4,000 00	
185	Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp, steam service between	11,000 00	
186	Pictou, New Glasgow and Antigonish County ports, schooner service between	1,500 00	
187	Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain, and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes, steam service between	10,350 00	
188	Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen Islands, steam service between	50,000 00	
189	Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington, and other ports on the North Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, steam service between	85,000 00	
190	Quebec or Montreal, and Gaspe and ports on the South Shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, steam service between	60,000 00	
191	Rimouski and Point aux Outardes, service between	5,000 00	
192	St. Catharines' Bay and Tadoussac, winter service between	2,000 00	
193	St. John and St. Andrews, calling at intermediate points, steam service between	3,000 00	
194	St. John and Bear River, and other way ports, steam service between	2,000 00	
195	St. John and Bridgetown, steam service between	1,000 00	
196	St. John and Digby, steam service between	15,000 00	
197	St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville along the West Coast of Annaplis Basin, steam service between	2,000 00	
198	St. John, Margaretville and other ports on the Bay of Fundy, steam service between	3,500 00	
199	St. John and Minas Basin Ports, steam service between	5,000 00	
200	St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports, steam service between	10,000 00	
201	St. John and Weymouth, steam service between	1,500 00	
202	Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports, steam service between	18,000 00	
203	Sydney and Whycocomagh, steam service between	13,000 00	
204	Sydney and Bras d'Or Lake ports, and ports on the West Coast of Cape Breton, steam service between	18,000 00	
205	Inspection of subsidized steamship services	4,500 00	1,103,716 66
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
206	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion Steamers and Icebreakers	1,500,000 00	
207	Examination of Masters and Mates	20,000 00	
208	Investigation into wrecks	6,000 00	
209	Navigation Schools	7,000 00	
210	To provide for the temporary relief of distressed seamen	5,000 00	
211	Registration of Shipping	3,000 00	
212	Removal of obstructions in navigable waters	5,000 00	
213	Inspection of live stock shipments	4,000 00	
214	To continue subsidies for wrecking plants—Quebec and British Columbia	35,000 00	
215	Unforeseen expenses	5,000 00	
216	Life Saving Service, including rewards for saving life	100,000 00	
217	Hydrographic and Tidal and Current Surveys, and to provide for the maintenance and repair of Hydrographic steamers	340,000 00	
218	Radio Service, and to provide for the construction and maintenance of Wireless Stations and the general administration of radio throughout the Dominion	500,000 00	2,530,000 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Capital.)		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
219	River St. Lawrence Ship Channel—Maintenance and operating dredging fleet	1,663,000 00	
220	To provide for the maintenance and operation of Sorel Shipyard	154,000 00	
			1,817,000 00
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
221	Agencies, rents and contingencies	226,000 00	
222	Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers	650,000 00	
223	Amount required to pay compassionate allowance to John Davidson, formerly lightkeeper at Cape Mudge, B.C.	500 00	
224	Maintenance and Repairs to lighthouses	825,000 00	
225	Construction of lights and aids to navigation, including regulation of traffic at such places as may be found necessary, Revote $75,000	525,000 00	
226	Marine Signal Service	100,000 00	
227	Administration of Pilotage	250,000 00	
228	Maintenance and repairs to wharves	10,000 00	
229	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay, Lake Superior and other points deemed advisable in the interests of navigation	30,000 00	
230	Amount required to pay pensions to pilots—Joseph Lapointe, Barthelemi Lachance, Alphonse Asselin, Elzear Desrosiers, Hubert Raymond, Edmond LaRochelle, L. E. Morin, A. T. Simard, Joseph Plante, Victor Vezina, Raymond Baquet, Alfred LaRochelle, Theophile Corriveau, Alphonse Pouliot, Treffle Delisle, Alfred Gaudreau, F. X. Demaules, Adjutor Baillergeon, Joseph Pouliot, Arthur Baillergeon, John A. Irvine, Camille Bernier, Joseph Eugene Lachance, Elzear Normand, Phileas Lachance, Narcisse Lavoie, L. H. Lapierre, J. T. St. Laurent, J. V. Gourdeau, Samuel Rioux, Joseph LaRochelle, Francois Gaudreau, Arthur Keonig, J. Alphonse Lachance, Raoul Lachance, Joseph O. Lachance, Arcadius Jouvin	11,100 00	
231	Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg, for supervision of lights and buoys on the St. Clair river, the Detroit river, Lake Erie, and other services in connection with the lighthouse service for the season of navigation, 1925	600 00	
232	Patrol of the Northern Waters of Canada	10,000 00	
			2,638,200 00
	SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		
	Scientific Institutions.		
233	Expenses connected with the Dominion Observatory at Ottawa	50,000 00	
	Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C.	18,500 00	
	Topographical Surveys		
234	Topographical and general surveys, traverse of northern rivers and lakes, aerial surveys, classification of lands for forestry, settlement and the development of Canada, plotting and printing plans, etc.	400,000 00	
	Geodetic Survey of Canada.		
235	Investigations, reconnaissance, triangulation, precise levelling, geodetic astronomy, etc.	270,500 00	
	To compensate the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commission in connection with their claim for injury to John Hedin	240 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued

No.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS—Concluded	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Department of the Interior—Concluded.		
	Astronomical Observatory.		
356	Expenses incurred with the survey and determination of International Boundaries	20,000 00	
		720,300 00	
	Dominion Observatory.		
357	Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, stations at Ottawa and at Kingston and Montreal Observatories, and stations at Quebec, St. Johns, Toronto, Observatory at Ottawa	200,000 00	1,010,300 00
	STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
358	Steamboat Inspection		118,310 00
	FISHERIES.		
359	Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fishery Patrol and Fishery Collection Service	425,000 00	
360	Hatcheries, Spawning and Nursing Rivers	50,000 00	
361	Legal and Educational Expenses	7,000 00	
362	To assist in the conservation and development of deep-sea fisheries and the demand for fish	10,000 00	
363	To provide for the maintenance of a Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	3,000 00	
364	To provide for the inspection of packed fish	35,000 00	
365	Total Cultures	570,000 00	
366	To provide for investigations into marine and economic problems connected with fisheries	10,000 00	
367	Marine Biological Board of Canada	45,000 00	1,445,000 00
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
	Department.		
368	For organization and equipment of the Explosives Division, under the Explosives Act, Chap. 31, 4-5 George V.	10,000 00	
	Mines Branch.		
369	For investigation of mineral resources and deposits, of the mining and metallurgical industries, and of mineral fuels, ores, waters, clays, cements, etc., and research laboratories, Ottawa, including the Canadian Pulp Board, including salaries and all other expenses	200,000 00	
370	For publications, Journals and Periodicals, purchase of books, laboratory supplies, instruments, miscellaneous equipment and contingencies	40,000 00	
371	For experimental work in connection with the Government Mining Station at Haileybury, for testing purposes, under regulations approved by the Minister of Mines	5,000 00	
	To equipment, J. H. Fortune for quarries, fuel, light and water supplied from the resident operator of the Mines Branch Station, Haileybury, and rental thereof at the prescription of the Minister of Mines for operation of quarries for storage and delivery	400 00	
		255,400 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS—*Concluded*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—*Concluded.*		
	International Boundaries.		
236	Expenses connected with the survey and demarcation of International Boundaries	20,000 00	
		759,240 00	
	DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.		
237	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	260,000 00	1,019,240 00
	STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.		
238	Steamboat Inspection	.....	119,210 00
	FISHERIES		
239	Salaries and Disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, Fisheries Patrol and Fisheries Protection Service	880,000 00	
240	Building Fishways and Clearing Rivers	30,000 00	
241	Legal and Incidental Expenses	2,000 00	
242	To assist in the conservation and development of deep-sea fisheries, and the demand for fish	95,000 00	
243	To provide for the maintenance of a Fisheries Intelligence Bureau	2,000 00	
244	To provide for the inspection of pickled fish	25,000 00	
245	Fish Culture	370,000 00	
246	To provide for investigations into practical and economic problems connected with fisheries	10,000 00	
247	Marine Biological Board of Canada	42,000 00	1,456,000 00
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY		
	Department		
248	For organization and equipment of the Explosives Division, under the Explosives Act, Chap. 31, 4–5 George V	10,000 00	
	Mines Branch		
249	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	200,000 00	
	For publications, English and French, purchase of books, laboratory supplies, instruments, miscellaneous assistance and contingencies	40,000 00	
	For transportation charges from outlying provinces on ore shipments which may be sent to the Ore Dressing Plant of the Mines Branch at Ottawa for testing purposes, under regulations approved by the Minister of Mines	5,000 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	
		245,400 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote	Service	Amount	Total
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY—*Concludee.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Dominion of Canada Assay Office		
250	For maintenance of Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.	26,000 00	
	Geological Survey		
251	For explorations, surveys and investigations, wages of explorers, topographers and others	200,000 00	
	For publication of English and French editions of reports, maps, illustrations, etc.	55,000 00	
	For maintenance of offices and museum, instruments, chemicals, books of reference, miscellaneous assistance and contingencies	50,000 00	
	For museum equipment	10,000 00	
	For purchase of specimens	3,000 00	
		318,000 00	599,400 00
	LABOUR		
252	Conciliation and Labour Act, including publication, printing, binding and distribution of Labour Gazette, and allowance to correspondents	35,000 00	
253	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act	35,000 00	
254	Fair Wages and Inspection Officers	5,000 00	
255	Administration, Employment Offices Co-ordination Act	35,000 00	
256	Administration, Technical Education Act	3,000 00	
257	Administration of the Act respecting Annuities for Old Age	20,000 00	
258	International Labour Conference	10,000 00	
259	Joint Industrial Councils	3,000 00	
260	Combines Investigation Act, including $1,000 to the Registrar, which amount may be paid notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act or in the Combines Investigation Act	30,000 00	
			176,000 00
	PUBLIC PRINTING AND STATIONERY		
261	Canada Gazette	45,000 00	
262	Printing Bureau—Plant repairs and renewals	30,000 00	
263	Printing Bureau—Plant New	28,500 00	
264	Distribution of Parliamentary Documents and other Government Publications	40,000 00	
265	Miscellaneous Printing	20,000 00	
			163,500 00
	INDIANS		
266	Nova Scotia	74,340 00	
267	New Brunswick	35,814 00	
268	Prince Edward Island	3,935 00	
269	Ontario and Quebec	254,930 02	
270	Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and N.W.T.	691,657 00	
271	British Columbia	303,990 00	
272	Yukon	15,000 00	
273	General	153,500 00	
274	Indian Education— Grants, Salaries, etc., $1,245,690.00; Buildings, $627,800.00	1,873,490 00	
			3,406,656 02
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE		
275	Pay of Force	964,129 25	
	Subsistence, billeting and travelling expenses, forage, fuel and light, clothing repairs and renewals, horses, ammunition, stationery, etc., hospital, etc., transport and freight, building repairs, contingencies, criminal investigations and establishment of new northern detachments	954,242 75	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
275	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty.....	6,500 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*.....	25,000 00	
			2,024,872 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES		
	DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		
276	Salaries and expenses in connection with the administration of the Territories, including the erection of buildings and investigation work, etc.....	114,000 00	
	Administration, N.W. Game Act, etc.....	36,000 00	
	Explorations—Salaries and contingencies, alterations and repairs to ships, etc.....	73,000 00	
		223,000 00	
	NATIONAL DEFENCE		
277	Establishing and operating wireless stations, including buildings, etc.....	129,000 00	
			352,000 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY		
278	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.....	70,000 00	
			180,000 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.		
279	Salaries of the Dominion Lands Outside Service.....	469,556 00	
	Dominion Lands Contingencies, etc.....	175,000 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 rooms 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.....	1,185,000 00	
	Grant to 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.....	500,000 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.....	8,000 00	
	Amount required to meet expenses of Lake of the Woods Control Board.....	10,000 00	
	Allowances to W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, and to J. T. Johnston, of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service, of $1,000 each, for services in relation to questions		

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS—*Concluded.*		
	under consideration by the International Joint Commission during the year 1925–26	*2,000 00	
279	Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association	1,000 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 and at Jasper	1,025,000 00	
	Administration of the Migratory Birds Convention Act	50,000 00	
	Engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation of maps, plans, reports and kindred publications of the Dominion, including salaries and necessary materials for same, etc.	137,495 00	
	Electoral Atlas of Canada	12,000 00	
	Costs of litigation and legal expenses	5,000 00	
	Ordnance Lands—		
	Salaries and expenses	14,000 00	
	Grant to 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	
	To satisfy halfbreed claims, Mackenzie River District, N.W.T.	7,920 00	
	Amount required to pay salaries and expenses connected with Seed Grain and Relief Collections, etc	45,000 00	
	Amount required to pay for relief provided by way of necessary supplies of food, clothing, fuel, etc., also fodder for animals, to needy settlers of the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, by co-operation and agreement with the Provincial Governments or otherwise, and under regulations to be made by the Governor-in-Council	80,000 00	
	To cover the Dominion Government's share of freight charges in connection with the removal of settlers from the drought stricken areas to other districts	28,000 00	
			3,763,146 00
	SOLDIER LAND SETTLEMENT.		
280	Advances to soldiers, and *re* general settlement of lands held under the Soldier Settlement Act, cost of administration of Soldier Settlement and general land settlement, including salaries	.....	4,500,000 00
	SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT.		
281	Capital	10,000 00	
282	Care of Patients	2,350,000 00	
283	Vocational Expense	5,000 00	
284	Salaries—		
	Administration	1,275,000 00	
	Insurance and Training	75,000 00	
	Hospitals and Clinics	1,750,000 00	
285	Pay and Allowances—		
	Treatment	1,750,000 00	
	Training	60,000 00	
286	Vocational Loans	10,000 00	
287	Interest on Funds	20,000 00	
288	Unemployment Relief	200,000 00	
289	Operating Expenses	400,000 00	
290	Employers' Liability	30,000 00	
291	Sheltered Employment	250,000 00	
292	Federal Appeal Board	150,000 00	
293	Special Publicity	5,000 00	
			8,340,000 00

*Deduction, $1,666.78.

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MISCELLANEOUS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
294	Expenses under the *Canada Temperance Act*	5,000 00	
295	To provide for the purchase of 650 copies of the Parliamentary Guide	1,950 00	
296	To provide for the administration of the *Bankruptcy Act*	3,000 00	
297	Expenses under the *Naturalization Acts*, 1914 and 1920	8,000 00	
298	Unforseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next session	60,000 00	
299	Expenses in connection with the negotiation of treaties	20,000 00	
300	Grant to the National Battlefields Commission—		
	(a) For expenses of administration	6,000 00	
	(b) For maintenance of the National Battlefields Park	35,000 00	
	(c) For maintenance of Martello Towers, numbers 2 and 4	1,000 00	
301	Grant to Victorian Order of Nurses	10,000 00	
302	Grant in aid of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association	15,000 00	
303	Contributions to aid in carrying on the work of the Royal Astronomical Society	2,000 00	
304	Grant to the Royal Society of Canada	8,000 00	
305	Royal Canadian Academy of Arts	2,500 00	
306	Grant in aid of the Dominion Council of the Girl Guides	3,000 00	
307	Grant to the Inter-parliamentary Union for Peace	400 00	
308	Subscription to publications of the Empire Parliamentary Association to be distributed to members of the House of Commons	2,000 00	
309	Chief Electoral Officer—Salaries and contingencies of office	16,720 00	
310	Expenses of litigated matters—Department of Justice	38,000 00	
311	Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England	500 00	
312	Expenses under Pecuniary Claims Convention with U.S.A.	1,000 00	
313	Public Archives	85,000 00	
314	Salaries and expenses of the Paris Agency	35,000 00	
315	Canadian representation in the United States	60,000 00	
316	Salaries and expenses, Passport Office	23,000 00	
317	To provide for Canada's contribution towards the maintenance of the Permanent Secretariat of the League of Nations	163,656 38	
318	Amount required for expenses of Canadian delegates to the League of Nations	15,000 00	
319	Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association	5,000 00	
320	To provide for Canada's proportionate share of the expenditure made by the Imperial War Graves Commission	475,000 00	
321	Grant to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association	20,000 00	
322	Grant to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council	5,000 00	
323	Grant to the Child Welfare Association	5,000 00	
324	Mental Hygiene Comity	10,000 00	
325	Grant to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy	3,000 00	
326	Grant to Imperial Institute	12,849 00	
327	For the enlargement of the Western outlet of Lake of the Woods and the provision of suitable control works therein in conformity with the recommendation of the International Joint Commission (including revote of $200,000.00)	800,000 00	
328	Compassionate allowance to Mrs. Anna Kohl, widow of the late Harold Kohl, a chemist in the employ of the Mines Department	3,000 00	
329	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	
330	Patent Record	35,000 00	
331	Grant to the Chief Constable's Association of Canada	500 00	
332	To assist in the suppression of the White Slave Traffic	2,500 00	
333	Compassionate gratuity to Dr. P. E. Doyle, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, mentally incapacitated through exposure in the Arctic Regions	1,700 00	
334	Battlefields Memorials	200,000 00	
335	Government Contracts Supervision Committee, salaries, including that of L. R. Lafleche, secretary, $6,000 and that of L. H.Beer, Salvage Officer, $5,000, telephones and telegrams, travelling expenses, stationery, etc	24,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
336	To provide for the revision of the Dominion Statutes. Payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or regulations thereunder	35,000 00	
337	Grant to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind	10,000 00	
338	To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary to the Speaker of the Senate	600 00	
339	To provide for the expenses of a technical investigation under the supervision of the Department of Insurance into the merits of the various forms of roof coverings from the standpoint of fire prevention	8,000 00	
340	To provide for the payment of salaries and expenses in connection with the St. Lawrence Ship Canal, Surveys and Investigations, including the Canadian National Advisory Committee, and its employees and including E. B. Jost, $2,500, as assistant to Chairman of Engineering Board, and G. W. Yates, $1,200 as Secretary (Revote $25,000.00)	150,000 00	
341	To recoup the Canadian Government Merchant Marine Ltd., for management and operation of Barquentine "S. F. Tolmie"	60,000 00	
342	Canadian National Safety League	10,000 00	
343	Grant to the Burrard Inlet Tunnel and Bridge Company towards construction of bridge over the Second Narrows of Burrard Inlet, B.C., being revote of portion of subsidy authorized by statute, Chap. 46, Sec. 3, 1913. Revote $100,000	270,000 00	
344	Annuity to Dr. Chas. E. Saunders in recognition of his services in the interest of agriculture, particularly in developing a variety of Spring Wheat, known as Marquis	5,000 00	
345	To hereby authorize the Governor in Council to retire Sir Joseph Pope under the provisions of the Civil Service Superannuation Act, 1924, with effect from the 1st April, 1925, and in consideration of his forty-nine years of public service, to grant to him a special retiring allowance of $8,000 in lieu of sick and retiring leave, payable in monthly instalments during the first year of his retirement; provided that notwithstanding the grant of such allowance all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to him and his dependents in all respects as if such allowance had not been made, except that the superannuation allowance under the said Act shall be calculated upon the basis of seven tenths of $8,000 and payment thereof shall not commence until April 1st, 1926, and any payments to the widow or children, authorized by the said Act, shall in any event be calculated upon the basis of the said superannuation allowance of seven tenths of $8,000	8,000 00	
346	To provide for salaries and expenses of the Advisors engaged in Tariff Enquiry. Payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or regulations thereunder	30,000 00	
347	To provide for representation at Geneva, including salary at $6,000 per annum of W. A. Riddell, Esquire, Ph. D., Dominion of Canada Advisory Officer, League of Nations, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act or any of its amendments	10,000 00	
348	For Reception of the Interparliamentary Union for Peace	10,000 00	2,839,875 30
	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		
	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	6,366,235 00	
	Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of Ports and of other officers on inspection, preventive service, and in connection with the Board of Customs; the latter including salaries of $1,000 each for three members and $500 for the Secretary	803,019 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE—*Concluded.*		
	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	450,000 00	
	To provide for expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service	375,250 00	
349	Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it, for secret preventive service	10,000 00	
	Amount required for the investigation and study of the various modes of taxation with the view of simplifying and improving the existing system, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Civil Service Act	50,000 00	
	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 the staff so appointed are hereby wholly excluded from the operation of the said Act; and salary of $10,000.00 for the Commissioner of Taxation	2,000,000 00	10,054,504 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue).		
	Canals.		
350	Staff and repairs	2,222,000 00	
	Miscellaneous.		
351	Port Nelson Terminals—Hudson Bay Railway—Revote, $10,000	35,000 00	2,257,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue).		
	GRAVING DOCKS, LOCKS AND DAMS, ETC.—WORKING EXPENSES, ETC.		
352	Graving Docks	149,600 00	
	Harbour and River Works, etc	59,170 00	
	Collection of Public Works Revenues	4,000 00	
		212,770 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
353	Prince Edward Island Mainland	7,000 00	
	Land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service	218,000 00	
	Saskatchewan	45,000 00	
	Alberta	100,000 00	
	British Columbia—Mainland	106,500 00	
	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District	133,500 00	
	Yukon System (Ashcroft-Dawson)	244,500 00	
	Telegraph and Telephone Service—Generally	10,000 00	
		864,500 00	1,077,270 00

SCHEDULE A—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
354	Salaries and Allowances including F. H. Smith, Postmaster, Edmonton, at his present salary of $4,020 a year as Post Office Inspector	15,458,584 40	
	Mail Service	14,580 000 00	
	Miscellaneous, including Lucien Pacaud, Secretary of the High Commissioner's Office, as the representative of the Canadian Government on the Pacific Cable Board at $1,000; $5,000 for the payment of compassionate allowances to to employees injured while in the performance of their duties or to dependents of employees killed while on duty, such payments to be made only on the specific authority of the Governor in Council; and $500 for payments to employees required to work overtime checking incoming and outgoing British mails as steamship terminals	1,051,050 00	
	Yukon Territory	165,000 00	
			31,254,634 40
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
355	Bounty on Crude Petroleum, Administration of	1,500 00	
356	The Copper Bounties Act, 1923, (Bounty on Copper Bars or Rods) Administration	1,500 00	
357	The Hemp Bounties Act, 1923, Administration of Act	500 00	
358	British and Foreign News Service	32,000 00	
359	The Canada Grain Act, Administration of	1,100,000 00	
360	Operation and Management of Elevators, (for salaries, wages; power, fuel, insurance on grain at Port Arthur, registration, inspection and weighing fees, stationery, office rent, travelling auditors' fees, and miscellaneous expenses)	475,000 00	
361	Maintenance and Necessary Equipment of Elevators (including repairs and renewals to plant, machinery, equipment and trackage; and the installation of Carter Disc machines and flax cleaning machines, etc.)	60,000 00	
362	Halifax Elevator, Towards Construction of	575,000 00	
363	Prince Rupert Elevator, Towards Construction of	500,000 00	
364	Commercial Intelligence Service (includes the salaries, travelling expenses, contingencies, and other expenditure of Trade Commissioners, Assistant Trade Commissioners, Junior Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents; the travelling expenses of officials at Ottawa; the salaries of the temporary clerks at Ottawa; and miscellaneous expenses in connection with the development and extension of Canadian Trade)—	341,750 00	
365	Culling Timber, Annuity for one Superannuated Culler	200 00	
366	Dominion Bureau of Statistics (including Western Census)	125,000 00	
367	Electricity and Gas Inspection—		
	Salaries of Staff $ 137,055 00		
	Travelling expenses of the Director, staff at Ottawa, District Inspectors, and Inspectors; purchase and repairs of instruments; upkeep of equipment and contingencies 43,340 00		
	Export of Electrical Power 500 00		
	International Electro-technical Commission 400 00		
		181,295 00	
368	Gold and Silver Marking Act, Administration of	6,000 00	
369	Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (including the collection and distribution of information; Fellowships, Studentships and Bursaries for the training of scientific researchers for service in Canadian industries and technical departments of the Government Service; grants in aid of scientific and industrial researches; special problems; salaries of the staff; printing and stationery)	120,000 00	
370	International Custom's Tariffs Bureau	660 00	
371	Motion Picture Bureau (salaries of temporary employees; travelling expenses of officials; photographic supplies and chemicals; printing and stationery; repairs to instruments; sundry expenses)	25,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded*

No. of Vote.	Service.		Amount.	Total.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
	TRADE AND COMMERCE—*Concluded*			
372	Printing of Parliamentary and Departmental Publications, including cost of Canada Year Book		90,000 00	
373	Weights and Measures Inspection—			
	Salaries of Staff	$ 196,970 00		
	Contingencies, including rent, travelling expenses of Director, his staff at Ottawa, District Inspectors and Inspectors; postage, stationery	102,630 00		
	International Bureau of Weights and Measures	400 00		
			300,000 00	
374	Relief Supplies for the Leeward Islanders		7,500 00	
				3,942,905 00
	ADJUSTMENT OF WAR CLAIMS			
375	National Defence—			
	Militia services		400,000 00	
	Naval services		25,000 00	
376	Secretary of State		35,000 00	
				460,000 00
	Total		*$	188,459,080 95

*Net total, $125,515,720.53

SCHEDULE B.

Based on Supplementary Estimates, 1925-26. The amount hereby granted is $50,668,000.00.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1926, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED.		
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.		
377	Amount not exceeding $60,000,000.00 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 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, and Chapter 13 of 1920 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 11 of Chapter 13 of the Statutes of Canada, 1919, 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; *(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. The amouut 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:— If by way of loans, 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 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, and such guarantee may be signed by the Minister of Finance, or such other person as the		

SCHEDULE B—*Concluded*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY AND CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED—*Concluded*		
	LOANS TO CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY—*Concluded*		
377	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 that the provisions of this enactment have been complied with. 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 purposes 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.....	50,000,000 00	
	LOAN TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LTD.		
378	Loan to the 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:— *(a)* Deficits in operation of the Company and of the vessels under the Company's control during the year ending March 31, 1926. *(b)* Capital Expenditure in connection with the vessels under the Company's control.....	668,000 00	
	Total.....	.....	50,668,000 00

SCHEDULE C.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1924-25. The amount hereby granted is $341,442.05.

Sums granted to His Majesty by this Act for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1925, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Totals.
	LABOUR.		
879	Contributions to employing Ex-service men's associations		20,000 00
	GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS.		
	REHABILITATION AND CONSOLIDATION.		
881	Additional liabilities in respect of, with the sanction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the Medicine Hat Subsidiary Railways, Alberta, under Order in Council of October 1st, 1924	$ 100,000 00	
	HAILEY.		
882	To defray expenditures incurred for the development of gold and other mineral resources in conjunction with the government of Alberta, Chapter 110, Canada Statutes, 1923, in the sum of the amount found upon Governor General's Warrant of January 20th, 1924	23,000 00	
	ISKAMA.		
883	For the relief of distress and medical attendance among the Indians on the Yellow Turtle Reserve, Governor General's Warrant of February 8th, 1924	8,000 00	
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
884	Further expenses, Royal Canadian Mounted Commission (Governor General's warrant of November 8th, 1924)	10,000 00	161,000 00
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1924-25.		
885	To cover unprovided items, 1924-25, as per Auditor General's Report, dated, March, 1925		180,442 05
	Total		341,442 05

SCHEDULE C.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1924-25. The amount hereby granted is $341,442.08.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the fincial year ending 31st March, 1925, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	LABOUR.		
379	Combines Investigation Act—further amount required.....	.....	20,000 00
	GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WARRANTS		
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION		
380	Additional liabilities in connection with the closing of the Canadian Exhibit at the British Empire Exhibition (Governor General's Warrant of October 1st, 1924).....	150,000 00	
	HEALTH		
381	To defray expenditure incurred for the treatment of sick and distressed mariners in conformity with the provisions of Part V, Chap. 113, Canada Shipping Act, to the end of the current fiscal year (Governor General's Warrant of January 29th, 1925).....	25,000 00	
	INDIANS		
382	For the relief of distress and medical attendance among the Indians of the Yukon Territory (Governor General's Warrant of February 3rd, 1925).....	6,000 00	
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
383	Further expenses, Royal Grain Inquiry Commission (Governor General's Warrant of November 26th, 1924).....	10,000 00	191,000 00
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1923-24		
384	To cover unprovided items, 1923-24, as per Auditor General's Report, part a, page 3, 1923-24.....	.....	130,442 08
	Total.....	.....	341,442 08

SCHEDULE D.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1925-1926. The amount thereby granted is $8,793,593.75.

Votes granted to His Majesty by this Act for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1926 and the purposes for which they are granted.

Votes	Service	Amount	Total
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT		
240	To provide for the salary of Harry Dennis at $3,500.00 per annum—further amount required	$ cts.	$ cts. 1,000 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS		
	Civil Service Commission—		
360	To provide for one senior clerk for 3 months at $125 per month	375 00	
	To provide for one file clerk for 9 months at $93 per month	837 00	
	High Commissioner's Office—		
384	Contingencies—further amount required	10,000 00	
	Agriculture—		
	To increase the salary of A. E. Tunbridge, accounting clerk to $1,800	300 00	
	To provide for salary of one new clerk-stenographer	1,200 00	
424	To operate Experimental Farms, Charlottetown	720 00	
	Charlottetown Court of Canada—		
	To provide for one stenographer (Grade 1)	600 00	
	Marine and Fisheries—		
500	To provide for the salary of one principal clerk	2,500 00	
	Mines—		
528	To provide additional for increase the salary of Chas. McDonald, Deputy Minister, Department of Mines to $6,000 per annum	2,000 00	
	National Defence—		
600	To provide for the salary of T. O. Carr, Director, Reservation Allowances and Assigned Pay, from Grades 1, to December 22, 1925	600 00	
	Pensions and Ceremonial Office—		
670	To provide for salary of one senior clerk from April 1 to December 30, 1925	810 00	
	Trade and Commerce—		
	To provide for the salary of one principal statistical clerk	1,800 00	
690	Additional amount required to provide for the salary of one clerk in grain branch	1,800 00	
	Civil Government Contracts—		
820	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for relaying, maintenance, revision, photographs and [illegible]	34,000 00	
			360,193 75
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
880	To provide for salary of Chauncey Vaux Millar as Secretary to the Minister of Justice	120 00	

SCHEDULE D.

Based on Further Supplementary Estimates, 1925-1926. The amount hereby granted is $8,738,593.75.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the fincial year ending 31st March, 1926, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT	$ cts.	$ cts.
386	To provide for the salary of Walter Duncan at $3,550.00 per annum—Further amount required	.....	1,000 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT SALARIES		
	Civil Service Commission—		
387	To provide for one senior clerk for 3 months at $125 per month	375 00	
	To provide for one file clerk for 9 months at $105 per month.	945 00	
	High Commissioner's Office—		
388	Contingencies—Further amount required	10,000 00	
	Justice—		
	To increase the salary of J. E. Tremblay, secretary-clerk to $3,960	600 00	
	To provide for salary of one senior draughtsman	1,680 00	
389	To appoint E. Allen, messenger	720 00	
	Exchequer Court of Canada—		
	To provide for one stenographer (Grade 2)	960 00	
	Marine and Fisheries—		
390	To provide for the salary of one principal clerk	2,280 00	
	Mines—		
391	Amount required to increase the salary of Chas. Camsell, Deputy Minister, Department of Mines to $8,000 per annum	2,000 00	
	National Defence—		
392	To provide for the salary of T. O. Cox, Director, Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay, from October 1, to December 22, 1924	903 22	
	Patent and Copyright Office—		
393	To provide for salary of one senior clerk from April 1 to September 30, 1924	840 00	
	Trade and Commerce—		
	To provide for the salary of one principal statistical clerk for ten months to March 31, 1925, at $2,280	1,900 00	
395	Additional amount required to provided for the salary of one expert in grain chemistry	1,300 00	
	Civil Government Generally—		
396	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Baord, for salaries, reclassification, revision, promotions and increases	344,627 00	
			369,130 22
	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE		
397	To compensate ex-Judge O'Leary for expenses while acting as Deputy Judge for District of Thunder Bay	.....	250 00

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PENITENTIARIES	$ cts.	$ cts.
398	To pay a compassionate allowance to the children of the late John L. Berrigan, guard, Kingston Penitentiary	905 00	
	To increase the pension of Wm. Tatton, ex-guard, Kingston Penitentiary, to $47.00 per month	312 00	
			1,217 00
	LEGISLATION		
	THE SENATE		
399	To provide for the payment of the full sessional indemnity for the Session of 1925 to members of the Senate for days lost through absence caused by illness, or on account of death. Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct	8,000 00	
	Contingencies—Additional amount required	4,500 00	
	HOUSE OF COMMONS		
400	To provide a gratuity to W. B. Northrup, M.A., K.C., on his retirement from the position of Clerk of the House of Commons in lieu of six months leave of absence and in accordance with Order-in-Council P.C. 2203, dated January 7, 1925	3,000 00	
	Clerical assistance to the Speaker, Party Leaders, Whips, Officials, etc.—Further amount required	5,000 00	
	To provide for the full sessional indemnity of 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 10 of the Revised Statutes, an Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons, or any amendments thereto—Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct	25,850 00	
			46,350 00
	AGRICULTURE.		
401	Compensation to C. Dauphinais for four animals condemned and ordered to be slaughtered under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, but which died on the train en route to the packing plant	133 32	
402	Compensation to E. Lajoie for two animals condemned and ordered to be slaughtered under the Animal Contagious Diseases Act, but which died on the train en route to the packing plant	73 32	
403	For assistance to cold storage warehouses and pre-cooling plants—Further amount required	40,000 00	
			40,206 64
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION		
404	Immigration, Outside Service—Salaries—Further amount required	50,000 00	
405	New Zealand and South Seas Exhibition	145,000 00	
406	Amount required to recoup J. Obed Smith for amount paid by him to Mrs. Frances K. Yeman for an increase of salary authorized by the Hon. J. A. Calder—£246-16-6	1,201 22	
			196,201 22
	HEALTH.		
407	Grant to the Provinces of Canada to control Venereal Diseases—Further amount required	.....	25,000 00

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PENSIONS	$ cts.	$ cts.
408	Pension to John B. Allan—Further amount required	550 00	
409	European War and Active Militia—Further amount to meet the requirements of Bill No. 70, Geo. V 15–16, 1925, Sections 6, 8 and 10	1,000,000 00	
410	To hereby provide, notwithstanding anything contained in the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, or any other Act or Law, for payment to the Right Honourable W. S. Fielding, in recognition of his long and distinguished public service, of an annuity at the rate of $10,000, to commence upon his retirement from public life and to continue thereafter at the above rate during his lifetime	10,000 00	
			1,010,550 00
	SUPERANNUATION.		
411	To provide for the payment to John R. Vicars from July 1, 1924, of an annuity at the rate of $1,020.60 per annum, being the amount which had been recommended by the Civil Service Commission under the provisions of the Public Service Retirement Act	.....	1,786 05
	NATIONAL DEFENCE.		
	Militia Services—		
412	To provide for payment to the Governors of McGill University of revenue derived from property on Lorne Crescent in the City of Montreal, donated to the Crown by the late Lord Strathcona as a site for an armoury for McGill University	16,918 90	
	Engineer Services and Works—		
413	Further amount required for the purchase of property adjoining the Drill Hall at Amherst, N.S.	11,500 00	
414	Further amount required to repair damage caused by recent earthquake to buildings at Quebec	4,500 00	
415	Further amount required on account of the erection of a magazine at Petawawa, and a vehicle shed, small arm ammunition store and an explosive store at St. Johns. Que., to replace accommodation at St. Helen's Island	50,000 00	
	Non-Permanent Active Militia—		
416	Further amount required to provide for the resumption of Artillery Practice for Mobile Artillery at Practice Camps, Petawawa, Hughes and Sarcee	100,000 00	
	Naval Service—		
417	Further amount required to replace stores destroyed by fire	20,000 00	
	General Services—		
418	Amount required towards the construction of a magazine and other buildings and services in connection therewith, at Bedford Basin, Halifax, N.S., for the joint use of Militia and Naval Services	50,000 00	
419	To provide for compassionate grant to the widow of Wilfrid Gauvin	500 00	
			253,418 90
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Capital.)		
	RAILWAYS.		
420	Canadian Pacific Railway—original construction	1,354 16	
	CANALS.		
421	Welland—Port Colborne elevator construction—Additional amount required	15,000 00	
			16,354 16

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income.)		
	CANALS.		
423	Trent—Towards new bridge across Atherly Narrows	40,000 00	
424	Towards reconstruction, McNabb Bridge	2,500 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
425	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Maintenance and operation of, including A. D. Cartwright, Secretary, at $6,000; A. G. Blair, Counsel, at $6,000; and F. F. Burpee, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, at $2,400 per annum from January 6, 1925	5,000 00	
			47,500 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Capital.)		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
426	Toronto—Harbour improvements—Further amount required, including interest of $17,762.45 payable to Roger Miller & Sons, Ltd., upon moneys earned by them during the year 1919-20, payment of such earnings having been delayed owing to the exhaustion of the Parliamentary Appropriation for that year	215,000 00	
	St. John—Harbour improvements, further amount required	250,000 00	
			465,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Income.)		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	Nova Scotia.		
427	Bridgetown—Site for Public Building	4,000 00	
	Halifax—H.M. Gun Wharf—Clothing store	8,000 00	
	Halifax—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	25,000 00	
	Pictou—Public Building—Improvements	5,000 00	
	Stellarton—Public Building	10,000 00	
	New Brunswick.		
428	Chipman—Public Building	10,000 00	
	Moncton—Public Building—Further amount required	50,000 00	
	Nelson—Public Building	10,000 00	
	St. John Quarantine Station—Dwelling for Engineer	5,000 00	
	St. John—Old Post Office Building—Restoration and repairs	75,000 00	
	Quebec.		
429	Buckingham Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,000 00	
	Chicoutimi Public Building—Improvements to heating	2,000 00	
	Dominion Public Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.—Further amount required	12,000 00	
	Kenogami—Public Building	5,000 00	
	Limoilou—Public Building	25,000 00	
	Maisonneuve—Public Building	50,000 00	
	Maniwaki—Public Building	20,000 00	
	Mont Laurier—Public Building	17,000 00	
	Montmagny Public Building and Armoury—Local improvement taxes	2,801 33	

SCHEDULE D—Continued.

Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£
	Capital to Income—Continued.		
	Power Branch—Continued.		
	Works—Continued.		
	Hamilton—Old Chamber Building—Improvements and alterations	3,300 00	
	Hamilton—Public Buildings—Additions and alterations	12,000 00	
	Hamilton—Public Buildings—Improvements to heating	1,000 00	
	Hamilton—Public Buildings—Alterations	10,000 00	
	Hamilton—Public Buildings—Alterations	4,000 00	
	Hamilton—Public Buildings—Alterations and improvements	2,000 00	
	Hamilton—Public Buildings	20,000 00	
	Ottawa.		
	Ottawa—Public Buildings—Improvements to heating	1,000 00	
	Ottawa—Public Buildings	20,000 00	
	Ottawa—Western Departmental Building	70,000 00	
	Ottawa—Water area and heating connections at Booth Street Departmental Building	6,000 00	
	Ottawa—Dominion Observatory—Dark vault	2,000 00	
	Ottawa—Experimental Farm—Improvements to heating	1,000 00	
	Ottawa—Experimental Farm—Improvements and additions	22,000 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Power house and chimneys	1,500 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Additional lighting	22,000 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Alterations and improvements	1,000 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Alterations and improvements	2,000 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Alterations	4,500 00	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Power	20,000 00	
	Quebec.		
	Quebec—Fort Frederick Barracks—Fire escape and alterations to heating and fuel system of Chemical Laboratory, Ste. Foy, on account of Department of Transport, as authorized by the Government	25,000 00	
	Quebec—Public Buildings	10,000 00	
	Montreal.		
	Montreal—Fort Chambly Barracks—Stables	60,000 00	
	Montreal—Fort Chambly Barracks—Furnace and alterations to heating system	12,000 00	
	Montreal—Lachine Canal Dam	7,000 00	
	Montreal—Lachine Building—Alterations and repairs	10,101 01	
	Montreal—Government wharf at foot of Bleury Street—Improvements and repairs		
	Sorel.		
	Sorel—Public Buildings—Central heating and improvements	4,000 00	
	Toronto.		
	Toronto—Public Buildings—Additions to site	20,000 00	
	Fredericton.		
	Fredericton—Normal School—Alterations to site	14,200 00	
	Fredericton—Post Office—Improvements and alterations	10,000 00	
	Fredericton—Land Lease at N.B.C. Barracks	6,000 00	
	Fredericton—Barracks—Buildings and works at N.B.C.S.	20,000 00	
	Fredericton—Barracks—Drainage	5,000 00	
	Fredericton—Public Buildings and equipment designed by Department of Public Works	100,000 00	
	Fredericton—Public Building	10,000 00	
	Fredericton—Crown Topographical Office	5,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Continued.*		
	Quebec—Concluded		
429	Montreal—Old Customs Building—Improvements and alterations	5,500 00	
	Rimouski—Public Building—Addition and alterations	12,000 00	
	St. Hyacinthe Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,200 00	
	St. Jacques l'Achigan—Public Building	10,000 00	
	St. Jerôme Public Building—Alterations	4,000 00	
	Victoriaville Public Building—Alterations and improvements	3,000 00	
	Waterloo—Public Building	20,000 00	
	Ontario		
430	Essex Public Building—Improvements to heating	1,900 00	
	Gravenhurst—Public Building	20,000 00	
	Lake Erie—Warehouse for Department of Agriculture	60,000 00	
	Ottawa —Boiler shed and heating equipment at Booth Street Experimental Station	9,000 00	
	Ottawa—Dominion Observatory—Clock vault	2,000 00	
	Ottawa—Dept. of Mines Experimental Station—Government's share of cost of sewer on Carling Avenue	3,320 82	
	Ottawa—Parliament Hill—Paving roadways and sidewalks	25,000 00	
	Peterborough Armoury—Local Improvement taxes	1,261 97	
	Port Colborne—Public Building—Further amount required	25,000 00	
	Prescott Customs Building—Improvements to heating	1,800 00	
	St. Thomas Public Building—Alterations and improvements	2,000 00	
	Sudbury—Public Building—Repairs	5,500 00	
	Stouffeville—Public Building	20,000 00	
	Toronto—In full and final settlement of claim of R. J. Fleming for loss sustained by destruction of Dupont St. garage by fire on March 23, 1922, while occupied by the Government under lease	35,000 00	
	Wiarton—Public Building	15,000 00	
	Manitoba.		
431	Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Stables	50,000 00	
	Winnipeg—Fort Osborne Barracks—Purchase and alterations of Red Cross Hut	12,000 00	
	Winnipeg—Immigration Building—Alterations and repairs—Further amount required	7,500 00	
	Winnipeg—Government's share of cost of high pressure fire protection service	19,101 61	
	Saskatchewan.		
432	Regina Public Building—General repairs and improvements	4,500 00	
	Alberta.		
432a	Edmonton—Public Building—Addition to site	30,000 00	
	British Columbia.		
433	Bentinck Island Lazaretto—New buildings and improvements	14,700 00	
	Douglas—Site and Building for Immigration and Customs-Excise	15,000 00	
	Esquimalt—Boat house at H.M.C. Barracks	9,000 00	
	Esquimalt—Repairs to buildings and wharfs at R.C.N. Barracks and H.M.C. Dockyard	20,000 00	
	Esquimalt—To replace buildings and equipment destroyed by fire	120,000 00	
	Trail—Public Building	5,000 00	
	Vancouver—Grain Inspection Office	5,500 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Chargeable to Income—Continued.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—*Concluded.*		
	British Columbia—Concluded.		
433	Vancouver—Public Building—To acquire the Winch Building, adjoining present post office, at a price of $700,000, by assuming a mortgage of $400,000 and transferring in settlement of balance the old post office property, corner Pender and Granville Streets, at a price of $300,000. Amount required to meet one year's interst at 5 per cent on above mortgage; also cost of alterations to building.....	35,000 00	
	Generally.		
434	Experimental Farms—New Buildings.....	50,000 00	
	Military Hospitals—Repairs and improvements—Further amount required.....	7,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
	Nova Scotia.		
435	Arisaig—Wharf.....	10,000 00	
	Bailey's Brook—Repairs and improvements to channel piers...	1,200 00	
	Bass River—Wharf repairs.....	6,500 00	
	Bayport—To purchase and reconstruct wharf.....	3,500 00	
	Black Point—Wharf repairs.....	3,100 00	
	Burlington—Wharf improvements.....	1,600 00	
	Canada Creek—Breakwater reconstruction and repairs.....	6,000 00	
	Cheticamp Point—Wharf repairs.....	5,000 00	
	Cow Bay—Breakwater repairs.....	7,000 00	
	Devil's Island—Shore protection and breakwater repairs.....	1,100 00	
	Dingwall (Aspy Bay)—Breakwater.....	25,000 00	
	East Berlin—Breakwater repairs and renewals.....	1,400 00	
	East River—Dredging.....	20,000 00	
	Ecum Secum—Wharf extension and repairs.....	4,100 00	
	Feltzen South—Breakwater extension.....	3,000 00	
	Finlay Point—Breakwater-Wharf.....	12,000 00	
	Fourchu—Harbour protection repairs.....	1,600 00	
	Freeport—Breakwater extension.....	10,000 00	
	Hall's Harbour—Breakwater extension.....	11,000 00	
	Hantsport—Wharf repairs.....	1,900 00	
	Harbours and Rivers Generally—Repairs and improvements—Further amount required.....	10,000 00	
	Indian Harbour—Wharf extension.....	1,000 00	
	Jersey Cove—Wharf.....	4,900 00	
	Kraut Point—Wharf repairs.....	1,800 00	
	La Have Ferry—To extend and repair wharfs.....	4,700 00	
	Larry's River—Breakwater.....	6,000 00	
	Little Anse—Breakwater repairs.....	4,500 00	
	Lower Burlington—Wharf extension.....	2,600 00	
	Lower Kingsburg—Breakwater extension and repairs to skidway	2,500 00	
	Lower L'Ardoise—Breakwater repairs.....	4,900 00	
	Lower Sandy Point—Breakwater.....	10,500 00	
	Lunenburg—Dredging—Further amount required.....	7,500 00	
	Mabou Bridge—Wharf reconstruction.....	4,500 00	
	Main à Dieu—Wharf.....	8,000 00	
	Meat Cove—Breakwater extension.....	1,200 00	
	Mill Creek—Wharf reconstruction and repairs.....	2,500 00	
	North Sydney—Wharf replacement.....	7,000 00	
	Park's Creek—Wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Petit de Grat—Dredging.....	34,800 00	
	Port Maitland—Breakwater.....	25,000 00	
	Salmon River—Repairs to channel protection.....	5,100 00	
	Saulnierville—Breakwater extension.....	6,300 00	
	Short Beach—Harbour improvements.....	7,500 00	
	Surette's Island—To purchase and reconstruct wharf.....	2,300 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued.*		
	Nova Scotia—Concluded.		
435	Sydney—Wharf	30,000 00	
	Toney River—Extensions to channel piers	5,600 00	
	Troy Pond—Harbour improvements	10,000 00	
	Upper Port La Tour—Wharf repairs	900 00	
	West La Have Ferry—Wharf	1,700 00	
	Wolfville—Wharf	8,000 00	
	Prince Edward Island		
436	Brae Harbour—Breakwater reconstruction and repairs	3,600 00	
	China Point—Wharf addition	2,400 00	
	Pownal Bay—Wharf repairs	3,200 00	
	Rustico Harbour—Reconstruction of beach protection	3,300 00	
	Summerside—Repairs to railway wharf	8,000 00	
	New Brunswick		
437	Grand Harbour (Ingall's Head)—Breakwater	25,000 00	
	Green Point—Pier	16,000 00	
	Pointe du Chêne—Repairs to breakwater—Further amount required	1,900 00	
	Port Elgin—Dredging in Gaspereau River—Further amount required	4,000 00	
	St. John River—Dredging at various wharfs	11,600 00	
	Quebec.		
438	Anse à Beaufils—Reconstruction of and repairs to jetties	3,625 00	
	Anse aux Gascons—Wharf extension	5,000 00	
	Belœil Station—Reconstruction and repairs to wharf and piers	4,100 00	
	Bersimis—Dredging	23,000 00	
	Bonaventure—Harbour improvements—Further amount required	4,000 00	
	Brown's Island—Wharf	3,300 00	
	Batiscan—Protection to channel	5,000 00	
	Cap de la Madeleine—Wharf extension	30,000 00	
	Cap St. Ignace—Wharf repairs	3,150 00	
	Chandler—Wharf extension and dredging	50,000 00	
	Gatineau Point—Wharf reconstruction	2,280 00	
	Grindstone (M.I.)—Wharf repairs	1,600 00	
	High Falls—Wharf repairs	1,300 00	
	House Harbour—Wharf repairs	1,400 00	
	Iberville—Replacing pilework protection	1,400 00	
	L'Anse à Valleau—Training jetty	1,800 00	
	Les Eboulements—Wharf repairs—Further amount required	2,550 00	
	Maria—Wharf reconstruction	9,000 00	
	Maria Capes—Bank protection	1,200 00	
	Matane—Amount required to complete harbour improvements, the Hammermill Paper Company of Erie, Penn., contributing $100,000.00	140,000 00	
	Matane—To pay Messrs. J. R. & J. E. Boulanger, contractors, for construction of wharf, their claim for damage to the uncompleted work, caused by a storm of unprecedented severity on 9th Dec., 1924, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the contract as originally entered into	4,660 20	
	Nicolet—Dredging	22,000 00	
	Notre-Dame de Pierreville—Wharf and icebreaker	13,000 00	
	Notre-Dame de Pierreville—Dredging	6,800 00	
	Norton Creek—Dredging	5,000 00	
	Nouvelle River—Breakwater	2,500 00	
	Pointe Bourque—Descent to beach	3,400 00	
	Port au Persil—To purchase right-of-way	500 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—*Continued*	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued.*		
	Quebec—Concluded.		
438	Port Daniel—Wharf repairs	7,700 00	
	Port au Saumon—To take over and reconstruct part of wharf	20,400 00	
	Rivière Verte—Wharf replacement	3,000 00	
	St. André—Wharf repairs	11,800 00	
	Ste Anne des Monts—Wharf repairs	2,000 00	
	St. Dominique du Lac—Wharf	1,800 00	
	St. François Nord—Wharf repairs	6,150 00	
	St. Gideon (Lac St. Jean)—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	St. Godfroy—Wharf extension	5,000 00	
	St. Jean Port Joli—Wharf repairs	6,500 00	
	St. Marc—Wharf improvements	1,100 00	
	St. Placide—To purchase wharf	5,000 00	
	St. Siméon—Wharf repairs	1,250 00	
	St. Siméon de Bonaventure—Breakwater improvements	2,000 00	
	Sandy Bay—Breakwater-Wharf	3,000 00	
	Sept Iles—Wharf repairs	1,500 00	
	Trois-Pistoles—Breakwater repairs	1,000 00	
	Varennes—Wharf repairs	2,750 00	
	Ontario.		
439	Bronte—Wharf repairs	4,900 00	
	Burlington—Breakwater extension	9,800 00	
	Burlington Channel—Repairs to north pier	3,100 00	
	Chatham—Repairs to revetment wall—Further amount required	7,500 00	
	Chute à Blondeau—Wharf reconstruction	7,600 00	
	Collingwood—Breakwater reconstruction	35,000 00	
	Honey Harbour—Wharf	11,600 00	
	Laurenson Lake—Dredging	2,000 00	
	L'Orignal—Contribution towards cost of shore protection, the Province of Ontario to contribute a like amount and the municipality—$1,000	2,000 00	
	Meaford—Breakwater repairs	9,000 00	
	Midland—Dredging	58,000 00	
	Midland—Wharf—Further amount required	45,000 00	
	New Liskeard—Wharf repairs	3,650 00	
	Owen Sound—Harbour wall	15,000 00	
	Port Stanley—Harbour improvements and repairs—Further amount required	10,000 00	
	Rondeau—Dredging	32,000 00	
	Saugeen River—Repairs to harbour works—Further amount required	4,000 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie—Dredging slip	61,000 00	
	Windsor—Wharf repairs	3,000 00	
	Manitoba.		
440	Gimli Harbour—Jetty	10,200 00	
	Delta—Protection work	33,000 00	
	Red River—Protection work	18,000 00	
	Victoria Beach—Breakwater extension	24,000 00	
	Saskatchewan and Alberta.		
441	Elbow River—Protection work	3,600 00	
	Lac La Biche—Wharf	6,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Concluded.*		
	British Columbia—Concluded.		
	British Columbia.		
442	Blubber Bay—Wharf	6,300 00	
	Clayoquot—Wharf repairs	5,200 00	
	Denman Island—Landing slip	1,000 00	
	False Bay, Lasqueti Island—Wharf	5,600 00	
	False Creek—Dredging	41,200 00	
	Fraser Lake—Wharf—To complete	900 00	
	Fraser River—Improvements—Further amount required	33,100 00	
	Fraser River—Improvements to jetty	34,000 00	
	Gower Point—Float	2,100 00	
	Greta—Wharf reconstruction	2,500 00	
	Haney—Wharf reconstruction—Further amount required	3,000 00	
	Kaleden—Wharf reconstruction	4,100 00	
	Kildonan—Float	1,750 00	
	Marmot Bay—Float	2,700 00	
	New Massett—Renewal of float	1,350 00	
	Oona River—Float	2,000 00	
	Pope's Landing, Pender Harbour—Reconstruction of float	1,200 00	
	Port Renfrew—In full and final settlement of claim of Godman Estate in connection with acquisition of wharf property	2,000 00	
	Riondel—Wharf	7,600 00	
	Sayward—Wharf replacement (to complete contract)	6,600 00	
	Shushartie Bay—Repairs to float	1,400 00	
	Sunnybrae—Wharf	7,500 00	
	Ucluelet (West)—Float	1,350 00	
	White Rock—Wharf repairs	1,200 00	
	DREDGING.		
443	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec—Further amount required	90,000 00	
	Dredging—British Columbia—Further amount required	45,000 00	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
444	Interprovincial bridge over the Restigouche River at Matapedia—Improvements and repairs to roadway approach	1,000 00	
	St. Marjorique, Que.—Repairs to bridge approach	4,000 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	Nova Scotia.		
445	Telephone line from Little Narrows to Ottawa Brook	2,000 00	
	Cape Breton Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	11,650 00	
	Little Narrows—Grasspond Telephone Line—Extensions from Washabuck Centre to McKay's Point and from Washabuck Bridge to South Cove	700 00	
	Whycocomagh—Orangedale Telephone Line—Extension to Orangedale East	500 00	
	Quebec.		
446	Cable between Ile Verte and South shore of St. Lawrence River	1,350 00	
	North Shore, River St. Lawrence, East of Bersimis—Improvement to telegraph circuit on Manicouagan Peninsula—Revote	1,200 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income.)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—*Continued*		
	Saskatchewan and Alberta.		
447	Alberta Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	3,375 00	
	Edmonton—Peace River Line—Shifting lines on Waterhole and Dunvegan section	2,000 00	
	Battleford—Isle la Crosse Telegraph Line—General repairs and improvements	8,000 00	
	Peace River—Waterhole Line—Renewal and shifting of line to roadway	5,000 00	
	British Columbia.		
448	Mainland Telegraph and Telephone Lines—General repairs and improvements	14,000 00	
	Yukon Telegraph System—Repairs and improvements on the Terrace-Stewart Section	7,000 00	
	Yukon Telegraph System—Branch line from Vanderhoof to Fort St. James	4,800 00	
	Telephone Line from Barriere to Barriere Forks	3,425 00	
	Yukon Telegraph System—Extension from Endako to lower end Francois Lake—Revote	2,700 00	
	Telephone Line from Dawson Creek to Kilkerran	800 00	
	Telephone Line from Quesnel to Prince George	12,500 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
449	Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa River and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith and settlement of land damages—Further amount required	11,000 00	
	For erection of Memorial Tablet to the late Dr. Alpheus Todd, former Librarian of Parliament	1,000 00	
	Surveys and Inspections—Further amount required	17,500 00	
	New hull for snag-boat *Samson*—Revote	7,600 00	
	To pay to the widow of the late Joseph Byrne, labourer at Ottawa whose case was approved for retirement under the Act for the retirement of certain members of the public service, but who died while the report for such action was awaiting the sanction of the Governor General in Council, the gratuity equal to eight months salary which would have been granted to her husband, had he lived	671 40	2,749,272 33
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
450	Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que., service between	1,000 00	
451	Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at intermediate points in the Miramichi River and Bay, steam service between—Additional amount required	500 00	
452	Parrsboro, Kingsport and Wolfville, steam service between	5,000 00	
453	Rimouski and Pointe aux Outardes, service between—Additional amount required	2,500 00	
454	St. John, Westport and Yarmouth, and other way ports, steam service between—Additional amount required	5,000 00	
455	Summerville, Burlington and Windsor, steam service between	500 00	
456	Salmon Island, Seymour Island, Sorrento, and other points on Shuswap Lake, B.C., service between	3,000 00	17,500 00

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Capital.)		
	MARINE DEPARTMENT.		
457	River St. Lawrence—Amount required for repairs to dredging fleet and to expedite dredging operations—Revote of unexpended balance appropriated under Vote No. 459 in Supplementary Estimates, 1924-1925	.....	51,750 00
	INDIANS.		
458	Nova Scotia—		
	Repairs to roads and dyking—Further amount required	2,500 00	
459	Prince Edward Island—		
	Medical attendance and medicines—Further amount required	500 00	
	Relief and seed grain—Further amount required	500 00	
460	Ontario and Quebec—		
	Repairs to roads and bridges and drainage—Further amount required	32,000 00	
	Relief, medical attendance and medicines—Further amount required	450 00	
461	British Columbia—		
	Medical attendance, medicines, hospitals—Further amount required	3,000 00	
	Assistance to Indians in farming, fruit culture and cleansing orchards—Further amount required	1,500 00	
	Surveys, roads, irrigation and dyking—Further amount required	2,000 00	
462	General—		
	To prevent the spread of tuberculosis—Further amount required	5,000 00	
	Surveys, Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces—Further amount required	3,000 00	
463	Yukon—		
	Relief, medical attendance and medicines—Further amount required	4,000 00	
464	Indian Education—		
	Further amount required	10,000 00	
			64,450 00
	ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE		
465	To provide for the establishment of new detachments in the North West Territories, including an amount of $72.00 to reimburse the North West Territories Branch, Department of the Interior for loss of Game License Funds—Further amount required	27,863 00	
	To compensate members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police for injuries received whilst in the performance of duty—Further amount required	2,000 00	
	To provide for the erection of Police Detachment Buildings in Jasper Park, Alberta, including Officers Quarters, $6,000, Men's Quarters including Guardroom $11,000 and Stable $3,000	20,000 00	
	To compensate the City of Brandon, Manitoba, in full settlement of claim for interest on expenditure of $6,403.94 in construction of a sewer to the Fair Grounds in that city in 1919	2,380 23	
	To provide for the establishment of a new detachment in the vicinity of Bache Peninsula, North Eastern Arctic District	20,016 00	
			72,259 23

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.	$ cts.	$ cts.
466	Interior—		
	Explorations, Salaries and Contingencies, alterations and repairs to ships, etc.—Further amount required...	10,000 00	
	National Defence—		
	Establishing and operating wireless stations, including buildings, etc.—Further amount required.....	21,000 00	
			31,000 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY		
467	Additional grant to cover over expenditure by the local Council.	25,000 00	
	Grant to Local Council to cover expenditures on replacements of public works destroyed by the flood, etc.....	10,000 00	
			35,000 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.		
468	Amount required to pay the fees of F. H. Peters, Chairman of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors, for services rendered during 1924–1925.....	210 00	
	Amount required to meet uncollected portions of advances of Seed Grain made in the Province of Saskatchewan by the chartered banks to holders of unpatented Dominion Lands under the guarantee of the Dominion Government, also including commission payable to banks for collections, fees to secretary treasurers of municipalities and officers of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, clerical assistance, travelling expenses, etc.....	25,000 00	
	To provide for the expenses connected with Canadian National Parks, etc.—Further amount required.....	40,000 00	
	Amount required to transfer buffalo from Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alta., to the Wood Buffalo Park near Fort Smith, N.W.T.....	20,000 00	
	For the engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation of maps, plans, reports, and kindred publications of the Dominion, including salaries and necessary materials for same.—Further amount required.....	15,000 00	
			100,210 00
	SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT		
469	To meet the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-Establishment, Geo. V. A. 1924. Sessional Papers 203a, pages 74 and 75; to provide for the purchase of lands and the cost of erection of houses at Kamloops, B.C., for tuberculous ex-members of the Forces.....	15,000 00	
470	Unemployment Relief—Further amount required.....	150,000 00	
			165,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
471	Grant to the National Battlefields Commission—		
	(a) For expenses of administration—Additional.....	2,000 00	
	(b) For maintenance of the National Battlefields Park—Additional.....	5,000 00	
472	To provide for legal and other expenses in connection with prosecutions resulting from the failure of the Home Bank of Canada.....	6,000 00	
474	Grant to the Canadian Social Hygiene Council—Additional....	5,000 00	
475	Amount required to provide for expenses in connection with a trial shipment of Alberta Coal to Ontario, with the object of determining the actual cost of carriage by rail, by payments to be made to the Canadian National Railways at the rate of $1 per ton.....	25,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*Continued.*	$ cts.	$ cts.
476	Expenses under the Pecuniary Claims Convention with U.S.A.—Further amount required	9,000 00	
477	To cover purchase of historical paintings of Western Canada from Wembley Exhibition, pictures of British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, and other historical material	5,000 00	
478	To provide for a compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Alfred Laliberté	3,000 00	
479	Amount required to pay outstanding accounts 1924–25 from Railway Companies for assistance in transportation of Canadian Coals under regulations contained in Order-in-Council dated September 3, 1924 (P.C. 1537)	5,000 00	
480	Grant to the Women's Wentworth Historical Society to complete Stoney Creek Tower	500 00	
481	To provide for the operation, maintenance, and settlement of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company's project in the Province of Alberta, subject to security for repayment with interest upon terms arranged by the authority of the Governor in Council. Appointments and payments may be made notwithstanding anything in the Civil Service Act or Regulations thereunder	100,000 00	
482	To recoup the Bank of Montreal, principal and interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, for advances made to the Amalgamated Water Users' Association of Vauxhall, Alberta, in accordance with the provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 815 of 17th May, 1924, for the purpose of repairing the main canal of the Canada Land and Irrigation Company	20,000 00	
483	Amount required to pay Messrs. R. R. Hall and William Irwin, of Peterborough, upon the relinquishment of their interest in Timber Berth No. 507	120,430 00	
484	Memorial Tablet to the late Allan Crawford, Commander, Wrangel Island Expedition, 1921	1,000 00	
485	Amount required to cover expenditure in connection with Earl Haig's visit to Canada	10,000 00	
486	To provide for Canadian representation on Imperial Economic Committee	4,000 00	
487	To provide for compassionate allowance to Chas. H. Lake, father of John Lake, former employee of the Radio Branch of the Department of Marine	1,500 00	
488	To provide for compassionate allowance to Elzéar Martineau, former boilermaker's helper at the Quebec Agency of the Department of Marine	1,018 33	
489	To provide for compassionate allowance to Mrs. Margaret R. Cullum, widow of the late William Cullum, former Steamship Inspector, Department of Marine	3,240 00	
490	Conference between Federal and Provincial Governments to consider amending The British North America Act, with respect to the constitution and powers of the Senate and in other particulars	5,000 00	
491	Grant to the Canadian Tuberculosis Association—Further amount required	5,000 00	

SCHEDULE D—*Continued*

No. of Vote.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	MISCELLANEOUS—*Concluded.*		
492	To provide, subject to the approval of the Treasury Board, for salaries, reclassification, revision, promotions and increases, including amount required to cover provisions of Order-in-Council P.C. 1099 of June 27, 1924	1,297,340 00	1,634,028 33
	CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.		
493	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; also to provide for 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	350,000 00	
	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	70,057 39	
	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	5,502 28	425,559 67
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.		
494	Royal Commission to enquire into the Grain Trade—Further amount required	3,300 00	
495	Operation and management of Elevators—Further amount required	50,000 00	
496	Halifax Elevator, towards the construction of—Further amount required	70,000 00	
497	Prince Rupert Elevator, towards the construction of—Further amount required	685,000 00	
498	Relief Supplies for the Leeward Islanders—Further amount required	300 00	
499	Enquiry *re* Ocean Freight Rates—Further amount required	25,000 00	
500	Canada-West Indies Trade Conference	20,000 00	
501	Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research—Further amount required	15,000 00	
502	The Canada Grain Act, Administration of—Further amount required	50,000 00	918,600 00
	Total	.....	8,738,593 75