

Standard

July 30/18



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ACTS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

OF

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

PASSED IN THE SESSIONS HELD IN

SEVENTH AND SEVENTH AND EIGHTH-YEARS
OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY

KING GEORGE V.



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY JOSEPH de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1918

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CHAP. 9.

An Act to provide, during Twelve Months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.

[5th April, 1917.]

WHEREAS the raising or keeping of a standing army within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in time of peace, unless it be with the consent of Parliament, is against law: A.D. 1917.

And whereas it is adjudged necessary by His Majesty and this present Parliament that a body of forces should be continued for the safety of the United Kingdom and the defence of the possessions of His Majesty's Crown, and that the whole number of such forces should consist of five million, including those to be employed at the depots in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the training of recruits for service at home and abroad, but exclusive of the numbers actually serving within His Majesty's Indian possessions:

And whereas it is also judged necessary for the safety of the United Kingdom, and the defence of the possessions of this realm, that a body of Royal Marine forces should be employed in His Majesty's fleet and naval service, under the direction of the Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom, or the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral aforesaid:

And whereas the said marine forces may frequently be quartered or be on shore, or sent to do duty or be on board transport ships or vessels, merchant ships or vessels, or other ships or vessels, or they may be under other circumstances in which they will not be subject to the laws relating to the government of His Majesty's forces by sea:

And whereas no man can be forejudged of life or limb, or subjected in time of peace to any kind of punishment within this realm, by martial law, or in any other manner than by the judgment of his peers and according to the known and established laws of this realm; yet, nevertheless, it being requisite, for the retaining all the before-mentioned forces, and other persons subject to military law, in their duty, that an exact discipline be observed, and that persons belonging to the said forces who mutiny or stir up sedition, or desert His Majesty's service, or are guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of the law will allow:

And whereas the Army Act will expire in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen on the following days:— 44 & 45 Vict.
c. 58.

- (a) In the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, on the thirtieth day of April; and
 (b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, on the thirty-first day of July :

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Army (Annual) Act, 1917*.

Army Act to be in force for specified times.

2. (1) The *Army Act* shall be and remain in force during the periods herein-after mentioned, and no longer, unless otherwise provided by Parliament (that is to say):—

(a) Within the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, from the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and seventeen to the thirtieth day of April one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, both inclusive; and

(b) Elsewhere, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions, from the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen to the thirty-first day of July one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, both inclusive.

(2) The *Army Act*, while in force, shall apply to persons subject to military law, whether within or without His Majesty's dominions.

(3) A person subject to military law shall not be exempted from the provisions of the *Army Act* by reason only that the number of the forces for the time being in the service of His Majesty, exclusive of the marine forces, is either greater or less than the number herein-before mentioned.

Prices in respect of billeting.

3. There shall be paid to the keeper of a victualling house for the accommodation provided by him in pursuance of the *Army Act* the prices specified in the Schedule to this Act.

AMENDMENTS OF THE ARMY ACT.

Amendment of s. 154 of the Army Act with respect to deserters and absentees without leave.

4. After paragraph (8) of section one hundred and fifty-four of the *Army Act* which relates to deserters and absentees without leave, the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“(9) Where a person surrenders himself to a constable in the United Kingdom as being a deserter or absentee without leave, the officer of police in charge of the police station to which he is brought shall forthwith inquire into the case, and if it appears to him from the confession of that person that that person is a deserter or absentee without leave, he may cause him to be delivered into military custody without bringing him before a court of summary jurisdiction under this section, and in such case shall send to the Army Council or as they may direct a certificate signed by himself as to the fact, date, and place of such surrender.”

5. (1) For paragraph (j) of section one hundred and sixty-three of the *Army Act*, which relates to evidence, the following paragraph shall be substituted:—

Amendment of s. 163 of the *Army Act* relating to evidence.

“(j) Where the proceedings are proceedings against an officer or soldier on a charge of being a deserter or absentee without leave, and the officer or soldier has surrendered himself into the custody of a provost marshal, assistant provost marshal or other officer or any portion of His Majesty’s forces, a certificate purporting to have been signed by such provost marshal, assistant provost marshal or other officer, or by the commanding officer of the portion of His Majesty’s forces to whom the surrender or by whom the arrest was made, and stating the fact, date, and place of such surrender or arrest shall be evidence of the matters so stated.”

(2) After the said paragraph (j) the following paragraph shall be inserted:—

“(k) Where the proceedings are proceedings against an officer or soldier on a charge of being a deserter or absentee without leave and the officer or soldier has been delivered into military custody by a police officer in charge of a police station in the United Kingdom, a certificate purporting to be signed by such police officer, and stating the fact, date, and place of the surrender of the officer or soldier shall be evidence of the matters so stated.”

SCHEDULE.

Section 3.

Accommodation to be provided.	Maximum Price.
Lodging and attendance for soldier where meals furnished.	Sixpence per night.
Breakfast as specified in Part I of the Second Schedule to the <i>Army Act</i> .	Sixpence each.
Dinner as so specified.....	One shilling and twopence each.
Supper as so specified.....	Fourpence each.
Where no meals furnished, lodging and attendance, and candles, vinegar, salt, and the use of fire, and the necessary utensils for dressing and eating his meat.	Sixpence per day.
Stable room and ten pounds of oats, twelve pounds of hay, and eight pounds of straw per day for each horse.	Two shillings and fourpence per day.
Stable room without forage.....	Sixpence per day.
Lodging and attendance for officer.....	Two shillings per night.

Note.—An officer shall pay for his food.

CHAP. 11.

A.D. 1917. An Act to amend the *Naval Discipline (Delegation of Powers)* Act, 1916, with respect to the Officers to whom powers under that Act may be delegated.

[5th April, 1917.]

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

Extension of class of officers to whom powers may be delegated. 6 & 7 Geo. 5. c. 17.

1. The officers to whom the powers in relation to court-martial may be delegated by the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet under the *Naval Discipline (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1916*, shall include all officers not below the rank of flag officer in command of squadrons forming part of that fleet, and accordingly that Act shall have effect as if for the words " Vice-Admirals " and " Vice-Admiral " wherever they occur there were substituted the words " flag officers " and " flag officer " respectively.

Short title.

2. This Act may be cited as the *Naval Discipline (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1917* and the *Naval Discipline (Delegation of Powers) Act, 1916*, and this Act may be cited together as the *Naval Discipline (Delegation of Powers) Acts, 1916 and 1917*.

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CHAP. 22.

A.D. 1917. An Act to extend during the present War the term of service of members of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

[10th July, 1917.]

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

Extension of term of service. 22 & 23 Vict. c. 40.

1. The power under section five of the *Royal Naval Reserve (Volunteer) Act, 1859*, for His Majesty on any emergency by Proclamation to declare that such volunteers as may at the date of such Proclamation be in actual service shall continue in such actual service for a period of five years from the date of their respectively coming into actual service if their services be so long required, shall, during the continuance of the present

war, notwithstanding anything in section one of the *Naval Forces Act, 1903*, extend to the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve as it extends to the Royal Naval Volunteers. 3 Edw. 7.
c. 6.

2. This Act may be cited as the *Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve Act, 1917*. Short title.

CHAP. 26.

An Act to enable His Majesty in Council to carry into effect conventions which may be made with Allied and other States as to the mutual liability of His Majesty's subjects and subjects of the Allied and other States to military service. A.D. 1917.

[10th July, 1917.]

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

1. His Majesty may by Order in Council, signifying that a convention has been made with a foreign country allied or otherwise acting in naval or military co-operation with His Majesty in the present war (in this Act referred to as the contracting country) which imposes a mutual liability to military service on British subjects in that country and on subjects of that country in the United Kingdom, direct that this Act shall have effect with respect to the contracting country and the subjects of that country, and on any such Order in Council being made, this Act shall have effect accordingly: Provided that—

Carrying out of mutual arrangements with Allied countries as to military service obligations.

- (a) No such Order in Council shall be made unless the convention secures to His Majesty's Ambassador or other public Minister in the contracting country power to grant to British subjects in that country exemption from military service, and such Ambassador or Minister shall grant such exemption in any case where a British subject proves that he is not domiciled in the contracting country, and that before proceeding to the contracting country he was ordinarily resident in some part of His Majesty's dominions other than Great Britain:
- (b) No such Order in Council shall be made unless the convention contains provisions to the effect that British subjects in the contracting country and subjects of the contracting country in the United Kingdom shall, before becoming liable to military service, have an opportunity, if they make an application for the purpose, of returning to the United Kingdom or the contracting country, as the case may be:
- (c) An Order in Council shall not be made until the expiration of thirty days from the date when the convention has been laid before Parliament.

Application
of Military
Service Acts.

2. (1) Where this Act is so applied with respect to any country, subjects of that country shall, if they have not, within twenty-one days after the convention has been laid before Parliament, made an application in such manner as may be prescribed by a Secretary of State to return to the contracting country, or if, having made such an application, they have failed to avail themselves of an opportunity to do so, be liable to military service under the *Military Service Acts, 1916*, in the same manner as British subjects; and those Acts shall apply accordingly, subject to the following modifications:—

5 & 6 Geo. 5.
c. 104.
6 & 7 Geo. 5.
c. 15.

(a) The appointed date shall, as respects subjects of the contracting country who come within the operation of the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917*, on the application of this Act in respect of that country, be the thirtieth day after the date of the Order in Council applying the Act, and as respects subjects of the contracting country who come within the operation of the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917*, after that date, be the thirtieth day after the date on which they so come within the operation of those Acts, except that when such subjects come within the operations of those Acts by reason of their failing to avail themselves of an opportunity of returning to the contracting country, the appointed date shall be the date of such failure:

7 & 8 Geo. 5.
c. 12.

(b) A subject of the contracting country who has not made such an application as aforesaid to return to that country shall have the same rights with regard to exemptions and exceptions conferred by the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917*, other than the exceptions mentioned in paragraph (1) of the first Schedule to the First-mentioned Act, as he would have if he were a British subject, and, whether he has made such an application or not, shall be deemed to be within the exceptions under the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917*, if he is the holder of a certificate of exemption for the time being in force granted by the Ambassador or a duly authorised public Minister of that country in the United Kingdom:

(c) Regulations issued under the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917*, may provide for the establishment of special tribunals for dealing with applications or appeals for exemption in respect of men who are rendered liable to military service by virtue of this Act and for the appointment of additional members to tribunals when dealing with such applications or appeals:

(d) Any British subject arriving in Great Britain from the contracting country after the date of an Order in Council applying this Act to the subjects of that contracting country shall, if not ordinarily resident in Great Britain, be deemed for the purposes of the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917*, to be ordinarily resident in Great Britain as from the date of his arrival, unless he shows that the part of His Majesty's dominions in which he last resided was some part other than Great Britain.

(2) For the purposes of the limitation on the number of aliens who may serve together at any one time in any corps of the regular forces imposed by section ninety-five of the *Army Act.*

Act, subjects of a contracting country who become liable to military service by virtue of the application of this Act in respect of their country shall not be reckoned in that number.

(3) For the purposes of this Act the expression "convention" includes an agreement.

3. This Act may be cited as the *Military Service (Conventions with Allied States) Act, 1917* and shall be included amongst the Acts which may be cited as the *Military Service Acts, 1916 and 1917.* Short title and citation.

CHAP. 34.

An Act to amend Section 74A of the Naval Discipline Act. A.D. 1917.

[2nd August, 1917.]

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

1. Section 74A of the *Naval Discipline Act*, which relates to the suspension of sentence, shall be amended as follows: Amendment of s. 74A of Naval Discipline Act.

(1) By the insertion in paragraph (b) thereof, after the words "committing authority," where they first occur, of the words "or an officer holding such command as the Admiralty may by regulation prescribe," and the insertion in the same paragraph after the words "committing authority" where they secondly and thirdly occur, of the words "or officer."

(2) By the insertion at the beginning of paragraph (c) of the words "Subject to regulations made by the Admiralty," and by the insertion in the same paragraph, after the words "committing authority," of the words "or an officer holding such command as the Admiralty may by regulation prescribe."

(3) By the substitution in paragraph (b) of the word "more" for the word "less."

(4) By the insertion at the end of the section of the following provisions—

"Where a person has been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment or detention and an order of committal has been issued, the Admiralty or the committing authority or an officer holding such command as the Admiralty may by regulation prescribe may order the sentence to be suspended, and in such case the person whose sentence is suspended shall be discharged and the currency of the sentence shall be suspended until he is again committed under the same sentence, and the foregoing paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section shall apply in like manner as in the case where a sentence has been suspended before an order of committal has been issued.

"Where a sentence is suspended under this section, whether before or after committal, the Admiralty or, subject to

any regulation or direction which may be issued by the Admiralty, the committing authority or officer by whom the sentence is suspended may, notwithstanding anything in section fifty-three of this Act, direct that any penalty which is involved by the punishment of penal servitude or imprisonment or detention either shall be or shall not be remitted or suspended."

Printing and
construction
of Naval
Discipline
Act.

2. (1) Every enactment and word which is directed by this Act to be substituted for or added to any portion of the *Naval Discipline Act* shall form part of that Act in the place assigned to it by this Act, and the *Naval Discipline Act*, and all Acts which refer thereto, shall after the commencement of this Act be construed as if that enactment or word had been originally enacted in the *Naval Discipline Act* in the place so assigned, and, where it is substituted for another enactment or word, had been so enacted in lieu of that enactment or word, and the expression "this Act" in the *Naval Discipline Act* shall be construed accordingly.

(2) A copy of the *Naval Discipline Act* with every such enactment and word inserted in the place so assigned shall be prepared and certified by the Clerk of the Parliaments and deposited with the rolls of Parliament, and His Majesty's printers shall print in accordance with the copy so certified all copies of the *Naval Discipline Act* which are printed after the commencement of this Act.

Short Title.

3. This Act may be cited as the *Naval Discipline Act, 1917.*

PROCLAMATIONS
AND
ORDERS IN COUNCIL
OF THE
IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT



OTTAWA
PRINTED BY JOSEPH de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
LAW PRINTER (FOR CANADA) TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1918

ORDERS IN COUNCIL AND DESPATCHES.

THE MILITARY CROSS.

ROYAL WARRANT of 25th June, 1917, amending the Third Clause of the Military Cross Warrant of 23rd August, 1916.

GEORGE, R. I.

Whereas We deem it expedient that acting or temporary major and acting or temporary chaplains 3rd Class should be considered eligible for the award of the Military Cross:

It is Our will and pleasure and We do hereby ordain that the third clause of Our Royal warrant dated 23rd August, 1916, governing the Military Cross, shall read as follows:—

Thirdly: It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this decoration nor be nominated thereto unless he be a captain, a commissioned officer of a lower grade, or a warrant officer Class I or Class II in Our army, or Our Indian or Colonial Military Forces, and that the Military Cross shall be awarded only to officers of the above ranks on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Officers not above the substantive rank of captain who hold the acting or temporary rank of major, and acting or temporary chaplains 3rd Class, shall also be eligible.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 25th day of June, 1917, in the eighth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

DERBY.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 901.

CROWN OFFICE, 24th August, 1917.

The King has been pleased, by letters patent under the Great Seal, to create and institute an Order of Knighthood to be styled "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire."

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
ST. JAMES'S PALACE, 24th August, 1917.

STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting:

WHEREAS by letters patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster the fourth day of June, 1917, in the eighth year of Our Reign, We have thought fit and been pleased to institute, erect, constitute, and create an Order of Knighthood, to be called and known for ever hereafter by the name, style, and designation of "The Most Excellent Order of the British Empire," whereof We, Our heirs and successors for ever shall be sovereigns.

And whereas by Our aforesaid letters patent We did ordain that the said Order should be governed by statutes and ordinances and that the statutes to be observed within the said Order should be established by Us and sealed by the seal of the said Order which Statutes so given and in future to be given by Us, Our heirs and successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed should be of the same validity and taken and read as if the same and every article of them had been verbatim recited in the said letters patent and passed under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

Now know ye that in pursuance of the said letters patent of the fourth day of June, 1917, We have made, ordained, and establish and by these presents, sealed with the seal of the said Order, do make, ordain, and establish the following statutes and ordinances which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept within the said Order:—

1. It is ordained and enjoined that the Order of Chivalry shall be styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire as in Our said patent is directed, and by no other designation.

2. It is ordained that the said order shall consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master and of five several classes:—I “Knights Grand Cross” and “Dames Grand Cross.” II “Knights Commanders” and “Dames Commanders.” III “Commanders.” IV “Officers.” V “Members.”

3. It is ordered that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of Our said United Kingdom, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order, to whom doth and shall belong all power of annulling, interpreting, explaining, or augmenting these and every part of these Statutes.

4. We do hereby ordain, direct, and appoint that a Prince of the Blood Royal or such other exalted personage as We, Our heirs and successors shall hereafter appoint shall be Grand Master of the said Order, and shall in virtue thereof be the First or Principal Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, to whose custody shall be confided the Great Seal of the Order, which he shall affix to all statutes, ordinances, and instruments according to the regulations touching the issue of every of the said instruments; and it is further ordained that it shall be his special duty to enforce the due observance of the statutes and ordinances of this Order, and that he shall likewise direct the issue of all letters of summons whenever the Sovereign shall be pleased to command an investiture of the said most excellent Order.

5. It is ordained that the persons to be admitted to this Order shall be such persons, male or female, as may have rendered or shall hereafter render important services to Our Empire, and that foreign persons upon whom We may think fit to confer the honour of being received into this Order shall be deemed to be, and described as, Honorary Knights Grand Cross or Honorary Dames Grand Cross, Honorary Knights Commanders or Honorary Dames Commanders, Honorary Commanders, Honorary Officers, and Honorary Members, according to the classes in the Order to which they belong.

6. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs and successors shall be pleased to nominate and appoint any person to this Order such appointment shall be made by warrant under Our Royal sign manual sealed with the seal of this Order and countersigned by the Grand Master of the said Order.

7. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after Our Royal Victorian Order, and before Our Distinguished Service Order, that in all solemn ceremonies, places and assemblies the Knights Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Grand Cross of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the Knights Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order, that the Dames Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately before the wives of Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and may on all occasions have, use and enjoy the appellation and style of Dame before their Christian or first names, that the men who are Commanders of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the members of the Third Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women who are Commander of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately before the wives of Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, that the men who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and the women; who are Officers of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately before the wives of members of the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order, that the men who are members of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately after the members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order and that the women who are members of this Order shall have place and precedence next to and immediately before the wives of members of the Fifth Class of the Royal Victorian Order.

8. It is ordained that the insignia of the Sovereign of this Order shall be of the same material and fashion as are hereinafter appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, save only with those alterations which distinguish Our Royal dignity.

9. It is ordained that the Grand Master shall wear the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross, the badge of which for the Grand Master shall be augmented in accordance with the commands of the Sovereign.

10. It is ordained that the Knights and Dames Grand Cross of this Most Excellent Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions wear the badge of the Order, which shall consist of a cross potance, enamelled pearl, fimbriated or surmounted by a gold medallion with a representation of Britannia seated within a circle gules inscribed with the motto, "For God and Empire", in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown or, the whole suspended from a purple riband of the breadth of three inches and three-quarters, passing from the right shoulder to the left side, and they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments an oval Star composed of eight points and charged with a medallion as above.

11. It is ordained that the Knights Commanders shall wear around their necks a riband of the same colour and pattern as that of the Knights Grand Cross of the breadth of one inch and three-quarters and pendent therefrom the badge of the Knights Commanders of the Order, which shall be of similar form and pattern to that appointed for the Knights Grand Cross, but of a smaller size, and also that they shall wear on the left side of their coats or outer garments a silver Star composed of four equal points and four lesser, charged with a medallion as before, and it is ordained that the Dames Commanders shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for Knights Commanders, attached to a riband, also similar to that worn by Knights Commanders, but tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder, and that they shall wear a like Star.

12. It is ordained that the Commanders shall in same manner wear the like riband and badge as that appointed for the Knights or Dames Commanders of the Most Excellent Order, but that they shall not be entitled to wear the Star.

13. It is ordained that the officers shall wear a badge of similar form and pattern as that appointed for the Commanders of the Order, but of a smaller size and silver gilt, attached to a riband of the same colour and pattern of the breadth of one inch and a quarter, attached to the left breast of their coats or outer garments by men, and tied in a bow on the left shoulder by women.

14. It is ordained that the members shall wear in like manner the same riband and badge as that appointed to officers of the Order except that it shall be in silver.

15. It is ordained that upon the nomination of any person to be a Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander of the Order, he or she shall be invested with the insignia of his or her dignity in the Order by Us, Our heirs and successors and that on the day of the investiture the person to be invested shall be introduced into the presence of the Sovereign by the officer of the Order in attendance bearing the proper Insignia of the Order, when the Sovereign having in the case of Knights Grand Cross and Knights Commanders conferred the honour of knighthood upon the person so nominated if he have not previously received the said honour will then proceed to invest him or her with the ensigns of the said Order in the following manner: The Sovereign will invest the new Knight Grand Cross, Dame Grand Cross, Knight Commander or Dame Commander with the riband and badge and will deliver or place on his or her left side the Star of the said Order appertaining to his or her dignity.

16. It is further ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a warrant or warrants under Our sign manual countersigned by the Grand Master and sealed with the seal of this Order to authorize some distinguished person in Our service or other person to perform in Our name and Our behalf the ceremony of investing Knights Grand Cross, Dames Grand Cross, Knights Commanders, or Dames Commanders with the insignia of their respective dignities or to permit the ceremony of investiture to be dispensed with. And we reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, by Our or their warrant or warrants as aforesaid, full power and authority to permit and authorize the person or persons not invested by Us to wear the insignia and enjoy the privileges appertaining to their respective dignities in as full and ample a manner as if they had been invested by Us, Our heirs and successors.

17. It is ordained that on the promotion of a person to a higher class of this Order the insignia of the class theretofore worn by him or her shall be returned to the secretary of the Order for the service of the Order, and that on the resignation or decease of an official of the Order his badge of office shall be restored for the service of the Order.

18. It is ordained that Knights Grand Cross and Dames Grand Cross shall have the same privileges under the same authority in connection with the bearing of supporters to their arms as are enjoyed by the Knights Grand Cross of other Orders of Knighthood.

19. It is ordained that the seal of the Order shall have engraved thereon as follows (that is to say) a representation of Britannia surrounded by a circle containing the motto of the Order "For God and the Empire," and that statutes of the order shall be sealed by and with the same.

20. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by an ordinance signed by the Sovereign and sealed with the seal of the Order to cancel and annul the appointment of any person to this Order, and thereupon his or her name in the register shall be erased. But that it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore to the Order any person whose appointment may have been so cancelled and annulled when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

21. It is ordained that a medal in connection with the said Most Excellent Order shall be awarded to persons, not being members of the five classes of the said Most Excellent Order, whose services to Our Empire would warrant such mark of Our Royal appreciation.

22. It is ordained that the medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire for men and for women shall consist of a circular medal in silver, having on the obverse a representation of Britannia within the circle and motto of the Order and on the reverse Our Royal and Imperial cypher, and shall be worn on the left side suspended by a ring to a purple riband of one inch and one-sixteenth of an inch in width.

23. It is ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a warrant under Our Royal sign manual to cancel and annul the award of any medal of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, and that thereupon the name of the recipient in the register shall be erased, but it shall be competent for the Sovereign to restore the medal to any person whose name may have been so erased, when circumstances render it just and expedient so to do.

24. It is ordained that the 24th day of May every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of this Order.

25. It is ordained that the following officials shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a King of arms, registrar and secretary, gentleman usher of the Purple Rod.

26. It is ordained that the King of Arms of this Order shall be nominated by Us, Our heirs and successors, and that he shall sedulously attend the service of the Order. And further it is ordained that he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escutcheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia impaling the Arms of the Sovereign surrounded with the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, that he shall carry the Rod of this Order, which shall have on the two greater squares the Arms of the Order impaled with those of the Sovereign, and on the lesser squares the Arms of the Order, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that at the Coronations he shall precede the Knights Grand Cross and shall carry and wear a Crown as Our other Kings of Arms are accustomed to do, which badge, rod and crown shall all be of the same materials with those used and borne by Our Garter Principal King of Arms.

27. It is ordained that the registrar and secretary shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, that he shall record all proceedings connected with this Most Excellent Order in a register to be appropriated for that purpose and shall, under the directions of the Grand Master, prepare all warrants and other instruments to be passed under the seal of the Order and engross the same, that he shall summon the Knights Grand Cross to attend the Sovereign at all investitures of this Order, that in all ceremonies of the Order he shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escutcheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure the badge of the Knights Grand Cross of the Order with two pens saltirewise between the angles in pearl enamel, the whole surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

28. It is ordained that the Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod of this Most Excellent Order shall be appointed by Us, Our heirs and successors, shall wear around his neck pendent to a purple riband an escutcheon of gold enamelled on a field purpure a representation of Britannia surrounded by the circle and motto of the Order and surmounted by an Imperial Crown, and that he shall carry the Purple Rod of the order, having at the top an escrol thereon the motto of the Order surmounted by a representation of Britannia.

29. It is ordained that all and every of the officials of this Order shall over and above the duties more specially imposed by the foregoing statute execute diligently whatever the Sovereign or Grand Master may be pleased to command touching the interests of the said Order, and that the said offices of King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary, and Gentleman Usher shall be holden during good behaviour.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting or dispensing with these statutes and regulations or any part thereof by a notification under the sign manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's, the fourth day of June, 1917, in the eighth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

GEO. CAVE.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li., p. 1006.

DOWNING STREET, 17th September, 1917.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of Your Ministers, copies of Royal warrants amending the rules governing the award of the Albert and Edward Medals.

2. It will be seen that the bronze medals in each case, which are those generally awarded, will in future be called the "Albert Medal," and the "Edward Medal," respectively and that the higher degree of each decoration,

which is given only for acts of extreme and heroic daring, will be known in the one case as "the Albert Medal in Gold," and in the other as "the Edward Medal in Silver."

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

Governor General
His Excellency

WALTER H. LONG.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come,—Greeting:—

WHEREAS Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, being desirous of distinguishing by some mark of Her royal favour the many heroic acts performed by mariners and others who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others from shipwrecks and other perils of the sea; and the many heroic acts performed on land by those who endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines, on railways and at fires, or other peril within Her Dominions, other than perils of the sea, did, by warrants under the royal sign manual bearing date respectively the 7th March, 1866, the 12th April, 1867, and the 30th April, 1877, for Herself, Her heirs and successors, institute and create as a mark of Royal approbation of such heroic acts, new decorations styled respectively "The Albert Medal of the First Class" and "The Albert Medal of the Second Class," which decorations Her Majesty was desirous should be highly prized and eagerly sought after;

And whereas the said warrants were subsequently amended and all the warrants relating to these decorations were consolidated by a warrant under the sign manual bearing date the 5th June, 1905;

And whereas it is Our pleasure to amend the style of the said decorations,—

We are graciously pleased to make, ordain and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the decorations:—

I. It is ordained that the decoration in each case shall be styled "The Albert Medal"; but when it is awarded for acts of such extreme and heroic daring as to merit a special degree of recognition, it shall be styled "The Albert Medal in Gold."

II. It is ordained that the Albert Medal shall consist of a bronze oval-shaped badge or decoration, having in the centre a monogram composed of the letters V. and A. erect upon an enamelled background, surrounded by a Garter inscribed in raised letters "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea, or "For Gallantry in Saving Life on Land," as the case may be, and surmounted by a representation of the Crown of His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort; but where the medal conferred is "The Albert Medal in Gold," it shall consist of a gold oval-shaped badge or decoration having in the centre a monogram composed of the letters V. and A. erect in gold upon an enamelled background, surrounded by a garter in bronze inscribed in raised letters of gold "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "For Gallantry in Saving Life on Land," as the case may be, and surmounted by a representation in gold of the Crown of His Royal Highness the lamented Prince Consort. When the medal is given for gallantry in saving life at sea, the letters V. and A. shall be interlaced with an anchor erect in bronze or gold, as the case may be.

The medal shall be suspended from a riband of an inch and three-eighths in width, having two white longitudinal stripes; in the case of the "Albert Medal in Gold" the riband shall have four white longitudinal stripes.

The colour of the enamel and riband shall be dark blue when the medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life at sea, and crimson when it is conferred for gallantry in saving life on land.

III. It is ordained that the medal shall only be awarded to those of Our faithful subjects who, in saving or endeavouring to save the lives of others from perils at the sea, or from perils on land, have endangered their own lives, and that such award shall be made only on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Provided always that where the medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life at sea, the preliminary steps and inquiry shall, if the award be to anyone belonging to the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines, be with the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and in other cases with the President of the Board of Trade.

IV. It is ordained that the names of those persons upon whom We may be pleased to confer the medal shall be published in the *London Gazette*. Where the medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life on land a register of such names shall be kept in the office of Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. Where the medal is conferred for gallantry in saving life at sea a register of the names of such of these persons as belong to the Royal Navy or the Royal Marine shall be kept in the office of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and a register

of the names of such of these persons as do not belong to the Royal Navy or the Royal Marines shall be kept in the office of the Board of Trade.

V. It is ordained that the medal shall be worn suspended from the left breast.

VI. It is ordained that any act of gallantry which is worthy of recognition by the award of the Albert Medal, but is performed by one upon whom the decoration has already been conferred, may, on a recommendation to Us by Our Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, be recorded by a bar attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended; and for every such additional act an additional bar may be added.

VII. In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure these most honourable decorations, it is ordained that if any person on whom any of such decorations is conferred be guilty of any crime or disgraceful conduct which in Our judgment disqualifies him for the same, his name shall, by an especial warrant under Our royal sign manual, be forthwith erased from the register of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred, and his medal shall be forfeited. And every person to whom the said medal is given shall before receiving the same enter an engagement to return the same if his name shall be so erased as aforesaid under this regulation. It is hereby further declared that We, Our heirs and successors shall be the sole judges of the circumstances demanding such expulsion. Moreover, We shall at all times have power to order that any person who may at any time have been expelled shall be restored to the enjoyment of the decoration.

VIII. The warrant of the 5th June, 1905, is hereby revoked.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's, this twenty-eighth day of August, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, in the eighth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

GEO. CAVE.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1241.

DOWNING STREET, 8th October, 1917.

MY LORD DUKE,—

I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that the following public notice has been issued with regard to beare securities seized in enemy occupied territory:

“ In view of the danger that bearer securities left by allied subjects in territory temporarily occupied by the enemy may have come unlawfully into the possession of enemies who may attempt to cash the coupons or realize the securities, the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury desire to draw the attention of all public companies in the United Kingdom who have issued bearer securities to the necessity for taking the strictest precautions against any evasion of the existing regulations in regard to the cashing of coupons, and to dealings in securities, which have not been continuously in physical possession in the United Kingdom since 30th September, 1914. While those regulations are in force and are strictly adhered to the rightful owners of such securities will be safeguarded in this country against any action by the enemies into whose hands the securities have passed. His Majesty's Government are considering in consultation with the Allied Governments what steps should be taken to deal with the problem when the existing restrictions come to be removed.”

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor General

His Excellency

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1489.

DOWNING STREET, 25th October, 1917.

MY LORD DUKE,

With reference to my despatch No. 607 of 17th September, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of Your Ministers,

copies of a circular letter issued by the War Office with regard to the standard of qualification to be observed in respect of recommendations for the award of the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal.

2. The observations of the Army Council have particular reference to acts of valour performed at bombing or other schools where the training is of a dangerous nature.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

Governor General
His Excellency

WALTER H. LONG.

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.

WAR OFFICE, 201 GREAT PORTLAND STREET,
LONDON, W.I., 15th September, 1917.

SIR,—I am commanded to inform you that the Council have recently had under consideration a large number of recommendations for the award to officers and other ranks of the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal under Article 1227, Royal warrant, as amended by Army Order 45 of 1917.

2. It appears to the Council that these recommendations show considerable want of uniformity as to standard, and that it is not generally understood that the Albert and the Edward Medals are only awarded for acts of gallantry of a very high standard equivalent, so far as it is possible to make a comparison, to those services which in the field are considered worthy of the Victoria Cross.

3. No names will be considered for the Albert or Edward Medal unless the standard of gallantry is of such nature as to attain to the level of acts of valour which, if performed on military service, merit the Victoria Cross. These considerations can only be comparative and though the comparative services may be widely divergent, the elements of determination and bravery displayed, viewed generally in conjunction with the attendant circumstances, enables a comparison to be made.

Exceptional initiative or voluntary entrance into, or continued submission to exceptional dangers, are the outstanding features of acts which win the Victoria Cross—acts which have gone beyond obedience to the necessarily insisted demand of self-preservation—and unless equivalent elements exist in cases put forward for the Albert Medal or Edward Medal, recommendation can hardly be justified.

4. It does not appear desirable that the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal or the Meritorious Service Medal, should be awarded for services which, though undoubtedly gallant, are in many instances inseparable from the responsibilities connected with the appointment of the individual and in respect of incidents at bombing schools in particular, there is a tendency for recommendations to become stereotyped.

5. When considering recommendations for the Albert Medal, the Edward Medal and the Meritorious Service Medal, the following conditions receive the close attention of the Army Council, viz:—

- (a) The responsibilities of the individual, having regard to the duties of his appointment.
- (b) To what extent has the act or action gone beyond obedience to the instinct of self-preservation?
- (c) Would the act, had it been performed in the stress of battle, have attracted sufficient attention to justify recommendation for reward? In other words, is every officer or soldier who picks up and casts away an enemy unexploded bomb to be rewarded?

6. To exemplify (a) of the preceding paragraph, the duties of a fireman may be conveniently quoted as an analogous example. Like the instructor at a bombing or other school where training is of a dangerous nature, he has constantly to face exceptional risks. Experience and expert knowledge, coupled with confidence in the manufacture of weapons or material, result in these risks not only being regarded in a far less formidable light, but also being in fact less formidable than would be the case if the risks had to be faced by an untrained man.

In regard to bombing instructors particularly, it must be borne in mind that little option remains for the instructor but to remove the source of danger as speedily as possible.

7. It is to be pointed out that for services of a gallant nature not in the presence of the enemy, the undermentioned forms of reward, other than promotion, present themselves.

(A) *Official Medals.*

- (i) Albert Medal for saving life on land (two classes).
- (ii) Edward Medal for saving life from mines and explosions where there is a danger of asphyxiation.
- (iii) Albert Medal for saving life at sea (two classes).
- (iv) Board of Trade Medals (silver and bronze) granted for saving life at sea in cases which are not of the standard required for the Albert Medal.

(v) Meritorious Service Medal, with additional pension.

(vi) Meritorious Service Medal.

(v) and (vi) are granted only to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men on account of gallant conduct in the performance of military duty otherwise than in action, or in saving lives of officers or soldiers.

(B) *Non-official Medals.*

(i) Royal Humane Society awards (silver and bronze medals, also testimonials on vellum and parchment), granted for rescues and attempted rescues:—

(a) From drowning in rivers, lakes, etc.

(b) From dangerous cliffs.

(c) At sea, in British, Indian and in Colonial waters where a Humane Society does not exist.

(d) On the Coast of the United Kingdom, in cases which do not come within the charter of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.

(e) From asphyxia in mines, wells, sewers, etc.

(ii) The Stanhope gold medal granted by the Royal Humane Society, in addition to the above awards for the bravest act of the year.

(iii) The medals of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (gold and silver).

NOTE.—Any of the above non-official medals may be accepted and worn in addition to one of the official medals awarded in respect of a particular act of bravery.

8. The recommendation for a reward should not particularise the award unless there are outstanding features which render such a course desirable. In all cases, however, where the grant of the Meritorious Service Medals is applicable, it should be stated whether, in the event of that medal being awarded, the grant of the additional pension is recommended.

9. I am to request that you will issue such instructions as may be considered necessary to ensure that due attention may be given to the points now brought to notice.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. BRADE.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1574.

DOWNING STREET, 13th November, 1917.

MY LORD DUKE,—

With reference to previous correspondence respecting the negotiations with the Russian Government with a view to securing the power to terminate the Anglo-Russian Commercial Treaty of the 12th January, 1859, separately in respect of the self-governing Dominions, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Ambassador at Petrograd has reported by telegraph that he has received a note from the Minister of Foreign Affairs stating that the Russian Government owing to economic conditions arising out of the war are compelled to take into consideration the revision of existing commercial treaties and that they therefore denounce the Treaty of the 12th January, 1859.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke

Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor General

His Excellency

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2595.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION RELATING TO TRADING WITH CERTAIN PERSONS OF ENEMY NATIONALITY INTERNED IN NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS it is expedient that transactions between British subjects and persons of enemy nationality who have been removed from our Dominions and are interned in neutral countries should be restricted in manner hereinafter provided:

Now, therefore, We, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, think fit to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

1. The proclamations for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy shall, as from the date of this proclamation, apply to any persons of enemy nationality who have been removed from any part of Our Dominions for the purpose of being interned in and are interned in any neutral country, in the same manner as they apply to persons resident or carrying on business in an enemy country.

2. Nothing in this proclamation shall be taken to prohibit anything which may be specially permitted by Our license or by a license given on Our behalf by the Lords Commissioners of Our Treasury or the Board of Trade.

3. This proclamation may be cited as the Trading with the Enemy (Enemy subjects interned in Neutral Countries), Proclamation, 1917.

GIVEN at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this twenty-seventh day of November, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of Our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2675.

DOWNING STREET, 9th January, 1918.

MY LORD DUKE,

With reference to my predecessor's despatch No. 17 of the 6th January, 1916, I have the honour to transmit to Your Excellency, for the information of Your Ministers, the accompanying copies of a Royal warrant instituting a Bar for the Royal Red Cross, First Class.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Duke,

Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor General

His Excellency

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.

ROYAL WARRANT INSTITUTING A BAR FOR THE ROYAL RED CROSS, FIRST CLASS.

GEORGE R.I.

WHEREAS We are desirous of providing for the recognition of further distinguished services in the case of persons who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross Decoration, First Class: It is Our will and pleasure and We do hereby ordain that anyone who, after having rendered services for which the Royal Red Cross decoration, First Class, is awarded, subsequently renders such approved services as would, if she had not received the said decoration, have entitled her to the same, shall be awarded a Bar to be attached to the said decoration.

GIVEN at Our Court at Saint James's this fifteenth day of December, 1917, in the eighth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

DERBY.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2595.

CROWN OFFICE, 26th February, 1918.

The King has been pleased by letters patent under the great seal, to create and institute an order to be styled "The Order of the Companions of Honour."

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
ST. JAMES PALACE, 26th February, 1918.

STATUTES OF THE ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

GEORGE, R. I.

GEORGE THE FIFTH, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to all to whom these presents shall come: Greeting:

WHEREAS by letters patent under the Great Seal of the said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland bearing date fourth day of June, 1917, in the eighth year of Our reign, We have thought fit and been pleased to institute, erect, constitute and create an Order to be called and known for ever hereafter by the name, style and designation of "The Order of the Companions of Honour" whereof We, Our heirs and successors for ever shall be Sovereigns:

And whereas in the same letters patent We have appointed a seal of the said Order to be engraven having thereon as follows:—Upon a white field, a representation of the Badge of the Order, as hereinafter described, impaled with Our Royal Arms, with this circumscription "The Seal of the Order of the Companions of Honour";

And whereas by Our aforesaid letters patent We did ordain that the said Order should be governed by statutes and ordinance, and that the statutes to be observed within the said Order should be established by Us, sealed by and with the said seal, which statutes so given, and in future to be given by Us, Our heirs and successors, to which the said seal shall be affixed, shall be of the same validity, and taken and read as if the same and every article of them had been verbatim recited in the said letters patent and passed under the Great Seal of Our said United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

Now know ye that, in pursuance of the said letters patent, We have made, ordained and established, and by these presents sealed with the seal of the said Order, do make, ordain and establish the following statutes and ordinances, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept within the said Order:—

1. It is ordained and enjoined that this Order shall be styled and designated in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings "The Order of the Companions of Honour" as in Our said letters directed, and by no other designation.

2. It is ordained that the said Order shall consist of the Sovereign and one class of members, as in Our said letters patent is provided.

3. It is ordained that We, Our heirs and successors, Kings or Queens Regnant of Our said United Kingdom are, and for ever shall be, Sovereigns of this Order, to whom doth and shall belong all power of annulling, interpreting, explaining, or augmenting these and every part of these statutes.

4. It is ordained that not more than fifty members shall be admitted to this Order.

5. It is ordained that the persons to be admitted as members of this Order shall be such persons, male or female, being subjects of Our Crown, as may have rendered conspicuous service of national importance.

6. It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to and immediately after the First Class of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

7. It is ordained that when We, Our heirs and successors shall be pleased to nominate and appoint any person to be a member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by warrant under Our royal sign manual, and sealed with the seal of the Order.

8. It is ordained that the insignia of the Sovereign of the said Order shall be of the same material and fashion as are hereinafter appointed for the members of the Order, save only with those alterations which distinguish Our royal dignity.

9. It is ordained that the members of this Order shall upon all great and solemn occasions, wear the oval-shaped badge of the Order which shall consist of a gold medallion with a representation of an oak tree and pendant from a branch a shield of the Royal Arms on the dexter a representation of a Knight armed and in armour mounted on a horse the whole within a circle azure inscribed with the motto, "In action faithful and in honour clear" in letters of gold ensigned with the Imperial Crown proper, the badge in the case of men suspended from a carmine riband of the breadth of one inch and a half with a bordure interlaced gold around their necks, and in the case of women attached to a similar riband tied in a bow and worn on the left shoulder.

10. It is ordained that upon the nomination of any person to be a member of this Order, he shall be invested with the insignia of his dignity in the Order by Us, Our heirs and successors, and that on the day of the investiture the person to be invested shall be introduced into the presence

of the Sovereign by the officer of the Order in attendance bearing the proper insignia of the Order, when the Sovereign shall proceed to invest him with the Ensigns of the Order with the riband and badge.

11. It is further ordained that it shall be competent for Us, Our heirs and successors by a warrant or warrants under Our sign manual, countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, and sealed with the seal of this Order, in any case to authorize some distinguished persons to perform in Our name, and on our behalf, the ceremony of investing members with the insignia of their dignity, or to permit the ceremony of investiture to be dispensed with. And we reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors by Our or their warrant or warrants, as aforesaid, to permit and authorize the person or persons not invested by Us to wear the insignia and enjoy the privileges appertaining to their dignity.

12. It is ordained that for the greater honour and dignity of the members of this Order, it shall be lawful for the members of this Order to suspend a representation of their riband and badge from the bottom of the escutcheon containing their armorial bearings.

13. It is ordained that the seal of this Order shall have engraved thereon as follows, that is to say upon a white field, a representation of the badge of the Order proper, impaled with Our Royal Arms, with the following circumscription "The Seal of the Order of the Companions of Honour," and that the statutes of the said Order shall be sealed by and with the same.

14. It is ordained that the following officer shall be appointed to this Order, that is to say, a secretary and registrar.

15. It is ordained that the secretary and registrar of the said Order shall be appointed from time to time by a warrant under the sign manual of Us or Our heirs and successors and shall hold the said office during the pleasure of Us, Our heirs and successors, and that he shall wear around his neck pendant to a riband, as previously described a like badge to that appointed for members of the Order, with the addition of two silver pens saltirewise between the angles of the cross. To his custody shall be confided the seal of the said Order which he shall affix, or cause to be affixed to all statutes and other documents or instruments connected therewith. He shall, moreover, perform such duties as may be directed by the Sovereign or by these statutes. He shall write all letters connected with the service of the Order: he shall keep full lists of the members of the Order. He shall carefully record all proceedings relative to the said Order that may take place, and he shall faithfully enter such proceedings in the register of the Order, as well as all documents which may be transmitted to him for that purpose. We are further pleased to ordain that the Chancery of the said Order, wherein a record of all proceedings connected therewith shall be deposited and preserved, shall be in the office of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Lastly—We reserve to Ourselves, Our heirs and successors full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these statutes and regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the sign manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

GIVEN under the seal of this Order at Our Court of St. James's this fourth day of June, 1917, in the eighth year of Our reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

GEO. CAVE.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3430.

DOWNING STREET, 13th March, 1918.

MY LORD DUKE,—

With reference to my despatch Dominions No. 264 of the 27th April, 1917, I have the honour to request Your Excellency to inform your Ministers that His Majesty's Government have decided to amend the scheme for the war risk insurance of cargoes by abolishing the flat rate, and insuring cargoes at rates graded according to the risks of voyages.

2. A copy of notice giving particulars of the new arrangements is enclosed.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord Duke,
Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

WALTER H. LONG.

Governor General
His Excellency

The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3548.

PROCLAMATIONS AND ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL

HAVING FORCE OF LAW



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY JOSEPH de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

ANNO DOMINI 1918

CANADIAN ORDERS IN COUNCIL

Board of Review on Separation Allowance.

P.C. 447—February 16, 1917—The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 13th February, 1917, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, representing that some eighty to one hundred applications for separation allowance are received daily. These applications emanate from dependents (resident in Canada) of soldiers who have proceeded overseas and do not thus come through the regular channels.

The Minister submits that it is essential that such cases should be carefully considered on their merits.

The Minister states that it is often necessary to institute exhaustive inquiries as to the status of the applicant to determine whether entitled to receive separation allowance; that an experienced military official is at present dealing with these cases, and by his report it is decided whether separation allowance can be properly paid.

The Minister further states that in addition to the type of cases referred to above, others come under review that may be classified as follows:

- (a) Reports on the conduct of a beneficiary, raising the question as to whether or not the payment of separation allowance should be stopped from a certain date.
- (b) Reports on a change in the status or in the conduct of the beneficiary raising the question as to whether the payment of separation allowance, already stopped, should be resumed.
- (c) Applications not strictly coming under the regulations (such as the application of a soldier's mother whose husband is bedridden.)

The Minister having regard to the multiplicity of issues involved in dealing with these applications, is of opinion that they should be adjudicated upon by officials learned in the law, rather than by a military officer, however experienced.

The Minister, therefore, recommends that a board be constituted to sit in Ottawa, upon which shall rest the responsibility of considering and deciding upon the validity of all applications, not received through the usual channels, that appear to conform to the regulations and of preparing for submission to the Governor General in Council, recommendations on all other applications, together with such a report on each case as may be deemed necessary.

The Minister further recommends that the said board do consist of a field officer as president, a captain (both capable lawyers, and, if possible, such as have returned from the front, medically unfit), and a representative of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, to be nominated by that body as an associate member in an advisory capacity only, such board to be known as "The Board of Review on Separation Allowance."

The Minister observes that all correspondence bearing on cases coming within the jurisdiction of the board would be forwarded by the officer in charge of the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch to the president of the board, who would be charged with the duty of communicating all decisions of the board to the officer in charge Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Branch.

It is anticipated that with the formation of such a board the course of business will be expedited to the better satisfaction of all concerned.

The Committee concur in the foregoing and advise that authority be granted to constitute a board as above recommended.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li., p. 1583.

P.C. 2501—September 13, 1917—The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 6th September, 1917, from the Minister of Militia and Defence, submitting that by Order in Council of 16th February, 1917, (P.C. 447), "Board of Review on Separation Allowance" was considered to sit at Ottawa.

The Minister recommends in view of the fact that it is considered advisable that the above-mentioned board should have the responsibility of considering and deciding upon the validity of certain classes of cases not delegated to them under the above mentioned Order in Council, that the said board do consist of two military officers, and a representative of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, as an associate member in an advisory capacity only; that the said board be known as "The Separation Allowance Board," and that the said board shall have the following responsibilities and powers:—

1. Deciding upon the validity of all applications for separation allowance received through irregular channels.

2. Preparing recommendations on all applications not conforming to the regulations, but which appear to the board to be cases in which grave injustice would be done if separation allowance were not granted, together with a report on each case, said cases to be considered and decided by the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence and the Accountant and Paymaster General acting in conjunction with the said board.

3. Deciding all cases of "sole support."

4. Deciding all cases under paragraphs 19, 20, 30, 33, 35 and 36 of Order in Council of 25th August, 1917. (P.C. 2375).

5. Authorizing the payment of separation allowance or assigned pay, or both, to a dependent, who, prior to the death of the officer or soldier, was not in receipt of any such payments.

6. Authorizing and transfer of assigned pay or any portion of it from the dependent in receipt of separation allowance to another dependent or to a person who is not a dependent if in the board's opinion there are good reasons for so doing.

7. Authorizing a compulsory assignment of pay in favour of a wife or children of an officer or soldier where the circumstances in the opinion of the board warrant such action being taken, the amount in such cases not to exceed fifteen days' pay of rank, working pay and field allowance excluded.

8. Appointing an interim guardian for the children of an officer or soldier, pending the appointment of one in writing by the officer or soldier himself, satisfactory to the board.

9. Authorizing the continuance of separation allowance or assigned pay or both to a dependent of a deceased officer or soldier for a period not exceeding three months after the expiration of the limit fixed in paragraph 18 of Order in Council No. 2375 of the 25th August, 1917.

10. Authorizing the discontinuance of separation allowance or assigned pay or both to a dependent not eligible for pension and transferring same to a dependent whom the board of Pension Commissioners consider eligible for pension.

11. Deciding all other applications and questions concerning separation allowance which the officer in charge of the Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay Division may desire to refer to the board.

The Minister further recommends that the Order in Council of 16th February, 1917, (P.C. 447) in so far as it conflicts with this Order in Council, be cancelled.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1577.

P.C. 2370—September 25, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve the accompanying regulations governing separation allowance for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, in which is incorporated the substance of the various Orders in Council respecting this allowance hitherto passed.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUE OF SEPARATION ALLOWANCE FOR THE CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SECTION 1.—EXPLANATIONS.

(1) Separation allowance is a grant made by the Government of the Dominion of Canada to dependents of members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, while such members in respect of whom it is paid, remain on the strength of that force.

(2) The object of the allowance is to assist members of the force while serving therein, providing and maintaining a home for their respective dependents.

- (3) "Allowance" within the text of these regulations means "separation allowance."
- (4) "Dependents" within the meaning of these regulations, includes,—
- (a) Wife.
 - (b) Motherless children.
 - (c) Widowed mother, if the officer or soldier is her sole support and is unmarried within the meaning of these regulations.
 - (d) Mother, deserted by her husband, if the officer or soldier is her sole support and is unmarried, within the meaning of these regulations.
 - (e) Mother, whose husband is alive but totally incapacitated from earning a living, if the officer or soldier is her sole support and is unmarried within the meaning of these regulations.
 - (f) Woman with whom an unmarried officer or soldier was living in domestic relations and publicly representing as his wife for a reasonable period immediately prior to enlistment.
- (5) "Officers" within the meaning of these regulations includes all officers and nursing sisters appointed to the Canadian Expeditionary Force and paid as members of such.
- (6) "Soldiers" within the meaning of these regulations includes all ranks, except officers, properly attested and serving on the strength of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and paid as members of such.
- (7) "Mother" within the meaning of these regulations includes foster-mother and step-mother.
- (8) "Widowed mother" within the meaning of these regulations includes widowed foster-mother and widowed step-mother.
- (9) "Children" within the meaning of these regulations includes step-children.

SECTION 2.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

(10) The following regulations for the issue of separation allowance will be effective from the 1st day of September, 1917, for the remaining period of the War, they supersede all other regulations and enactments previously issued, and will be regarded as authoritative directions in the matter of separation allowance, subject to amendments by Order in Council.

They will have no retroactive effect other than to confirm decisions already given and action taken in accordance with them.

(11) The rates of allowances shall be as follows:—

Rank and file.....	\$20.00	per month.
Sergeants and higher rank below that of W.O. (1st Class).....	25.00	"
Warrant officers (1st Class).....	30.00	"
Lieutenants.....	30.00	"
Captains.....	40.00	"
Majors.....	50.00	"
Officers of field rank higher than that of major...	60.00	"

(12) No person shall receive more than one allowance for his or her own benefit.

(13) Only the one allowance may be issued on account of any officer or soldier, and that will be paid to and for his dependent. In exceptional cases, however, as for instance when there is a wife in one locality and children by a former wife in another, the allowance may be divided.

(14) Soldiers on whose account separation allowance is issuable, must assign to the recipient not less than fifteen days' pay of rank, (working pay and field allowance excluded). In cases where no such assignment has been made, but where it has been decided that the dependent is entitled to separation allowance, a compulsory assignment of fifteen days' pay of rank (working pay and field allowance excluded) may be put in force against the account of the officer or soldier. In cases where a compulsory assignment is put in force against an officer or soldier, the officer or soldier will be notified forthwith of the action taken. Should he object and submit reason for his objections, it will be decided whether the compulsory assignment shall be continued or not.

SECTION 3.—CASUALTIES TO THE OFFICER OR SOLDIER.

(15) If the officer or soldier is in receipt of a salary from the Dominion or Provincial Government during his service with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, no separation allowance will be paid on his account, unless the salary in question is less than the rate of separation allowance, in which case the difference will be paid.

(16) Subject to corresponding increase of assigned pay separation allowance will increase automatically with promotion, provided that such promotion has been confirmed and published in Part II Daily Orders, quoting competent authority, but promotion to acting rank will not be accepted as a reason for increase of separation allowance. Such increase will take effect from the first day of the month following that in which promotion was confirmed.

(17) The rate of separation allowance will not be reduced when an officer or soldier voluntarily reverts to lower rank in order to proceed overseas from England to the front, but upon a reduction or reversion for any other cause, the rate of the allowance will automatically decrease to the rate authorized for such lower rank. Such decrease will take effect from the first day of the month following that in which such reduction or reversion was confirmed.

(18) In the cases of officers and soldiers who die while serving, or who are reported "missing" and whose dependents are in receipt of separation allowance, separation allowance shall continue to be paid monthly thereafter at the rate laid down in clause (a) below, and assigned pay shall continue or begin to be paid at the rates laid down in clause (b) below, until such time as pension is ready for issue, in cases where a pension is to be awarded. In cases where no pension is to be awarded, separation allowance and assigned pay shall cease as soon as the S.A. & A.P. Division has been notified of the fact that no pension is to be awarded. If the proofs necessary to the granting of a pension are being unreasonably delayed, the Board of Pension Commissioners will so advise the S.A. & A.P. Division, with a view to having payments cease. Provided that in no case shall separation allowance and assigned pay be issued for more than three months after the first day of the month following that in which the officer or soldier was officially reported dead.

- (a) The rate at which separation allowance shall be paid in the above cases will be that to which the officer or soldier was entitled at the time of his death or when he was reported "missing."
- (b) Assigned pay will be paid monthly at a rate equal to fifteen days' pay of rank of the officer or soldier (working pay and field allowances excluded).

SECTION 4.—WITHDRAWAL, CESSATION AND SUSPENSION.

(19) The allowance will be discontinued to a dependent who is, owing to serious misconduct, unworthy to receive it.

(20) Except as provided in paras. 21 and 22, the allowance, if otherwise issuable, will not be withheld for periods for which the officer or soldier forfeits pay.

(21) The allowance will be suspended if the soldier on whose behalf it has been issued, is sentenced by any properly constituted authority to imprisonment for a period of six months or over. The allowance will be resumed from the date on which the soldier again commences to draw pay after the completion of his sentence.

(22) Payment of the allowance will be suspended upon the officer or soldier reported absent without leave, and the account will be closed from the date on which it was suspended upon the officer or soldier being declared illegally absent by a court of inquiry.

(23) If the officer or soldier rejoins, payments suspended under the provisions of the foregoing paragraph may be resumed from the date on which he again comes on pay.

(24) Dependents of officers and soldiers reported "prisoners of war" will continue to draw the allowance as if the officer or soldier were still on active service.

(25) When an officer or soldier is discharged without pension, separation allowance and assigned pay may be continued to the dependent to the end of the month in which the officer or soldier is discharged.

SECTION 5.—WIVES AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

(26) The allowance may be issued in favour of such motherless legitimate children as, in the case of boys, are under the age of 11, and, in the case of girls, under the age of 17.

(27) When the allowance is claimed by an officer or soldier for his motherless children, a guardian of the children should be named in writing by the officer or soldier for the purpose of receiving the allowance.

(28) The allowance will not be issued for dependent who are maintained in a Dominion or provincial institution at the expense of the Dominion or provincial government.

(29) Where a wife is separated from her husband by written separation agreement or a judicial decree of "separate from bed and board" or other similar judicial decree, parting her from her husband, and is entitled under such agreement or by order of a competent court to payments from her husband such payments shall be made from separation allowance issued to her, and if the separation allowance does not equal the amount so agreed upon or ordered to be paid by the court, a compulsory assignment of pay, equivalent to the difference between the separation allowance and such payments, but not exceeding 15 days' pay of rank (working pay and field allowance excluded), of the officer or soldier, may be put into effect against the officer or soldier.

(a) Where the wife is separated from her husband as above and is living apart from the children and is not charged with their care, separation allowance or assigned pay or a portion thereof, subject to any valid claim of the wife by virtue of separation agreement or judicial decree, may be issued to the guardian of the children.

(b) If the wife has been separated from her husband by separation agreement or judicial decree, and it does not appear that the husband is absolved from supporting her and if the wife furnish a satisfactory explanation for not having obtained a judgment for alimony, separation allowance may be issued to the wife.

(30) Where the separation is not by virtue of a written separation agreement or judicial decree, and the wife for a reasonable time prior to the enlistment of the officer or soldier, was separated from him and was not in receipt of any payments from him, no issue of separation allowance will be made.

SECTION 6.—OTHER DEPENDENTS.

(31) "Unmarried officers and soldiers" will be held to include "widowers" without children, and will also include married officers and soldiers, provided no separation allowance is issuable to their wives or legitimate children.

(32) A mother, whose husband is, through physical or mental disability, entirely incapacitated from earning a living, or who has deserted her and has not been supporting her for a reasonable length of time, will be treated as a widowed mother and granted the allowance, provided the officer or soldier, prior to enlistment, was, or, subsequent to enlistment, has become her sole support, and the officer or soldier is "unmarried" within the meaning of para. 31.

(a) Any material improvement in the financial condition of a mother receiving the allowance, as a widowed mother, must be at once communicated to the officer issuing separation allowance and assigned pay and the withholding of such information whereby payments have been obtained shall be deemed to constitute fraudulent action.

(33) If otherwise eligible, a widowed mother depends on two unmarried sons, one of whom has enlisted in the force, will be entitled to the allowance when the remaining son enlists; and a widow with three or more unmarried sons, on whom she is dependent, will be entitled to the allowance when a third son has enlisted.

(34) The allowance to a widowed mother will cease upon her re-marriage, or upon the marriage of her son, in respect of whom the allowance had been granted.

(35) A woman who has been living with an officer or soldier, who is unmarried within the meaning of para. 31, and publicly represented by him as his wife, and has been regularly supported by him on a bona fide domestic basis for a reasonable time prior to enlistment, and the children of the officer's or soldier's household permanently maintained by him, will be entitled to the allowance.

(36) The allowance may be granted for such adopted children of an officer or soldier as are, in the case of boys, under the age of 16, and in the case of girls, under the age of 17, provided such children have been regularly supported by the officer or soldier.

(37) Separation allowance shall not be issued in respect of a nursing sister who is herself in receipt of separation allowance as a dependent.

SECTION 7.—PROCEDURE FOR MAKING CLAIMS.

Claims on Enlistment.

(38) On appointment, every officer, and on enlistment, every soldier, claiming separation allowance for a dependent shall report to the paymaster of his unit, and fill out a separation allowance and Assigned Pay card M.F.W. 30. All applications for the allowance on the grounds of "sole support" and as "guardian" must be accompanied by a statutory declaration and such documentary evidence as may be required to substantiate the claim.

(39) A soldier who has a dependent, but considers such dependent not eligible for separation allowance, under these regulations, will be required to deliver to the paymaster of his unit a statement under oath of the reason why he considers such dependent not eligible for the allowance. Otherwise, if such dependent will make a claim for separation allowance, it will be taken for granted that the officer or soldier knows no valid reason why the allowance should not be granted and a compulsory assignment put in force against him.

(40) Where the claim for separation allowance under para. 38 is refused as inadmissible, the amount of pay assigned by the soldier will be paid to the person named, unless it appears that the soldier has a dependent eligible for separation allowance, in which case separation allowance may be granted to such dependent, and a compulsory assignment may be put into force against the soldier in favour of such dependent. In such case the soldier will be informed of what action has been taken by the department, and a similar notification will be sent to the dependents concerned.

Claims after Enlistment.

(41) An officer or soldier intending to marry must inform his paymaster of his intention to marry, a sufficient length of time in advance of the marriage, to allow steps to be taken to discontinue the issue of any separation allowance or assigned pay previously authorized for another dependent on his account. He will, at the same time, state whether any such issue of separation allowance or assigned pay has been authorized, and if so, to whom.

In such cases if separation allowance or assigned pay has previously been authorized for another dependent, the paymaster will at once take steps to have it discontinued. The issue to the wife shall not commence until the issue to the other dependent has ceased which should be at the end of the month in which the marriage has taken place.

(42) As soon as the marriage has taken place, upon the production to the paymaster of the marriage certificate, a notification showing the date and place of marriage and the wife's full name and address will appear in Part II Orders, and a Separation Allowance and Assigned Pay card will be completed by the officer or soldier and delivered to the paymaster. The latter will satisfy himself that the wife of the soldier is of good character before any action in respect of payment is taken. If there is any doubt in the matter, the fullest inquiry is to be made by the paymaster and a report sent to the officer issuing the separation allowance and assigned pay.

(43) An officer or soldier who has not, on enlistment, claimed separation allowance for a dependent may afterwards submit a claim through his paymaster.

(44) In the cases of dependents other than wives and legitimate children, unless the application for separation allowance is made within thirty days of appointment or enlistment no arrears of the allowance will be issued for the period prior to application.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1093.

Pensions and Allowances.

P.C. 2999—October 22, 1917.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance, and under all powers and authorities enabling him, is pleased to enact and make and doth hereby enact and make the following regulations, and is pleased to prescribe and doth hereby prescribe the rates in the schedules herewith, respecting pensions and allowances to be granted to officers, non-commissioned officers and men disabled or partially disabled while serving in the military and naval forces of Canada, or to the dependents of such officers, non-commissioned officers and men should they be killed or die on or as the result of active service:—

1. Section 11 of the Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916 (P.C. 1334), making regulations respecting pensions to officers and men disabled or partially disabled or to their dependents should they be killed or die on or as the result of active service, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

11. The Commission shall have the power to entrust to a reputable person for administration the pension or other grant to any pensioner or beneficiary when the Commission is satisfied that it is being improvidently expended by the pensioner or beneficiary, or that the pensioner or beneficiary is not maintaining the members of his family to whom he owes the duty of maintenance. The expense of such administration, if any, shall be borne by the Crown.

2. Sections 12, 13 and part of Section 15 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, are hereby struck out and replaced by the following section and schedules:—

12. In the case of disabilities, pensions to members of the forces and allowances to their children shall be paid at the rates set forth in Schedules A and B appended hereto. There shall be twenty classes of pension on account of disability, and each member of each class shall be awarded pension in direct proportion to his partial or total disability. Members of the forces permanently disabled to a less degree than five per cent shall be entitled to a gratuity not exceeding one hundred dollars.

3. Section 14 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

14. To those up to and including the rank of sub-lieutenant (naval) or lieutenant (militia) who are totally disabled and who, in addition, are helpless so far as attending to their physical wants is concerned, a further allowance may be made of an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars a year, but such special allowance shall be subject to review from time to time. This allowance may in the discretion of the Commissioners be awarded to any totally disabled pensioner although such pensioner is not entitled to a Class 1 pension.

4. Section 15 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

15. In addition to the personal pension, annual allowances for children in accordance with Schedules A and B appended hereto, shall be paid to disabled pensioners. If the children for whom allowances are being paid do not live with the pensioner, the allowances for them may be paid to a guardian. The words "child" or "children" in this section and in sections 16, 17, 18, 19, 24 and 25 shall include a step-child and also a child in respect of whom the member of the forces was *in loco-parentis*, but in either case only if the relationship had existed before the disability of the member of the forces.

5. Section 16 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

16. If a member of the forces has been killed, or has died as the result of injuries or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, the widow, provided she was married to a member of the forces at the time his disability was received, contracted or aggravated while on active service, shall be entitled until re-marriage to the pension set forth in Schedules C and D appended hereto, and she shall also be entitled to draw allowances for children at the rates set forth in Schedules C and D appended hereto. If the children do not live with the pensioner the allowances for them may be paid to a guardian. On the re-marriage of the widow her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension. The word "re-marriage" in this section and in sections 18, 22 and 24, shall include the co-habiting with a man in the relationship of man and wife, but no gratuity shall be paid except in the case of legal re-marriage.

6. Section 17 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

17. If a member of the force who has been killed or has died as the result of injuries received, or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, was a widower but leaves a child or children, such child or children shall receive an allowance of \$16 per month each. In the case in which a member of the forces was not a widower but leaves a widow whose whereabouts is unknown, the children shall be entitled to an allowance of \$16 per month each until the reappearance of the widow. If the widow reappears the pension to which she is entitled for the period between the date on which pension is granted to the children and the date on which pension is granted to her, shall be decreased by the amount which the children have received in excess of what they would have received had the widow been pensioned.

7. Section 20 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

20. No pension or allowance shall be paid to a member of the forces or any person dependent upon him when the disability or death in respect of which the claim is made was occasioned by the intemperance or improper conduct of such member unless the Commission otherwise consents.

8. Section 21 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

21. In all cases claims by the members of forces for pensions must be made within two years of the date of the appearance of the disability in respect of which the claim is made. The time spent in hospital or on service shall not be taken into account in computing the said two years.

9. Section 22 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

22. A parent, or any person in the place of a parent, wholly or mainly dependent upon a member of the forces who has been killed or has died as the result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, if such member of the forces was without dependent children and leaves neither a widow nor a woman within the purview of regulation 18, shall be entitled to the pension set forth in Schedules C and D appended hereto provided, however, that no such parent or person shall be entitled to more than one pension, nor shall more than one such parent or person be entitled to pension on account of one member of the forces or on account of more than one member of the forces belonging to the same family. On the re-marriage of any woman receiving pension in virtue of this section her pension shall cease but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension.

10. Section 23 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby rescinded.

11. The following section is hereby added to the said Order in Council of the 3rd June, 1916, as section 23:—

23. Brothers under the age of sixteen years and sisters under the age of seventeen years, wholly or mainly dependent upon a member of the forces who is killed or dies as the result of injuries received or disease contracted or aggravated while on active service, if such member of the forces was without dependent children and leaves neither a widow nor a woman within the purview of regulation 18, shall be entitled to allowances at the rates set forth in Schedules C and D appended hereto.

12. Section 24 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

24. If a member of the forces to whom a pension has been granted in any of the classes 1 to 5 dies, leaving a widow to whom he was married at the time of his incurring the disability in respect of which his pension was granted, or a woman occupying at said time the position of a wife within the purview of regulation 18, or leaving children to such widow or woman, such widow or woman shall be entitled until re-marriage, to pension at the rates set forth for widows in Schedules C and D appended hereto, and shall be entitled to draw the allowances for each child at the rates set forth in Schedules C and D appended hereto. If the children do not live with such widow or woman the allowance for them may be paid to a guardian. On the re-marriage of the widow or woman her pension shall cease, but she shall be entitled then to a gratuity of an amount equivalent to one year's pension. Orphan children of such members of the forces shall be entitled to allowances at the rates set forth in section 17.

13. Section 25 of the said Order in Council of the 3rd day of June, 1916, is hereby amended to read as follows:—

25. The pension to a member of the forces and the allowance to his children on account of disability shall take effect from the day following the date upon which he was discharged. The pension to the widow or parent and the allowances to the children or brothers and sisters on account of the death of a member of the forces, shall take effect (a) from the first day of the month following the month in which the member of the forces was officially reported missing or dead in cases in which separation allowances or assigned pay or both were not being paid or were discontinued on the last day of the month in which he was officially reported missing or dead, and (b) from a day to be fixed by the

Commissioners in all other cases. A gratuity equivalent to two months' pension or two months' allowances shall be paid the first month in addition to the pension and allowances to the widow and children of the member of the forces.

14. The increase of pensions, allowances or gratuities authorized by this Order in Council shall take effect from the first day of April, 1917. The remaining provisions of this Order in Council shall come into force on the first day of November, 1917, and shall be retroactive only to confirm decisions given and actions taken by the Commission.

Vide Canada Gazette, Supplement November 10, 1917.

Criminal Code Amended.

P.C. 505—February 24, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of section six of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. Paragraph twenty-seven of section two of the *Criminal Code*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and forty-six, is amended by inserting after the words "War Department" in the first and second lines thereof the words "and the Ministry of Munitions of His Majesty."

2. The first paragraph of section four hundred and thirty-two of the said *Criminal Code* is amended by adding after the words "such stores", in the third line thereof, the following:—"or to denote any inspection or approval of any public stores by any officer or person acting for His Majesty, whether such inspection or approval is made or given during the course of the manufacture, production or delivery of such stores for or to His Majesty, or prior to or after the delivery or acceptance of such stores to or by His Majesty."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 3861.

P.C. 1452—June 7, 1917—Whereas it is deemed advisable, in view of the conditions created by the present war and the desirability of encouraging in every way possible thrift and economy among the people of Canada and of taking steps to prevent as far as possible extravagant and unnecessary expenditure, that the exception in favour of horse-racing in section two hundred and thirty-five of the *Criminal Code* respecting betting, pool-selling and book-making should be rescinded during the continuance of the present war and immediately thereafter;

And whereas it has been made to appear by very strong representations that this opinion is shared in by a great body of the population of Canada;

Now, therefore, His Excellency the Governor General by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted, accordingly:—

1. Subsection two of section two hundred and thirty-five of the *Criminal Code*, chapter one hundred and forty-six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, as enacted by chapter nineteen of the Statutes of 1912, is amended by striking out all the words after the words "business of betting" in the eighth line thereof.

2. This regulation shall come into force on the first day of August, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and the amendment hereby made continue in force only during the present war in Europe, and for six months after the conclusion of the said war.

Vide Canada Gazette, Vol. li, p. 8.

P.C. 2634—September 21, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and by and with the advice and consent of the King's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased in pursuance of section 98 of the *Criminal Code*, to prohibit and doth hereby prohibit assemblies without lawful authority of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, or for the purpose of military exercise, movements or evolutions, and to prohibit persons when assembled for any other purpose from so training or drilling themselves or being trained or drilled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1010.

Payment of War Claims by Insurance Companies.

P.C. 667—March 15, 1917—The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 3rd March, 1917, from the Minister of Finance, stating that he has received from the Superintendent of Insurance a memorandum with reference to the payment of war claims by life insurance companies in Canada, in which it is stated that on account of the difficulty experienced by the said companies in obtaining satisfactory proof of the death of enlisted policyholders reported killed in action or missing and believed to be dead, the payment of the amounts due to the beneficiaries of such policyholders is being delayed; that in some cases the companies are reluctant to accept as conclusive evidence of death the official certificates of death or presumption of death issued by the Department of Militia and Defence, and that such companies require in addition corroborative evidence from comrades or other person who have seen the body after death; that as in many cases such additional evidence cannot be produced it is probable that the payment of the claims of such policyholders will be deferred until after the conclusion of the war, and that the beneficiaries of such policyholders will be inconvenienced or injured by the said delay; that the Department of Militia and Defence has stated that the casualty records of all men whose deaths have been officially presumed, have been carefully searched, and not a single instance has been found of any man having been found to be alive in respect of whom an official certificate of death has been issued, and that therefore the precautions being taken by the said companies appear to be unnecessary; that it is undesirable to modify by legislation or regulation the provisions of existing contracts even to the extent of prescribing the form of proof which the companies shall accept as satisfactory without some provision for compensation in the event of unwarranted payments being made; and that for these reasons it is desirable that a regulation should be made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of the War Measures Act, 1914, providing that all insurance companies transacting business of life insurance in Canada shall accept as satisfactory proof of death the official certificates of death or presumption of death as the case may be, issued by the Department of Militia and Defence, and shall, on the production of such certificate, pay to the beneficiary under any policy of life insurance on the life of an enlisted soldier resident in Canada at the time of the issue of the policy or at the time of enlistment, the amount to which such beneficiary is entitled thereunder, and that in the event of such policyholder subsequently proving to be alive and the amount of the said payment not being refunded by the said beneficiary, there may be paid to such company out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund under the provisions of the *War Appropriation Act, 1916*, the amount by which the payment so made to the said beneficiary exceeds the actuarial reserve maintained by the company in respect of the said policy at the date on which the said payment is made.

The Minister concurs in the report and recommendations of the Superintendent of Insurance and submits the same for favourable consideration.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1583.

P.C. 2724—October 3, 1917—The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 24th September 1917, from the Minister of Finance, submitting a report from the Superintendent of Insurance recommending the amendment of an Order in Council approved 15th March, 1917, respecting the payment of war claims by life insurance companies, to better define the application of the words "company" and "companies" as used in the said Order in Council.

The Minister concurring in the report and recommendation of the Superintendent of Insurance, recommends that the said order in council be amended by providing that the words "company" and "companies," wherever they occur in the said Order in Council, shall be held to mean and include any corporation, or any society or association incorporated or unincorporated, wherever and under whatever authority incorporated or otherwise legally formed for the purpose of carrying on the business of life insurance.

The committee concur in the foregoing recommendation and submit the same for approval.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1695.

Defence of Canada Order, 1917.

P.C. 987—April 10, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General, under and by virtue of the power vested in him by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and by and with the advice of the King's Privy Council for Canada, is pleased to make the following regulations, being a consolidation of and additions to various Orders in Council made in consequence of the war, the whole to be known as the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly, viz.:—

Directions as to non-interference with persons and property.

1. The ordinary avocations of life and the enjoyment of property will be interfered with as little as may be permitted by the exigencies of the measures which may be required to be taken for securing the public safety and the defence of the Empire.

The Department of the Naval Service and the Department of Militia and Defence and members of the Naval and Military forces, and other persons executing the following regulations, shall, in carrying those regulations into effect, observe these general principles.

Power of naval or military authority to require extinguishment of lights.

2. The competent naval or military authority may by order direct that all lights or lights of any specified class or description shall be extinguished or obscured in such manner, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order, and any person authorized by the competent naval or military authority in that behalf, or any police constable, or any soldier or sailor on sentry, patrol, or other similar duty, may extinguish or obscure any light which is not extinguished or obscured in accordance with the order, and for that purpose may enter any premises, or stop and seize any vehicle, or do any other act that may be necessary.

Power to prohibit use of sound signals.

3. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit the use of sound signals of such class or description, between such hours, within such area, and during such period, as may be specified in the order.

Power to require inhabitants to remain indoors.

4. The competent naval or military authority may by order require every person within an area specified in the order to remain within doors between such hours as may be specified in the order, and in such case, no person within that area shall remain out between such hours without a permit in writing from the competent naval or military authority or some person duly authorized by him.

Prohibition against obtaining and communicating naval and military information.

5. No person shall without lawful authority collect, record, publish or communicate, or attempt to elicit, any information with respect to the movement, numbers description, condition or disposition of any of the forces, ships or aircraft of His Majesty or His Majesty's Allies, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct, of any naval or military operations by any such forces, ships or aircraft, or with respect to the supply, description, condition, transport, or manufacture or storage or place or intended place or manufacture or storage, of war material, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with or intended for the fortification or defence of any place, or any information of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy, and no person shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any document containing any such information as aforesaid.

Prohibition against communications with spies.

6. No person shall without lawful authority or excuse be in communication with or attempt to communicate with a spy, unless he proves that he did not know, and had no reason to suspect, that the person with whom he so communicated or attempted to communicate was a spy.

For the purposes of this regulation:—

(a) a person shall, unless he proves the contrary, be deemed to be in communication with a spy if the name or address or any other information regarding a spy is found in his possession, or is supplied by him to any other person, in such circumstances as to give reasonable ground for suspecting that he is in communication with the spy;

- (b) The expression "spy" includes any person who has committed or attempted to commit an offence under regulation 5 and who is reasonably suspected of having done so with the intention of assisting the enemy, and any person out of the Dominion of Canada who is or is reasonably suspected of being a person to whom information has been communicated or attempted to be communicated in contravention of that regulation;
- (c) any address, whether within or without the Dominion of Canada, reasonably suspected of being an address used for the receipt of communications intended for the enemy shall be deemed to be the address of a spy, and communications addressed to that address to be communications with a spy;

7. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, make any photograph, sketch, plan, model or other representation of:—

Prohibition against photographing, sketching etc., naval and military works.

- (a) any place or thing within any area for the time being specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, with the approval of the Minister of the Department of the Naval Service, or of the Minister of the Department of Militia and Defence, as being an area within which the making of such representations is prohibited;
- (b) any naval or military work, or any dock or harbour work, wherever situate;
- (c) any other place or thing of such a nature that such representations thereof are calculated to be, or might be directly or indirectly, useful to the enemy;
- and no person in any such area or in the vicinity of any such work shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any photographic or other apparatus or other material or thing suitable for use in making any such representation.

No person shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession any representation of any such work, place or thing of such a nature that it is calculated to be or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy.

Provided that nothing in this Order shall be construed as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the making of a photograph, sketch, plan, model, or other representation within any photographic or other studio or private dwelling-house, or the garden or other premises attached thereto of any person or thing therein or as prohibiting (where otherwise legal) the possession of photographic or other apparatus, materials or things intended solely for use within such studio, dwelling-house, or other premises.

For the purposes of this Order:—

The expression "naval or military work" includes any work of defence, dock-yard, arsenal, camp, depot or building used for the accommodation of any of His Majesty's forces, ship, aircraft, telegraph or signal station, search-light, war material, or any place where war material is or is intended to be manufactured, repaired or stored, or plant therein;

The expression "dock or harbour work" includes shipyard landing stage and pier, and any light buoy, beacon, mark, or other object or thing designed or used for the purpose of facilitating navigation in or into a harbour.

8. If any person having in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article (including any key or other instrument affording means of access to information) of such a nature as is calculated to be or might be, directly or indirectly useful to the enemy:—

- (a) without lawful authority destroys, makes away with or allows any person to inspect or to be in possession of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or
- (b) loses, fails to take reasonable care of or so conducts himself as to endanger the safe custody of, such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid; or
- (c) retains such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid in his possession or control when he has no right to retain it, or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it; or
- (d) fails to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the custody, production, or the return of such document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid;

he shall be guilty of an offence under this order, and no person shall without lawful authority or excuse have in his possession or under his control any document, note, photograph, sketch, plan, design, model, pattern, specimen, or article as aforesaid.

9. No person without lawful authority shall injure or tamper, or interfere with, any wire or other apparatus for transmitting telegraphic, or telephonic messages, or any apparatus, or contrivance intended for or capable of being used for a signalling apparatus, either visual or otherwise, or prevent or obstruct or in any manner whatsoever interfere with the sending, conveyance or delivery of any communication by means of telegraph, telephone, or otherwise, or be in possession of any apparatus intended for or capable of being used for tapping messages sent by wireless telegraphy or otherwise.

Prohibition against tampering with telegraphic apparatus, etc.

Prohibition against possession of wireless telegraphic apparatus, etc.

10. If the competent naval or military authority has reason to suspect that any person having in his possession any apparatus for sending or receiving messages by telegraphy, wireless telegraphy, telephony, or other electrical or mechanical means is using or about to use the same for any purpose prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Empire, he may, by order, prohibit that person from having any such apparatus in his possession, and may take such steps as are necessary for enforcing the order.

Prohibition of use, possession or non-disclosure of key to cypher or code.

11. No person shall without lawful authority or excuse, use or have in his possession or under his control any cypher, code, or other means adapted for secretly communicating naval or military information, unless he proves that the cypher, code, or other means of secret communication is intended and used solely for commercial or other legitimate purpose.

Any person who has in his possession or under his control any cypher, code, or other means of secret communication, shall, if required by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorized by him, or by any police constable, supply the key or other means for decyphering it.

Power to prevent embarkation or departure of persons suspected of communicating with the enemy.

12. Where the competent naval or military authority or any person duly authorized by him, or an immigration officer has reason to suspect that any person who is about to embark on any ship, vessel or aircraft or proceed overland is attempting to leave the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of communicating directly or indirectly with the enemy or with any subject of any Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, he may prevent the embarkation or departure of that person.

Where the embarkation or departure of any person has been so prevented or refused the persons or person concerned shall have the right of appeal to the Minister of the Interior, and in the event of an appeal being made the officer shall forward the appeal, with his report, to the Minister. If the appeal is allowed, the appellant shall be notified forthwith, otherwise the action taken by the officer shall be held to be in force.

Prohibition against use of invisible ink or other secret means of communication.

13. No person shall send from the Dominion of Canada, whether by post or otherwise, any letter, document, or substance containing any written matter which is invisible or illegible until the medium in or upon which it is written is subjected to heat or some other treatment, or any letter, document, or substance in which any other means for secretly communicating information is used.

Prohibition against signalling.

14. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority display, erect, or use any signal, visual or otherwise, or send up any balloon or fly any kite which is of such a nature as to be capable of being used as a means of signalling, to persons or vessels at sea, and the competent naval or military authority may require any flagstaff or other erection capable of being thus used as a means of signalling to be removed, and no person shall without the permission of the Department of the Naval Service hoist on any flagstaff or otherwise conspicuously display the white ensign or the blue ensign whether with or without any distinguishing mark, or any flag so closely resembling the same as to be calculated to deceive.

Nothing in this regulation restricts the displaying of the Canadian Ensign.

Prohibition against reading of false or prejudicial reports.

15. No person shall by word of mouth:—

- (a) spread false reports or make false statements; or
- (b) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to cause disaffection to His Majesty or to interfere with the success of His Majesty's forces or of the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies by land or sea or to prejudice His Majesty's relations with foreign powers; or
- (c) spread reports or make statements intended or likely to prejudice the recruiting, training, discipline, or administration of any of His Majesty's forces.

Prohibition against unauthorized use of authorized signals.

16. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority display or make any signal, visual or otherwise, of any nature liable to be mistaken for any signal authorized to be used in the case of an attack by the enemy from the sea, or communicate any information likely to cause any such authorized signal to be displayed or made.

Prohibition against the use of fireworks, etc.

17. No person shall without the permission of the competent naval or military authority, or some person authorized by him, display any light or ignite or otherwise make use of any fireworks or other similar device, or any fire in such a manner as could serve as a signal, guide, or landmark, to persons or vessels at sea.

Prohibition against trespass on railways, Government premises, docks, etc.

18. No persons shall trespass on any railway, or loiter on, under, or near any tunnel, bridge, viaduct, or culvert, and

(2) The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit all or any persons of any class or description, unless they have obtained his permission, or the permission of a person duly authorized by him, from entering, or from being in or on:—

- (a) any land or premises specified in the order belonging to or occupied by His Majesty or any Government department;
- (b) any foreshore, land between tide-marks, quay, wharf, dock, or dock premises specified in the order, or any ship or vessel lying in, on, or alongside any such foreshore, land, quay, wharf, dock, or dock, premises;

(c) any road or waste or unenclosed land adjacent to any such land or premises as aforesaid.

19. The competent naval or military authority may by order prohibit any person or persons from approaching within such distance as may be specified in the order of any camp work of defence, or other defended military work, or any work to which it is deemed necessary in the interest of the public safety or the defence of the Empire, to afford military protection, and no person shall trespass on any work of defence, arsenal, factory, dockyard, ship, telegraph, or signalling station, or office, belonging to, or used for the service of His Majesty.

Prohibition against approaching defence works, etc.

20. No person, without the written permission of the competent naval or military authority, shall, on or in the vicinity of any railway, or in the vicinity of any dock or harbour or in the vicinity of any area which may be specified in an order made by the competent naval or military authority, be in possession of any explosive substance of any highly inflammable liquid, in quantities exceeding the immediate requirements of his business or occupation, or of any firearms or ammunition (except such shotguns and ammunition therefor, as are ordinarily used for sporting purposes in the Dominion of Canada).

Prohibition against the possession of firearms, etc.

21. The Minister of the Naval Service or the Minister of Militia and Defence may make rules for the purpose of securing the safety:—

Power to make rules for explosives, factories and stores.

(a) of any factory, store, magazine, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place, in or upon which any ammunition or explosive substance or any highly inflammable substance required for the production thereof is or at any time may be manufactured, treated, produced, handled, carried, stored, or deposited; and

(b) of any person in or in the vicinity of any such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place;

and in particular rules prohibiting, except as may be otherwise provided under or in pursuance of the rules, any person whilst in or in the vicinity of such premises, vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place from smoking, or having in his possession any match or apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe, or contrivance for smoking.

22. The master of a ship, or any other person shall obey and observe all orders relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any signals from or any orders, whether verbal or written, of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining officer, or other officer acting under his authority, relating to such navigation or mooring.

Duty of complying with navigation orders in harbours.

23. The master of a ship, her wireless operator, or any other person must obey and observe all orders and regulations, whether written or verbal of the competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining officer, or other officer acting under his authority, relating to the working, or the fittings of the whole or any part of the wireless installation in such ship.

Duty of complying with orders respecting wireless installation in ships.

The competent naval or military authority of the harbour, or any examining officer, or the officer acting under his authority, may require the officer or person in charge of the wireless installation of a ship to remain on board the ship on her arrival in harbour until the officer appointed to inspect wireless telegraph installations is satisfied that order or regulations concerning wireless telegraph installations have been complied with.

24. The competent naval or military authority may make orders for restricting or controlling the use of boats in any harbour or the approaches thereto.

25. Every vessel, being a vessel registered in Canada, and every vessel within the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada, shall comply with such orders as to the navigation of vessels as may be issued by the Department of the Naval Service, and shall obey any orders given, whether by way of signal or otherwise, by any officer in command of any of His Majesty's or His Majesty's Canadian ships, or by any naval or military officer engaged in the defence of the coast.

Duty of vessels to comply with navigation orders.

If any vessel fails to comply with any such order or to obey any such orders, the Master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence under this order, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port of, or within the territorial waters adjacent to, the Dominion of Canada, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained until it has been established to the satisfaction of such authority that the vessel has a right to proceed.

This order shall not apply to a vessel not being a vessel registered in Canada, where the non-compliance with the orders or disobedience to the orders takes place on the high seas outside the territorial waters adjacent to the Dominion of Canada.

26. The Minister of the Naval Service may by order prohibit any vessel, or any vessel of any class or description specified in the order, from entering any area which he may consider it is necessary to keep clear of vessels, or vessels of that class or description, in the interests of the public safety or the defence of the Empire, and if any vessel, or any vessel of that specified class or description enters any such area, the Master or other person in command or charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence

Power to prohibit vessels entering dangerous areas.

against this order, and if the vessel is at any time subsequently found at a port in or within the territorial waters adjacent to the Dominion of Canada, the competent naval or military authority may cause the vessel to be seized and detained until it has been established to the satisfaction of such authority that the vessel has a right to proceed.

This order shall not apply to a vessel not being a British vessel so far as the area specified in the order extends beyond the territorial waters adjacent to the Dominion of Canada.

Injury by collisions or otherwise to ships in H. M.'s service

27. If any vessel causes any injury by collision or otherwise to any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty or to any person on board such ship, or is so navigated or managed as to cause danger of collision with any ship belonging to or engaged in the service of His Majesty, the master or other person in charge of the vessel shall be guilty of an offence under this order, unless it is shown that such injury or danger of collision was not caused or contributed to by any failure on his part to keep or cause to be kept a proper lookout, or to observe or cause to be observed any of the orders for preventing collisions at sea or any orders relating to the navigation or mooring of ships in a harbour or the approaches thereto, or any of these orders or to take or cause to be taken any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen or by the special circumstances of the case.

Seamen expecting to join ship, deserting or joining in state of drunkenness.

28. If a seaman lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty.

- (a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or from his duty at any time; or
- (b) joins his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded, he shall be guilty of a breach of this order.

The master, mate, or owner of the ship or his agent, or any naval or militia officer, or any superintendent as defined by the *Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914*, or the *Canada Shipping Act*, may with or without the assistance of any police constable or other peace officer, convey on board his ship any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this order.

Police constables and other peace officers shall render such assistance as may be required of them in arresting seamen and conveying them on board their ships under the provisions of this order.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this order shall not be subject to the restriction imposed by the *Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914*, or the *Canada Shipping Act*, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts.

And for the purposes of this order a copy of any entry made in an official log book in manner provided by the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*, shall if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible in evidence.

Provision as to the pilotage of vessels.

29. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may make orders as to the pilotage of vessels entering, leaving or making use of any port or navigating within any part of the territorial waters adjacent to the Dominion of Canada, and any such order may provide for pilotage being compulsory for all or any class of such vessels within such limits as may be specified in the order, for enabling the competent naval or military authority to direct that in the case of any particular vessel pilotage is compulsory, for the granting of special pilotage licenses and the suspension of existing pilotage licenses and certificates, and for the supply, employment and payment of pilots.

Where under this regulation pilotage is compulsory in respect of any vessel it shall be obligatory for the vessel to obtain the services either of a pilot authorized for the purpose by the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, or, within the limits of any specially defined pilotage district, of a pilot licensed by the pilotage authority of the district, or, within such limits, of a pilot holding a deep sea license or certificate.

Any enactment, order, charter, custom, by-law, regulation, or provision in force for the time being in any area to which any such order relates shall have effect subject to the provisions of the order.

Obstruction etc., in performance of duties.

30. No person shall obstruct, knowingly mislead, or otherwise interfere with or impede any officer or other person who is carrying out the orders of the competent naval or military authority, or who is otherwise acting in accordance with his duty under these orders, or withhold, from any such officer or person any information in his possession which he may be reasonably required to furnish.

Falsification of reports, etc.

31. No person shall, either verbally or in writing, in any report, return, declaration, or application, or in any document signed by him or on his behalf of which it is his duty to ascertain the accuracy, knowingly make or connive at the making of any false statement or any omission, with intent to mislead the competent naval or military authority, or any other person acting under such authority in the execution of his duties.

32. (a) No person shall forge, alter, or tamper with any naval or military, or official pass, permit, or certificate, license, or other document, or any passport, issued by a naval, military or other officer, or without lawful authority use or have in his possession any such forged, altered, or irregular pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document or passport.

Forgery and personation misleading statements and applications of marks to premises, war material, paper, etc.

(b) No person shall personate, or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom such a pass, permit, certificate, license or other document, or passport has been duly issued, or with intent to obtain any such pass, permit, certificate, license, or other document or passport, whether for himself or for any other person, knowingly make any false statement.

(c) No person shall destroy, make away with or by wilful neglect lose any such pass, permit, certificate, license or other document, or passport, or retain it when he has no right to retain it or when it is contrary to his duty to retain it, or fail to comply with any directions issued by lawful authority with regard to the return thereof.

(d) No person shall allow any other person to have possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, license, or passport, issued for his use alone, or without lawful authority have in his possession any such pass, permit, certificate, license, or passport issued for the use of some person other than himself, or on obtaining possession of any such pass, permit, certificate, license, or passport, by finding or otherwise, neglect or fail to restore it to the person or authority by whom or for whose use it was issued or to a police constable.

33. No person shall be in possession of a false passport, or being a subject of a Sovereign or State at war with His Majesty, shall pass under an assumed name.

False passports, etc.

34. No person shall assist any prisoner of war or interned person to escape, or knowingly harbour, or assist any such person who has escaped, or without lawful authority transmit, either by post or otherwise, or convey to any prisoner of war or interned person any money or valuable security or any article likely to facilitate the escape of any prisoner of war or interned person, or in any way interfere with the discipline or administration of any place of detention for prisoners of war or interned persons.

Assisting prisoners of war or interned persons to escape prohibited.

35. It shall be the duty of every person affected by any order issued by the competent naval or military authority or any other person in pursuance of this order to comply (with that order) and failure to comply shall be treated as a breach of this order.

Duty of compliance with orders.

36. No person shall attempt to commit, or procure, aid or abet, or do any act preparatory to the commission of any act prohibited by these orders, or harbour any person whom he knows, or has reasonable grounds for supposing, to have acted in contravention of this order.

Aiding and abetting

37. It shall be the duty of any person who knows or has good reason for believing that some other person is acting in contravention of any provisions of this order to inform the competent naval or military authority of the fact.

Duty of disclosing contravention of orders.

38. If any person does any act of such nature as to be calculated to be prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Empire and not specifically provided for in this order, with the intention or for the purpose of assisting the enemy, he shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this order.

General prohibition against assisting the enemy.

39. The competent naval or military authority, or any person duly authorized by him, may, if he has reason to suspect that any house, building, land or other premises, or vessel, vehicle, aircraft or other conveyance or any things therein are being or have been constructed, used or kept for any purpose or in any way prejudicial to the public safety or the defence of the Empire, or that an offence against this order is being or has been committed thereon or therein, enter, if need be by force, the house, building, land, or other premises or vessel, vehicle, aircraft or other conveyance at any time of the day or night, and examine, search, and inspect the same or any part thereof, and may seize anything found therein which he has reason to suspect is being used or intended to be used for any such purpose as aforesaid, or is being kept or used in contravention of this order.

Power to search premises, etc.

40. It shall be the duty of any person, if so required by an officer of His Majesty's Naval or Military forces, or by a soldier or sailor engaged on sentry patrol or other similar duty, to stop and answer to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions which may be reasonably addressed to him.

Powers of questioning

Nothing in this order is to be construed as giving any officer any power to stop or question any person, not being under the Naval Discipline Act or military law, unless such officer is acting in the performance of his duties.

41. Any person landing at, arriving at, embarking at or leaving any place in the Dominion of Canada or being in a harbour of or within the territorial waters of the Dominion of Canada, shall on being required to do so by the competent naval or military authority or any person authorized by him or by an immigration officer, customs officer, or officer of Police, make a declaration as to whether or not he is carrying or conveying any letters or other written messages intended to be transmitted by post or otherwise delivered, and, if so required, shall produce to the person

Prevention of conveyance of letters, etc., out of or into the Dominion of Canada

making the requisition any such letters, or messages; and the competent naval or military authority or person authorized by him or immigration officer, customs officer, or police officer, may search any such person and any baggage with a view to ascertaining whether such person or the person to whom the baggage belongs is carrying or conveying any such letters or messages. The competent naval or military authority or persons authorized by him or immigration officer, customs officer, or police officer may examine any letters or other messages so produced by him or found on such search and may transmit them to an officer appointed to censor postal correspondence.

Notices

42. The competent naval or military authority or any other person by whom an order is made in pursuance of this order, shall publish notice of the order in such manner as he may consider best adapted for informing persons affected by the order, and no person shall without lawful authority deface or otherwise tamper with any notice posted up in pursuance of this order, or any other notice, advertisement, or placard relating to any of His Majesty's forces, or any naval or military matters exhibited or posted under lawful authority.

Provisions as to permits

43. Any person claiming to act under any permit or permission granted under or for the purposes of this order, shall, if at any time he is required to do so by the competent naval or military authority, or any person authorized by him, or by any naval or military officer, or by any sailor or soldier engaged on sentry, patrol or other similar duty, or by any officer of customs and excise, officer of police or immigration officer, produce the permit or permission for inspection.

Any permit or permission granted under or for the purpose of any provision of this order may at any time be revoked.

Prohibition against supplying intoxicants to members of His Majesty's Forces.

44. No person shall, with the intent of eliciting information for the purpose of communicating it to the enemy, or for any purpose calculated to assist the enemy, give or sell any intoxicating liquor to a member of any of His Majesty's forces, or to a member of the Militia of Canada; and when any of His Majesty's forces or of the Militia of Canada, are employed in guarding or defending any railway dock, harbour, canal, wireless or cable station, or any fort, armoury, building, structure, plant or work, or any stores, armament, munitions or goods, on or in connection with which a guard or sentry is placed, no person shall at any time give or sell any intoxicating liquor to a member of such forces, or of the Militia, with intent to make him drunk; nor shall any person either with or without such last mentioned intent, give or sell intoxicating liquor to any such member when he is on guard, sentry, or other military duty.

Prohibition against endangering safety of members of His Majesty's Forces.

45. No person shall by the discharge of fire arms or otherwise endanger the safety of any member of any of His Majesty's forces travelling on or guarding any railway or of any authorized person guarding any railway.

Power to prevent landing of an alien, being the master or member of the crew of a vessel.

46. An alien, being the master or a member of the crew of a vessel arriving at any of the ports named in Schedule No. 1 shall not, except as hereinafter provided, be permitted to land at that port unless he satisfactorily establishes that he is not of enemy nationality by the production for inspection of the proper officer when required of a passport issued to him not more than two years previously by or on behalf of the Government of the country of which he is a subject or a citizen, or some other document satisfactorily establishing his nationality or identity, to which passport or document must be attached a photograph of the alien to whom it relates provided that the collector of customs or an immigration officer of the port at which the alien desires to land may, nevertheless, if satisfied that such landing is for a mere temporary purpose, and may be permitted without prejudice to the interests of the state, grant a permission to land for such temporary purpose, and to remain ashore for a limited time, subject to such restrictions or conditions as the officer may think necessary or reasonable to impose, having regard to the public interest and the several circumstances of the case, and provided moreover that nothing herein contained shall prevent the landing of any citizen of the United States engaged as an officer or member of a crew of a United States fishing vessel at any of the said ports for any purpose for which he is by treaty, fishery laws and regulations entitled to land.

Burden of proof of lawful authority or excuse on accused.

47. Where under this order any act is done without lawful authority or without lawful authority or excuse is an offence against this order the burden of proving that the act was done with lawful authority or with lawful authority or excuse shall rest on the person accused.

Evidences of orders of competent naval or military authority.

48. Every document purporting to be an order or other instrument issued by a competent naval or military authority and to be signed by such an authority shall be received in evidence in any proceeding instituted under the authority of this order and be deemed to be such an order or instrument without further proof unless the contrary is shown.

Saving of other powers.

49. The powers conferred by this order are in addition to and not in derogation of any powers exercisable by members of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces and other persons to take such steps as may be necessary for securing the public safety and the defence of the empire, and nothing in this order shall affect the liability of any person to trial and punishment for any offence or war crime otherwise than in accordance with this order.

50. Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against this order, he may if not subject to the *Naval Discipline Act* or to military law, be tried by a court of summary jurisdiction and not otherwise, and if he is so subject he may be so tried or may be dealt with as for an offence against the *Naval Discipline Act* or military law as the competent naval or military authority shall decide. Trial of offences.

Where a person is alleged to be guilty of an offence against this order the case shall be referred to the competent naval or military authority who shall forthwith investigate the case and determine whether or not the case is to be proceeded with.

If it is determined that the case is not to be proceeded with, the alleged offender, if in custody, shall (unless he is detained on some other charge) forthwith be released.

51. Any person contravening any of the provisions of this order of or any rule or regulation competently sanctioned to provide for or regulate any of the matters herein provided to be regulated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment; any such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of the *Criminal Code*.

52. Where by this or any other Order in Council for the time being in force, whether made before or after the making of this Order, any regulations or words are directed to be added to or omitted from the Defence of Canada Order in Council or to be substituted for any other Orders or words in that Order, then copies of the Defence of Canada Order in Council printed under the authority of the King's Printer after such direction takes effect may be printed with the regulations or words added or omitted or substituted for other regulations or words as such direction requires, and with the regulations and paragraphs thereof numbered in accordance with such direction; and the said Defence of Canada Order in Council shall be construed as if it had, at the time at which such direction takes effect, been made with such addition, omission or substitution.

A reference in any Order in Council or any of them shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed to refer to that order as amended by any Order in Council for the time being in force.

53. The officers named in schedule No. 2 shall be competent naval or military authorities for the purpose of carrying out the provision of this order. Definition of competent naval or military authorities.

Where the holder of a designated office has been appointed to be a competent naval or military authority, or any powers of the competent naval or military authority have been delegated to the holder of a designated office then, unless express provision is made to the contrary, the appointment or delegation shall be deemed always to have extended to the person for the time being performing the duties of the office designated if he is so qualified as aforesaid.

54. The fact that any regulation or provision of a regulation is, or has been, revoked or superseded by any subsequent regulation shall not affect, and shall be deemed not to have affected the previous operation of any regulation or provision so revoked or superseded, or the validity of any action taken under any such regulation or provision, or any penalty or punishment incurred in respect of any contravention or failure to comply with any such regulation or provision, or any proceeding or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment.

This order may be cited as the Defence of Canada Order, 1917. Orders in Council:—P.C. 2358, September 12, 1914. P.C. 550, March, 15, 1915. P.C. 625, March 25, 1915. P.C. 1939, August 18, 1916. P.C. 2221, September 20, 1916. P.C. 2362, October 7, 1916. P.C. 408, February 13, 1917, passed under the War Measures Act, 1914, are hereby revoked.

Schedule No. 1.

Esquimalt.	Quebec.
Halifax.	St. John.
Louisburg.	Sydney.
Montreal.	Vancouver.
North Sydney.	Victoria.

Schedule No. 2

Director of the Naval Service.

Commander in Chief, North America and West Indies Station.

Commanding Officers H.M. and H.M.C. ships and establishments, not below the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

Such officers not below the rank of Lieutenant Commander, as any of the foregoing officers may appoint.

The Chief of the General Staff.

Officers Commanding Military Districts, each within the limits of his own command.

Any officer (not below field rank) deputed by the Chief of the General Staff or by an Officer Commanding a Military District.

Vide Canada Gazette vol. 1, p. 4227.

P.C. 1451—May 25, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order that paragraph 51 of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:—

Any person contravening any of the provisions of this order or of any rule or regulation competently sanctioned to provide for or regulate any of the matters herein provided to be regulated shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment; any such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of Part 15 of the *Criminal Code*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 8.

P.C. 2277—August 17, 1917—By Order in Council the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, has been amended as follows:—

Paragraph 28 of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, is hereby amended to include all ships or vessels carrying Government cargo or passengers and to provide for keeping in custody deserters apprehended, and the amended order shall read as follows:—

“28. If a seaman lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired or requisitioned by the British or Canadian Government, or upon any ship or vessel which has embarked or is about to embark cargo belonging to any British or Allied Government, or which has on board any British or Allied Government passengers,

(a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or vessel, or to proceed to sea in his ship or vessel, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or vessel or from his duty at any time, or

(b) joins his ship or vessel, or is, whilst on board his ship or vessel, in a state of drunkenness, so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship or vessel is thereby impeded, he shall be guilty of a breach of this order.

The master, mate or owner of the ship or vessel or his agent, or any naval or militia officer, or any superintendent, as defined by the *Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914*, or the *Canada Shipping Act*, may with or without the assistance of any police constable, or other peace officer conveying on board his ship or vessel, any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this order; or, instead of conveying such seaman to any naval or militia officer, and any naval or militia officer may keep in custody any such seaman thus handed over to him, until he can conveniently be conveyed on board his ship or vessel; but no such seaman may be retaken in custody by any naval or militia officer after such seaman's ship or vessel has sailed, but in such case, the seaman may be handed over to a court of justice to be dealt with according to law.

Police constable and other peace officers shall render such assistance as may be required of them in arresting such seamen and conveying them on board their ships or vessel or handing over such seamen to any naval or militia officer under the provisions of this order.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this order shall not be subject to the restriction imposed by the *Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914*, or the *Canada Shipping Act*, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by these Acts.

And for the purposes of this order, a copy of any entry made in an official log book, in manner provided by the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*, shall, if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible in evidence.”

An additional order is hereby approved to be numbered paragraph “28A” and to read as follows:—

“28A. No seaman lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship, or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty, or by the Government of Canada, or upon any ship or vessel which has embarked, or is about to embark cargo belonging to any British or Allied Government, or which has on board any British or Allied Government passengers, shall be absent from his ship or vessel, whether upon duty or otherwise, without a written pass which shall state the period of his authorized absence, duly signed by the master, mate, purser, or first engineer of his ship or vessel, and any such seaman so being absent without a pass or being found without the same in his possession, shall be guilty of an offence against this order, and shall moreover be subject to the exercise of the authority conferred by section 28 of this order, as if absent from his ship or duty without leave.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 667.

P.C. 2277—August 17, 1917—Whereas a large amount of trouble and delay has been caused by the prevalence of desertion and improper absence among the crews of merchant vessels lying in Canadian ports, whereby the carriage of urgently required munitions, provisions and other essential stores

for the British and Allied Governments has been seriously hindered, and evidence has been produced to the Minister of the Naval Service, both of the existence of this state of affairs and of the gravity of its consequences, in written reports from the responsible officers concerned,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to order as follows:—

Paragraph 28 of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, is hereby amended to include all ships or vessels carrying government cargo or passengers and to provide for keeping in custody deserters apprehended and the amended Order shall read as follows:—

For convenience of reference, the existing Order and the Order, amended as proposed, are submitted herewith, printed in opposite columns:—

OLD.

"28. If a seaman lawfully engaged to service on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired or requisitioned by the Admiralty,

(a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship, or to proceed to sea in his ship, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship, or from his duty at any time; or

(b) joins his ship in a state of drunkenness so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship is thereby impeded, he shall be guilty of a breach of this Order.

The master, mate or owner of the ship, or his agent, or any naval or militia officers, or any superintendent, as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or the Canada Shipping Act, may with or without the assistance of any police constable or other peace officer, convey on board his ship any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this Order.

Police constables and other peace officers shall render such assistance as may be required of them in arresting seamen and conveying them on board their ships under the provisions of this Order.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this Order shall not be subject to the restriction imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or the Canada Shipping Act, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts.

And for the purposes of this Order, a copy of any entry made in an official log book, in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall, if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the Officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible."

NEW.

"28. If a seaman lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired or requisitioned by the British or Canadian Government, or upon any ship or vessel which has embarked or is about to embark cargo belonging to any British or Allied Government, or which has on board any British or Allied Government passengers,

(a) neglects or refuses without reasonable cause to join his ship or vessel, or to proceed to sea in his ship or vessel, or deserts or is absent without leave from his ship or vessel or from his duty at any time, or

(b) joins his ship or vessel, or is, whilst on board his ship or vessel in a state of drunkenness, so that the performance of his duties or the navigation of his ship or vessel is thereby impeded, he shall be guilty of a breach of this Order.

The master, mate or owner of the ship or vessel, or his agent, or any naval or militia officer, or any superintendent, as defined by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or the Canada Shipping Act, may with or without the assistance of any police constable, or other peace officer, convey on board his ship or vessel, any seaman whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of an offence under paragraph (a) of this Order; or, instead of conveying such seaman on board his ship or vessel, he may hand over such seaman to any naval or militia officer, and any naval or militia officer may keep in custody any such seaman thus handed over to him, until he can conveniently be conveyed on board his ship or vessel; but no such seaman may be retained in custody by any naval or militia officer after such seaman's ship or vessel has sailed, but in such case, the seaman may be handed over to a court of justice to be dealt with according to law.

Police constables and other peace officers shall render such assistance as may be required of them in arresting such seamen and conveying them on board their ships or vessels or handing over such seamen to any naval or military officer under the provisions of this Order.

The exercise of the powers conferred by this order shall not be subject to the restriction imposed by the Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1914, or the Canada Shipping Act, on the exercise of any similar powers conferred by those Acts.

And for the purposes of this Order, a copy of any entry made in an official log book in manner provided by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, shall, if it purports to be signed and certified as a true copy or extract by the officer in whose custody the original log book is entrusted, be admissible in evidence."

An additional Order is hereby approved to be numbered Paragraph "28A" and to read as follows:—

"28A. No seaman lawfully engaged to serve on board any ship, or vessel belonging to or chartered, hired, or requisitioned by the Admiralty, or by the Government of Canada, or upon any ship or vessel which has embarked, or is about to embark cargo belonging to any British or Allied Government, or which has on board any British or Allied Government passengers, shall be absent from his ship or vessel, whether upon duty or otherwise, without a written pass which shall state the period of his authorized absence, duly signed by the master, mate, purser, or first engineer of his ship or vessel, and any such seaman so being absent without such a pass, or being found without the same in his possession, shall be guilty of an offence against this order, and shall moreover be subject to the exercise of the authority conferred by section 28 of this order, as if absent from his ship or duty without leave."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 810.

P.C. 2769—October 4, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, and

in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The following paragraph, to be No. 22A, is hereby added to paragraph 22 of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, and the said paragraph is hereby ordained and enacted accordingly:—
22A. The masters of all vessels shall comply with the following orders regarding ships' lights:

1. Anchor Lights—No electrically-lit lanterns shall be employed by any vessel as anchor lights. The normal brilliancy of all other anchor lanterns shall be reduced by fifty per cent.

2. Bow and Steaming Lights—Vessels shall not use electrically-lit lanterns as bow or steaming lights in the vicinity of any harbour.

3. Other Lights—No lights visible from outboard, either aloft, on deck or below, except those required by the regulations for the prevention of collisions at sea, and such as may be necessary for authorizing signalling purposes, shall be used on any vessel.

This shall apply to all vessels whether under way or at anchor.

4. The above orders shall apply to vessels of every description, other than H.M. Ships, within the waters on the east coast of Canada and extending up the St. Lawrence River as far as the port of Quebec.

5. Vessels carrying volatile oil or spirits in bulk shall exhibit (in lieu of oil lamps) electrically-lit lanterns not exceeding in brilliancy fifty per cent of the brilliancy of the normal oil lamps.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1580.

P.C. 3307—November 29, 1917—By Order in Council the Defence of Canada Order 1917 P.C. 987 has been amended by inserting the following Regulation No. 28A immediately after paragraph 28B of the said order.

28B. In any case where a seaman has been imprisoned for desertion and signifies his willingness to sign on as one of the crew of any vessel trading to European ports, the court by which he was committed may, notwithstanding that the period of imprisonment is not at an end, order the sentence to be suspended and the prisoner released, and direct him to be taken before the shipping master to sign articles, and thence to be conveyed on board any such vessel for the purpose of proceeding on the voyage; or the court may order him to be delivered to the master or any of the mates or the owner or agent of the vessel or to any officer in any of His Majesty's Naval forces, for the same purpose.

Before directing the release of a seaman under this regulation the court may direct that any fine or penalty imposed shall or shall not be remitted or suspended. If the seaman after his release fails to observe the order of the court, he may be forthwith arrested with or without warrant and imprisoned to serve the remainder of the sentence for his original offence.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2043.

P.C. 3306—November 29, 1917—By Order in Council the Defence of Canada Order 1917, P.C. 987 has been amended by inserting the following regulation No. 5A immediately after regulation 5 of the said Order.

5A. No person shall, without the permission of the competent naval or military authority or the deputy chief censor or other person thereto authorized despatch or attempt to despatch a code or other message to any vessel, person, body or place overseas, by cable, radiotelegraph, or other means of electric communication giving information with respect to the movements of any merchant ship not being a ship exclusively employed in lake or river service, or shall despatch or attempt to despatch any such message from which the movements of any ship can be deduced or inferred.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2043.

P.C. 3319—November 29, 1917—By Order in Council, the Defence of Canada Order 1917, P.C. 987 is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation No. 21c immediately after regulation 21B of the said order:

21c. The provisions of this regulation shall apply to every person who is employed in or who is in or in the vicinity of any store, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place in or upon which any ammunition or explosive substance or any highly inflammable substance required for the production of any ammunition or explosive substance is handled, carried, stored or deposited in the course of or for the purpose of transit under the direction of officers of the Department of the Naval Service or the Director of Overseas Transport.

(2) No person while he is employed in or is in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle, or place as aforesaid, shall either smoke or have in his possession any match apparatus of any kind for producing a light, or any tobacco, cigar, cigarette, pipe or contrivance for smoking, except such as may be expressly sanctioned in writing

by an officer in the Department of the Naval Service or under the Director of Overseas Transport, or some other person authorized thereto by any such officer.

(3) Any such officer as aforesaid or any one authorized by any such officer may search at any time any person entering or being in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, or other premises, or any vessel, vehicle, receptacle or place as aforesaid, and may question any such person and examine his clothing and any article or the contents thereof which he may have or be carrying, and may thereupon seize and detain, for the purpose of supporting a prosecution, any article which is reasonably deemed to be evidence of a contravention of this regulation or any other provision of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917; and any such person shall if so required by any such officer as aforesaid or by any one authorized as aforesaid, submit to be questioned and searched, and shall comply with any reasonable directions or regulations given or made with the object of enabling the examination to be carried out, provided that in no case shall any female person be searched by or in the presence of any one but a female person.

(4) No person in a state of intoxication shall enter or remain in or in the vicinity of any such store, wharf, vessel, vehicle, receptacle, premises or place as aforesaid.

Order in Council P.C. 1397, of the 21st May is cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2043.

P.C. 3017—December 3, 1917—By Order in Council, the following paragraph, 21B, to be added to the Defence of Canada Order 1917, has been authorized, such new paragraph to be inserted immediately after paragraph 21A :—

21B. The master, owner, agent or other person or persons having the control or management of any ship or vessel is hereby authorized and required, notwithstanding the provisions of any statute or order to the contrary, upon the requisition of a competent naval authority, to carry ammunition and explosives of any kind from any port or place in Canada to any other port or place whether within or without Canada, provided that the ammunition or explosive is packed and stored in accordance with the Admiralty regulations in force for the time being for packing and storing ammunition and explosives, and the provisions of any statute or order conflicting or inconsistent herewith shall be and the same are hereby suspended until further order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2042.

P.C. 86—January 15, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order that the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, dated 10th April, 1917 (P.C. 987), shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation, numbered 22B, hereby made and enacted immediately after Regulation 22A of the said Order,—

22B. The competent naval authority may prescribe the order in which each vessel shall be supplied with bunker coal or other fuel at any port in Canada.

In exercising this power the competent naval authority shall take into consideration the services in which the several vessels requiring fuel are engaged and their relative urgency.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2507.

P.C. 87—January 17, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order that the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," dated 10th April, 1917 (P.C. 987), shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following regulations, numbered 20A, hereby made and enacted, immediately after Regulation 20 of the said Order:—

20A. No person shall send or take by sea, or attempt to send or take by sea, from any port or place in Canada, any fire-arms, parts of fire-arms, military arms, parts of military arms, ammunition or explosive substance, which may have been brought within the territorial waters of Canada, without a written permit from the competent naval or military authority or from a customs officer duly authorized to grant such permits.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2507.

P.C. 91—January 15, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order that the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," dated 10th April, 1917

(P.C. 987), shall be and the same is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation, numbered 23A, hereby made and enacted, immediately after Regulation 22A of the said Order:—

23A. On and after the first day of January, 1918, every British steamer registered in Canada, of sixteen hundred tons gross tonnage or upwards, sailing to or from any port in Europe or in the Mediterranean Sea, shall be provided with an efficient radio-telegraph apparatus in good working order, properly installed and maintained, capable of transmitting and receiving messages over a distance of at least one hundred nautical miles by day and by night, with two certificated operators in charge and with suitable accommodation for the apparatus and for the operators. The owner and the master or other person in charge of any British steamer of sixteen hundred tons and upwards registered in Canada which sails to or from any port in Europe or the Mediterranean Sea without being provided with the apparatus, installation, accommodation and operators required by this regulation shall each be guilty of violating the provisions of this regulation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2500.

P.C. 261—February 1, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Regulation 21A of the "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," as made and enacted by Order in Council of the 24th day of December, 1917 (P.C. 3362), is hereby repealed and the following regulation is hereby made, enacted and substituted therefor:—

21A. If the Minister of the Naval Service, the Deputy Minister of the Naval Service, or any other officer thereto empowered by the Minister of the Naval Service, considers the circumstances of the case sufficiently urgent to require the same, such Minister, Deputy Minister or other officer, may order that explosives be carried on any passenger train, and the respective officers and employees of all railways and express companies in Canada including the Canadian Government Railways, and any other railway owned or controlled by His Majesty, shall receive, transport and deliver any explosives delivered to them for carriage under such order. Provided, that no such order shall be given with respect to any explosive the carriage of which is forbidden by General Order No. 204 of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, dated the eleventh day of August, 1917; that not more than five hundred pounds weight shall be carried on any one passenger train; and that the officer delivering the explosives for transportation shall certify that the explosive is packed in accordance with the Admiralty Regulations in force for the time being for packing ammunition and explosives.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2761.

P.C. 524—March 2, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Regulation fifty-one of the Defence of Canada Order, 1917, as made and enacted by Order in Council of the twenty-fifth day of May, 1917 (P.C. 1451), is hereby repealed and the following is hereby substituted therefor:—

51. Any person contravening any of the provisions of this order or of any rule or regulation made hereunder, or refusing or neglecting to obey any order or direction issued or made under any of the provisions of this order or of any rule or regulation made hereunder, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment; any such penalty may be recovered or enforced by summary proceedings and conviction under the provisions of part 15 of the *Criminal Code*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3132.

P.C. 558—March 8, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or of any other authority vested in His Excellency in Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The "Defence of Canada Order, 1917," enacted by Order in Council of the 10th day of April, 1917 (P.C. 987), is hereby amended by inserting the following regulation immediately after regulation twenty-five:—

25A. All merchant vessels registered in Canada, of 2,500 gross tonnage and upwards shall include in their crew four (4) men, specially engaged who will when required act as Look-outs at the masthead or elsewhere, but the total number of the crew should not be increased for this purpose.

When in areas in which submarines may be encountered these look-outs are to be employed solely in their special duty, keeping watch in four watches, each watch to be of not more than two hours' duration. When off watch in these areas they are not to be employed upon any of the ordinary work of the ship.

Before men are signed for this duty they must agree to undertake this special work whilst in the area mentioned.

These men must pass the eyesight tests for masters and mates and must obtain a certificate to that effect, and men are not to be signed on for this particular service unless they are in possession of this certificate.

Any members of the ship's crew may be selected provided it is clearly understood that none of the ship's officers, petty officers, or any of the guns' crew are to be considered as borne for this special duty.

A proper crow's nest is to be provided for look-out purposes as high as possible in every ship which has a mast suitable in character and position for the purpose.

From daybreak till dark the look-out is to be stationed in the crow's nest when fitted. In other cases the look-out is to be stationed as high aloft as possible.

From dark to daybreak the look-out will be stationed in the position the master considers the most suitable.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3216.

False Statements in Attestation Papers.

P.C. 1257—May 8, 1917—Whereas many difficulties and much expenses have been incurred in consequence of men making false statements when being attested for service in the Canadian Overseas Expeditionary Forces:

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Militia and Defence and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted, accordingly:—

1. Any person making any false statement in any attestation paper when being examined or being attested for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, under Part XV of the *Criminal Code*, to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months.

2. The production of the attestation paper purporting to have been signed by the accused shall be *prima facie* evidence that the answers therein contained were made by the accused when being examined or being attested for service in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Criminal Code*, or in any other Act or law, any justice of the peace, police or stipendiary magistrate shall have jurisdiction to hear, try and determine any charge preferred under section 1 herein, although the offence may have been committed or be charged to have been committed outside the territorial division in which such justice, police or stipendiary magistrate ordinarily has or exercises his jurisdiction.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 4063.

Permit to Leave Canada.

P.C. 1433—May 24, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the *War Measures Act*, and of any other power in him residing is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations concerning the departure out of Canada of male persons who are liable to or capable of national service of a military or other character:—

1. (1) Any male person ordinarily resident within Canada, who
 (a) is 18 years of age or upwards but not over 45 years of age, and who
 (b) by stealth or otherwise and with whatever object, intent or purpose leaves or attempts to leave Canada, without the written permission of a Canadian immigration inspector, or of some other person duly appointed by the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of giving such permission, shall be guilty of an offence against this order and liable to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

(2) When satisfied that the intended departure from Canada of any male person between the ages of 18 and 45 years, inclusive, is not with the object, intent or purpose of avoiding any liability to render, or of being called upon to render, within Canada or overseas, any service, whether of a military character or otherwise, which might conduce towards the success of His Majesty and his allies in the presently prevailing war, a Canadian immigration inspector or any person duly appointed by the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of giving such permission, may grant unto such person written permission to leave, which written permission shall be substantially in the form of Schedule "A" or Schedule "B" to this order, and in the event of a Canadian immigration inspector or other person duly appointed by the Minister of the Interior refusing to grant permission to leave Canada, the person so refused has the right of appeal to the Minister of the Interior.

(3) Any person to whom any such written permission to leave Canada has been granted shall carefully preserve the same and keep it always about his person, and in case of its non-production upon demand made by any immigration inspector, or in any proceedings in any court of law in which the matter of the grant thereof shall be in issue, it shall be deemed *prima facie* for all purposes from the fact of such non-production, that no such written permission has been granted.

2. Any person who shall aid, abet or advise the commission of any offence against regulation No. 1 of this order, shall be guilty of an offence against this order, punishable in like manner and to the same extent as is in and by regulation No. 1 of this order provided.

3. The general operation of these regulations and the enforcement thereof are committed to the Minister of the Interior, and subject to his directions, for the purpose of such enforcement all Canadian immigration inspectors shall have and may exercise within Canada, without liability to any civil or criminal responsibility by reason of anything done in good faith while purporting to act under these regulations, the following rights and powers:—

(a) To enter and search any ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within but bound out of Canada, and to orally examine any passenger thereon.

(b) To hold and detain any ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within, but bound out of Canada, until completion of any necessary examination by such inspector of the passengers thereon.

(c) To cause, direct or authorize the removal of any passenger or foot passenger from any ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within but bound out of Canada, or from any bridge, wharf, road, or other avenue of departure from Canada.

(d) To suspend or hold up, or cause to be suspended or held up, for as long a time as may be requisite to complete any necessary examination of vehicular or foot passengers, all traffic on or approaching any bridge, wharf, railway station, road or other means or avenue of departure from Canada.

(e) To demand and require from all persons whomsoever who may be present when their assistance is required by such inspector, any necessary assistance in the carrying out of the proper examination of all passengers by ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within but bound out of Canada, or of foot passengers on or approaching any bridge, wharf, road or other avenue of departure from Canada.

(f) To arrest without warrant and to detain in any custody, and at any convenient place or places within Canada, until the Minister of the Interior (to whom a report of every arrest and detention shall be forthwith after such arrest or detention made) shall direct the disposition of such person, any person found committing any offence against this order.

4. Any person who shall omit or refuse—

(a) to permit access on the part of any immigration inspector to any ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within but bound out of Canada, for the purpose of examining any passenger thereon, or

(b) to truly answer any question addressed to him by any immigration inspector as to his identity, residence, age, occupation, intention of leaving Canada, or his objects or purposes in leaving Canada, or

(c) to remain within Canada with any ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers which is under his charge or control until the completion of any necessary examination by any immigration inspector of the passengers thereon, or

(d) to leave any ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within but bound out of Canada, or to leave any bridge, wharf, road or other avenue of departure from Canada and to go where he may be by any immigration inspector directed, or

(e) to obey any order of an immigration inspector to suspend vehicular or foot traffic on or approaching any bridge, wharf, railway station, road or other means or avenue of departure from Canada, so that such immigration inspector may complete any necessary examination of vehicular or foot passengers, or

(f) to assist when present, upon demand or requirement made, any immigration inspector, in the carrying out of a proper examination of all passengers by ship, boat, train, car, vehicle or other means of conveyance of passengers within but bound out of Canada, or of foot passengers on or approaching, any bridge, wharf, road or other avenue of departure from Canada, shall be guilty of an indictable offence and be liable upon indictment or summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

5. Nothing in this order shall be deemed to apply or to extend to any member of—

(a) The military or naval forces of Canada when actually acting upon any naval or military business.

(b) The crew of any ship, ferryboat, street car or railway train of any company or system whose ships, boats or trains ordinarily ply between any place within and any place without Canada, or which proceed through any place without Canada, when actually acting as one of such crew.

(c) The crew of any ship or boat which is ordinarily engaged in Canadian coastal trade, or of any Canadian fishing vessel which is bound to any fishing ground when, in either case, acting as one of such crew.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 4243.

P.C. 1531—June 4, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council under and in virtue of section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and any other power in him residing is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulations:—

The statutory declaration which forms a part of Schedule "B" to Order in Council P.C. No. 1433 of 24th day of May, 1917, concerning the departure out of Canada of male persons who are liable to or capable of national service of a military or other character, may be made before any person who by the law of the province wherein such declaration is made has power to administer an oath, or before any officer or employee of the Immigration Branch of the Department of the Interior.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 10.

P.C. 1799—June 30, 1917—Whereas by Order in Council of 24th May, 1917, (P.C. 1433) certain regulations concerning the departure out of Canada of male persons who are liable or capable of national service of a military or other character were made and established;

And whereas in the carrying out of the said regulations it has appeared in practice that certain parts of the regulations have not clearly expressed the intention of the Governor General in Council,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Subsection (b) of the first paragraph of section 1 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following subsection is substituted therefor:—

(b) by stealth or otherwise and with whatever object, intent or purpose leaves or attempts to leave Canada, without the written permission of a Canadian immigration inspector, or of some other person duly appointed by the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of giving such permission, shall be guilty of an offence against this order and liable, upon indictment or summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars or imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years, or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Paragraph 2 of section 1 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following paragraph 2 is substituted therefor:—

(2) When satisfied that the intended departure from Canada of any male person between the ages of 18 and 45 years, inclusive, is not with the object, intent or purpose of voiding nor likely to result in avoiding, any liability to render, or of being called upon to render, within Canada or overseas any service, whether of a military character or otherwise, which might conduce towards the success of His Majesty and his allies in the presently prevailing war, a Canadian immigration inspector or any person duly appointed by the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of giving such permission, may grant unto such person written permission to leave which written permission shall be substantially in the form of Schedule "A" or Schedule "B" to this Order, and in the event of a Canadian immigration inspector or other person duly appointed by the Minister of the Interior refusing to grant permission to leave Canada, the person so refused has the right of appeal to the Minister of the Interior.

Subsection (f) of section 3 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following subsection (f) is substituted therefor:—

(f) To arrest without warrant and to detain in any custody, and at any convenient place or places within Canada, until the Minister of the Interior (to whom a report of every arrest and detention shall be forthwith after such arrest or detention made) shall direct the disposition of such person, any person found committing, attempting to commit or having committed any offence against this order.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 5.

P.C. 2173—August 9, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act*,

1914, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted, accordingly:—

3. No person shall embark in Canada upon any ship or vessel for any destination outside of Canada, or the United States unless he hold a permit as provided for by Order in Council No. 1433, of 24th May, 1917, or a valid passport, and any person who embarks or attempts to embark upon any ship or vessel for any destination other than in Canada or in the United States without such permit or valid passport, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding two years, or to both, such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the convicting magistrate.

2. The master or officer in charge of any ship or vessel departing from Canada upon any voyage to any port or place outside of Canada or the United States who permits, suffers or allows any person, not having such permit or valid passport as aforesaid, to embark or go upon such ship or vessel, shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to such fine or imprisonment, or both, as hereinbefore specified.

3. Nothing in these regulations shall be deemed to apply to any member of

(a) His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces or the forces of any of His Majesty's Allies when proceeding upon any Naval or Military business;

(b) Diplomatic or consular officers and officials of His Majesty's Government or of the Government of one of His Majesty's Allies, of any neutral Government;

(c) The officers or crew of any ship or vessel.

4. The enforcement of these regulations shall devolve upon the immigration officer in charge at any port, or upon the customs officer in charge at a port where there is no immigration officer in charge.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 564.

P.C. 2564—September 15, 1917—Whereas by Order in Council of 24th May, 1917, (P.C. 1433), and its amending Order of the 30th June, 1917 (P.C. 1799), certain regulations concerning the departure out of Canada of male persons who are liable or capable of national service, of a military or other character, were made and established;

And whereas in the carrying out of the said regulations it has appeared in practice that certain parts of the regulations do not provide sufficient safeguards when permits in the form of Schedule "A" of the Order have been issued,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Subsection (3) of section 1 of the said regulations is hereby rescinded and the following subsection is substituted therefor:

(3) Any person to whom written permission to leave Canada in the form of Schedule "B" of this order has been granted shall carefully preserve the same and keep it always about his person and in case of its non-production upon demand made by any immigration inspector, or in any proceedings in any court of law in which the matter of the grant thereof shall be in issue, it shall be deemed *prima facie* for all purposes from the fact of such non-production, that no such written permission has been granted.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1580.

P.C. 3463—December 24, 1917 whereas by Order in Council of 24th May, 1917, P.C. 1433, certain regulations concerning the departure out of Canada of male persons who are liable or capable of national service of a military or other character were made and established;

And whereas in the carrying out of the said regulations it has appeared in practice that certain parts of the regulations have not clearly expressed the intention of the Governor General in Council,—

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization, is pleased to order and doth hereby order that the words "passenger" and "passengers" as used in subsections (a), (b), (c) and (e) of section (3) and subsections (a), (c), (d), and (f) of section (4) be struck out and the words "person" and "persons" substituted therefor, and that the expressions "foot passenger" and "foot passengers" be not included in this change.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2506.

Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada.

P.C. 1604—June 11, 1917—WHEREAS by reason of war conditions, it is considered necessary to provide means whereby the grain of Canada in excess of domestic requirements may be made available for purchase by or on behalf of His Majesty's government of the United Kingdom and of the Allied Powers, and that the distribution of domestic requirements be controlled in such manner and under such conditions as will prevent to the utmost possible extent any undue inflation or depreciation of values by speculation, by the hoarding of grain supplies, or by any other means;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. The Governor General in Council may appoint a board to be designated "The Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada" hereinafter called the board. Such board shall be honorary and shall consist of not more than twelve (12) members.

2. The members of the board shall be paid travelling and living expenses while actually engaged in the duties of the board but otherwise shall receive no remuneration.

3. The board shall make such inquiries and investigations as from time to time it deems necessary to ascertain what supplies of grain are now available or will be available. The board shall ascertain the location and ownership of such grain and what transportation and elevator facilities are available in connection therewith, as well as all conditions connected with the marketing and the market price of the same. For the purpose of any inquiry or investigation held by the board, the board and the several members thereof shall have all the powers of a Commissioner acting under Part One of the *Inquiries Act*.

4. The board shall have power from time to time to fix the price at which grain stored in any elevator may be purchased and the conditions as to price, destination or otherwise under which grain may be removed from such elevator and may also prescribe what grain shall be sold to millers or milling firms in Canada or elsewhere hereinafter called "millers," and what grain shall be sent to the United Kingdom and the Allied Powers and it shall be the duty of the board to issue such orders and take such action as it deems necessary to facilitate at all time the transportation and delivery of grain in excess of domestic requirements to the United Kingdom and the Allied Powers.

(a) Any price so fixed shall be subject to the approval of the chairman of the board.

(b) The board may from time to time appoint an executive committee of not less than three of its members of whom the chairman shall be one and may assign to such executive committee any duties or powers within the competence of the board.

5. The board shall have power to receive offers for the purchase of grain from millers and from the Wheat Export Company, Limited, or from any other person or body incorporated hereinafter referred to as "overseas purchasers" representing or acting for the Government of the United Kingdom or for any of the Allied Nations or for any combination of the same, and from time to time to fix the prices at which such grain shall be sold.

6. The board shall have power to take possession of and sell and deliver to millers or to overseas purchasers at the prices so fixed grain stored in any elevator, and to account and pay over to the owners thereof the proceeds of such sales after deducting all expenses connected with the taking possession, sale and delivery.

7. The board shall, as far as possible, and having regard to position and the cost of transportation fix a uniform price throughout Canada for grain of the same kind, quality and grade.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the *Grain Act* or in the *Railway Act*, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada shall have power to order any railway company to provide cars and other transportation facilities for handling grain and to transport as directed, grain taken possession of or owned by the board.

9. Every person shall truthfully and promptly answer any inquiry made by the board or by any person duly authorized on its behalf about any matter within its powers or duties, whether such inquiry is made verbally, in writing, by telegraph, or in any other way.

10. In this order "elevator" means and includes any terminal, country, private, public and hospital elevator, and any elevator licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

11. The board, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make any regulations it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of these regulations, and in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations:—

(a) For appointing representatives in different places in Canada for the purpose, from time to time, of making known in such localities the prices for grain fixed and other regulations or directions made by the board, and for reporting to the board any violations of any order issued by the

board or any regulations made hereunder, and generally for assisting the board in the effective discharge of its duties.

(b) To authorize the engaging of clerks, employees and assistants and the paying of their salaries;

(c) Creating offences and providing penalties in respect of violations of any order made by the board or of any regulation made hereunder.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 6.

P.C. 2014—July 23, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make and doth hereby make the following regulation under the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*:

Regulations numbers 1 and 2 of the Board of Grain Supervisors, copies of which are attached hereto, are hereby approved, ratified and confirmed, and all offences created and penalties imposed by said regulations are hereby declared to be effectively created and imposed as if enacted by this order and regulation.

REGULATION No. 1. of the Board of Grain Supervisors creating offences and providing penalties in respect of violation of any order or regulation made by the Board.

Members of the Board of Grain Supervisors for Canada who are engaged in the business of buying or selling grain, or who belong to the firms or companies so engaged, will be required to submit their books, or the books of their firms or companies, to the inspection of any person or persons named or appointed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada.

REGULATION No. 2 of the Board of Grain Supervisors creating offences and providing penalties in respect of violation of any order or regulation made by the Board.

1. In this regulation unless the context otherwise expressly requires: "person" means any person, firm or corporation.

2. Every person who—

(a) Being required to attend in the manner provided in the regulations of the board fails without valid excuse to attend accordingly; or

(b) Being required to produce any document, book or paper in his possession or under his control fails to produce the same; or

(c) Refuses to be sworn or to affirm as the case may be; or

(d) Refuses to answer any proper question put to him by the board or any member thereof, is guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction therefor to a fine of not less than \$200 and costs and not exceeding \$2,000 and costs, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

3. Every person is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$1,000 and costs and not exceeding \$5,000 and costs, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years or to both fine and imprisonment, who—

(a) Purchases or sells any grain stored in any elevator at a price differing from the price fixed by the board or refuses to sell any such grain at the price fixed by the board.

(b) Removes or causes to be removed from any elevator any grain contrary to the conditions fixed by the Board as to price, destination or otherwise under which grain may be so removed, or who refuses to remove or to cause to be removed any such grain in compliance with such conditions;

(c) Sells or causes to be sold to millers, or being millers purchases or causes to be purchased any grain other than the grain prescribed by the Board to be sold to millers;

(d) Sends or causes to be sent to the United Kingdom or to Allied Powers grain other than grain prescribed by the board to be so sent, or refuses to send or to cause to be sent to the United Kingdom or the Allied Powers grain prescribed by the board to be so sent.

(e) Refuses to sell any grain at the price fixed therefor by the board as the price at which such grain is to be sold to fill any offers received by the board for the purchase of grain from "millers," or from the Wheat Export Company, Limited, or from "overseas purchasers," or sells any such grain at a price other than that so fixed by the board for same.

4. Every person who by himself or by his agent or employee refuses to allow the board or whom it shall appoint to take possession of any grain, possession of which is required by the board under paragraph 6 of Order in Council 1604, or who by himself or by his agent or employee prevents the board or any person so appointed from taking possession of any such grain, or interferes with the board or any such person in so taking possession, is guilty of an offence and shall upon summary conviction therefor be liable to a fine of not less than \$1,000 and costs and not exceeding \$5,000 and costs, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

5. Every person who wilfully makes any false or untrue statement to the board or to any person duly authorized by the board on its behalf in answer to any inquiry made by the board or any such person about any matter within the powers or duties of the board, whether such inquiry is made verbally in writing, by telegraph, or in any other way, and every person who refuses promptly to answer truthfully any such inquiry shall be guilty of an offence and shall, upon sum-

mary conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$200 and costs and not exceeding \$4,000 and costs, or, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

6. Every person who violates any regulation or order of the board, for the breach of which a penalty is not elsewhere in the regulations of the board provided, shall be guilty of an offence and shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine of not less than \$200 and costs and not exceeding \$5,000 and costs, or, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding five years, or to both fine and imprisonment.

7. If any corporation is convicted of an offence for the breach of any regulation or order of the board, every officer of such corporation and every person interested in or employed by such corporation who had any part or share in the commission of such offence shall also be guilty of an offence and shall be liable upon summary conviction therefor to the same penalty as is herein or by any other regulation of the board provided for the offence for which such corporation was convicted.

8. Every complaint or information for a breach of any regulation or order of the board or for any offence under this or any other regulation of the board shall be summarily heard, tried, determined and adjudged before any police or stipendiary magistrate or any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the county or district in which such person resides or carries on business or in which the offence was committed.

(b) In default of immediate payment of any such fine and costs or fine or costs, it shall be lawful for the magistrate or justice convicting as aforesaid to issue a warrant under his hand and seal, to levy the said fine and costs or fine or costs only by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the person convicted.

(c) In case there shall be found no distress, or no sufficient distress out of which such fine and costs or fine or costs can be levied, then the magistrate or justice so convicting as aforesaid may commit the person so convicted to the nearest jail with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one year, unless such fine and costs or fine or costs be sooner paid.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 337.

P.C. 2867—October 12, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The Order in Council of the 11th June, 1917, No. 1604, constituting the Board of Grain Supervisors of Canada, is hereby amended by adding thereto as paragraph 4 (c) thereof the following:—

The Board shall have power to create a fund for the purpose of defraying the cost of carrying wheat in store (including interest, insurance and storage) where no other provision is made to meet such cost, or for any other purposes which the Board may deem expedient, and, in order to raise the necessary moneys for such fund, may require millers, exporters or other class or classes of purchasers to pay to the Board such sums respectively, not exceeding in any case four cents per bushel as the Board shall from time to time prescribe.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1582.

Storage of Dangerous Explosives.

P.C. 1697.—June 21, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the *War Measures Act*, is pleased to make and does hereby make the following regulations for the proper storage and protection of dangerous explosives.

1. The expression "person" as used in these regulations shall include companies, incorporated and unincorporated, as well as individual persons.

2. The expression "explosive" as used in these regulations shall include firearms, ammunition, dynamite, gunpowder and other dangerous explosives.

3. Every person lawfully owning or lawfully having possession by himself or by another, any explosive, shall be bound, for the purpose of avoiding or preventing the theft or other unlawful appropriation of such explosive and the use thereof for any unlawful purpose, within or without Canada.

(a) To safely store and to keep safely stored such amount of such explosives as is not in use or in course of immediate devotion to use for a lawful purpose; and

(b) To sufficiently protect or guard and to keep sufficiently protected or guarded such explosive; and

(c) to establish and to constantly maintain such sufficient system of issue or delivery of such explosives to his employees or other persons to whom he may for the purposes of his operations or business, issue or deliver, or cause to be issued or delivered, such explosive as will ensure that such issue or delivery shall be made only by and to safe and reliable persons who shall as part of such system satisfactorily account to him at fixed reasonable periods as to the use to which all of

such explosive has been put, exhibiting or returning any unused portion, and to establish and constantly maintain as well a sufficient system of superintendence of the actual use of such explosive for such purposes as aforesaid.

(2) Any breach or non-observance of any term of this regulation shall constitute an offence punishable on summary conviction by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or not more than three months imprisonment, and each day's continuance of such breach or non-observance shall constitute a new offence.

4. (1) It shall be lawful for any peace officer who shall become aware of the existence of any explosive which upon personal inspection of the place where the same may be, he shall consider to be not safely stored or preserved, protected or guarded from theft or other unlawful appropriation, to seize without warrant or other process the said explosive and to cause it to be removed to some safe place, or to seize it and, permitting it to remain, to place a guard over it.

(2) The reasonable expenses incident to such seizure, removal, preservation or guarding, shall constitute a claim or lien against said explosive which may be recovered thereout in any court of law having jurisdiction as to the amount involved.

(3) The peace officer seizing or guarding as aforesaid shall forthwith fully report his action to the chief commissioner of Dominion Police, or to the commissioner of the Royal North West Mounted Police, under whose direction such explosive shall thereafter be retained or otherwise disposed of.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li., p. 8.

Unlawful Training and Drilling.

Proclamation—September 21, 1917—Whereas in and by section 98 of the *Criminal Code* it is amongst other things in effect provided that Our Governor in Council is authorized from time to time to prohibit assemblies without lawful authority of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, or for the purpose of military exercises, movements or evolutions, and to prohibit persons, when assembled for any other purpose from so training or drilling themselves or being trained or drilled, and that any such prohibition shall come into operation from the publication in the *Canada Gazette* of a Proclamation embodying the terms of such prohibition;

And whereas Our Governor General in Council has authorized such a prohibition by an Order bearing date the twenty-first day of September in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen—

Now Know Ye that by and with the advice of Our Privy Council for Canada We do hereby prohibit on the recommendation of the Minister of Justice, and by and with the advice and consent of Our King's Privy Council for Canada, in pursuance of section 98 of the *Criminal Code*, assemblies without lawful authority of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, or for the purpose of military exercises, movements or evolutions, and all persons, when assembled for any other purpose, from so training or drilling themselves or being trained or drilled.

And we do further order that this Our Proclamation, to be published in the *Canada Gazette*, embodying the terms of such prohibition, shall apply generally throughout Canada.

Of all which Our loving subjects and all others whom these presents may concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1084.

Exportation of Goods Prohibited.

P.C. 3211—November 15, 1917—HIS Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, and notwithstanding anything contained in previous Orders in Council prohibiting the exportation of goods, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that

the exportation of the following goods shall be and the same is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, namely:—

Animal fats.	Fish.
Butter.	Flax.
Castor oil.	Flour.
Castor beans.	Food grains, flour and meal therefrom.
Cocanut, desiccated.	Fodder and feeds.
Cheese.	Pigeons, carrier and others.
Cod liver oil.	Pilchards, canned.
Condensed milk.	Poultry.
Copra.	Rapeseed oil.
Corn (maize).	Rice.
Corn flour.	Rice flour.
Corn meal.	Rolled oats.
Cottonseed meal.	Rye.
Corn oil.	Sago flour.
Cottonseed oil.	Samp, Indian corn.
Criscoe.	Syrup.
Dry blood.	Milk, tinned and powdered, not fresh.
Dry paste flour.	Molasses.
Fats, all.	Neat's-foot oil.
Glycerine.	Nestle's Food (infants).
Glucose.	Oats.
Grease of animal or vegetable origin.	Oatmeal.
Hoof oil.	Oil cake.
Hulls fodder.	Oil-meal cake.
Lard.	Peanuts.
Lard compound.	Peanut butter.
Linseed oil.	Peanut oil.
Linseed.	Soap, soap powder.
Livestock.	Stearine.
Malt.	Stearine acid.
Meats, all.	Stearine acid candles.
Meat juice.	Sugar.
Meats and fats including poultry, cottonseed oil, corn oil, copra, desiccated cocanut, butter, fish (fresh, dried and canned), edible or inedible grease of animal or vegetable origin, linseed oil, lard, tinned milk, peanut oil, peanut butter, rapeseed oil, tallow, tallow candles, stearic acid, pigtails.	Sugar of milk.
Fertilizers, including cattle and sheep manure, nitrate of soda, poudrette, potato manure, potassium salts, land plaster, potash, cyanide, phosphoric acid, phosphate rock, superphosphate, chlorate of potash, bone meal, bone flour, ground bone, dried blood, ammonia and ammonia salts, acid phosphates, guano, humus, hardwood ashes, soot, anhydrous ammonia.	Sulphurated castor oil.
	Tallow.
	Tallow candles.
	Vegetable oils.
	Wheat, wheat flour.

Provided that licenses permitting the exportation of the goods herein described, may be issued by the Minister of Customs under regulations framed by the Food Controller of Canada, approved by and issued under the authority of the Governor in Council, to countries in alliance with the British Empire and having armies in the European field.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1692.

P.C. 3202—November 15, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, and notwithstanding anything contained in previous Orders in Council prohibiting the exportation of goods, is pleased to order as follows:

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, namely:—

Pig iron.	Iron and steel plates.
Steel ingots.	Iron and steel shapes—comprising beams, channels, angles, tees and zeos.
Steel billets.	Iron and steel fabricated—for structural work and ship-building.
Steel blooms.	
Steel bars.	
Steel slabs.	

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1692.

P.C. 3347—December 3, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce and under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, and notwithstanding anything contained in previous Order in Council prohibiting the exportation of goods, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, namely:—

Wheat.	Copra oil.
Rye.	Oleo oil.
Barley.	Lard substitutes.
Oats.	Cooking fats.
Corn.	Cheese.
Rice.	Poultry.
Beans.	Eggs.
Peas.	Canned tomatoes.
Cotton seed.	Glucose.
Wheat flour.	Corn oil.
Peanut meal.	Cotton-seed oil.
Soya bean meal.	Peanut-oil.
Copra.	Palm oil.
Starch.	Olive oil.
Sugar (except in such quantities as may be shipped to members of military and naval forces overseas, under the regulations of the Post-master General's Department).	Canned salmon.
Molasses.	Canned fish.
Syrup.	Oleomargarine.
Corn meal.	Pork Products (including bacon, shoulders, fatbacks, hams, sausages, fresh pork).
Corn flour.	Butter.
Corn grits.	Condensed milk (including powdered evaporated milk).
Corn hominy.	Beef products (including canned, preserved and fresh beef).
Rice flour.	Canned peas.
Cotton-seed cake.	Canned corn.
Cotton-seed meal.	Canned sardines.
Rape seed oil.	Dried fruit (including prunes, apples, raisins, apricots and peaches).
Soya bean oil.	

Provided that licenses permitting the exportation of the goods herein described may be issued by the Minister of Customs, such licenses to be countersigned by the Food Controller of Canada.

This Order shall be proclaimed by publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1942.

P.C. 371—February 18, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Customs, and under and by virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act* and Section 6 of the *War Measures Act*, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The order in Council of the 21st day of May, 1917, relating to the exportation of certain articles to Switzerland is hereby revoked.

The export of the articles mentioned in the schedule hereto attached is hereby prohibited to any destination in Switzerland unless the articles are consigned to the Societe Suisse de Surveillance Economique, and unless a permit for the export thereof has been granted under the authority of the Minister of Customs.

This Order in Council shall be proclaimed by publication in the *Canada Gazette*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2850.

P.C. 380—February 18, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The exportation of linen yarn and linen thread is hereby prohibited from Canada to all destinations other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, except under licenses issued upon the approval of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2949.

P.C. 577—March 9, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, and under the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and all other powers vested in the Governor in Council, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered that the exportation of the following goods be prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada except under license issued by the Minister of Customs at the request of the War Trade Board, viz;—

Abrasives and all materials entering into their manufacture.	Mechanical wood-pulp.
Ammonium sulphate.	Newsprint paper.
Calcium carbide.	Iron or steel comprising—
Electrodes.	Wire rods.
Machinery.	Wire plain or galvanized or otherwise coated.
Bones and other materials entering into the manufacture of fertilizers.	Sheets.
Chemical wood-pulp.	Plates.
	Bars.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3131.

P.C. 213—January 26, 1918—Whereas by an Order in Council of 11th October, 1917, (P.C. 2676) the exportation, except under license, of silver spruce was prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates;

And whereas the War Committee are informed that it is highly important to the prosecution of the war that all silver spruce in Canada suitable for the manufacture of aeroplanes should be reserved for purchase by His Majesty's Government;

And whereas it appears to the War Committee that owing to the administrative difficulties in connection with said Order in Council there is a possibility that such spruce may be exported from Canada without license unless other provision is made;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the War Committee and under the authority of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make and enact the following Regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly:

1. No railway or other transportation company shall accept any shipment of silver spruce unless the bill of lading covering such shipment is accompanied by a certificate, from a well recognized lumber inspection bureau or association approved by the Minister of Customs, that such shipment contains no silver spruce suitable for use in the manufacture of aeroplanes; provided that this regulation shall not apply to shipments of silver spruce consigned to the Imperial Munitions Board.

2. Every railway or other transportation company which fails or neglects to comply with the requirements of this regulation shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction under Part XV of the *Criminal Code* to a penalty of five hundred dollars.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2855.

Transfer of British Ships.

P.C. 2843—October 9, 1917—Whereas under an Act passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland entitled *The British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act, 1915*, the transfer of British ships to unqualified persons is restricted and controlled:

And whereas by resolutions enacted by an Order of His Royal Highness in Council, dated the ninth day of March, 1915, similar legislation was enacted under the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*;

And whereas by an Act passed by the said Parliament of the United Kingdom entitled *An Act to amend and extend the British Ships (Transfer Restriction) Act 1915*, mortgages and transfers of mortgages of British ships registered elsewhere than in India and the self-governing Dominions to foreigners and foreign-controlled companies are restricted and controlled;

And whereas it is desirable that similar legislation be enacted by Canada.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make and enact the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

(1) The regulations enacted by the Order in Council of the ninth March, 1915 (P.C. 505), are hereby extended so as to apply to mortgages (including transfers of mortgages) of ships made after the tenth day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as it applies to transfers of ships, and shall apply to mortgages (including transfers of mortgages) and transfers of ships to foreign-controlled companies made after the tenth day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, as it applies to transfers of ships to persons not qualified to own a British ship.

(2) The expression "foreign-controlled company" means any corporation—

(a) where the majority of the directors, or persons occupying the position of directors by whatever name called, are not British subjects; or

(b) where the majority of the voting power is in the hands of persons who are not British subjects, or who exercise their voting powers directly or indirectly on behalf of persons who are not British subjects; or

(c) where the control is by any other means whatever in the hands of persons who are not British subjects; or

(d) where the executive is a foreign-controlled company, or where the majority of the executive are appointed by a foreign-controlled company.

A corporation shall not be deemed to be a British subject for the purposes of this section unless it is established in and subject to the laws of some part of His Majesty's Dominions or of some British Protectorate, and has its principal place of business therein.

(3) The Minister of Marine and Fisheries may require any person who is the owner or mortgagee of a British ship, or who applies to be registered as owner or mortgagee of a British ship, to furnish to him such particulars as appear necessary to him for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not that person is, or is a trustee for, or otherwise represents a foreign-controlled company, and in the case of a corporation, may also require the secretary, or any other officer of the corporation performing the duties of secretary to furnish those particulars.

If any person fails to supply such particulars as it is in his power to give when required, or furnishes particulars which are false in any material particular, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

Where, after the passing of these regulations, any person who is the owner or mortgagee of a British ship ceases to be a British subject or becomes a foreign-controlled company, that ship, or, in the case of a mortgagee of a ship, the interest of the mortgagee shall be subject to forfeiture, and the provisions of Part 1 of the *Merchant Shipping Act, 1894*, relating to the forfeiture of ships shall apply thereto unless such owner or mortgagee has obtained the written permission of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries to become a foreign-controlled company.

(1) In these regulations, unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to a ship shall include a reference to a share in a ship.

(2) The said regulations made on the 9th of March, 1915 (P.C. 505), and these regulations shall have effect during the continuance of the present war and a period of three years thereafter, and section three of the said regulations made on the ninth of March, 1915 (P.C. 505), is hereby extended accordingly.

The Order in Council of the 13th October, 1916 (P.C. 2490), is hereby cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1694.

Intoxicating Liquors.

P.C. 3116—November 2, 1917—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. On and after the first day of December, 1917, and until the Governor General in Council has by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, no grain of any kind

and no substance that can be used for food shall be used in Canada for the distillation of potable liquors.

2. Any person violating the above regulation shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1491.

P.C. 3473—December 22, 1917—Whereas the War Committee of the Privy Council reports that there is urgent necessity for conserving all the energies and resources of Canada for the vigorous prosecution of the present war;

And whereas the War Committee recommends that for the purpose of preventing waste, and for the promotion of thrift and economy, the conservation of financial resources, and the increase of national efficiency, the importation of intoxicating liquors be prohibited during the continuance of the war, and for one year thereafter,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, and under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly.

1. No intoxicating liquors shall be imported or brought into Canada on or after the 24th of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, unless actually purchased for importation into Canada before that day and imported into Canada on or before the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and unless evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made is submitted to the said Minister.

(2) The provisions of this regulation shall not apply (a) to wine for use in Divine service; (b) to intoxicating liquor for medicinal purposes; or (c) to intoxicating liquor for manufacturing or commercial purposes other than for the manufacture or use thereof as a beverage.

2. For the purposes of these regulations, any beverage or liquor containing more than two and one-half per centum of alcohol shall be deemed to be an intoxicating liquor.

3. These regulations shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, and for twelve months thereafter.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2182.

P.C. 3484—December 26, 1917—Whereas in the regulations approved on the 22nd day of December, 1917, forbidding the importation of intoxicating liquors except in certain cases, intoxicating liquor is defined for the purposes of such regulations, as “any beverage or liquor containing more than two and one-half per centum of alcohol”;

And whereas it has been represented that this definition, permitting a larger percentage of alcohol than is allowed under the restrictive liquor legislation of the several provinces, will cause difficulty in the administration of the law,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that the said regulations shall be and the same are hereby amended to make them conform to the provincial legislation, and is further pleased under and in virtue of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly.—

Section two of the regulations enacted and made on the twenty-second day of December, 1917, P.C. No. 3473, is amended by striking out the word “alcohol” and substituting therefor the words “proof spirits.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2182.

P.C. 134—January 19, 1918—Whereas by the regulations approved by Order in Council of 22nd December, 1917 (P.C. 3473) the importation of intoxicating liquors into Canada on or after 24th December, 1917, is forbidden “unless actually purchased for importation into Canada before that day and imported into Canada on or before the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen”;

And whereas the War Committee of the Privy Council consider that, by reason of the uncertainties and difficulties in securing ocean transportation

under present conditions, unreasonable hardship will ensue, and that administrative difficulties will arise, unless other provision is made in respect of the exception thus made in the case of intoxicating liquors actually purchased before 24th December, 1917, for importation into Canada,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulation and the same is hereby made and enacted accordingly,—

Subsection 1 of section 1 of the regulations made and enacted by the Order in Council of 22nd December, 1917 (P.C. 3473) is amended to read as follows:—

1. No intoxicating liquors shall be imported or brought into Canada on or after the 24th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, unless actually purchased for importation into Canada before that day, and actually shipped by the vendor or consignor on or before the 31st day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and unless evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs of the purchase and shipment having been so made is submitted to the said Minister.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2506.

P.C. 589—March 11, 1918—Whereas the War Committee of the Cabinet after review of the existing conditions due to the war, is of the opinion that it is urgently necessary to concentrate to the fullest extent the energy and resources of Canada upon work of national importance in the present emergency;

Whereas in consequence of such necessity and in the interest of national economy certain regulations were made and enacted as follows:—

By Order in Council of November 2nd, 1917 (P.C. 3116) it was forbidden to use grain, or any substance that can be used for food, for the distillation of potable liquors in Canada, on and after the first day of December, 1917;

By Order in Council of the 27th of November, 1917 (P.C. 3203), the quantity of malt manufactured in Canada, and the quantity of barley used in the manufacture of malt in Canada, were limited to the quantity of malt manufactured and barley used for the manufacture of malt during the year ended the 31st of March, 1916, except under a license to increase such quantities of malt or barley to be issued by the Minister of Inland Revenue;

By Order in Council of the 22nd of December, 1917 (P.C. 3473), of the 26th of December, 1917 (P.C. 3484), of the 19th of January 1918, (P.C. 134), of the 26th of January, 1918 (P.C. 224), the importation of liquors containing more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirits was prohibited on or after the 24th of December, 1917, save under license for certain permitted purposes, unless actually purchased for importation into Canada before the 24th of December, 1917, and actually shipped on or before the 31st of January, 1918;

Whereas laws have been passed in every province of Canada prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, and such laws are now in force save in the Province of Quebec, where the prohibitory law is to go into force on May 1, 1919, and in order to make such legislation more effective it is desirable to enact regulations supplementing these provincial laws;

Whereas on the said 22nd day of December, 1917, the Prime Minister announced that the transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is illegal would be prohibited on and after April 1, 1918, and that the manufacture of intoxicating liquor within Canada would be prohibited on and after a date to be determined upon further investigation and consideration of the actual conditions of the industry;

And whereas the War Committee, in order to give full effect to such declaration of policy, and in order still further to prevent waste, to promote thrift, to conserve resources, and thus to increase national efficiency, is of the opinion that regulations should be enacted prohibiting the manufacture of intoxicating liquor in Canada, and forbidding the transportation of such liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale of such liquor is by law prohibited and the sale

of such liquor for delivery in any such part of Canada, and the delivery in any such part of Canada of liquor sold in any other part of Canada.

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following recommendations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. In these regulations:

(a) "Person" includes any body, corporate and politic.

(b) "Province" means any province of Canada and also includes the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory.

(c) "Prohibited area" means any province, territory, municipality, district, county, or other area wherein the sale of intoxicating liquor is under or by any law, Federal or Provincial, prohibited.

(d) "Licensee" means a person authorized by the law of a province to sell within that province intoxicating liquor for use within that province.

(e) "Manufacturer" means a person licensed by the Minister of Inland Revenue of Canada to manufacture intoxicating liquor for sacramental, industrial, mechanical, artistic, scientific or medicinal purposes.

(f) "Intoxicating liquor" means and includes any liquor or beverage which contains more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirits.

2. No person shall make or manufacture intoxicating liquor or cause intoxicating liquor to be made or manufactured within the Dominion of Canada after the first day of April, 1918: Provided that in case the sale of intoxicating liquor of any class for beverage purposes is permitted in any province, this regulation shall not apply to the manufacture of such intoxicating liquor in such province until the thirty-first day of December, 1918: Provided further, that the provisions of the above recited Order in Council of November 2nd, 1917 (P.C. 3116), and November 27th, 1917 (P.C. 3203), shall continue to apply to any such manufacture.

3. Nothing in these regulations shall prevent a manufacturer from making or manufacturing intoxicating liquor or sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific, and medicinal purposes, in accordance with the terms of his license.

4. No person after the first day of April, 1918, shall send, take, transport into, or deliver in any prohibited area any intoxicating liquor or cause any intoxicating liquor to be so sent, transported or delivered.

5. No person after the first day of April, 1918, shall either directly or indirectly sell or contract or agree to sell any intoxicating liquor which is in, or which is to be delivered within any prohibited area.

6. Nothing in these regulations contained shall prevent a licensee or manufacturer from selling, sending, taking or transporting intoxicating liquor to a licensee in any prohibited area, or prevent a common carrier by water, or by railway, from transporting or carrying intoxicating liquor from any licensee or manufacturer to a licensee in a prohibited area, or prevent any intoxicating liquor from being so carried through a prohibited area, nor prevent a licensee in a prohibited area, from selling and delivering intoxicating liquor, for sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes, in accordance with the terms of his license.

7. If in any prohibited area there should be no licensee authorized to receive and sell intoxicating liquor for sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes, the Governor in Council may authorize one or more persons in such prohibited area to receive and sell intoxicating liquors for such purposes, and any person so authorized shall be deemed a licensee within the meaning of these regulations.

8. The carriage of intoxicating liquor from a licensee or manufacturer to a licensee in a prohibited area, and carriage through any prohibited area shall be only by means of a common carrier by water or by railway, and not otherwise.

9. During the time any intoxicating liquor is being transported or carried into or through a prohibited area as aforesaid, no person shall open, or break, or allow to be opened or broken, any package or vessel containing it, or drink or use, or allow to be drunk or used any intoxicating liquor therefrom.

10. The burden of proving the right to make or manufacture intoxicating liquor, or cause intoxicating liquor to be made or manufactured or to send, carry, or deliver intoxicating liquor or cause intoxicating liquor to be sent, carried or delivered into or in a prohibited area, shall be on the person accused.

11. Every person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty for the first offence of not less \$200, and not more than \$1,000, and in default of immediate payment to imprisonment for not less than three, nor more than six months, and for a second offence to imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than twelve months.

12. If it is proved upon oath before any judge of the sessions of the peace, recorder, police magistrate, stipendiary magistrate, two justices of the peace, or any magistrate having the power of authority of two or more justices of the peace, that there is reasonable cause to suspect that any intoxicating liquor is being taken, transported or carried in violation of these regulations, or is in any premises or place, and that such intoxicating liquor has been manufactured or dealt with

contrary to the provisions of these regulations, such officer may grant a warrant to search premises, or place, including any Government railway, vehicle or steamship, for such intoxicating liquor, and if the same or any part thereof is there found, to seize and bring the same before him; and when any person is convicted of any offence against any of the provisions of these regulations, the officer or officers so convicting shall adjudge and order, in addition to any other penalty, that the intoxicating liquor in respect of which the offence was committed, and which has been seized under a search warrant as aforesaid, and all kegs, barrels, cases, boxes, bottles, packages, and other receptacles of any kind whatsoever, found containing the same, be forfeited to the Crown, and such order shall thereupon be carried out by the constable or peace officer who have executed the said search warrant or by such other person as may be thereunto authorized by the officer or officers who have made such conviction.

13. These regulations shall be construed as supplementary to the prohibitory laws now in force or that may be hereafter in force in any province or territory, and shall continue in force during the continuance of the present war, and for twelve months thereafter.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3126.

P.C. 733—March 22, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to make the following regulations amending the Order in Council of the 11th of March, 1918, P.C. 589, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. Paragraph (c) of Regulation one of the Order in Council of the eleventh day of March, 1918 (P.C. 589), is amended by adding thereto the following:—

“and shall include any such area wherein the sale of native wines is permitted.”

2. Regulation four of the Order in Council of the eleventh day of March, 1918 (P.C. 589), is amended by adding thereto the following:—

“Provided that any intoxicating liquor actually shipped before the first day of April, 1918, may be delivered in such prohibited area by a common carrier within such period of time as is required for such delivery under the ordinary and usual conditions governing the business of such common carrier, but not later than the first day of May, A.D. 1918.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3339.

Sale of Debentures, Securities, Etc.

P.C. 3439—December 22, 1917—Whereas it is advisable that the Canadian investment market should be conserved to facilitate the borrowing of the large sums of money that will be required for the prosecution of the war and to enable His Excellency's Government, if need be, to fully avail itself of the loaning capacity of the country for the paramount purposes of national defence, and that the impairing of the market should be prevented by forbidding the offering and sale thereon of securities for raising money for purposes the execution of which may in the public interest be postponed until peace has been restored, provision being made for the issue by the Minister of Finance of a certificate permitting the offering and sale of such securities as the said Minister shall deem proper to except from such prohibition,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and under the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, is pleased to enact the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. It shall be unlawful within Canada, by or on behalf of any provincial, colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company, to issue, sell, offer or advertise for sale, any bonds, debentures or other securities evidencing an obligation to repay money borrowed, which may hereafter be issued by or on behalf of any such colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company as aforesaid, or any shares which may hereafter be issued of the capital stock, whether preferred or common, of any such corporation or incorporated company, or to purchase or agree to purchase any of the bonds, debentures or other securities or shares of capital stock aforesaid, unless the offering and sale thereof within Canada

shall have been first approved by the Minister of Finance by his certificate of approval in writing; provided, that nothing herein shall affect the issue, offering, advertising, sale or purchase of any bonds, debentures or securities of the Government of Canada, or the trading in any bonds, debentures, securities or shares of capital stock, heretofore issued and placed upon the market, or which shall have been originally issued and placed upon the market with the approval of the Minister of Finance evidenced by his certificate as aforesaid.

2. Any issue or sale made in contravention of the foregoing prohibition shall be deemed to be in excess of the authority of the provincial, colonial or foreign government, municipality, commission, local government, institution, corporation or incorporated company on behalf of which the same is made, and may be restrained by action at the suit of the Attorney General of Canada in the public interest; and moreover, any person issuing, selling or offering or advertising for sale or purchasing or agreeing to purchase any such bonds, debentures or other securities, or any shares of capital stock so issued, sold, offered or advertised for sale, without the certificate of approval hereinbefore required, shall be guilty of an offence, and shall be liable, on summary conviction before two or more justices under the procedure prescribed by Part XV of the *Criminal Code*, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or to both imprisonment and fine, in the discretion of the tribunal.

3. For the purposes of the foregoing regulations the words "sale," "sell," and "purchase," and their parts, shall be held and interpreted to include mortgaging, pledging or parting with any right or interest in consideration of money, or, as the case may be, acquiring, by way of mortgage, pledge or otherwise, any right or interest in consideration of money.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2247.

P.C. 78—January, 1918—Whereas the Minister of Finance reports that he is informed that securities have been issued and sold without the certificate of approval required by the regulations enacted by the Order in Council of the 22nd day of December, 1917 (P.C. No. 3439), such issues having been made and securities sold and purchased by the parties concerned without knowledge on their part of the said regulations;

And whereas in the case of these issues there would have been no objection, in the public interest, to the granting of a certificate of approval if it had been applied for and, as the effect of the said Order is to make the securities illegal and the several parties liable to penalties, and as there may be other causes of a similar nature of which the Minister of Finance has not been advised, or which may arise in the future; it is therefore deemed desirable that the regulations should be amended and the following regulations enacted and made,—

Therefore, His Excellency in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Finance and in virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred by the War Measures Act, 1914, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly.

Regulations.

1. Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the regulation enacted by the Order in Council of the 22nd December, 1917, (P.C. 3439), the Minister of Finance shall have power to give his certificate of approval for the offering and sale within Canada of any bonds, debentures or other securities or shares of capital stock referred to in said regulations after the same have been issued, offered, advertised for sale, sold, purchased, agreed to be purchased, mortgaged or pledged, or any right or interest therein has been parted with or acquired and such certificate, or proper evidence of the issue thereof, shall be conclusive evidence that the offering and sale within Canada of the bonds, debentures or other securities or shares of capital stock mentioned in such certificate was duly authorized and approved by the said Minister; and that the issuing, offering, sale, advertising for sale or otherwise dealing with such securities or shares, or any

right or interest therein, was not done in contravention of the said regulations, and did not constitute an offence thereunder.

2. The Minister of Finance may grant his certificate of approval as aforesaid with respect to any bonds, debentures or other securities or shares of capital stock referred to in the said regulations which have been or may be issued on or after the said 22nd day of December, 1917.

3. The powers conferred upon the Minister of Finance by the said regulations and by these regulations may also be used and exercised by a Minister acting for, or, if the office is vacant, in the place of the said Minister, and also his successors in such office and his or their lawful deputy.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2312.

P.C. 409—February 18, 1918—Whereas by the Order in Council of 22nd December, 1917 (P.C. 3439), provision was made that it should be unlawful within Canada for any corporation or incorporated company, among others, to issue or sell any bonds, debentures or other securities evidencing an obligation to repay money borrowed unless the offering and sale had first been approved by the Minister of Finance by his certificate of approval in writing;

And whereas doubt has been expressed as to the scope of the expression "debentures or other securities" in the said order;

And whereas the word "debenture" has been judicially stated to be of uncertain meaning and it might possibly be held, although that was not the intention of the order, that promissory notes and bills of exchange fell within the legal content of the expression referred to,—

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in order to quiet doubts and to give more exact expression to the original intention, is pleased, on the recommendation of the Acting Minister of Finance, to order and it is hereby ordered that the following paragraph number 4 be added to the said Order in Council, such addition to be deemed to have been a part of the said Order in Council at the time at which the Order was passed on the 22nd day of December, 1917, viz.:—

4. The words "debentures or other securities in these regulations shall not be deemed to include promissory notes or bills of exchange.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2950.

Military and Naval Decorations.

P.C. 17—January 4, 1918—Whereas during the period of the present war there has grown up a practice which tends to bring the Military and Naval Services into disrepute and to discourage recruiting, to weaken Military and Naval discipline and to facilitate the commission of frauds, the practice, namely, of the wearing of Military and Naval uniforms and of the wearing of Military and Naval decorations and medals by persons not authorized or entitled to wear the same

Therefore, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with a view to checking the said evil, is pleased, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, to make the following regulations and orders in lieu of the orders and regulations enacted by Orders in Council P.C. 1931 of the 15th August, 1916, and P.C. 1663 of the 29th June, 1917, and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:—

1. No person who is not an officer or man of the Militia or of the Naval Service, or an officer or man of any other Forces of His Majesty, shall wear any uniform or any articles of clothing so similar to the uniform of any corps of the Militia, or of the Naval Service or such other forces, as to be likely to cause any person to believe that such person is an officer or man of the Militia, an officer or man of the Naval Service, or an officer or man of such other forces, provided that any person who has been an officer or man of the Militia, an officer or man of the Naval Service, or of said other forces of His Majesty and is retired or has been discharged, otherwise than with disgrace, may wear his uniform when permission for that purpose, in writing, has been obtained from the officer commanding the district in which such uniform is worn, or in the case of an officer or man of the Naval Service, from the Director of the Naval Service.

2. Any person who wears uniform pursuant to any permission granted under the last preceding paragraph shall be subject to military law or naval law, and may be dealt with for purposes of discipline, as if he were attached to the staff of the district in which the uniform is worn, or borne on the books one of H.M.C. ships.

3. No person shall wear any military or naval medal, ribbon or decoration, or any mark of distinction signifying that he has been wounded in the present campaign to which he is not by law entitled, or anything worn in the same way as or so similar to any such medal, ribbon or decoration or mark of distinction as to be likely to cause any person to believe that the person wearing the same is by law entitled to wear it.

4. No officer or man of the militia shall wear his uniform when not actually on duty, without special permission, in writing, from the officer commanding the district to which he belongs. No officer or man of the Royal Canadian Navy shall wear his uniform unless borne on the books of one of His Majesty's Canadian ships or other ship of war, and no officer or man of the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve shall wear his uniform unless borne on the books of one of His Majesty's Canadian ships, or other ship of war, or called up for drill, without special permission in writing from the Director of the Naval Service.

5. In any prosecution under this Order in Council, the onus shall be upon the accused of showing that the wearing of the uniform, articles of clothing, medals, ribbon or decoration, or mark of distinction with respect to which the charge is laid, was justified in the circumstances.

6. No person shall without lawful authority supply any naval or military uniform to any person who is not an officer or man of the Militia or an officer or man of the Naval Service, or said other forces of His Majesty.

7. Any person guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this Order in Council shall be liable on summary conviction, under the provisions of Part XV of the *Criminal Code*, to a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or three months' imprisonment, but nothing in this paragraph shall affect the liability of such person to be prosecuted against and punished under military or naval law.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2313.

Civil Service Reform.

P.C. 358—February 13, 1918—The Committee of the Privy Council have had before them a report, dated 9th February, 1918, from the Right Honourable the Prime Minister, referring to the announcement of policy which was made public shortly after the formation of the Union Government and especially to the second article of that announcement which is in the following terms:—

Civil Service reform with a view to extending the principle of the present *Civil Service Act* to the Outside Service and thus to abolish patronage and to make appointments to the Public Service upon the sole standard of merit. The Civil Service Commission has already been directed to make a report to the Prime Minister as to the necessary steps for that purpose. Such arrangements will be subject to the existing regulations, which give preference to appointments to returned soldiers who are duly qualified."

The Prime Minister observes that immediately after the announcement of this policy directions were given to each department of the Government that patronage lists in every such department should be thereafter abolished.

The Prime Minister further observes that shortly before the announcement of policy above mentioned he had communicated with the Civil Service Commission and asked that a report should be prepared outlining the steps and measures which in the judgment of the Commission would be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the policy set forth.

The Prime Minister further observes that during his absence for about three weeks after the recent general election the subject was taken up by the Hon. A. K. Maclean at the request of the Vice-Chairman of the War Committee of the Cabinet, and the subject has been discussed by the Prime Minister and by Mr. Maclean with the members of the Civil Service Commission on various occasions up to the present time.

The Prime Minister further observes that in the opinion of the Civil Service Commission it will be necessary for the purpose of fully carrying into effect the proposal for Civil Service reform above mentioned to enact further legislation,

and they are of opinion that a new *Civil Service Act* should be prepared and submitted to Parliament at the next session if possible. They further report that they are prepared to recommend suitable legislation for the purpose indicated, and the Prime Minister recommends that they be authorized to proceed with the preparation of such legislation in order that it may be submitted to Your Excellency in Council.

The Prime Minister observes that the extension of the present *Civil Service Act* (or of similar provisions to be embodied in the proposed new *Civil Service Act*) to all branches of the Outside Service involves considerable difficulty and requires very careful consideration. The Civil Service Commission have not yet reached a conclusion as to the steps which will be necessary for bringing the employees of the Government System of Railways within the purview of such a measure and they believe that further consultation with the management of the Intercolonial Railway and with the executive heads of the railway employees' organizations will be both desirable and necessary.

The Prime Minister further observes that after numerous conferences with the Civil Service Commission, with the law officers of the Crown and with the Parliamentary Counsel, he has finally reached the conclusion that it is not competent for Your Excellency in Council either under the powers conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or by the *Civil Service Act*, to pass regulations having the force of law which would bring about the desired reforms. Pending the enactment of the legislation for that purpose it is, however, competent for Your Excellency in Council to lay down the following regulations as a matter of policy, and he accordingly submits them for the consideration of Your Excellency in Council.

The Prime Minister, therefore, recommends:—

1. Pending the enactment of the necessary legislation hereinbefore alluded to, the following rules shall be observed in all departments of the Government with respect to appointments to the public service:—

(a) In any case where the knowledge and ability requisite for any position in the Outside Service are wholly or in part professional or technical, a person shall only be appointed to such position in the manner prescribed by section twenty-one of the *Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, for similar appointments to the Inside Service, and no appointment shall be made under this rule to the Outside Service, or under section twenty-one of the *Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, to the Inside Service, unless the Civil Service Commission determines that the position is wholly or in part professional or technical.

(b) The provisions of the *Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, and the amendments thereto relating to appointment by competitive examination shall, except as hereinbefore provided, be observed as far as practicable in the appointment of all officers, clerks and employees in the Outside Service, and of all messengers, porters, sorters, packers, and other positions in the lower grades in the Inside Service, and appointments shall only be made to such positions after and in accordance with the results of such competitive examinations, provided, however, that the provisions of this rule shall not apply to appointments to positions in connection with the Government railways or any railway owned or controlled by His Majesty, or to any position or employment on any ship of His Majesty. Provided also that in any case where the Commission decides that it is not practicable to apply the said provisions to any position or positions, the Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may take such general regulations as are deemed advisable prescribing how such appointment or appointments shall be made.

(c) Except in so far as the Commission may otherwise determine the provisions of sections eighteen and twenty-three of the said Act, shall apply to all appointments and to the employment of all officers, clerks or other employees for temporary duty as well in the Outside as in the Inside Service.

(2) Temporary employment in the Outside Service shall only be authorized for such time as the Commission deems necessary and the period for which the employment is authorized shall be mentioned in the certificate of qualification issued by the Commission, and such period of employment shall not be extended without a certificate of approval from the Commission.

(d) Promotions in the Civil Service shall be made for merit upon the recommendation of the Civil Service Commission and of the Deputy Head of the department. The Deputy Head shall in each case submit to the Commission a report in such form and containing such information as the Commission may from time to time require. No person shall be promoted unless he is to do work of greater importance and responsibility than he has hitherto done, or unless the duties of his office are such as to justify the promotion.

(e) No person shall be transferred from the Outside Service to the Inside Service under the provisions of section fifty of the Civil Service Act unless such person obtains from the Civil Service Commission a certificate, to be given with or without examination as the Commission may in each case determine, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits.

The Prime Minister further recommends that under the powers conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and under all other powers vested in Your Excellency in Council the following regulation be enacted:

In all competitive examinations held under the *Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, persons who have been on active service overseas in the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the allies of His Majesty who have left such service with an honourable record or who have been honourably discharged, and who obtain sufficient marks to pass such examinations, shall irrespective of the marks they have obtained, be placed in the order of merit on the list of successful candidates above all other candidates.

(2) The provisions of any statute or regulation prescribing an age limit and physical requirements with respect to any appointment in the Civil Service shall not apply to any such person if the Commission certifies that he is of such an age and in such a satisfactory physical condition that he is then able to perform the duties of the office and will probably be able to continue to do so for a reasonable period after his appointment.

The Committee concur in the foregoing recommendations and submit the same for approval.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2947.

P.C. 548—March 15, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, is pleased to approve and doth hereby approve of the following interim regulations, which have been framed by the Civil Service Commission, under Clause B of the Order in Council of the 13th February, 1918, P.C. 358, for the governance of the Civil Service of Canada, pending the adoption of a new Civil Service Act by Parliament.

1. Persons employed in a temporary capacity in the Outside Service of any department on the 12th February, 1918, who have passed the Preliminary or Qualifying Examination which formerly qualified for permanent appointment, may be considered eligible for permanent appointment in their present positions, provided that they are recommended to the Commission by the Deputy Head of the Department with the express statement that the public interest will best be served thereby, and provided that their temporary services have proved satisfactory.

2. Until regular competitive examinations are held all positions in the Lower Grade and all clerical positions in the Outside Service in any department shall be filled by the Commission. In making appointments the Commission shall as far as practicable give preference to such applicants, in order of merit, as have previously passed the Preliminary Examination or the Qualifying

Examination for the Outside Service as the case may be. In preparing lists of applicants in order of merit, returned soldiers shall be placed at the head of the list as provided in the Order in Council of the 13th February, 1918.

In the case of all persons employed who have not previously passed either of the examinations referred to, the Commission shall certify to their employment in a temporary capacity for such period as will afford those so employed an opportunity of qualifying for permanent appointment in open competition.

3. Should the lists thus established be insufficient to meet the immediate needs of the departments for permanent appointments in the various offices throughout the Dominion, the Commission, in order that the transaction of public business may not be unnecessarily retarded, will certify to the employment of persons in a temporary capacity for such period as will afford those so employed an opportunity of qualifying for permanent appointment in open competition.

4. Stenographers and typists or clerks for general work required for temporary service in any department shall be assigned by the Commission as a result of tests which shall be held from time to time, as often as required, at various centres, in order to determine the qualifications of applicants and their relative merit.

5. When the Commission is applied to for authority to employ in a temporary capacity persons whose services were engaged prior to the 12th February, 1918, the Commission, if satisfied that such persons are qualified to perform the duties required of them, shall issue the necessary certificate.

6. When employees are required on short notice in places outside of the City of Ottawa for emergency work in connection with the public service of Canada, the accredited agent or official of the department requiring such extra assistance may engage the necessary employees, and the said officer in each such case shall report to the Commission the names of the person so employed, the character of their previous occupation, the terms of their employment, by whom last employed; references; age; evidence as to character, and the rate of compensation to be paid them. No such employment shall extend beyond thirty days unless the Commission shall issue a certificate.

7. Where a department applies to the Commission for a nomination to a clerkship requiring special qualifications not covered by the Qualifying Examination above referred to or for a nomination to a clerkship or position in the higher divisions requiring special qualifications, whether, technical, scientific or otherwise, such clerkship or position shall be advertised and a selection made of the best qualified of those applying as the result of such an examination as the Commission may decide will best determine the relative qualifications of the various applicants. Where the public interest requires that such clerkship or position shall be immediately filled, the Commissioners shall certify a person for temporary employment pending a permanent appointment as a result of open competition.

8. Where the appointment is one which is to be made under Section 21 of the Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908, such position will be thrown open to competition, unless it is found that competition is impracticable or unnecessary in the public interest, in which case the Commission will expressly exempt the position from competition.

9. Where the appointment of a rural Postmaster is desired, the Commission shall, through the responsible official of the Post Office Department, institute enquiries in the locality in which the appointment is to be made, with a view to securing a suitable person, suitably located, for such position and, having made a selection and having satisfied themselves that such person possesses sufficient education to enable him to efficiently discharge the duties of the position and that he is duly qualified as to health, character and habits, the Certificate required for his appointment shall be issued. In the case of the larger post offices, where an Assistant Postmaster is employed, a vacancy in the Postmaster-

ship shall, as far as possible, be filled by promotion or transfer. Where such procedure, for sufficient reason, is considered inadvisable in the public interest, the Commission shall invite applications for the position by public advertisement and shall select from among those applying the person who, in their judgment, is best qualified for the position. For the purpose of such selection, the Commission may make such enquiries and hold such an examination or test to determine the qualifications of the persons so applying as they may deem necessary.

10. In order to provide such unskilled labour as the several departments may require, the Commission may authorize any such Department to proceed as set forth in the sixth paragraph hereof.

11. If the Commission requires the services of any officer in any Department of the Public Service of Canada in connection with any appointments to be made to the Public Service, such officer shall hold himself in readiness to cooperate with the Commission and shall place his services at the disposal of the Commission in any way or at any time.

12. The certificate of the Commission shall authorize the employment of the person in whose favour it is issued, but where the salary to be paid is to be charged to the War or other Appropriation and exceeds the limits fixed by the Civil Service Act, the authority for the payment of such salary must be obtained from the Governor in Council.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3215.

Regulations Respecting Insane Members of Naval Service.

P.C. 462—March 2, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Naval Service, is pleased to make the following regulations for the treatment and care of insane members of the Canadian Service—being those in force for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, but adapted to the requirements of the Canadian Naval Service—and the same are hereby made and established accordingly:—

REGULATION.

1. Insane officers or men of the Naval Service who do not appear to be permanently and incurably insane will be sent to an institution operated by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission.

2. When it is considered by a duly constituted Board of Medical Officers to be inadvisable that insane officers or men of the Naval Service should be sent to an institution operated by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission they may be sent to the Provincial Hospital for the insane in the province in which they were domiciled before enlistment.

3. Insane officers and men of the Naval Service may be divided into four classes as follows:—

A. Not discharged.

B. Discharged and entitled to total disability pension.

C. Discharged and entitled to a pension but less than a total disability pension.

D. Discharged and entitled to no pension.

Each of these classes may be divided into two sections:

1. Men interned in federal institutions.

2. Men interned in provincial institutions.

The officers and men in each of these classes may be subdivided as being:—

(a) With dependents.

(b) Without dependents.

CLASS A.

The officer or man who is not discharged shall be maintained by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, whether he is interned in a federal or in a provincial institution. His dependents will be entitled to the allowances provided.

CLASS B.

Discharged and entitled to total disability pension.

1. In federal institutions.

(a) *With Dependents.*

The officer or man shall be awarded a special allowance which shall be paid for his maintenance to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. His dependents shall receive out of his pension

the equivalent of what they would have received had he died. The balance of his pension shall be retained by the Board of Pension Commissioners and shall be paid to him should he recover or to his estate on his death.

(b) *Without Dependents.*

An amount equivalent to the special allowance which would be awarded had he dependents shall be deducted from his pension and paid to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, and the man shall be maintained by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. The balance of his pension shall be retained by the Board of Pension Commissioners and shall be paid to him should he recover or to his estate on his death.

2. In provincial institutions.

(a) *With Dependents.*

The officer or man shall be awarded a special allowance which shall be paid for his maintenance in the institution by the Board of Pension Commissioners. His dependents shall receive out of his pension the equivalent of what they would have received had he died. The balance of his pension shall be retained by the Board of Pension Commissioners and shall be paid to him should he recover, or to his estate on his death.

(b) *Without Dependents.*

An amount equivalent to the special allowance which would be awarded had he dependents shall be deducted from his pension which shall be paid for his maintenance in the institution by the Board of Pension Commissioners. The balance of his pension shall be retained by the Board of Pension Commissioners and shall be paid to him should he recover, or to his estate on his death.

CLASS C.

Discharged and entitled to a pension but less than a total disability pension. In this class the word "dependents" shall mean only those proving actual need and dependency.

1. In federal institutions.

(a) *With Dependents.*

The officer or man shall be awarded a special allowance which shall be paid for his maintenance to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. His dependents shall receive the officer's or man's pension augmented to the equivalent of what they would have received had he died.

(b) *Without Dependents.*

An amount equivalent to the special allowance which would be awarded had he dependents shall be deducted from his pension, if it is greater than that amount, and paid to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, and the man shall be maintained by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission. If his pension is less than such special allowance, it shall be augmented to the equivalent of such special allowance and paid to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for his maintenance. The balance of his pension, if any, shall be retained by the Board of Pension Commissioners and shall be paid to him should he recover, or to his estate on his death.

2. In provincial institutions.

(a) *With Dependents.*

The officer or man shall be awarded a special allowance which shall be paid for his maintenance in the institution by the Board of Pension Commissioners. His dependents shall receive the officer's or man's pension augmented to the equivalent of what they would have received had he died.

(b) *Without Dependents.*

An amount equivalent to the special allowance which would be awarded had he dependents shall be deducted from his pension if it is greater than that amount, and paid for his maintenance in the institution. If his pension is less than such special allowance it shall be augmented to the equivalent of such special allowance and paid to the institution for his maintenance. The balance of his pension, if any, shall be retained by the Board of Pension Commissioners and shall be paid to him should he recover, or to his estate on his death.

CLASS D.

Discharged and entitled to no pension.

1. In federal institutions:—

(a) *With dependents.*

(b) *Without dependents.*

The officer or man shall be awarded a special allowance which shall be paid to the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for his maintenance in the institution.

2. In provincial institutions.

(a) *With dependents.*

(b) *Without dependents.*

The officer or man shall be awarded a special allowance which shall be paid by the Board of Pension Commissioners for his maintenance in the institution.

4. If a legal guardian or curator has been appointed to look after the affairs of an insane pensioner, the whole of the pension and allowance for helplessness may be paid by the Board of Pension Commissioners to such guardian or curator in the discretion of the Board of Pension Commissioners. In certain cases the whole of the pension and allowance may be paid to a person who has not been appointed administrator by the Board of Pension Commissioners.

5. The procedure regarding pay and allowance for officers, and men of the Canadian Naval Service who have not been discharged and are in hospitals for the insane shall be as follows:—

(a) *Without Dependents.*

Pay and allowance will be credited to the account of officers and men without dependents until the officer or man has been declared by a competent authority to be permanently and incurably insane or to have recovered. In the case of an officer or man certified to be permanently and incurably insane, discharge will be immediately carried out and his case referred to the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the balance of pay and allowance due him on discharge, including any post discharge pay to which he may be entitled will be credited to him and his estate will be disposed of by the Chief Accountant Department of the Naval Service, after making the necessary inquiries.

(b) *With Dependents.*

Allotment and separation allowance will be continued to dependents while the officer or man is undergoing treatment and the balance of pay and allowance will be credited to the account of the officer or man until he has been declared, by a competent authority, to be permanently and incurably insane or to have recovered. If he is declared to be permanently and incurably insane, discharge will be carried out after his case has been considered by the Board of Pension Commissioners, and the balance of pay and allowances due him on discharge, including any post discharge pay to which he may be entitled will be paid to the person or persons legally entitled to receive the same, after the necessary inquiries have been made by the Chief Accountant, Department of the Naval Service.

6. Institutions maintained by or for the Invalided Soldiers' Commission for soldiers and sailors suffering from shell shock or mental disease, shall not be regarded as hospitals for the insane so far as the retention of the pay of the soldier or sailor at these institutions is concerned, but shall be regarded in the same right as other institutions operated by the Invalided Soldiers' Commission, except that the Medical Superintendent of such institutions shall notify the paymaster of the Invalided Soldiers' Commission command unit in which the hospital is situated regarding the soldiers or sailors from whom, in their own interests, it should be withheld.

7. When an officer or man has been sent to a provincial hospital for the insane he shall not be discharged from the Canadian Naval Service until he has been declared by a competent medical authority to be permanently and incurably insane or to have recovered. If the competent medical authority recommends a further period of treatment in the expectation that such will result in recovery, such treatment shall be given and the officer or man continued on pay and allowances.

Whenever the term "officer or man" appears in the above regulations, it will be interpreted to mean officers (including nursing matrons and sisters), warrant officers and men.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3128.

Utilization of Human Energy.

P.C. 815—April 4, 1918—Whereas it is necessary to enact such regulations as will utilize to the best advantage the human energy of Canada for purposes essential to the prosecution of the present War;

And whereas the need of men of military age to provide reinforcements for the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the equally urgent need for labour to assist in the production of food and of other articles essential for war purposes, necessitate special provisions to the end that all persons domiciled in Canada shall, in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary, engage in useful occupations under the regulations hereinafter set forth;

And whereas the Minister of Agriculture is impressed with the necessity of enacting forthwith the regulations hereinafter set forth, which in his opinion will greatly assist in rendering available for the purpose of production labour which otherwise might not be secured;

And whereas the Minister of Militia and Defence also fully concurs in the enactment of such regulations;

And whereas these regulations are not intended to affect any right of members of organized labour associations to discontinue their work in the employment in which they have been engaged when such discontinuance is occasioned by differences actually arising between the employer and the employed. The purpose is to prevent persons capable of useful work from remaining in idleness at a time when the country most urgently requires the service of all human energy available.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Right Honourable the Prime Minister and under the powers vested in His Excellency in Council under the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and under all other powers His Excellency in Council thereunto enabling, is pleased to make the following regulations and the same are hereby made and enacted accordingly:

1. Every male person residing in the Dominion of Canada shall be regularly engaged in some useful occupation.
2. In any proceeding hereunder it shall be a defence that the person is,
 - (a) Under sixteen years or over sixty years of age.
 - (b) A bona fide student proceeding with his training for some useful occupation.
 - (c) A bona fide student in actual attendance at some recognized educational institution.
 - (d) Usually employed in some useful occupation and temporarily unemployed owing to differences with his employer common to similar employees with the same employer.
 - (e) Physically unable to comply with the provisions of the law as herein enacted.
 - (f) Unable to obtain within reasonable distance any kind of employment which he is physically able to perform at current wages for similar employment.
3. Any person violating the provisions hereof shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction before a magistrate to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and costs, and, in default of payment, to imprisonment with hard labour for a period not exceeding six months in any common gaol, or in any institution or on any farm owned by a municipality or province and declared by by-law or Order in Council respectively to be a public institution or farm for the purposes of this law, which said institution or farm for the purpose of this law shall be a common gaol.
4. Where the proceedings in any case in which a fine is imposed under the authority hereof are instituted at the instance of any municipality or by any officer of a municipality, the fine shall be paid to the treasurer of such municipality; and where such proceedings are instituted at the instance of or by any provincial officer, such fines shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where such proceedings are instituted within a municipality by any other person, the fine shall be paid in equal portions to the treasurer of the municipality and the treasurer of the province; and where the place in which such proceedings are instituted is not within the boundaries of any municipality, the fine shall be paid to the provincial treasurer; and where the proceedings are outside the boundaries of any province, the fine shall be paid to the Receiver General of Canada.
5. Useful occupation and reasonable distance shall be questions of fact to be decided by the magistrate.
6. The magistrate may hear and consider other defences than those mentioned in section two.
7. "Magistrate" shall include Justice of the peace, and police magistrate appointed by provincial or Dominion authority.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3554.

Soldier Settlement.

P.C. 807—April 3, 1918—Whereas the Minister of the Interior reports that the Soldier Settlement Board, appointed under the *Soldier Settlement Act, 1917*, (Chap. 21, 7-8 Geo. V.), has submitted certain representations in reference to reserving lands for the purposes of the said Act;

Therefore His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior in pursuance of such representations and under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and the *Soldier Settlement Act, 1917*, is pleased to Order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. That all vacant and available land within certain tracts in the Province of Alberta, as shown outlined in red upon maps, (Southern Alberta, marked "A" and Northern Alberta, marked "B"), copies of which are attached herewith, be reserved for the purposes of the Soldier Settlement.

ment Act, in accordance with the provisions of section 4 thereof, such reservation to be effective from and after a date to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior by notice to the agents of Dominion lands for the land districts affected.

Provided that within the tracts so reserved a "settler", as defined by the *Soldier Settlement Act*, may exercise his or her ordinary homestead right at any time, as if this reservation had not been made.

Provided further that this reservation shall not be held to take away or impair existing rights on the part of any other person or persons by virtue of applications made or notices given under the provisions of the *Dominion Lands Act* and the amendments thereto, up to the date at which this reservation becomes effective, and where the acquirement of such rights is thereafter established by satisfactory evidence, the land affected thereby, if already reserved, may be withdrawn from the reservation.

2. That throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta south of the blue line shown on the accompanying maps marked "A" "B" "C" and "D" as being the northern limit of lands suitable for soldier settlement a special inspection shall be made of lands held under entry where the duties may be in default and which are not already the subject of cancellation proceedings, such inspection to be done by the homestead inspection staff of the Department of the Interior, the expense thereof to be defrayed by the Soldier Settlement Board. The report of the inspector shall show the duties performed in each case and the character of each quarter-section as to whether it is suitable for soldier settlement, and shall give full information as to any special circumstances affecting the entrant.

3. That if the report of the homestead inspector shows that the duties are not being performed in connection with an entry above referred to, the usual sixty day notice provided for by the Dominion lands regulations be issued to the holder of the entry requiring him to show cause why his entry shall not be cancelled, and in the event of cancellation ensuing, either as the result of such proceedings, or by reason of abandonment, the land shall be reserved for the purposes of the *Soldier Settlement Act*, if shown to be suitable for that purpose. Provided that any rights which may have been established under the *Dominion Lands Act* or regulations thereunder, prior to the receipt by the local agent of Dominion lands of instructions to reserve, shall not be interfered with.

4. That with respect to Dominion lands anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or the Railway Belt, or Peace River Block of British Columbia outside of the tracts specially set apart by Paragraph 1 of this Order, in any case where a person entitled to the benefits of the *Soldier Settlement Act* applies for a vacant and available quarter-section or other parcel available for single homestead, the Minister may, at the request of the Soldier Settlement Board, declare the parcel so applied for to be reserved land within the meaning of Sub-section 3 of section 4 of the *Soldier Settlement Act*. Where the Soldier Settlement Board makes request under the *Soldier Settlement Act* for the reservation of parcels of Dominion lands, such request shall be dealt with as the circumstances may warrant and the Minister may in his discretion declare that lands so applied for are reserved within the meaning of the subsection already referred to. Provided that within all such additional reservations made under the authority of this order, a "settler" as defined by the *Soldier Settlement Act* may exercise his or her ordinary homestead right.

5. Any reservation made as herein provided may be cancelled in whole or in part upon advice being received from the Soldier Settlement Board that the land affected is no longer required for Soldier Settlement.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3560.

Soldier Settlement Loan Regulations.

P.C. 812—April 5, 1918—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, is pleased to approve the following regulations for the granting of loans to settlers under the authority of the *Soldier Settlement Act, 1917*, and the same are hereby approved and established accordingly:—

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT LOAN REGULATIONS,

CANADA, 1918.

AUTHORITY.

1. These regulations are passed under the authority of the Soldier Settlement ^{S.S. Act.} Act, 1917, being "An Act to assist returned soldiers in settling upon the land and to ¹⁹¹⁷ increase agricultural production."

"SETTLER" DEFINED.

Only returned soldier or widow may benefit.

Act 2 (c).

2. Loans may be granted by the board to such persons as are within the meaning of the term "settler" as defined in the Act, namely,—

(a) Any person who has served in the naval or military expeditionary forces of Canada during the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(b) Any person who has been engaged in active service during the present war in the naval or military forces of the United Kingdom or of any of the self-governing British dominions or colonies and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(c) Any person, who, being a British subject resident in Canada before the war, has been engaged in active service at one of the seats of war in either the naval or military forces of any of His Majesty's allies in the present war and who has left the forces with an honourable record or who has been honourably discharged;

(d) The widow of any such person described in items (a), (b) or (c) above who died on active service.

PURPOSES AND AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Maximum amount \$2,500.

Act 5 (1).

3. The Board may loan to a settler an amount not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars for any of the following purposes:—

(a) the acquiring of land for agricultural purposes;

(b) the payment of incumbrances on lands used for agricultural purposes;

(c) the improvement of agricultural land;

(d) the erection of farm buildings;

(e) the purchase of stock, machinery and equipment; and,

(f) such other purpose or purposes as the Board may approve.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING LOAN.

ESTABLISHING RIGHT AS "SETTLER."

Preliminary Information Form.

4. Any person deeming himself qualified as a settler, and wishing to apply for a loan shall submit to the Board such information as will enable the Board to determine that he is one to whom the Act applies. This information must be given on the Preliminary Information Form supplied by the board, blank copies of which may be obtained on application to the Soldier Settlement Board, Ottawa, or to any of its local representatives, who, if so desired, will assist the applicant in filling out the form.

Local Representatives.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the Railway Belt of British Columbia, the agents of Dominion Lands shall act as local representatives until otherwise decided by the board. Local representatives shall have only the duties and powers specially assigned to them under these regulations.

Discharge papers.

5. In the case of an applicant who has served in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, the board will consult the Militia Department concerning his standing; in all other cases the applicant must forward his certificate of honourable discharge (registered mail only is advised for this purpose), or a copy thereof certified by a local representative or by a notary public duly qualified and acting, or such other evidence as may be necessary in order that the board may pass upon his status.

Attestation as to right.

6. Upon an applicant's right as a settler being satisfactory established, a statement in the form of an "attestation" of such right signed by the chairman of the Board shall be issued to such applicant. Such "attestation" shall not be transferable and must be presented and surrendered when formal application for a loan is made.

APPLICATION FOR LOAN.

Personal appearance of applicant.

7. Upon being informed by the board that he is entitled to become a settler under the Act, the applicant must appear personally before a Local Representative of the board to make his formal application for a loan.

Nature of information to be given.

8. The applicant must be prepared at this time to give complete information regarding the title to the lands which he contemplates farming; the description of the said lands and of any other lands which are proposed to be given as security; the encumbrances which must be removed before a first mortgage can be given; whether the mortgagee, if any, will consent to the paying off of the mortgage, and if so, at what date; the items in detail for which he contemplates expending the advances made by the board; the particulars with respect to any security other than first mortgage or first lien upon lands, which he can offer to the board; and such other details, references and information as may be required by the local representative.

9. An application shall be made in duplicate on a form prepared by the board. It shall set out distinctly and definitely the purpose for which the loan is required. It shall be filled in by the local representative after carefully questioning the applicant and shall be signed by the applicant after having the same read over and explained, and shall be witnessed by the local representative.

Form of application.

INSPECTIONS AND APPRAISALS.

10. The Local Representative shall place one of the duplicate copies of the application on his files, and shall forward the other copy to the supervisor of loans for the District, who shall be appointed by the board for the purpose of passing on all matters concerning loans in the jurisdiction allotted to him. The local representative shall also promptly notify an inspector appointed by the board for the purpose of making inspections and appraisals in his locality, concerning the application, and shall ask for an inspection and report thereon.

Local representative to notify inspector.

11. The inspector shall in every case visit the land which is to be given as security for the loan, but shall not confine himself to this source in supplying the information required by the board. He shall accept only the best information obtainable from all available sources, and should supplement the information called for on the forms whenever, in his opinion, it would aid the supervisor of loans for the district or the board in arriving at a just conclusion upon the desirability of making a loan or upon the amount which may be loaned. He shall make his investigation and appraisal as soon as possible after being notified by the local representative, and shall file his report in duplicate promptly after completing his investigation.

Appraisal and report.

12. The local representative shall attach to the inspector's report in duplicate his observations and recommendations and shall forward one copy of the said inspector's report together with his observations and recommendations to the supervisor of loans for the district, retaining the other copy on his files.

Report forwarded to Supervisor of Loans.

APPROVAL OF LOANS.

13. Applications for loans may be approved or refused by the supervisor of loans for the district, or by a member of the board or by such other person, or in such other ways as the board may determine. The supervisor of loans may, if he deems it advisable, reserve his decision upon any application and refer the matter to the board, or to a member thereof. The approval shall be in writing over the signature of the officer approving, and shall specify the total amount of the advance deemed sufficient for the settler's present requirements, the purpose or purposes for which the advance may be expended, and any other terms or conditions which the said officer may deem expedient.

Supervisor may approve or refuse.

MORTGAGE OR CHARGE.

14. All charges upon Dominion lands and all mortgages upon other lands shall be in such form as the board may prescribe. Said charges and mortgages may, if the board so decide, take the form of a blanket encumbrance to cover advances made from time to time by the board, as may be deemed necessary to accommodate the needs of the settler up to the maximum amount specified, but subject to the condition always, that all advances after the first will be dependent upon satisfactory progress in improving and cultivating being made by the settler.

Blanket form of encumbrance may be issued.

CONDITIONS RESPECTING LOANS.

SECURITY.

15. The amount which may be loaned to any settler will in every case be dependent upon the security which he can give; which must be sufficient, in the opinion of the Board, to justify the loan when judged by the agricultural productiveness of the land and by the commercial value of any other security, and must in all other respects meet the requirements of the board.

Security governs amount loaned.

Act 6 (1) (a).
Act 8 (1) (c).

16. No loan can be made upon patented lands unless first mortgage security can be given; all loans upon Dominion lands must be secured by a first charge; and no loans can be made upon a lease-hold estate or other limited title.

First mortgage or charge.

Act 6 (4).

17. When a loan has been made upon Dominion lands, no patent shall issue until the loan and all interest thereon have been paid in full.

Patent only after full payment.

Act 6 (8).

18. Any settler who has obtained a loan for less than the maximum amount permitted by the Act, and who is in good standing in the matter of payments of principal and interest required, may apply for a second or subsequent loan for carrying his farming enterprise to completion, provided the total advances are justified by the security offered and do not exceed the said maximum. A settler who has obtained a

Second loan if security justifies and same farming venture.

loan for the carrying on of a farming enterprise and who has paid off the said loan will not be entitled to a second or subsequent loan for the carrying on of a different farming enterprise unless an Order in Council specially approving the same is passed.

ABILITY TO FARM.

Must make living from land.
Act 6 (1) (b).

19. No loan can be made unless the board is satisfied that the applicant has the ability to make from the land a fair living for himself and his family, after paying the interest and amortization charges, and other payments that will be due and payable with respect to the land.

SETTLEMENT DUTIES.

Cultivation and residence duties: Dominion lands.

20. Every loan made to a settler in respect of Dominion lands shall be subject to the condition that the settler shall fulfil the cultivation and residence duties prescribed by the Act and regulations governing his entry, and in addition thereto, he shall in each and every year after the said duties have been fulfilled, and until his loan is repaid in full, perform such residence and cultivation duties as may be prescribed by the Board.

Cultivation and residence duties: private lands.

21. Every loan made to a settler in respect of patented lands shall be subject to the condition that the settler shall commence to improve and work the land for the improvement and working of which the loan is made immediately after such loan is consummated and shall in each and every year, until such loan is repaid in full, diligently continue to carry on such cultivation and improvement duties, and to perform such residence duties on or in the vicinity of the land as may be required by the board.

Physical disability or death.

22. Only when approved by an Order in Council passed on the recommendation of the board will physical disability excuse the settler from complying with either of the last two preceding sections. In case of the settler's death, his heirs, executors or administrators must provide for the continued cultivation of the land as set out in the said sections, unless so excused by an Order in Council after recommendation by the board.

Expenditures must be for settlement purposes.

23. Every loan and every advance made to any settler shall be subject to the express condition that the monies advanced shall be expended for one or more of the agricultural and settlement purposes set out in the Act and upon or in respect of the land for the farming and improvement of which the loan is made.

INTEREST.

Rate 5%.
Act 6 (4).

24. All loans shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum.

REPAYMENT.

Annual instalments.
Act 6 (5).
Two first payments deferred.
Act 6 (6).

25. Payments of principal and interest shall be made in equal annual instalments extending over a period of not more than twenty years.

26. The board may defer the payment of the whole or part of the first two instalments to such later date as it may deem expedient; such deferred payments to continue to bear interest at the rate aforesaid.

Loan may be paid off at any time.
Act 6 (7).
Further conditions re repayment.
Act 8 (1) (c).

27. The settler may at any time pay to the board the whole or any part of the money borrowed, with interest. Interest shall be payable up to the date of such payment.

28. The board may prescribe such further terms and conditions respecting the manner and dates in and at which loans shall be repaid as it may deem necessary.

TRANSFERS.

Transfers subject to approval.
Act 8 (1) (d).

29. All transfers will be subject to such conditions as the board may prescribe with the approval of the Governor in Council.

NON-COMPLIANCE.

Penalty for non-compliance.

30. (1) The total of the amounts advanced by the board to any settler and interest and all other accrued charges thereon shall become immediately due and payable in any of the following cases,—

(a) If a settler fails to comply with any of the terms or conditions of these regulations or of his mortgage, or with any of the terms or conditions set out in writing by the supervisor of loans or other officer at the time of approving of the loan, or—

(b) If a settler who has obtained a settler's entry by virtue of the provisions of the Act, fails to comply with any of the said provisions or of the regulations governing such entry, or—

(c) If a settler who has obtained entry on Dominion lands by virtue of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act fails to comply with any of the provisions of the said Act or of the regulations governing such entry, or if such entry is abandoned or cancelled, or—

(d) If it is established to the satisfaction of the Board that any benefits accruing to the settler under the provisions of the Act were obtained through fraud or misrepresentation.

(2) In the event of any unpatented Dominion lands being held under entry by a settler in virtue of the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act and being offered as security, the board may request the Minister to withhold the issue of patent to such land pending consideration of the application of such settler for a loan; and in case such loan is granted, until the loan with interest thereon is fully paid. The board may also request the Minister to withhold cancellation of any such entry under the provisions of the Dominion Lands Act in order that the security of the board to the extent of the loan and interest thereon in the said land and improvements be preserved.

Withholding patent to Dominion lands.
Act 6 (8).

SUPERVISION OF EXPENDITURES.

31. All monies loaned shall be expended under the supervision of the board.

32. The settler shall specify in writing the goods or property which are to be purchased with the monies comprising the advance required, the prices of the same, and the names and addresses of the persons, firms or corporations from whom the said goods or properties are to be purchased (hereinafter called the "vendors.")

Supervision. Act 5 (2).
Requisition by settler.

33. After approval as hereinbefore provided of the amount to be advanced, and of the goods or property for the purchase of which the advance is to be made, and after the mortgage or charge has been duly executed by the settler and in the case of the mortgage registered in the registration office of the district, the local representative within whose jurisdiction the case falls, may issue in favour of the vendors, to be charged against the amount of the advance to such settler, one or more warrants subject to the Act, to these regulations, to any general instructions prescribed by the board, and to such special instructions as the said supervisor of loans or other officer approving may have given in the particular case. The board may, however, prescribe such restrictions, and issue such instructions with respect to the issuance of warrants as it may deem necessary.

Warrant direct to vendor.

34. The warrant shall be in the form prescribed by the board, and shall be filled in and signed by the local representative or by such other officer as the Board may designate for the purpose.

Form and execution of warrant.

35. The local representative shall enter on both duplicate copy and stub in his warrant book all the essential items of the warrant and acknowledgement by settler; he shall forward the duplicate copy to the board in Ottawa promptly after issuing any warrant; he shall keep a record of the total amount of all the warrants issued to any settler, in no case permitting the said total to exceed the advance authorized by the supervisor of loans or other officer who approved the loan; and he shall take such further measures and precautions in the circumstances as the board may direct.

Record by Local Representative.

AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTIONS.

36. The board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make provisions, for,—

Provision for agricultural training.

(a) The placing of returned soldiers with farmers in order that they be instructed in farming;

(b) Agricultural training stations for returned soldiers;

(c) Farm instructors and inspectors to assist settlers with information and instruction in farming;

(d) Training in domestic and household science for settlers' wives and female dependents.

Act. Sec. 7.

Vide Canada Gazette, Supplement April 13, 1918.

Department of Agriculture.

By Order in Council of the 17th July, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of the *Destructive Insect and Pest Act*, is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

The general regulations under the *Destructive Insect and Pest Act*, established under date the 4th November, 1914, and amendments thereto, are hereby repealed and the following regulations established in lieu thereof:—

DESTRUCTIVE INSECT AND PEST ACT.

Regulations.

1. "Inspector" means a person appointed for carrying out the provisions of the *Destructive Insect and Pest Act* and regulations made thereunder.

2. No tree, plant or other vegetable matter infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases to which this Act applies, shall be imported into Canada except as hereinafter provided.

3. Nursery stock including all trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds which are not hereinafter exempted, entering Canada shall be imported only through the ports and during the periods respectively hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

Vancouver, B.C., from October 1 to May 1.

Niagara Falls, Ont., from October 1 to May 15.

Winnipeg, Man., North Portal, Sask., and St. John, N.B., from March 15 to May 15, and from October 7 to December 7.

Windsor, Ont., and St. Johns, P.Q., from March 15 to May 15, and from September 26 to December 7.

Truro, N.S., and Digby, N.S., for nursery stock destined to points in the Province of Nova Scotia only, from March 15 to May 15, and from October 7 to December 7.

At all points of entry the importations shall be fumigated in the fumigation houses provided for that purpose, and a certificate of fumigation will be issued, without which no stock may be taken out of bond.

All shipments of nursery stock destined to points in British Columbia, and subject to fumigation or inspection, which enter Canada through any of the above ports of entry other than Vancouver, shall be forwarded in bond to Vancouver for fumigation and inspection at that port.

All nursery stock originating in Japan or in any one of the states of Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island, six of the United States of America, shall, after fumigation, be subject to inspection as provided by section 6 of these regulations.

Provided, however, that the following vegetation and florists' stock shall be exempt from fumigation and may be imported at any season of the year through any port without inspection:

(a) Greenhouse grown plants, including roses in foliage which have been grown in pots up to three inches in diameter but no larger. A certificate that the plants have been grown under glass must accompany the invoice and shall be signed by the consignor.

(b) Herbaceous perennials (the stems of which die down in winter), such as perennial phlox, peonies, sunflowers, etc.

(c) Herbaceous bedding plants (such as geraniums, verbenas, pansies, etc.)

(d) Bulbs and tubers (such as hyacinths, lillies, narcissi and other true bulbs, and also tubers of dahlias, irises, etc.)

(e) Cottonwood or Necklace Poplar, (*Populus deltoides*, Marsh), when shipped from and grown in Dakota or Minnesota, two of the United States of America.

Nursery stock subject to fumigation or inspection shall not be included in cars, boxes, bales or other containers with plants that are exempt from fumigation or inspection but shall be shipped in separate containers.

4. The port by which it is intended that nursery stock *subject to fumigation or inspection* shall enter Canada shall be clearly stated on each *car, box, bale or other container which shall also bear a declaration of the nature of the contents*. All shipments made in accordance with these regulations will be entirely at the risk of the shippers or consignees, the Government assuming no responsibility whatever.

5. All persons importing nursery stock subject to inspection, except such as is exempt under section 3 of the regulations shall give notice to the Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, within five days of despatching the order for the same. This notice shall include a detailed statement of the nature, quantity and the points of origin and destination of the stock, the name of the consignor and of the consignee, and the name of the transportation company or companies carrying the stock. A second notification shall be sent to the Dominion Entomologist by the importer immediately on the arrival of the stock at its final destination.

Notice shall also be given by all transportation companies, custom house brokers and other persons importing or bringing into Canada nursery stock that is subject to inspection, as hereinafter provided, immediately such a consignment is received by them.

This regulation shall not apply to nursery stock imported into the province of British Columbia by residents of that province.

6. Nursery stock, not including such stock as is exempt under section 3 of these regulations, originating in Europe shall be imported only through the ports and, with the exception of St. John, N.B., during the periods specified under section 3 for stock requiring fumigation, with the addition of the ports of Halifax, N.S., Sherbrooke, P.Q., and Montreal, P.Q., through which ports, and also the port of St. John, N.B., such European stock may enter from September 15 to May 15. Such European nursery stock, and such other imported vegetation as the Minister may determine, entering Canada, shall be exempt from fumigation, but shall be inspected, either at the port of entry or at its destination to which it may be allowed to proceed, but in the latter case it must not be unpacked except in the presence of an inspector.

7. *The Importation into Canada of the following is prohibited:*

(a) Potatoes from Europe, Newfoundland, the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon and the State of California.

(b) All non-canned fruits, plants or portions of plants or other vegetation or vegetable matter from the Hawaiian Islands.

(c) Coniferous trees such as spruce, fir, hemlock, pine, juniper (cedar) and arbor-vitæ (white cedar) or the foliage thereof, and decorative plants such as holly and laurel known and described as "Christmas greens or greenery," from the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

(d) The following species of the genus *Pinus* and their horticultural varieties, namely: White pine (*Pinus strobus* L.); Western White pine (*Pinus monticola* Dougl.); Sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana* Dougl.); Stone or Cembrian pine (*Pinus cembra* L.); and all other five-leaved species of the genus *Pinus*.

(e) Chestnut (*Castanea dentata* Borkh.) and Chinquapin (*Castanea pumila* Mill.) from the United States.

(f) *All species and varieties of currants, and gooseberries (Ribes, and Grossularia).*

8. The importation of all nursery stock including trees, shrubs, plants, vines, grafts, scions, cuttings or buds through the mails is prohibited, except greenhouse-grown florists' stock, cut flowers, herbaceous perennials and bedding plants, which will be admitted provided that a certified declaration of the contents is attached to such parcels.

9. Forest plant products, including logs, tan bark, posts, poles, railway ties, cordwood, lumber and stone and quarry products, originating in any one of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, five of the United States of America shall not be admitted into Canada unless such forest plant products or stone and quarry produce shall be accompanied by a certificate showing that they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from Gipsy Moth. Each shipment shall be accompanied by such an inspection certificate, and the certificate shall accompany the bill of lading, way-bills or other memoranda pertaining to such shipments.

10. If on inspection, nursery stock or other vegetation or vegetable matter is found to be infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, it shall be destroyed to the extent deemed necessary by the inspector and in his presence. All cases, packages and packing in which such stock has been contained shall also be destroyed in the same manner.

11. An inspector shall have power to enter any lands, nursery or other premises where there is reason to believe that any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified are or may be present, or where there exist trees, shrubs, or other vegetation which prevent the successful control of the said insects, pests or diseases. An inspector shall give such instructions as may be necessary for the treatment or destruction of any tree, bush, crop or other vegetation or vegetable matter or the containers thereof, which may be found or suspected to be infected with, or constitute an obstacle to the successful control of any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified, and such instructions shall be carried out by the owner, or lessee of the infected, suspected or menacing vegetation, vegetable matter or containers thereof, and such remedial treatment shall be carried out and continued until the insect, pest or disease shall be deemed by the inspector to have been exterminated or the menace removed. The inspector shall have power to carry out the required treatment or destruction, if necessary.

12. It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale or in any way dispose of or receive any trees, shrubs or other plants, vegetable matter or portions of the same, if the same are infested with any of the insects, pests or diseases hereinafter specified.

13. Potatoes offered for export to the United States must be free from injurious diseases and insect pests.

14. The owner, occupier or lessee of any premises or place where any of the insects, pests or diseases specified herein shall be found, shall immediately notify the Minister and shall also send to him specimens of such insects, pests or diseases.

15. The Minister may authorize the importation into Canada of any insect, pest or disease herein specified or any nursery stock, vegetation plant products, the importation of which is prohibited, but for scientific purposes only.

16. Compensation not exceeding two-thirds of the value as assessed by the inspector, of the vegetation or vegetable matter, or containers thereof, destroyed by the instructions of an inspector, may be granted by the Governor in Council upon the recommendation of the Minister, except in cases where these regulations are carried out under the direction of the Government of a province not granting compensation and in the case of potatoes or potato crops.

17. The regulations and amendments thereto made previously under the *Destructive Insect and Pest Act* are hereby repealed.

18. The destructive insects, pests and diseases to which the said act shall apply shall include the following:—

Insects, Pests and Plant Diseases.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*).

Brown-Tail Moth (*Euproctis chryorrhoea*).

Woolly Aphis (*Eriosoma Tangigera*).

West Indian Peach Scale (*Aulacaspis pentagona*).

Gipsy Moth (*Porthetria dispar*).

Mediterranean Fruit Fly (*Ceratitis capitata*).

Potato Tuber Moth (*Phthorimaea operculella*).

Apple and Cherry Ermine Moths (*Yponomeuta malinellus* and *Yponomeuta padellus*).

European Pine Shoot Moth (Evetria buoliana).

Potato Canker (*Chrysophlyctis endobrotica*).

Chestnut Bark Disease (*Diaporthe parasitica*).

White Pine Blister Rust (*Peridermium strobi*).

European Rust of *Ribes* and *Grossularia* spp. *Cronartium ribicola*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 264.

By Order in Council of the 30th January, 1918, the regulations established under *The Animal Contagious Diseases Act* of date the 30th November, 1909, and amendments thereto, were further amended by rescinding section 42 and substituting in lieu thereof the following section:—

SWINE.

Sec. 42. (a) All swine must be accompanied by a certificate signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither swine plague nor hog cholera has existed within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment but such swine shall nevertheless be inspected, and shall be subjected to a quarantine of thirty days before being allowed to come in contact with Canadian animals.

NON-IMMUNIZED HOGS.

(b) The importer will be required to produce an affidavit to the effect that the swine he proposes to import have not been immunized to hog cholera by the simultaneous injection of hog cholera virus and serum.

DOUBLE TREATED HOGS.

(c) Pure bred hogs immunized by the simultaneous method of injecting serum and virus will be permitted to enter Canada when accompanied by the affidavit of the breeder or last owner that they were immunized not less than thirty days prior to importation, and have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment. Thirty days quarantine is required for these and all other hogs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol li, p. 2696.

By Order in Council of the 11th February, 1918, an amendment was made to the general regulations under *The Destructive Insect and Pest Act*, approved on the 17th day of July, 1917, respecting the importation of pineapples and bananas from Hawaii, and it was ordered that subsection *b* of section 7 of the said regulations be amended to read as follows:—

(b) All non-canned fruits, plants or portions of plants or vegetable matter from the Hawaiian Islands, except pineapples (*Ananassa sativa*) and bananas (*Musa* spp.) which may be imported provided they have been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture, certified free from infestation by the Mediterranean fruit fly, and that the boxes, crates, bales or other containers shall be marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee and shall bear the original or a duplicate copy of the certificate of inspection.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2855.

By Order in Council of the 20th February, 1918, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the regulations respecting patents of invention, established by Order in Council of 2nd October, 1914 (P.C. 2436), were amended by adding the following regulation, numbered 11, at the end thereof:—

11. Whenever, during the present war, the publication of an invention by the granting of a patent might in the opinion of the commissioner be detrimental to the public safety or defence, or might assist the enemy or in any way endanger the successful prosecution of the war, he may order that the invention be kept secret and withhold the grant of a patent until the termination of the war, and, if the invention is thereafter disclosed in violation of such order, or if an application for a patent therefor has thereafter been filed in any foreign country by the inventor or his assigns or legal representatives, without the consent or approval of the commissioner, no patent shall thereafter be granted in respect of such invention.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2934.

Department of Customs.

By Order in Council of the 21st of April, 1917, it was ordered that the following changes be made in the outside service of the Department of Customs, to take effect from the 1st May, 1917.

That Britannia Beach, in the province of British Columbia, be established as an outpost of customs and warehousing port, under the survey of the port of Vancouver, British Columbia.

That the customs outpost and warehousing port at Newport, under the port of Vancouver, British Columbia, be closed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 3963.

By Order in Council of the 9th of May, 1917, it was ordered that the outpost of Aultsville be detached from the port of Morrisburg and be placed under the survey of the port of Cornwall, Ontario, from the 1st June, 1917.

That the name of the preventive station of Philips, under the survey of the Port of Fernie, B.C., be changed to that of Roosville, the post office in that locality being named Roosville.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 4241.

By Order in Council of the 21st of May, 1917, under the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act* and section 6 of the *War Measures Act*, it was ordered that the articles mentioned in the schedule hereto shall be and the same are hereby prohibited to be exported to any destination in Switzerland unless the articles are consigned to the Société Suisse de Surveillance Economique, and unless a permit for the export has been granted under the authority of the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 4155.

By Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1917, it was ordered that Butedale, B.C., be established as a customs outpost and warehousing port under the survey of the port of Prince Rupert, in the province of British Columbia, from the 1st of July, 1917.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 4499.

By Order in Council of the 4th of July, 1917, under the provisions conferred by section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor

General in Council, the following regulations concerning the valuation for Customs duty purposes of goods imported into Canada were made and established:—

During the period of the war, until otherwise ordered, Customs duties on imported goods subject to an ad valorem rate may be accepted by collectors of Customs in Canada at the fair market value of the goods at the time of purchase in the country whence exported directly to Canada, with an addition to such value of not more than twenty-five per centum when imported within nine months from the date on which such goods have been contracted for or ordered to be shipped to Canada, notwithstanding any greater advance in the value of the goods prior to their exportation to Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1582.

By Order in Council of the 9th of July, 1917, under the provisions of section 23 of *The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, it was ordered as follows:—

The customs outport of Sheet Harbour, under the survey of the port of Halifax, N.S., is hereby established as a warehousing port, to take effect from the 1st July, 1917.

The name of the customs outport now known as Murray Bay, under the survey of the port of Quebec, in the province of Quebec, is hereby from the 1st of July, 1917, changed to Pointe au Pic.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 98.

By Order in Council of the 9th of August, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act*, and section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the exportation of the following goods was prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz:—

Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 479.

By Order in Council of the 18th of August, 1917, it was ordered that the Order in Council of 20th September, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of wheat flour and certain other articles shall be and the same is hereby amended by striking thereout the words "wheat flour", and that, under the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of the *Customs Act*, the exportation of wheat flour shall be prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates: Provided that licenses permitting the exportation of wheat flour to countries in alliance with the United Kingdom in the present war may be issued under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 566.

By Order in Council of the 25th of August, 1917, under and by virtue of the provisions of sections 242 and 291 of the *Customs Act*, the exportation of cast scrap iron to all destinations abroad except the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates was prohibited.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 636.

By Order in Council of the 8th of September, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act*, and section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, it was ordered as follows:—

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations in Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, viz:—

All kinds of arms, guns, ammunition and explosives, machines for their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all articles necessary or convenient for their use;

All contrivances for or means of transportation on land or in the water or air, machines used in their manufacture or repair, component parts thereof, materials or ingredients used in their manufacture, and all instruments, articles and animals necessary or convenient for their use:

All means of communication, tools, implements, instruments, equipment, maps, pictures, papers and other articles, machines and documents necessary or convenient for carrying on hostile operations;

Coin, bullion, currency, evidences of debt, and metal, materials, dies, plates, machinery and other articles necessary or convenient for their manufacture;

All kinds of fuel, food, foodstuffs, feed, forage, and clothing, and all articles and materials used in their manufacture;

All chemicals, drugs, dyestuffs, and tanning materials;

Cotton, wool, silk, flax, hemp, jute, sisal, and other fibres and manufactures thereof;

All earths, clay, glass, sand, and their products;

Hides, skins, and manufactures thereof;

Nonedible animal and vegetable products;

Machinery tools, and apparatus;

Medical, surgical, laboratory, and sanitary supplies and equipment;

All metals, minerals, mineral oils, ores, and all derivatives and manufactures thereof;

Paper pulp, books, and printed matter;

Rubber, gums, rosins, tars, and waxes, their products, derivatives, and substitutes, and all articles containing them;

Wood and wood manufactures;

Coffee, cocoa, tea and spices;

Wines, spirits, mineral waters, and beverages.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 812.

By Order in Council of the 11th of September, 1917, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, it was ordered that the exportation of steel rails be prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 810.

By Order in Council of the 11th of September, 1917, it was ordered that the Order in Council of the 21st October, 1916, respecting drawback of Customs duty on vessels measuring over five hundred tons gross tonnage, be amended by providing that the said Order shall also apply to drawback on imported materials used in the original construction of ships and vessels over eighty tons gross tonnage, built in Canada, on and after the 1st September, 1917.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 808.

By Order in Council of the 15th of September, 1917, under and by virtue of the power conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, the following regulations and orders respecting the price, sale, control, storage, distribution and transport of scrap iron and scrap steel, rags, waste and other materials of metal or of animal, vegetable or mineral fibre, were made and established accordingly;

1. The Minister of Customs is hereby authorized and empowered to fix the price of scrap iron and scrap steel, rags, waste, and other materials of metal or of animal, vegetable or mineral fibre furnished to users and dealers by sellers thereof in Canada from time to time from 1st September, 1917.

2. The Minister of Customs is further authorized and empowered to make such order or orders as he may deem necessary or advisable for the distribution and delivery of the aforesaid materials by the sellers and owners thereof to users or intending purchasers.

3. All orders and regulations made by the Minister under this authority shall have the force of law.

4. The Governor General in Council may appoint an officer to be known as "supervisor of metal and fibre", who shall hold office during His Majesty's pleasure.

5. It shall be within the power of and it shall be the duty of the supervisor of metal and fibre:

(a) To make such inquiry and investigation as the Minister of Customs deems necessary or directs, into the quantity, location and ownership and into the sources of supply of the said materials and into the prices at which same is sold or held for sale and the causes of such prices.

(b) To advise the Minister of Customs as to the fair and reasonable prices to be fixed for such materials in Canada.

(c) To report to the Minister of Customs from time to time in respect of the matters in his charge.

(d) To enforce all orders and regulations made by the Minister of Customs under this Order in Council.

6. For all purposes of this Order in Council the supervisor of metal and fibre shall have the power of a commissioner appointed under the provisions of part one of the Inquiries Act.

7. The salary of the said supervisor shall be such as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

8. Any person who contravenes or fails to observe any of the provisions of this Order in Council, or any regulation or order made thereunder shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable upon indictment and conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, or to both fine and imprisonment as specified: and any director or officer of any company or corporation who assents to or acquiesces in the contravention or non-observance by such company or corporation of any of the provisions of these regulations shall be guilty personally and cumulatively with his company or corporation, and with his co-directors or associate officers.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 920.

By Order in Council of the 18th of September, 1917, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, it was ordered as follows:—

The exportation of screenings produced in cleaning wheat and other grains is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad, other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 912.

By Order in Council of the 18th of September, 1917, it was ordered that the name of the customs outport and warehousing port of Londonderry, under the survey of the port of Truro, Nova Scotia, be changed to "Great Village," to take effect from the first day of October, 1917.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1009.

By Order in Council of the 11th October, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act* and section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, and notwithstanding anything contained in the Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to various destinations, it was ordered as follows:—

(b) The exportation (except under license) of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz.:—

Wood, namely:

Silver spruce.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1177.

By Order in Council of the 11th of October, 1917, it was ordered that Port Borden, in the province of Prince Edward Island, be established as an outport of customs and warehousing port under the survey of the port of Charlottetown, P.E.I., from the 1st day of October, 1917.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1246.

By Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1917, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, it was ordered that during the period of the war, until otherwise ordered, remission and refund of duty be authorized in respect of breeding lambs and ewes imported into Canada for breeding purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1578.

By Order in Council of the 20th of October, 1917, under and by virtue of the provisions of section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, the following regulation was made:—

The Minister of Customs may issue licenses permitting foreign tugs to be chartered for use in Canadian waters, without payment of Customs duties, during the period of the war until otherwise ordered.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1332.

By Order in Council of the 23rd of October, 1917, in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, it was ordered that the exportation to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates and to all foreign countries, of plant, machinery and equipment of all kinds for the manufacture or production of munitions of war be prohibited except under license from the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1578.

By Order in Council of the 29th of October, 1917, under and by virtue of the powers in that behalf conferred by section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, and notwithstanding anything contained in the Order in Council of the 24th March, 1916, prohibiting the exportation of sugar to various destinations, it was ordered that the exportation of refined sugar and unrefined sugar to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates be prohibited except under license by the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1578.

By Order in Council of the 6th of November, 1917, under and in virtue of the *Customs Act*, West Poplar River, in the province of Saskatchewan, was established as an outpost of customs and warehousing port, under the survey of the port of Moosejaw, from the 1st November, 1917, and the outpost of Wood Mountain closed on and after said date.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1579.

By Order in Council of the 3rd of December, 1917, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, the following regulations respecting materials shipped to Canada on consignment to be manufactured into articles of shipbuilding and returned to the shippers, were made, viz.:—

1. During the period of the war and until otherwise ordered, imported materials shipped to Canada on consignment to be manufactured into articles for shipbuilding and returned to the shippers, may be entered at Customs as for warehouse and be further manufactured, conditional on exportation to the shippers upon payment of one per cent of the Customs duty based on the value of the work done in Canada under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1949.

By Order in Council of the 27th of December, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of the *Customs Act*, the following regulations respecting the transportation and storage of imported goods, carried by express, were made:—

1. Every express company carrying imported goods into or through Canada, shall provide and secure sufficient sufferance warehouses at the customs port of delivery, for the storage of goods so carried in bond by express pending entry at the customs house.

2. The sufferance warehouses in which imported goods are held for storage shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Customs.

3. The scale of fees payable as storage on imported goods held in sufferance warehouse shall be subject to the approval of the Minister of Customs.

4. The rental to be paid to the Department of Customs for the space in the Customs express department or customs examining warehouse allotted to express companies for use in the storage

of imported goods carried by express shall be determined from time to time by the Minister of Customs.

5. The regulations respecting the transportation and storage of imported good carried by express made and enacted on the 10th day of April, 1917, are repealed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2401.

By Order in Council of the 19th of January, 1918, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act*, and section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, it was ordered as follows:—

The Order in Council of the 27th April, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain goods to various destinations is hereby amended by deleting from the list of articles the export of which is prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, the following headings, viz:

Explosives of all kinds.

The exportation of the following articles is hereby prohibited to all destinations, viz:

Nitro glycerine.

Any explosive containing glycerine.

The exportation of the following goods is hereby prohibited to all destinations abroad other than the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates, viz:

Explosives of all kinds, other than those containing glycerine,—the export of which is prohibited to all destinations.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2506.

By Order in Council of the 21st of January, 1918, it was ordered that the customs outport of Shushartie Bay, under the survey of the port of Nanaimo, in the province of British Columbia, be closed.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2605.

By Proclamation dated the 30th of January, 1918, under and in virtue of chapter 48 of the Revised Statutes, *The Customs Act*, it was proclaimed and ordained that a Proclamation be issued directing that the values of the foreign currency as compared with the standard dollar for Canada be, from the first day of February, 1918, until further proclaimed as shown in the schedule hereto appended and marked as "Schedule A", the values of such foreign currencies for Customs purposes.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2834.

By Order in Council of the 5th of February, 1918, it was ordered that the following changes be made in the outside service of the Department of Customs, effective from the 1st April, 1918:—

That the outport of Shawinigan Falls, in the province of Quebec, be detached from the survey of the port of Three Rivers, and be established as a chief port;

That the outport of Grand'Mere be detached from the survey of the port of Three Rivers and placed under the survey of the port of Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.; and

That the outport of Nicolet be detached from the survey of the port of Three Rivers and placed under the survey of the port of Sorel, P.Q.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2846.

By Order in Council of the 5th of February, 1918, under the provisions of section 286 of the *Customs Act*, the following regulations respecting drawback of customs duty on materials to be manufactured into articles to be made into munitions for exportation from Canada were made and enacted accordingly:—

1. When imported materials on which Customs duties have been paid, are used in the manufacture of articles supplied to the Imperial Munitions Board for use in the manufacture of munitions for exportation, subsequent to 1st October, 1917, there may be paid a drawback of ninety-nine per centum of the duty so paid on the materials so used.

Provided, however, that such drawback shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the materials so used as aforesaid within three years of the date when the articles manufactured from such materials had been supplied to the Imperial Munitions Board.

2. The said drawback may be paid to the manufacturer of the articles so manufactured as aforesaid, subject to the following conditions, viz:

(a) The quantity of materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained.

(b) Satisfactory evidence shall be furnished in respect of the manufacture of the said articles in Canada and their delivery to the Imperial Munitions Board for use in the manufacture of munitions for exportation.

3. The claim for drawback shall be verified under oath before a collector of Customs to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs, in such form as he shall prescribe, within one year after the said articles have been delivered to the Imperial Munitions Board.

The Minister may also require in any case the production of such further evidence, in addition to the usual averments, as he deems necessary to establish the bona fides of the claim.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2761.

By Order in Council of the 5th of February, 1918, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, it was ordered that during the period of the war, until otherwise ordered the Minister of Customs may, under conditions specified by him, authorize collectors of customs to issue licenses permitting vessels of the United States of America to engage in the coasting trade of Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2762.

By Order in Council of the 5th of February, 1918, under the provisions of section 286 of the *Customs Act*, the following regulations respecting drawback of customs duty on imported corn used in making alcohol for use in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury for exportation from Canada, were made and enacted accordingly:—

1. When imported corn on which Customs duties have been paid, is used in making alcohol supplied to manufacturers of fulminate of mercury for exportation from Canada, subsequent to 1st January, 1918, there may be paid a drawback of ninety-nine per centum of the duties paid on the corn so used;

Provided, however, that such drawback shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the materials so used as aforesaid within three years from the date when the alcohol made therefrom had been supplied to the manufacturer of fulminate of mercury.

2. The said drawback may be paid to the manufacturer of the alcohol so supplied, subject to the following conditions, viz:

(a) The quantity of corn used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained;

(b) Satisfactory evidence shall be furnished in respect of the manufacture of the alcohol in Canada and its delivery for use in the manufacture of fulminate of mercury in bonded warehouse, under Inland Revenue supervision, for exportation from Canada.

3. The claim for drawback shall be verified under oath before a collector of Customs to the satisfaction of the Minister of Customs, in such form as he shall prescribe, within one year after the said corn has been supplied to the manufacturer of the alcohol.

The Minister may also require in any case the production of such further evidence, in addition to the usual averments, as he deems necessary to establish the bona fides of the claim.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2762.

By Order in Council of the 8th of February, 1918, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council it was ordered that during the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission and refund of duty was authorized in respect of neat cattle when imported by bona fide residents of Canada under regulations by the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2758.

By Order in Council of the 8th of February, 1918, under and by virtue of the power in that behalf conferred by the *War Measures Act, 1914*, or otherwise vested in the Governor General in Council, it was ordered as follows:—

During the period of one year from the seventh day of February, 1918, remission and refund of duty is hereby authorized in respect of traction engines costing not more than one thousand four hundred dollars in the country of production designed to be moved by steam or other motive power for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair; and traction attachments designed and imported—to be combined with automobiles in Canada for use as traction engines for farm purposes and parts thereof for repair.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2758.

By Order in Council of the 8th of February, 1918, under and by virtue of the provisions of section 291 of the *Customs Act* and section 6 of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the exportation of machine planers of metal was prohibited to all destinations outside of Canada, except under license from the Minister of Customs.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2758.

Inland Revenue Department.

By Order in Council of the 27th of November, 1917, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the following regulations for the governance of the manufacture of malt in Canada were made and enacted:—

1. No person shall in any twelve months ending on the thirty-first day of March manufacture in Canada a greater amount of malt than was manufactured by such person during the twelve months ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1916, nor shall the total quantity of barley used in the manufacture of malt in Canada in any one year exceed the total quantity used therefor during the year above named. Provided, however, that the Minister of Inland Revenue may, in writing, permit any person to manufacture such additional amount of malt as he deems advisable.

2. No further licenses shall be issued except in the case of those who are at present licensed as maltsters until such time as these regulations have been cancelled.

3. Any licensed maltster, who since the first day of April, 1917, has manufactured more malt than such maltster manufactured during the said twelve months ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1916, shall not manufacture any more malt without first obtaining a permit therefor from the Minister of Inland Revenue under the provisions of these regulations.

4. For the purpose of providing an effective check on the operations of each maltster, the Department of Inland Revenue shall obtain such information, issue such regulations, and maintain such supervision as may be necessary.

5. Any person violating any provision of these regulations shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2403.

By Order in Council of the 3rd of December, 1917, the Order in Council of 29th October, 1910, establishing standards of quality for grain products, as well as the Order in Council of 1st May, 1911, amending same were revoked, and the following standards established in lieu of those rescinded:—

GRAIN PRODUCTS.

1. *Grain* is the fully matured, clean, sound, air-dry seed of wheat, maize, rice, oats, rye, buckwheat, barley, sorghum, millet or spelt.

2. *Meal* is the clean, sound product made by grinding grain.

3. *Flour* is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting wheat meal, and contains not more than thirteen and one-half (13.5) per cent of moisture, not less than one and twenty-five one hundredths (1.25) per cent of organic nitrogen, not more than two (2) parts per million of nitrite reacting nitrogen, not more than one (1) per cent of ash, and not more than fifty-one hundredths (0.50) per cent of fibre.

4. *Bleached flour* is flour which has undergone processing for the purpose of making it lighter in colour. The residual nitrite reacting nitrogen must not exceed five (5) parts per million. The presence of two (2) parts per million of nitrite reacting nitrogen in flour shall be held to be proof of its having been bleached by oxides of nitrogen.

5. *Graham flour* is unbolted wheat meal.

6. *Gluten flour* is the clean, sound product made from flour by the removal of starch, and contains not less than five and six-tenths (5·6) per cent of nitrogen, not more than ten (10) per cent of moisture, and not more than fifty (50) per cent of starch.

7. *Maize meal, corn meal, Indian meal*, is meal made from sound maize grain, and contains not more than fourteen (14) per cent of moisture, not less than one and twelve one-hundredths (1·12) per cent of nitrogen, and not more than one and six-tenths (1·6) per cent of ash.

8. *Rice* is the hulled, or hulled and polished grain of *Oryza Sativa*.

9. Rice flour is the clean, sound product made by bolting rice meal, and contains not more than fifteen (15) per cent of moisture, not less than, one (1) per cent of nitrogen, and not more than one (1) per cent of ash.

10. Oatmeal is meal made from hulled oats, and contains not more than twelve (12) per cent of moisture, not more than one and eight-tenths (1·8) per cent of crude fibre, and less than two (2) per cent of nitrogen, and not more than two and two-tenths (2·2) per cent of ash.

11. Rye flour is the fine, clean, sound product made by bolting rye meal, and contains not more than thirteen and one-half (13·5) per cent of moisture, not less than one and thirty-six one-hundredths (1·36) per cent of nitrogen, and not more than one and twenty-five one-hundredths (1·25) per cent of ash.

12. *Buckwheat flour* is bolted buckwheat meal, and contains not more than twelve (12) per cent of moisture, not less than one and twenty-eight one-hundredths (1·28) per cent of nitrogen, and not more than one and seventy-five one-hundredths (1·75) per cent of ash.

13. *Corn starch* is the starch obtained from maize or Indian corn (*Zea Maïe*), and contains not less than eighty-four (84) per cent of actual starch, and not more than thirteen (13) per cent of water, and not more than one (1) per cent of ash, and not more than three (3) per cent of substances other than starch and water.

14. Bran is a product of the milling of wheat or other grain, and contains not less than fourteen (14) per cent of proteids, not less than three (3) per cent of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor in Council under *The Seed Control Act*.

15. Shorts or middlings is the coarser material sifted out from the products of a second treatment of the grain by crushing the coarsely ground material that is sifted out from the bran after the first grinding and contains not less than fifteen (15) per cent of proteids, not less than four (4) per cent of fat, not more than eight (8) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor in Council under the *Seed Control Act*.

16. *Chop feed* is whole grain of one or more kinds more or less finely ground, and contains not less than ten (10) per cent of proteids, not less than two (2) per cent of fat, not more than ten (10) per cent of crude fibre and must be free from vital seeds of any of the noxious weeds defined by the Governor in Council under the *Seed Control Act*.

17. The presence of presumably vital weed seeds in any form of feeding stuff shall be held to constitute adulteration under the Act, when more than 25 seeds per pound, as enumerated in the *Seed Control Act* of 1911, are present in the feed.

Note 1. Proteids as employed in the foregoing definitions means the product of multiplying organic nitrogen by 6·25.

Note 2. Nitrite reacting Nitrogen is stated as Sodium Nitrite—(Na·N·O₂)—which for purposes of this definition is identical with nitrogen.

Note 3. The Griess-Ilosvay method of determining nitrite nitrogen, described in Sutton's *Volumetric Analysis*, 8th Edition, p. 486 (J. & A. Churchill, London) is made official.

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

By Order in Council of the 4th of May, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of chapter 108 Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, *An Act respecting Public Ferries*, regulations for the governance of the ferry across the Ottawa River, between Buckingham, in the county of Labelle, province of Quebec, and Cumberland, in the county of Russell, province of Ontario, were approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 3957.

By Order in Council of the 8th of May, 1917, under the provisions of section 23 of Chapter 24, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, *The Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, the Excise Revenue Division of Montreal was ordered to be divided into three new revenue divisions, as follows:—

1. The Montreal East Excise Revenue Division, which shall be composed of the Easterly portion of the city of Montreal and bounded on the west by and including the east side of St. Denis St., from the river to the extreme northerly limit of the city.

2. The Montreal Central Excise Revenue Division which shall be composed of the central portion of the said city of Montreal, and bounded on the east by and including the west side of

St. Denis street from the river to the extreme northerly boundary of the city and on the west by and including the east side of Riverside street, McCord and Mountain streets, to the extreme northerly limit of the city, including also all out-offices in the aforesaid counties, viz., Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Vaudreuil, Soulanges, Laprairie, Chambly, Beauharnois, Chateauguay, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Two Mountains and Terrebonne.

3. The Montreal West Excise Revenue Division which shall comprise the westerly portion of the city of Montreal, and bounded on the east by and including the west side of Riverside street, McCord and Mountain streets, to the extreme northerly limit of the city of Montreal, and all points west of the above-named streets including Lachine.

The present Excise Revenue Division of Montreal to disappear and be replaced by the aforesaid divisions after the first day of April, 1917.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1949.

By Order in Council of the 5th of June, 1917, the regulations established by the Order in Council of the 11th June, 1910, for the use of malt in bond in the manufacture in combination with unmalted grain of certain approved cereal food products, were cancelled, and the following regulations established in lieu thereof, namely:—

1. The license fee shall be fifty dollars per annum, as in the case of other manufacturers in bond, the application therefor being made on the same form (B5) as now used.

The application shall be accompanied by the sworn statement of the person applying for license as to the maximum percentage of malt, to be used in the production of the cereal food product.

2. The amount of the license bond shall be for the sum of \$10,000.

3. All malt to be used in the manufacture of an approved cereal product shall be stored under Crown lock, and delivered to the manufacturer in such quantities as may from time to time be required for immediate use.

4. The supervision fee to be paid by the manufacturer shall be determined as follows:—

If the aggregate number of hours in attendance per month does not exceed fifteen, the fee shall be \$10 per month; over fifteen and not exceeding twenty-five, \$20 per month; over twenty-five and not exceeding thirty-five, \$30 per month; over thirty-five and not exceeding fifty, \$40 per month; and over fifty, \$50 per month.

No visit shall constitute less than one hour, fractions of an hour being counted as whole hours.

The attendance of the officer shall be computed from the time of his arrival at the licensed establishment until his departure.

The supervision fee shall be payable at the end of each month.

5. On the first day of each month the manufacturer shall furnish the collector with a sworn statement, which shall also be certified to by the officer in charge, respecting the quantity of malt ex-warehoused for use in the manufacture of the cereal food product during the preceding month, and also deliver to the collector an ex-warehouse entry for the quantity covered thereby, which should be endorsed "Free for use under authority of Circular No. —"

6. The manufacture of any cereal food product where malt is used in bond as above provided, shall be subject to such further regulations as the Department of Inland Revenue may, in each specific case, deem necessary.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 4411.

By Order in Council of the 27th of December, 1917, under the provisions of section 6 (e) of the *War Measures Act*, the Department of Inland Revenue was authorized to pass petroleum, used for illumination purposes, weighing up to eight pounds and seventeen one hundredths of a pound per gallon, or of a specific gravity of .817.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2400.

By Order in Council of the 20th of February, 1918, under the provisions of section 26 of the *Adulteration Act*, chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, the following standards of quality were established for pepper:—

1. Black pepper is the dried immature berry of *Piper nigrum* and contains not less than six (6) per cent of non-volatile ether extract, and not more than seven (7) per cent of total ash, nor more than two (2) per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

2. Ground black pepper is the product made by grinding the entire berry, as above, and contains the several parts of the berry in their normal proportions.

3. White pepper is the dried mature berry of *Piper nigrum*, from which the outer coating, or the outer and inner coatings have been removed, and contains not less than six (6) per cent of

non-volatile ether extract, nor more than four (4) per cent of total ash, not more than five-tenths (0.5) per cent of ash insoluble in hydrochloric acid.

4. Ground white pepper is the product made by grinding the berry as above described and, conforms in its composition to the standards as above for white pepper.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2949.

By Order in Council of the 8th of March, 1918, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 26 of the *Adulteration Act*, chapter 133 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, the following standards of quality for baking powders, were made and established accordingly:—

1. Baking powder is essentially a mixture of bicarbonate of soda with an acid, either free or in combination with an acid salt, together with starch or other neutral material, and is intended to be used as a leavener in baking, the leavening agent being the carbonic acid gas liberated by interaction of the acid component with the bicarbonate of soda under the conditions of baking.

2. The acid materials employed in the manufacture of baking powders shall be in themselves harmless to health, and the compounds resultant from the interaction with bicarbonate of soda shall also be harmless to health.

3. The name of the acid material employed in the manufacture of baking powder shall appear upon the label of every brand of baking powder, and where two or more names are available, the name most generally understood by the public shall be used.

4. Compounds containing sulphate of alumina, as a double salt with an alkali sulphate, shall be designated as alums; and shall be distinguished as potassium alum, sodium alum or ammonium alum, as the case may be.

5. Baking powder must be capable of yielding ten (10) per cent of its weight of carbon dioxide on treatment as described and recommended in Bulletin No. 360, of the Department of Inland Revenue, (Laboratory series).

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3131.

Department of the Interior.

By Order in Council of the 25th of May, 1917, the regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory, approved by Order in Council dated the 13th day of August, 1908, and amended by subsequent Orders in Council, were rescinded, and new regulations substituted in lieu thereof.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, Supplement June 9, 1917.

By Order in Council of the 9th of July, 1917, under and by virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the following regulation was made and enacted accordingly:—

In the case of any entrant for a homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead who, by reason of his service as a member of any of the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the allies of His Majesty in the present European War, is unable to make application *in person* for the issue of letters-patent for his homestead, pre-emption or purchased homestead in the manner prescribed in the Dominion Lands Act, The Minister of the Interior shall receive an application made by the legally authorized attorney of the entrant, and deal with the same in the same manner as if it had been made by the entrant himself in person.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 179.

By Order in Council of the 1st of August, 1917, the regulations governing the granting of yearly licenses and permits to cut timber on Dominion lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the North West Territories, the Railway Belt in the Province of British Columbia, and the tract of three and one-half million acres controlled by the Dominion in the Peace River District in the Province of British Columbia, established by Order in Council of the 1st July, 1893, and subsequent Orders in Council were amended.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 414.

By Order in Council of the 11th of September, 1917, under the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the following regulation was made and enacted:—

Where the entrant for any homestead is serving in His Majesty's military, naval or militia forces, or in the forces of any of His Majesty's allies, during the present war, the Minister may relieve such entrant from the necessity of erecting a house upon his homestead before such entrant is granted a patent for the land.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 920.

By Order in Council of the 3rd of November, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the regulations established by Orders in Council of the 14th day of December, 1916, (P.C. 2614) and the 3rd day of April, (P.C. 918), were repealed and the following regulation is substituted therefor:—

1. Notwithstanding any provision in the *Dominion Lands Act* or in any Act amending the same, during the present war and thereafter until otherwise ordered no application for an entry for a homestead shall be granted unless the person making the application was at the commencement of the present war, and has since continued to be, a British subject or a subject of a country which is an ally of His Majesty in the present war, or a subject of a country which is now a neutral country, and unless he establishes the same to the satisfaction of the Minister of the Interior.

The provisions of this regulation shall not apply to any alien born person who has become naturalized as a British subject since the commencement of the present war and who has been appointed to, or has enlisted in or joined the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, and who is either a member of such forces or has been honourably discharged therefrom, or, in the case of an officer, has been permitted to resign or without fault on his part has had his services dispensed with.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1579.

By Order in Council of the 27th of November, 1917, under and by virtue of the authority conferred by the *War Measures Act of 1914*, the regulations for the survey, administration, disposal and management of Dominion lands within the 40-mile Railway Belt of the province of British Columbia, as established by Order in Council of the 17th day of September, 1889, and amendments thereto, were amended as follows:—

In the case of any entrant for a homestead, conditional purchase homestead or purchase homestead who, by reason of his service as a member of any of the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the allies of His Majesty in the present European War, is unable to make application *in person* for the issue of letters patent for his homestead, conditional purchase homestead or purchase homestead in the manner prescribed in the above mentioned regulations, the Minister of the Interior shall receive an application made by the legally authorized attorney of the entrant, and deal with the same in the same manner as if it had been made by the entrant himself in person.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1950.

By Order in Council of the 7th of March, 1918, under the authority of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the following regulation was made and enacted:—

Any person who has been on active service in the naval or military forces of His Majesty or of His Majesty's Allies during the present war shall be entitled to all the benefits and privileges conferred by sections twenty-two and twenty-three of the *Dominion Lands Act* upon the members of military forces and of the Canadian Volunteers in the said sections mentioned.

This regulation shall be deemed to have come into force and operation on the eighth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fifteen.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3130.

By Order in Council of the 16th of March, 1918, under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the following regulations were made and enacted:—

1. The privilege of pre-emption entry on Dominion lands as provided for by section 27 of the *Dominion Lands Act*, Chapter 20 of the statutes of 1908, as amended by sections 2 and 3 of chapter 27 of the statutes of 1914, is hereby withdrawn.

2. The privilege of purchased homestead entry as provided for by section 28 of chapter 20 of the statutes of 1908, as amended by section 4 of chapter 27 of the statutes of 1914, is hereby withdrawn.

3. The provisions of this Order in Council shall take effect from and after the twentieth day of March, 1918.

4. Where land has been reserved for pre-emption entry under the provisions of the Dominion lands regulations in that behalf for any homesteader who is on active military service, such reservation may be continued and upon the return of such settler, he may be permitted to acquire the land so reserved as an ordinary purchase, at the rate of \$3.00 per acre, subject to the duties, terms and conditions which would obtain as if this Order in Council had not been passed.

5. In any case in which up to the time of the notice provided for by paragraph 3 of this regulation, notice has been issued to any person under the provisions of the Dominion lands regulations in that behalf, allowing him a specified time within which to come forward and secure pre-emption entry for a given quarter-section, such person may be dealt with in the manner indicated in paragraph 4 of this regulation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3437.

By Order in Council of the 16th of March, 1918, it was ordered that no royalty be levied or collected by the Crown on coal mined in the Yukon Territory for a period of five years from the 7th day of April, 1918.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3333.

Department of Justice.

By Proclamation dated 3rd May, 1917, the Act 7-8 Edward VII, chapter 40, intituled *An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents* was brought into force in the town of St. Mary's, province of Ontario, upon, from and after the date of the publication of this Proclamation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 3953.

By Proclamation dated 17th July, 1917, the Act 7-8 Edward VII, intituled *An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents* was brought into force throughout the Province of Saskatchewan, upon, from and after the date of this Proclamation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 261.

By Order in Council of the 20th of September, 1917, the Order in Council of the 10th day of June, 1916, (P.C. 1388), is hereby cancelled and the following order and regulation is hereby made and enacted in lieu thereof:—

(1) Every person who

(a) takes or attempts to take or assists in taking any matches into any explosives factory or into any building, enclosure or place wherein the manufacture of explosives is being carried on, or wherein explosives are assembled or used or kept for the making or production of war material or munitions of war, or

(b) has matches in his possession while in any such factory, building, enclosure or place; is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months or to both fine and imprisonment.

(2) Every person who

(a) takes or attempts to take or assists in taking any article, device, composition or compound other than matches, whether solid, liquid or gaseous, which is capable of producing an explosion or fire, into any explosives factory or into any building, enclosure or place wherein the manufacture of explosives is being carried on or wherein explosives are assembled or used or kept for the making or production of war material or munitions of war, or

(b) has any such article, device, composition or compound in his possession while in any such factory, building, enclosure or place; is liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1169.

By Proclamation dated the 4th October, 1917, the Act passed in the second year of King George V, chaptered 10, intituled *An Act to amend the Civil Service Act*, was brought into force on from and after the 15th October, 1917.

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

By Proclamation dated 26th December, 1917, the Act passed in 7-8 George V, chapter 10, intituled *The Ocean Telegraph Act*, was brought into force and effect upon, from and after the publication of this Proclamation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2307.

By Proclamation dated 2nd March, 1918, an Act of the Parliament passed in 7-8 George V, chapter 25, intituled *An Act relating to the Superior Courts of Saskatchewan and to amend the Judges Act* was brought into force upon the 2nd March, 1918.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2934.

By Proclamation dated 2nd March, 1918, the Act 7-8 Edward VII, chapter 40, intituled *An Act respecting Juvenile Delinquents* was brought into force in the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba upon, from and after the date of the publication of this proclamation.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3038.

Department of Marine.

By Order in Council of the 15th of May, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of section 7 of the *Government Harbours and Piers Act*, Chapter 112 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, regulations for the use and management of Government wharves in Canada and tariff of tolls and dues leviable in connection therewith, were made and established and all previous regulations and tariff of tolls in this regard cancelled.

Vide Canada Gazette, Supplement, vol. l, June 2, 1917.

By Order in Council of the 16th of June, 1917, under and in virtue of the provisions of the *War Measures Act, 1914*, the following regulation was enacted:

No application for the transfer of the Registry of a British ship from a port of registry in the Dominion of Canada to a port of registry outside of the Dominion of Canada shall hereafter be made or granted without the written consent of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. l, p. 4580.

By Proclamation 8th March, 1918, the harbour of Port Alberni in the province of British Columbia, was designated as a port to which Part XII of the *Canada Shipping Act*, chapter 113, R.S.C. 1906 shall apply, the limits of said port to be as follows:—

“All the navigable waters of Alberni Canal and of harbours, inlets, rivers, etc., falling into it, inside or north of a line across the mouth of the canal, south-east astronomically from the extreme of Nob Point.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3486.

Department of Naval Service.

By Order in Council P.C. 1165 of the 27th April, 1917, the following amendments to the special fishery regulations for the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, were approved:—

Paragraph (a) of section 32, of the special fishery regulations for the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February, 1915, is hereby rescinded, and the following is hereby enacted and substituted in lieu thereof:

"32. (a) In waters in that portion of Alberta northward from the international boundary line to and including the Bow River and its tributaries, no one shall fish for, catch or kill any trout (other than lake trout), or Grayling or Rocky Mountain whitefish from the sixteenth day of October in each year to the fourteenth day of June following, both days inclusive."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 3874.

By Order in Council of the 28th April, 1917, the following amendment to the special fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia was approved:—

Paragraph (a) of subsection 9 of section 20 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia, as amended by Order in Council of April 17, 1915, which paragraph authorizes salmon and shad net fishing in the Annapolis and Nictaux rivers on Monday and Tuesday of each week, during the fishing seasons, is hereby rescinded and the following is hereby enacted and substituted in lieu thereof:—

9. (a) No net fishing shall be permissible in the Nictaux river nor in that portion of the Annapolis river opposite to, or within two hundred yards of either side of the mouth of the Nictaux river.

Except as herein otherwise provided, salmon and shad net fishing shall be permissible in the Annapolis river on Monday and Tuesday only of each week during the fishing seasons.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 3873.

By Order in Council of the 21st May, 1917, the special fishery regulations for the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Territories north thereof, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February, 1915, are amended by adding thereto the following section:—

Section 23 (b).

(a) During the summer fishing season not more than 234,000 pounds of fish of all kinds, dressed weight, shall be taken, fished for, or procured in Lac la Biche under fishermen's or commercial licenses, and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses, the local fishery officers shall order that all nets fished under such licenses be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated, and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

(b) During the winter fishing season, not more than 117,000 pounds of fish of all kinds, round weight, shall be taken, fished for, or procured in Lac la Biche under fishermen's or commercial licenses and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses, the local fishery officer shall order that all nets be forthwith taken out of the water and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated, and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

Subsection (a) of section 23 (a) of the special fishery regulations for the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Territories north thereof, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th May, 1916, is hereby rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

(a) During the summer fishing season not more than 500,000 pounds of whitefish, dressed weight, shall be taken, fished for or procured in Lesser Slave Lake, or in waters within a sixty mile radius thereof, under fishermen's or commercial licenses and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses, the local fishery officer shall order that all nets fished under such licenses be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order, shall be seized and confiscated, and licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by *The Fisheries Act*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 4250.

By Order in Council of the 4th June, 1917, section 7 of the special fishery regulations of the Yukon Territory is rescinded, and the following is substituted therefor:—

7. There shall be three classes of commercial licenses, viz,—a fishing tug license, a sailboat or other boat license, and a fishwheel license.

2. The following section is hereby added to the said regulations,—

10A. A fishwheel license shall authorize the use of one fishwheel for salmon fishing in the Yukon river. The fee on such license shall be thirty dollars.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. 1, p. 4431.

By Order in Council of 11th June, section 20 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Quebec, was rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“2. Except in the Lake Abitibi District of Temiskaming, Pontiac County, no one shall fish for, catch, kill or possess sturgeon during the month of June in each year.”

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. I, p. 4510.

By Order in Council of the 12th of June, section 23B, of the special fishery regulations for the province of Alberta was rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

SECTION 23B.

(a) During the summer fishing season, not more than 400,000 pounds of fish of all kinds, dressed weight, shall be taken, fished for, or procured in Lac la Biche under fishermen's or commercial licenses, and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses, the local fishery officers shall order that all nets fished under such licenses be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated, and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

(b) During the winter fishing season, not more than 100,000 pounds of fish of all kinds, round weight, shall be taken, fished for, or procured in Lac la Biche under fishermen's or commercial licenses and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses, the local fishery officer shall order that all nets be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated, and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. I, p. 4510.

By Order in Council of the 11th of September, 1917, subsection 2 of section 8 of the special fishing regulations for British Columbia was amended to read as follows:—

An Indian may, at any time, with the permission of the chief inspector of fisheries, catch fish to be used as food for himself and his family, but for no other purpose. The chief inspector of fisheries shall have the power in any such permit (a) to limit or fix the area of the waters in which such fish may be caught; (b) to limit or fix the means by which, or the manner in which such fish may be caught; and (c) to limit or fix the time in which such permission shall be operative. An Indian shall not fish for or catch fish pursuant to the said permit except in the waters by the means or in the manner and within the time limit expressed in the said permit, and any fish caught pursuant to any such permit shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of and a violation of the provisions of the said permit shall be deemed to be a violation of these regulations.

(a) Proof of a sale or of a disposition by any other means by an Indian of any fish shall be prima facie evidence that such fish was caught by the said Indian, and that it was caught for a purpose other than to be used as for food himself or his family, and shall throw on the Indian the onus of proving that such fish was not caught under or pursuant to the provisions of any such permit.

(b) No Indian shall spear, trap or pen fish on their spawning grounds, or in any place leased or set apart for the natural or artificial propagation of fish, or in any other place otherwise specially reserved.

(c) Any person buying any fish or portion of any fish caught under such permit shall be guilty of an offence against these regulations.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 925.

By Order in Council of the 11th October, 1917, the following amendments to the special fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia have been authorized:

Subsection 9 of section 16 of the special fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia, is rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

“9. No one shall fish for any kind of salmon from the tenth day of November to the thirty-first day of December in each year, both days inclusive, and during this close time no salmon nets of any kind may be placed in the water; provided that the chief inspector of fisheries may prohibit fishing for coho, pink or chum salmon at an earlier date in any water area should he find that any one or more of these varieties of salmon in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.”

Section 13 of the special fishery regulations of the province of British Columbia is amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"17. No one shall fish for or catch salmon with a gill-net in that portion of Uchucklesit Harbour, an arm of Alberni Canal, above an imaginary line drawn in a northerly and southerly direction across the said Uchucklesit Harbour from Strawberry Point on the one side to a post painted white located on the opposite shore by the local fishery officer."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1340.

By Order in Council of the 13th of October, 1917, under the authority of section 45 of the *Fisheries Act*, 4-5 George V, chapter 8, it was ordered as follows:—

1. Subsection (b) of section 13 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Ontario, adopted by Order in Council of 23rd September, 1916, is hereby rescinded, and the following is hereby enacted and substituted in lieu thereof:

"(b) In waters other than those of the Great Lakes, Georgian Bay, North Channel, Bay of Quinte and connecting waters, and in Lakes Nipigon, Nipissing, where commercial fishing with gill nets is permitted, no one shall fish for, catch or kill any whitefish or salmon trout from the 5th day of October to the 30th day of November in each year, both days inclusive; provided that in the waters of the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake, Namakan Lake and Lake LeCroix, no one shall fish for, catch or kill any whitefish or salmon trout from the 1st to the 30th day of November in each year, both days inclusive; provided further that these close seasons shall not apply to fishing by means of angling."

2. The following subsection is hereby enacted and added to section 9 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Ontario, adopted by Order in Council of the 29th October, 1915:

"2. That portion of the Bay of Quinte westward of a line drawn across the bay from Horse Point on the southern shore to the Lehigh Cement Works wharf opposite on the northern shore to the Belleville Highway bridge is hereby set apart and reserved for fishing for hatchery purposes.

3. The following subsection is hereby enacted and added to section 8 of the Special Fishery Regulations for the Province of Ontario, adopted by Order in Council of the 29th October, 1915:

"(f) In the event that the States bordering on Lake Erie, viz.—New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan,—shall each enact and enforce a law prohibiting fishing for, catching or killing sturgeon in the waters of Lake Erie within their respective jurisdiction, during a period of four years from 1st March, 1918, then it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch or kill sturgeon by any means whatever in any portion of the Canadian waters of Lake Erie from the first day of March, 1918, to the last day of February, 1922, both days inclusive."

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1415.

By Order in Council of the 3rd November, 1917, subsection (g) of section 21 of the special fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia, was rescinded and the following substituted in lieu thereof:—

No one shall use gill-nets or drag-seines in Stuart, Fraser, François or Babine lakes from the fifteenth day of July to the thirtieth day of October in each year, both days inclusive, or during the month of April in each year, and no one shall use gill-nets or drag-seines in Okanagan, Arrow or Kootenay lakes from the 1st day of January in each year to the fifteenth day of August following, both days inclusive.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1728.

By Order in Council of the 10th November, 1917, subsection 9 of section 16 of the special fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council of the 11th October, 1917, was amended so as to permit fishing with nets in the Fraser River, and in the adjacent waters through which coho, pink or chum salmon making for the Fraser River pass, during the annual close season for the said coho, pink and chum salmon, in accordance with the conditions otherwise provided in the said regulations; provided, however, that the chief inspector of fisheries may stop all fishing for salmon at any time during the said close season should he find that any one or more of the said species of salmon have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 1727.

By Order in Council of the 29th November, 1917, section 23, of the special fishery regulations for the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Territories north thereof, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February,

1915, which provides a summer fishing season in the said provinces and territories from the 16th May to the 14th September of each year, both days inclusive, is rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

Summer Fishing.

23. Except as herein otherwise provided the summer fishing season shall extend from the sixteenth day of May to the fourteenth day of September in each year, both days inclusive.

2. Section 23a, which section was provided by Orders in Council of 9th May, 1916, and 21st May, 1917, is rescinded and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

Lesser Slave Lake.

23a. (1) Summer fishing in Lesser Slave Lake shall be permissible from July fifteenth to September thirtieth in each year, both days inclusive.

(2) During the summer fishing season not more than 1,500,000 pounds of whitefish, dressed weight, shall be taken, fished for or procured in Lesser Slave Lake or in waters within a sixty mile radius thereof under fishermen's or commercial licenses, and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses the local fishery officer shall order that all nets fished under such licenses be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

(3) During the winter fishing season no fishing shall be permitted in Lesser Slave Lake excepting under domestic licenses, provided that his regulation shall not become effective until the winter fishing season of 1918-19, and that during the winter fishing season of 1917-1918, 760,000 pounds of whitefish, round weight, may be taken, fished for or procured in Lesser Slave Lake under fishermen's or commercial licenses, and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured during the said winter fishing season of 1917-1918, the local Fishery Officer shall order that all nets be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

3. Section 23b, which section was adopted by Order in Council of June 12, 1917, is rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:

Lac La Biche.

23b. (1) Summer fishing in Lac la Biche shall be permissible from July fifteenth to September thirtieth in each year, both days inclusive.

(2) During the summer fishing season not more than 500,000 pounds of whitefish, dressed weight, shall be taken, fished for or procured in Lac la Biche under fishermen's or commercial licenses, and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured under such licenses the local Fishery Officer shall order that all nets fished under such licenses be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

(3) During the winter fishing season, no fishing shall be permitted in Lac la Biche excepting under domestic licenses, provided that this regulation shall not become effective until the winter fishing season of 1918-1919, and that during the winter fishing season of 1917-1918, 100,000 pounds of whitefish, round weight, may be taken, fished for or procured in Lac la Biche under fishermen's or commercial licenses, and as soon as this quantity is taken, caught or procured during the said winter fishing season of 1917-1918, the local fishery officer shall order that all nets be forthwith taken out of the water, and all such nets not removed immediately following such order shall be seized and confiscated and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

(4) The first paragraph of section 9 of the special fisheries regulations for the province of Manitoba, which regulations were revised and consolidated by Order in Council of the 11th June, 1917, is rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

Lake Winnipeg.

(9) Summer fishing for whitefish.—Summer fishing for whitefish shall be allowed under tug, sailboat and skiff licenses only, and may begin on June first and continue until a total quantity of three million pounds of dressed whitefish shall be taken, or until August fifteenth inclusive in each year. If this total quantity of dressed whitefish be taken before August fifteenth in any year, the inspector of fisheries for the district shall forthwith order that all whitefish nets be taken out of the water, and all nets not removed immediately following such order, or in the absence of such order, on August fifteenth, will be seized and confiscated and the licensees shall be liable to the penalties provided by the *Fisheries Act*.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2044.

By Order in Council of the 5th January, 1918, under the authority of section 45 of the *Fisheries Act*, 4-5 George V, chapter 8, subsection 13 of section 13 of the special fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February, 1915, which prohibits all commercial fishing in Saanich Arm and Cowichan Bay, is hereby rescinded, and the following substituted in lieu thereof:

13 (a) No one shall fish with nets in Saanich Arm, Vancouver Island, inside of a straight line drawn from Hatch Point to James Point, nor in Cowichan Bay, inside of a line drawn from the northwest corner of Cowichan Bay Wharf due north astronomic to a point on Skinner's Bluff on the opposite shore, nor shall any one fish with any implements in the said waters for commercial purposes.

(b) No one shall fish with nets in Cowichan Bay inside of a line drawn from Cowichan Head to Separation Point from the tenth day of November in any year to the twenty-fourth day of September following, both days inclusive; provided that the Chief Inspector of Fisheries may prohibit all net fishing in the said bay at an earlier date than the tenth day of November in any year, should he find that any one or more of the varieties of salmon in such area have so far advanced towards spawning as not to be in a satisfactory condition for food.

2. Paragraph (b) of section 19 of the said Regulations, which paragraph defines the tidal boundary for net fishing in Cowichan River, is hereby rescinded.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 2401.

By Order in Council of the 28th of February, 1918, under the provisions of section 45 of the *Fisheries Act*, 4-5 George V., chapter 8, is pleased to Order as follows:—

That subsection 12 of section 13 of the special fishery regulations for the province of British Columbia, adopted by Order in Council February 9th, 1915, which subsection provided that no one shall use a motor boat or a boat propelled otherwise than by oars or sails in salmon gill-net or drift-net fishing operations in District No. 2, and which subsection was rescinded by Order in Council of the 30th March, 1917, be re-enacted.

That the use of purse-seines having meshes of not less than 2 inches extension measure, be permitted for the capture of pollock; provided that no such purse-seine fishing operations shall be permissible within one mile of any weir, trap net or other stationary fishing appliance operated under license from the Department of the Naval Service.

That subsection 4 of section 19 of the special fishery regulations for the province of New Brunswick, adopted by Order in Council of the 9th February, 1915, which subsection provides a closed area for herring fishing about the southern portion of the island of Grand Manan, be rescinded.

That subsections 1, 2 and 3 of section 8 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia, adopted by Order in Council of February 9th, 1915, and subsection 2 of section 8 of the special fishery regulations for the province of New Brunswick, also adopted by Order in Council of February 9, 1915, which subsections provide lobster fishery regulations for the coast and waters of Nova Scotia west of a line running S.S.E. astronomic, from St. George's Island, Halifax Harbour, and coinciding with the fairway buoys in the entrance of the said harbour, and of the county of Albert, New Brunswick, be each amended by adding thereto the following:—

“nor shall any one within the above described limits, fish for, catch or kill at any time any lobster or lobsters under nine inches in length, measuring from head to tail, exclusive of claws or feelers, and any such lobster or lobsters that may be accidentally caught shall be returned forthwith alive and uninjured to the waters from which it or they were taken; provided that this regulation shall become effective on December fifteenth, 1918.”

That section 14 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia, and section 14 of the special fishery regulations for the province of New Brunswick, adopted by Order in Council 9th February, 1915, be each amended by adding thereto the following subsections:

2. (a) The mesh of shad gill-nets or drift nets shall not be less than 4½ inches extension measure when in use.
- (b) No one shall fish for, catch or kill shad with nets of any kind from the sixteenth day of August in each year to the last day of February following, both days inclusive.
- (c) No one shall fish for, catch or kill shad by any means in the Bay of Fundy or its tributary bays or in waters tributary to the Bay of Fundy or its tributary bays from the first day of March, 1918, to the last day of February, 1922, both days inclusive.
- (d) Subsection 9 of section 20 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia, as amended by Orders in Council of the 17th April, 1915, and the 28th April, 1917, in so far as it relates to salmon and shad fishing in the Annapolis river, and subsection 4 of section 23 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Nova Scotia, adopted by Order in Council 9th February, 1915, which subsection provides a close time for shad fishing in Cumberland County, be rescinded.

3. The mesh of gaspereaux gill-nets or drift-nets shall not be more than three inches extension measure when in use.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3216.

By Order in Council of the 22nd of March, 1918, under the provisions of section 45, chapter 8, of the statutes of 1914, it was ordered as follows:—

1. Subsection (a) of section 6 of the special fishery regulations for the province of Ontario, adopted by Order in Council of the 29th October, 1915, is hereby amended by extending the period during which herring nets having meshes of not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, extension measure, when in use, may be permitted in that portion of Lake Ontario, from Port Union to the mouth of the Niagara River, from the thirty-first day of December, 1917, to the thirty-first day of December, 1918.

2. The said section 6 is hereby further amended by adding thereto the following subsection,—

(c) In Lake Superior the mesh of gill-nets used for the catching of bluefin shall not be less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, extension measure, when in use.

3. Subsection (f) of section 8 of the said regulations, which subsection was adopted by Order in Council of the 13th October, 1917, is hereby rescinded, and the following is substituted in lieu thereof:—

(f) In the event that the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio shall each enact and enforce a law prohibiting fishing for, catching or killing sturgeon in the waters of lake Erie within their respective jurisdiction, during a period of four years from March 1, 1918, then it shall be unlawful to fish for, catch or kill sturgeon by any means whatever in any portion of the Canadian waters of lake Erie from the first day of March, 1918, to the last day of February, 1922, both days inclusive.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3437.

Department of Public Works.

By Order in Council of the 28th of February, 1918, the tariff of tolls proposed to be levied by the Upper Ottawa Improvement Company, Limited, for the use of their works for the season of 1918 was approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3044.

By Order in Council of the 28th of February, 1918, the tariff of tolls to be levied by the Rouge Boom Company, of Montreal, for the use of their works during the season of 1918, was approved.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 3044.

Department of Secretary of State.

By Order in Council of the 17th of July, 1917, under the authority of section 6 of the *War Measures Act*, 1914, the following regulation was made and enacted:

Where it has been made to appear to the Secretary of State of Canada that a naturalization certificate has been issued to a person of alien enemy origin fraudulently, corruptly, or otherwise improperly, such certificate may be revoked and cancelled, and any police officer or immigration official having reason to believe that a certificate of naturalization issued since the first day of August, 1909, has been obtained fraudulently, corruptly, or otherwise improperly, and finding such naturalization certificate in possession of a person of alien enemy origin about to leave Canada, may take possession of such certificate, and shall thereupon forward it to the Secretary of State of Canada, and, if the Secretary of State of Canada has reason to believe that such naturalization certificate was issued fraudulently, corruptly, or otherwise improperly, he may cancel or revoke such certificate.

Vide Canada Gazette, vol. li, p. 265.

By Order in Council of the 12th of January, 1918, the following tariff of fees, under the provisions of section 24 of the *Companies Act* as amended by section 6 of the *Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917*, was established.

Letters Patent and Supplementary Letters Patent.

When the proposed capital of the company is \$50,000 or less	\$100 00
When the proposed capital is more than \$50,000 and not more than \$200,000	100 00
and \$1.00 for each \$1,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$50,000.	
When the proposed capital is more than \$200,000 and not more than \$500,000	250 00
and fifty cents for each \$1,000 or fractional part thereof in excess of \$200,000.	
When the proposed capital is more than \$500,000	400 00
and twenty cents for every additional \$1,000 or fractional part thereof.	
For Letters Patent to any company under section 7A added to the <i>Companies Act</i> by Section 4 of the <i>Companies Act Amendment Act 1917</i> (other than a company incorporated for Charitable purposes only)	100 00
For Letters Patent to any company incorporated for charitable purposes only (other than a War Charity when there shall be no fee)	25 00
For Letters Patent to a company under section 7B added to the <i>Companies Act</i> by Section 4 of the <i>Companies Act Amendment Act 1917</i> when no amount at which shares may be sold is set out in the Letters Patent, then the amount of each share shall be fixed at \$100.00 and the fee payable shall be according to the foregoing tariff upon the capital stock calculated on the total amount of such shares either at the price set forth in the Letters Patent or at the fixed sum of \$100.00 as the case may be.	
For Supplementary Letters Patent increasing the capital of a company the fee to be according to the foregoing tariff, but on the increase only, that is, the fee to be the same as for the incorporation of a company with capital equal to the increase.	
For Supplementary Letters Patent changing the name of a company	50 00
For Supplementary Letters Patent for other purposes	100 00

The tariff of fees under the provisions of section 272 of The *Companies Act* for licenses to foreign companies to mine, shall be the same as for the incorporation of companies with the same authorized capital.

For Filing Returns.

For filing returns under section 106 of the *Companies Act* as amended by section 13 of the *Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917*, the fee payable upon each return shall be as follows:—

When the capital stock of the company is \$200,000 or less	\$5 00
When the capital stock of the company is more than \$200,000 but not more than \$500,000	10 00
When the capital stock of the company is more than \$500,000 but not more than \$1,000,000	25 00
When the capital stock is more than \$1,000,000	25 00
and \$1.00 on each \$1,000,000 in excess of the first million but not exceeding \$50.00 in all.	
For filing return from a company having shares without nominal or par value the fee payable shall be calculated upon the capitalization of such company shown in such return.	
For filing return from a company incorporated for charitable purposes (other than a War Charity when there shall be no fee)	1 00
For filing return from any company incorporated under section 7A added to the <i>Companies Act</i> by section 4 of the <i>Companies Act Amendment Act 1917</i> (other than a company incorporated for charitable purposes only)	2 00

Certificates of Registration, etc.

For each Certificate of Registration or Deposit of any prospectus, notice or agreement or other such document filed for that purpose under the provisions of the <i>Companies Act</i> or the <i>Companies Act Amendment Act, 1917</i>	1 50
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His Excellency is also pleased to order that all former Orders in Council respecting the tariff of fees for the incorporation of companies and the tariff of fees established thereunder, shall be and the same are hereby cancelled.

Letters patent have been issued, as dated below, incorporating the following companies, and notices thereof have been published in Volumes l and li (May 5, 1917, to April 13, 1918), of the *Canada Gazette* at the pages stated:—

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ACTS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT
OF THE
DOMINION OF CANADA

PASSED IN THE SESSION HELD IN THE
EIGHTH AND NINTH YEARS OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE V

BEING THE
FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTEENTH PARLIAMENT

Begun and holden at Ottawa, on the Eighteenth day of March, 1918, and closed by
Prorogation on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1918



HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST NOBLE
VICTOR CHRISTIAN WILLIAM, DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
GOVERNOR GENERAL

VOL. I
PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS

OTTAWA
PRINTED BY JOSEPH de LABROQUERIE TACHÉ
LAW PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
ANNO DOMINI 1918



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 1.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial year ending the 31st March, 1919.

[Assented to 22nd March, 1918.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by message from His Excellency Preamble. the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, 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 nineteen, 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:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act*, Short title. No. 1, 1918.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund \$26,282,144.31 granted for 1918-19. there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole twenty-six million, two hundred and eighty-two thousand, one hundred and forty-four dollars and thirty-one cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, not otherwise provided for, and being one-sixth of the amount of each of the several items set forth in the Estimates for the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, as laid before 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.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 2.

An Act to provide for the time in Canada being in advance of the accepted Standard Time during the Summer Months.

[Assented to 12th April, 1918.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Daylight Saving Act*, Short title. 1918.

2. During the prescribed period in each year in which this Act is in force, the time, for general purposes in Canada, in each province, shall be one hour in advance of the time which under the law of the province is the time prescribed for such province, and, if there is no time so prescribed, of the accepted standard time. Time advanced one hour.

3. This Act shall be in force during the present year for such time as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council. Annual enforcement.

4. Wherever any expression of time occurs in any statute, order in council, order, regulation, rule or by-law, or in any deed, time-table, notice, advertisement or other document, the fixing of the time with respect to which is within the legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, the time mentioned or referred to shall be held during the prescribed period, to be the time as fixed by this Act. Interpretation of expression of time.

Provided, that where, in consequence of this Act, it is expedient that any time fixed by any by-law, regulation or other instrument should be adjusted, and such adjustment cannot be effected except after the lapse of a certain interval or on compliance with certain conditions, the Governor in Council may, on the application of the body or person by whom the by-law, regulation or other instrument was made or is administered, make such adjustment from the time so fixed. Adjustment to meet special conditions.

fixed as in the circumstances may seem to the Governor in Council proper.

Power of
Railway
Board to
advance
standard
time one
hour.

5. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada shall have power to advance by one hour the standard time used by railway companies, including Government railways, in Canada for such period as may be prescribed by the said Board, and to make such orders as may be necessary for the convenient carrying out of the provisions of this Act in so far as railway companies may be affected thereby.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 3.

An Act respecting the Department of Immigration and Colonization.

[Assented to 12th April, 1918.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of Immigration and Colonization Act*. Short title.

2. (1) There shall be a Department of the Government of Canada which shall be called "The Department of Immigration and Colonization," over which the Minister of Immigration and Colonization shall preside. Department constituted.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure, and shall have the management and direction of the Department. Minister.

3. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called "the Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization", who shall be the deputy head of the Department, and who shall hold office during pleasure. Deputy Minister.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department may be appointed, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure. Clerks, etc.

4. The duties and powers of the Minister of Immigration and Colonization shall extend to the administration of the *Immigration Act* and the *Chinese Immigration Act*, and of all orders of the Governor in Council passed thereunder, and of all orders of the Governor in Council passed under *The War Measures Act, 1914*, referring to immigration matters or the duties of immigration officials, and all the powers and duties of any Minister of the Crown under either of the said Acts or under any of the said orders in council are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Immigration and Colonization. Duties.

Previous
action
confirmed.

5. The exercise or performance by the Minister of Immigration and Colonization since the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, of any power or duty conferred upon any Minister of the Crown by either of the said Acts or by any of the said orders in council is hereby sanctioned, ratified and confirmed.

Report to
Parliament.

6. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament within ten days after meeting thereof a report of the business, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 4.

An Act to amend The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act.

[Assented to 12th April, 1918.]

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

1911, c. 10;
1913, c. 18;
1914, c. 32;
1916, c. 15.

1. Section nine of *The Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act*, chapter ten of the statutes of 1911, is amended by adding the following at the end thereof:—

To authorize granting road sites to provinces upon surrender of certain road allowances.

“Provided, however, that where, in Dominion Forest Reserves outside of the area of Dominion Parks now or hereafter established, it is not expedient for topographical or other reasons to use for public road purposes the existing road allowances, the title to which is vested in the Crown in the right of the province, the Provincial Government may, by order of the Governor in Council, be permitted to lay out such roads as may be necessary for the convenience of the public, and may be granted title thereto in consideration of the surrender of such portions of the said road allowances as are not required for public roads.”

2. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section sixteen:—

To authorize grant of minerals in Forest Reserves to Prov. of B.C. under agreement of Feb., 1890.

“**16A.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a grant may be made to the province of British Columbia of the minerals, within the meaning of the *Mineral Act* of the said province, located in any lands sought to be acquired for mining purposes in the Dominion Forest Reserves in British Columbia, under the provisions of the agreement between the Dominion and the said province as confirmed by order in council dated the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety: Provided that this section shall not apply to any Dominion Park now or hereafter established.”

To take a
piece of
land out
of Forest
Reserve
and Park.

3. (1) Paragraph twenty-four of the Schedule to the said Act is hereby amended by adding, at the end thereof, the following words:—

“excepting thereout and therefrom the North East Quarter of Section Thirteen in Township Thirteen and Range Three, West of the Fifth Meridian.”

(2) The description of the “Rocky Mountains Park” in any proclamation which may have been passed under the provisions of section eighteen of the said chapter ten, as enacted by section five, chapter eighteen, of the statutes of 1913, shall be read as amended by subsection one of this section.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 5.

An Act to amend The Montreal Harbour Advances Act,
1914.

[Assented to 12th April, 1918.]

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

1. Paragraph (a) of section two of *The Montreal Harbour Advances Act, 1914*, chapter forty-one of the statutes of 1914, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(a) To pay off and retire debentures of the Corporation of the par value of two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars maturing in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and three hundred thousand dollars maturing in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen; and,”

1894, c. 48;
1896, first
sess. c. 10;
1898, c. 47;
1899, c. 36;
1901, c. 9;
1903, cc. 36,
48;
1905, c. 23;
1906, cc. 33;
34, 35;
1907, c. 30.
1909, cc. 24,
25;
1910, c. 40;
1912, cc. 35,
36;
1913, c. 32.

C. 41 of 1914
amended so
that advance
of \$9,000,000
may also be
used to pay
\$300,000 of
debentures
maturing in
1918.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 6.

An Act to authorize Rearrangements and Transfers of duties in the Public Service.

[Assented to 12th April, 1918.]

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

1. (1) The Governor in Council shall have power,—

(a) to transfer any powers, duties or functions or the control or supervision of any part of the public service from one Minister of the Crown to any other Minister of the Crown, or from one Department or portion of the public service to any other Department or portion of the public service; or

Transfers from one Minister to another and from one department to another.

(b) to amalgamate and combine any two or more Departments under one Minister of the Crown and under one Deputy Minister.

Amalgamate departments.

(2) All orders made by the Governor in Council under the provisions of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within fifteen days after they are made if Parliament is then sitting, and if not, then within fifteen days from the commencement of the next ensuing session of Parliament.

Orders hereunder to be laid before Parliament.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 7.

An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

[Assented to 12th April, 1918.]

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

1. The *Supreme Court Act*, chapter one hundred and thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting after section thirty-one the following:—

R.S. c. 139;
1908, c. 70;
1913, c. 51;
1914, c. 15;
1917, c. 23.

“ 31A. (1) If at any time there should not be a quorum of the judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, owing to a vacancy or vacancies, or to the absence through illness or on leave or in the discharge of other duties assigned by statute or order in council, or to the disqualification of a judge or judges, the Chief Justice, or, in his absence, the senior puisne judge, may in writing request the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an *ad hoc* judge, for such period as may be necessary, of the judge of the Exchequer Court, or, should he be absent from Ottawa or for any reason unable to sit, of a judge of a provincial Superior Court to be designated in writing by the Chief Justice or in his absence by any Acting Chief Justice or the senior puisne judge of such provincial court upon such request being made to him in writing.

Appointment
of *ad hoc*
judge.

Provided always that unless two of the judges of the Supreme Court available fulfil the requirements of section six, the *ad hoc* judge for the hearing of an appeal from a judgment rendered in the province of Quebec shall be a judge of the Court of King's Bench or a judge of the Superior Court of that province designated as above provided.

Quebec
appeals.

(2) A duplicate of the requisition of the Chief Justice or senior puisne judge and where a judge of a provincial court is designated to act, the letter designating him shall be filed with the registrar and shall be conclusive evidence of the authority of the judge named therein to act under this section.

Evidence of
appointment.

Duties. (3) It shall be the duty of the judge whose attendance has been so requested or who has been so designated in priority to other duties of his office, to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court at the time and for the period for which his attendance shall be required, and while so attending he shall possess the powers and privileges and shall discharge the duties of a puisne judge of the Supreme Court.

Compensation. (4) An *ad hoc* judge who attends a sittings of the Supreme Court or any conference of the judges called for the consideration of judgments in cases in which he sat, shall be paid his travelling expenses and shall receive a *per diem* allowance for living expenses of ten dollars for each day that he is necessarily absent from his place of residence, as provided by section eighteen of the *Judges Act*.

Delivery of judgment. (5) In any case in which judgment is not delivered while such judge is attending the sittings of the Court or a conference of the judges, his opinion shall be delivered as is provided by section twenty-nine of this Act."

Valuations in assessment appeals. 2. Section forty-one of the said *Supreme Court Act* is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"Provided that the valuation of the property assessed shall not be varied by the Court unless it is satisfied that in fixing or affirming it, such Court of last resort in the province has proceeded upon an erroneous principle; and, instead of itself fixing the amount of an assessment which in its opinion should be varied, the Court may remit the case to such court of last resort in the province, to fix the same in accordance with the principle which the Court declares to be applicable."

Courts of final resort. 3. Section forty-eight of the said *Supreme Court Act* is amended by striking out thereof the words "the Court of Appeal for Ontario" where the same first occur and substituting therefor "the highest court of final resort now or hereafter established in any province of Canada, except the province of Quebec," and by striking the same words out of clause (e) and substituting therefor the words "such court of final resort in the province."



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 8:

An Act to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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 six of the statutes of 1913, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“ 6. The Governor in Council 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, except as hereinafter provided, such value shall not exceed, in the case of grade animals, two hundred dollars for each horse, eighty dollars for each head of cattle, and twenty dollars for each pig or sheep; and in the case of pure-bred animals, five hundred dollars for each horse, two hundred and fifty dollars for each head of cattle, and seventy-five dollars for each pig or sheep.”

R.S., c. 75.
1909, c. 3;
1913, c. 6.

Compensation for slaughtered animals increased.

Grade Cattle, \$60 to \$80.

Pigs, etc., \$15 to \$20.

Pure Cattle, \$150 to \$250.

Pigs, etc., \$50 to \$75.

2. This Act shall only remain in operation for three years from the passing thereof.

Duration of Act.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 9.

An Act to amend the Bills of Exchange Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S. c. 119;
1908, c. 8.

1. Section one hundred and twenty-one, paragraph (b), of the *Bills of Exchange Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter one hundred and nineteen, is amended by substituting for the words "three o'clock" in the last line of the said paragraph the words "half-past two o'clock."

Time of
protest
changed from
3 p.m. to
2.30 p.m.

2. This Act shall remain in force during the present war and for one year thereafter.

Duration
of Act.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 10.

An Act to amend The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. (1) Section three of *The Business Profits War Tax Act, 1916*, chapter eleven of the statutes of 1916, as amended by chapter six of the statutes of 1917, is amended by adding the following immediately before the proviso to the said section:—

“Any person having a business with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars and under fifty thousand dollars shall pay a tax of twenty-five per centum of the amount of the profits exceeding ten per centum per annum upon the amount of the capital employed therein.”

1916, c. 11;
1917, c. 6.
Tax on
businesses
with capital
\$25,000 to
\$50,000.

(2) Paragraph (a) of the proviso to said section three is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(a) that the amount paid or payable by any person under the provisions of Part One of *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, and *The Income War Tax Act, 1917*, shall be deducted from the amount which such person would otherwise be liable to pay under the provisions of this Act, and the Minister shall have power to determine any questions that may arise in consequence of any difference in the several periods for which the taxes under the said Acts and under this Act respectively are payable, and the decision of the Minister thereon shall be final and conclusive, but in computing the profits of his business no taxpayer shall include any taxes paid under the said Acts in the expenses of his business;”

Taxes paid
under Acts
mentioned
to be
deducted but
not to be
included in
business
expenses.

(3) Paragraph (c) of the said proviso to section three is repealed.

Par. (c) of s. 3
repealed.

2. Paragraph (a) of section five of the said Act is amended by striking out the word “fifty” in the third line

Exceptions in
s. 5
reduced.

line thereof and substituting therefor the words "twenty-five."

Dividends paid considered a reduction of reserve, etc.

3. Subsection four of section seven, as enacted by chapter six of the statutes of 1917, is amended by adding thereto the following:—

"and dividends paid during an accounting period shall be considered as a reduction of unimpaired reserve, rest or accumulated profits."

Tax continued for another twelve months.

4. Section twenty-six as amended by section four of chapter six of the statutes of 1917 is repealed, and the following is substituted therefor:—

"**26.** The provisions of section three of this Act shall not continue in force after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

"Provided, however, that with respect to every business liable to taxation hereunder the period for which the returns shall be made and during which it shall be liable for assessment shall be at least forty-eight months, commencing with the beginning of the first accounting period ending after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, or for such less period as the business may have been carried on from the beginning of the said accounting period to the end of the period for which the said tax may be levied under this Act.

When tax on businesses from \$25,000 to \$50,000 capital begins.

"Provided, also, that the tax payable in respect of any business with a capital of not less than twenty-five thousand dollars and under fifty thousand dollars shall be payable for all accounting periods commencing after the thirty-first day of December, 1917."

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 11.

An Act supplementary to Chapter Twenty-Four of the Statutes of 1917, respecting the Canadian Northern Railway System.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1914, c. 20;
1915, c. 4;
1916, c. 29;
1917, c. 24.

- 1.** The five-sixths of the shares mentioned in section three of chapter twenty-four of the statutes of Canada for the year 1917, having been transferred as required by said Act, the Governor in Council may from time to time assist the Canadian Northern Railway Company or any company included in the Canadian Northern Railway System in renewing or postponing the payment of any indebtedness of any such Company, on such terms as may be agreed on, by guaranteeing in whole or part the payment thereof with interest or the notes or obligations given for such renewal or postponement: Provided that the amount of principal to be so guaranteed from time to time shall not exceed the amount of the indebtedness the payment of which is from time to time renewed or postponed.
- 2.** The guarantee shall be in such form and signed by such person as the Governor in Council may approve of, and shall enure for the benefit and security of the holder for the time being of the indebtedness or the notes or other obligations representing the same, and any payments which may be required to be made pursuant to any such guarantee shall be made out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.
- 3.** The order in council authorizing such guarantee shall be conclusive evidence for such holder that the terms and conditions of this Act have been complied with and that such guarantee is legal and binding.

Guarantee
on renewal or
postponement
of payments.

Form, effect,
and
payments of
guarantee.

Evidence of
compliance.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 12.

An Act respecting the Civil Service of Canada.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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 Civil Service Act, 1918*. Short title.

DEFINITIONS.

2. In this Act and in all regulations made hereunder, unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) "Commission" means the Civil Service Commission. Definitions.
"Commission."
- (b) "Deputy" or "deputy head" means the deputy of the Minister of the Crown presiding over the department, the Clerk of the Privy Council, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Commons, the Librarians of Parliament, the Comptroller of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, the Superintendent of Insurance, the Dominion Archivist, the Assistant to the Chairman and Secretary to the Commission of Conservation, and, in all cases in which such meaning is not inconsistent with his powers and duties under the *Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act*, the Auditor General. 1906, s. 2, 1908, s. 2, amended. "Deputy."
"Deputy head."
- (c) "Head of the department" means the Minister of the Crown for the time being presiding over the department and includes the Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons. "Head of the department."
- (d) "Inside Service" means and includes those officers, clerks and employees who are in or under the several departments of the Executive Government of Canada, and in the offices of the Auditor General, the Clerk of the Privy Council, the Governor General's Secretary, the Public Archives, and the Commission of Conservation, "Inside Service."

- tion, employed at the city of Ottawa, or at the Experimental Farm Station or the Dominion Astronomical Observatory near Ottawa, and the staff of the Civil Service Commission employed at Ottawa. 1908, s. 3.
- “Outside Service.” (e) “Outside Service” means and includes the other officers, clerks and employees included in the civil service, not being part of the Inside Service. R.S. 1906, s. 4.
- “Civil Service.” (f) “Civil Service” means and includes all officers, clerks or employees in the service of the Crown.— (New).

PART I.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

- Commission. **3.** (1) There shall be a Commission, to be called the Civil Service Commission, consisting of not more than three members appointed by the Governor in Council.
- Chairman. (2) The Governor in Council may appoint one of the commissioners to be the chairman of the Commission.
- Rank, salary and tenure of office. (3) The rank and standing of each commissioner shall be that of a deputy head. The chairman shall be paid a salary of six thousand dollars, and each of the other commissioners five thousand dollars; such salaries shall be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada. Each commissioner shall hold office during good behaviour, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. 1912, c. 10, amended.
- Future appointments. Provided, however, that any commissioner hereafter appointed shall hold office during good behaviour for a period of ten years from the date of his appointment, but shall be removable by the Governor General on address of the Senate and House of Commons, and shall cease to hold office upon reaching the age of sixty-five years.
- Duties of Commission. **4.** (1) The duties of the Commission shall be,—
- (a) to test and pass upon the qualifications of candidates for admission to and transfer and promotion in the civil service, and to issue certificates with respect thereto required under this Act or regulations made thereunder;
- (b) of its own motion to investigate and report upon the operation of this Act, and upon the violation of any of the provisions of this Act or of any regulation made thereunder; and, upon the request of the head of a department, to investigate and report upon any matter relative to the department, its officers, clerks and other employees;

(c) to report upon the organization or proposed organization of the departments or any portion of any department or of the civil service, and upon any proposed change in such organization;

(d) to obtain the assistance of competent persons to assist the Commission in the performance of its duties;

(e) to make an annual report on the organization and staff, including the duties and salaries of such staff, of each portion of the civil service;

(f) to arrange for the transfer of supernumeraries or other officers, clerks and employees from portions of the civil service where they are no longer required to other portions of the civil service where they are required;

(g) such other duties as are assigned to it by the Governor in Council.

(2) The Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make regulations prescribing how such duties shall be performed, and such regulations shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*. (New.) Regulations.

(3) The deputy heads and all other officers and employees in the civil service shall give the Commission such access to their respective departments and offices and such facilities, assistance and information as the Commission may require for the performance of its duties. (New.) Commission to have access to offices, etc.

(4) In connection with, and for the purposes of, any investigation or report, the Commission or any commissioner holding an investigation shall have all the powers of a commissioner appointed under Part II of the *Inquiries Act*, 1908, s. 10 amended. Commission to have powers under Inquiries Act.

(5) A commissioner shall not hold any other office in the civil service or engage in any other employment. 1908, s. 10. Commissioners not to engage in other employment.

(6) Each commissioner shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, take and subscribe, before the Clerk of the Privy Council, the oath in Schedule A of this Act, 1908, s. 12 amended. Oath of Office.

5. Whenever the Commission is satisfied that any irregularity or fraudulent practice has obtained at an examination held by it or by any person deputed by it, the Commission may summon before it by a summons (which may be in the form in Schedule C of this Act) signed by the chairman or by any one of the commissioners, and may examine under oath or affirmation any person who, in its opinion, is in a position to give evidence in relation to such irregularity or fraudulent practice. 1906, s. 9. Proceeding in case of fraud, etc.

6. If any person is proved upon any inquiry to have been concerned in any fraudulent practice, or to have been guilty of any breach of the regulations made by the Governor in Council with respect to any examination held under the Fraudulent person to be reported.

authority of this Act, such person shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month; and if any such person's name is upon the list of persons who have been found qualified for any position the Commission may remove his name from such list. 1906, s. 13, amended.

Personation.

7. Every person who, at any examination held under this Act, personates any candidate or employs, induces or allows any person to personate him or connives or assists at any personation, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the civil service, to be dismissed therefrom. 1906, s. 14.

Illegally obtaining examination papers.

8. (1) Every person who surreptitiously procures from any printer or other person, and every person who, without authority, furnishes to any other person any examination question paper or any other paper relating to any such examination as aforesaid, is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction, to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, and, if he is employed in the civil service, to be dismissed therefrom.

(2) No such person shall be allowed to present himself at any subsequent examination. 1906, s. 15.

PART II.

GENERAL.

ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Organization, how effected.

9. (1) The Commission, as soon as may be practicable after the passing of this Act, shall, after consulting with the several deputy heads, the heads of branches and other chief officers, prepare plans for the organization of the Inside Service and the Outside Service of each department and of each branch or portion of the civil service, such organization as far as possible to follow the same general principles in all branches of the civil service. As soon as the plan of organization is completed for either the Inside or Outside Service or any branch or portion of the Outside Service or of any branch or portion of the civil service, such plan of organization shall be submitted for the approval of the Governor in Council.

Changes in organization.

(2) If, after such approval, the deputy head or the Commission is of opinion that any such plan of organization

might with advantage be in any way changed, the Commission shall in a similar manner prepare a report upon such proposed change, and shall submit the same for the approval of the Governor in Council. No change shall be made in the organization of any department until it has been so reported upon by the said Commission.

(3) As soon as any plan of organization is confirmed by the Governor in Council, the deputy head shall, subject to the approval of the Commission, forthwith cause the officers, clerks and employees affected thereby to be reclassified for the purpose of placing each officer, clerk and employee in a proper place under such plan of organization.

Reclassification.

(4) If, after such organization and classification has been effected, the number of officers, clerks, and employees in any portion of the civil service, or in any class or grade thereof, is greater than the number allowed under such organization, the remainder shall be supernumeraries in that class or grade respectively in which they rank, and shall so remain until they are placed in any vacancies that may occur or until they are transferred to another portion of the civil service, or until they leave such service.

Supernumeraries.

(5) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prejudicially affect the status or the present salary or rights to future increase of any officer, clerk or employee, whether permanent or temporary, who is in the civil service on the date of the coming into force of this Act, and if any such officer, clerk or employee is placed in any position where the maximum salary is smaller than the maximum salary of the position or grade in which he is now classified, he shall be eligible for increases until he reaches the maximum heretofore fixed for the position he previously occupied. 1908, s. 8, amended.

Status of present employees preserved.

10. Except where otherwise expressly provided, all appointments to the civil service shall be during pleasure. 1906, s. 30.

Tenure.

11. The salary on appointment to the civil service shall be the minimum salary attached to the position; but a further sum, not exceeding \$200, may be added to the said salary by the Commission upon appointment or at any time during the period of probation, upon the report of the deputy head, approved by the Commission, that the duties of the position justify such additional salary and that the person proposed to be appointed possesses the necessary qualifications to perform such duties: Provided always that such salary shall not exceed the maximum salary of the position to which the appointment is made. 1908, s. 33, amended.

Addition to salary on appointment.

Salary on promotion, etc.

12. If a person, on his appointment or promotion to any office or position in the civil service, is in receipt of a salary in the civil service greater than the minimum salary of the office or position to which he is appointed or promoted, he may be appointed or promoted at any salary not exceeding the salary which he is then receiving if it does not exceed the maximum salary of the said office or position. 1908, s. 34.

PROBATION.

Appointments to be on probation.

13. (1) The deputy head may at any time before the expiration of six months reject any person assigned or appointed to any position under his control or direction, or he may extend the period of probation within which such person may be rejected for another six months; and the cause of rejection, or the reason for extending the period of probation, shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission.

(2) Where a person is rejected the Commission shall thereupon select another person to take the place of the one rejected.

(3) The Commission shall, after investigation, decide whether the name of a rejected person shall be struck off the list as unfit for the service generally or whether he shall be allowed a trial in some other position for which he may be eligible. 1908, s. 19, amended.

Appointment.

14. After a person has served in a position for the probationary term of six or twelve months, as the case may be, he shall be deemed to be appointed to such position. 1908, s. 20, amended.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL POSITIONS.

Appointments to professional, etc. positions.

15. In any case where, in the opinion of the Commission, the knowledge and ability requisite for any position in the civil service are wholly or in part professional or technical, the Commission, on the request in writing of the deputy head, giving his reasons for such request, may appoint a person to such position without reference to the age limit, provided the Commission is satisfied, either with or without competitive examination as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character and habits; an appointment as a professional or technical officer shall not qualify a person for appointment or transfer to any other position in the civil service open to appointment upon competitive examination only. 1908, s. 21, amended.

PROMOTION.

16. (1) Promotions or increases of salary in the civil service shall be made for merit by the Commission on the recommendation of the deputy head. The deputy head shall in each case submit to the Commission a report in such form and containing such information as the Commission may require. No person shall be promoted unless he is to do work that is in the opinion of the Commission of greater importance and responsibility than he has hitherto done, or unless his work is in the opinion of the Commission such as to justify the promotion.

Promotion
to be
for merit.

(2) Every promotion shall be subject to a probation of one year unless after not less than six months probation the person promoted is confirmed in his position by the deputy head, such confirmation to be in writing. The deputy head may at any time during the period of probation cancel the promotion, when the cause of such cancellation shall be reported by the deputy head to the Commission; and the person whose promotion is cancelled shall then return to the performance of the duties in which he was previously engaged. 1906, s. 47, amended.

To be on
probation.

TRANSFERS.

17. (1) An exchange of positions between two officers, clerks or employees serving in different departments, or in different branches of the civil service, and the filling of a vacancy in a department by a transfer from the Inside to the Outside Service or from the Outside to the Inside Service in the same department or in different departments, or in different branches of the civil service, may be made on the recommendation of the deputy head or deputy heads, as the case may be, with the approval of the head or heads of the department or departments affected, and of the Commission. The Commission shall in each case determine whether a person sought to be transferred or exchanged possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to health, character, age and habits. Subject to the provisions aforesaid and to the provisions of section fifteen, nothing in this section or in this Act shall prevent the deputy head from transferring any officer, clerk or employee from one part of his department to another. 1906, s. 50, 1910, s. 5, amended.

Exchanges
and
transfers.

(2) No person shall be transferred whose age at the date of his first appointment exceeded the age at which he might have been appointed to the position to which he is being transferred. 1906, s. 50, amended.

Temporary transfers.

18. Any officer, clerk or employee may be temporarily transferred to any position for a period not exceeding six months, but he shall during such period remain subject to the law relating to his previous position. 1910, s. 6, amended.

PAYMENTS.

Date when pay commences.

19. The salary or increase of salary on promotion of any officer, clerk or employee may, on the recommendation of the deputy head, with the approval of the Commission, be paid from the date of the commencement of his employment or of his entering upon the work of the position to which he is promoted notwithstanding that his appointment or promotion occurred at a subsequent date: Provided that no such payment shall be made for services in one fiscal year out of money voted for another fiscal year.

Commencement of annual increase.

20. (1) Except as herein otherwise provided, any annual increase of salary authorized by or under this Act shall be payable from the first day of the official quarter next succeeding the date on which, from his length of service, any officer, clerk or employee for whom such increase is recommended, is eligible for such increase. 1906, s. 87.

Post office Inspectors.

(2) Annual increases in the salaries of post office inspectors and assistant post office inspectors shall be payable at the expiration of one year from the date of appointment, or at the expiration of one year from the date on which the post office inspector or assistant post office inspector last received an increase, as the case may be. 1906, s. 88.

Increases may be withheld.

Provided, however, that for any sufficient reason the granting of any increase may be postponed or withheld. (New.)

Salary to be raised to new minimum.

21. (1) If the salary of any officer, clerk or employee heretofore appointed is less than the minimum salary of his class or grade as fixed by or under this Act, his salary shall be increased to such minimum. 1906, s. 91.

When maximum increased.

(2) Any person who is in receipt of a salary at or above the maximum, as heretofore established, of the class or grade in which he is then serving shall be eligible for the increase of salary provided by or under this Act if he has been or as soon as he has been at such maximum for one year. 1908, s. 35.

ADDITIONAL PAYMENTS.

Additional payments forbidden.

22. In the absence of special authority of Parliament no payment additional to the salary authorized by law shall be made to any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee permanently

permanently employed in the civil service in respect of any service hereafter to be rendered by him, whether in the discharge of his ordinary duties of office or of any other duties which may be imposed upon him, or which he may undertake or volunteer to discharge or otherwise perform: Provided, however, that nothing in this section is intended to prohibit the payment to any officer, clerk or employee of a separate annual salary from each of two or more departments or distinct branches of the civil service in respect of separate duties performed for each of such departments or branches respectively, if one of such salaries is not sufficient to compensate him for his whole time, and if the aggregate salaries do not, in the opinion of the deputy head, concurred in by the Commission, exceed reasonable compensation for the discharge of all the duties so performed; and provided further that nothing in this section shall affect the operation of section thirty-five of this Act. 1910, s. 21, amended. Exception.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

23. (1) When from a temporary pressure of work, extra assistance is required in any branch of the civil service, the Commission may, on the written report of the deputy head that such extra assistance is required, authorize the employment of such number of temporary officers, clerks or employees as are required to carry on the work. 1906, s. 94, amended. Employment of extra assistance.

(2) Persons who have successfully passed the competitive examinations may be given temporary employment in the civil service, and when extra assistance in excess of those available from the list of successful competitors is required, additional persons may be employed; but every such person shall, before employment, obtain a certificate of qualification from the Commission, to be given with or without examination, as is determined by the regulations of the Commission, that he possesses the requisite knowledge and ability and is duly qualified as to age, health, character and habits. 1908, s. 23, 1910, s. 19, amended.

(3) Temporary employment in the civil service shall only be authorized for such time, not exceeding six months, as the Commission deems necessary, and the period for which the employment is authorized shall be mentioned in the certificate of qualification issued by the Commission. One or more extensions of such period of employment may be granted by the Commission, but each such extension shall be limited to a period not exceeding six months. (New.)

24. Temporary employees shall only be paid out of moneys specially voted by Parliament for the purpose. 1906, s. 100. Temporary employees, how paid.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Holidays.

25. (1) The deputy head may grant to each officer, clerk or other employee a yearly leave of absence for a period not exceeding eighteen days in any one fiscal year, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, after they have been at least one year in the service.

(2) Every such officer, clerk or employee shall take the leave so granted at such time each year as the deputy head determines. 1906, s. 101, amended.

Sick leave,
etc.

26. The Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, shall make regulations under which the deputy head may in case of illness or for other sufficient reason grant leave of absence to any officer, clerk or employee for such period or periods, with or without pay, or with reduced pay, during such period or periods, or such part of the same, as the regulations may prescribe. 1906, s. 102, amended.

No pay when
absent
without leave.

27. When any officer, clerk or employee is absent from duty without leave, his salary for each day of such absence shall be deducted from his monthly salary. 1906, s. 92.

DISMISSAL.

Dismissal.

28. Subject to the provisions of section three of this Act, nothing herein contained shall impair the power of the Governor in Council to remove or dismiss any deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee, whose appointment is of a permanent nature, shall be removed from office except by authority of the Governor in Council. 1906, s. 104.

SUSPENSION.

Suspension.

29. (1) The head of a department, and in his absence the deputy head, may,—

(a) suspend from the performance of his duty any officer, clerk or employee guilty of misconduct or negligence in the performance of his duties;

No pay.

(b) remove such suspension;

but no person shall receive any salary or pay for the time or any part of the time during which he was under suspension unless the Commission is of opinion that such suspension was unjust or made in error or that the punishment inflicted was too severe.

Report to be
made to
Commission.

(2) All cases of suspension, with the reasons therefor, shall be reported in writing by the deputy head to the Commission. 1906, s. 103, amended.

GRATUITY ON DEATH.

30. If a person dies while in the civil service, after having been at least two years therein, an amount equal to two months of his salary shall be paid to his widow or to such person as the Treasury Board determines. 1908, s. 41. Gratuity on death.

OATHS.

31. (1) All deputy heads, officers, clerks, and employees permanently employed in the civil service, who have not already done so, and every deputy head, officer, clerk and employee hereafter appointed to any permanent position, before any salary is paid him, shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance and also the oath contained in Schedule A to this Act, or such other oath as is provided by any other Act, in that behalf. Oath.

(2) In the case of the Clerk of the Privy Council, and all officers, clerks and employees under him, and in the case of any officer, clerk or employee of whom the Governor in Council requires the same, there shall be added to the oath at the asterisks, in the form of the oath in the said Schedule A, the words contained in Schedule B to this Act. Oath of secrecy.

(3) The Clerk of the Privy Council shall take and subscribe the said oaths before the Governor General or some one appointed by him to administer the same. Before whom to be taken.

(4) In the case of persons residing or coming to reside at the city of Ottawa, the oaths shall be taken and subscribed before the clerk of the Privy Council.

(5) In other cases the oaths may be taken and subscribed before a justice of the peace or other proper authority, who shall forward the same to the clerk of the Privy Council.

(6) The clerk of the Privy Council shall keep a register of all such oaths. 1906, s. 106. Register.

POLITICAL PARTISANSHIP.

32. (1) No deputy head, officer, clerk or employee in the civil service shall be debarred from voting at any Dominion or provincial election if, under the laws governing the said election, he has the right to vote; but no such deputy head, officer, clerk or employee shall engage in partisan work in connection with any such election, or contribute, receive or in any way deal with any money for any party funds. 1908, s. 43, amended. Voting at elections permitted but partisan work forbidden.

(2) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be dismissed from the civil service. Penalty.

ATTENDANCE BOOK.

Record of attendance.

33. There shall be kept and used in each branch of the civil service a book, system or device approved by the Commission for preserving a record of the attendance of officers, clerks and employees.

OFFICERS, ETC., OF PARLIAMENT.

Officers of Parliament what part of Act to apply to.

34. So much of this Act as relates to appointment, transfer and promotion, and to salaries, increases and classification in the Inside Service and the provisions of section thirty-two shall apply to the permanent officers, clerks, and employees of both Houses of Parliament and of the Library of Parliament, and wherever any action is authorized or directed to be taken by the Governor in Council or by order in council, such action, with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Senate or the House of Commons, shall be taken by the Senate or the House of Commons, as the case may be, by resolution; and with respect to the officers, clerks and employees of the Library of Parliament, and to such other officers, clerks and employees as are under the joint control of both Houses of Parliament, shall be taken by both Houses of Parliament by resolution, or, if such action is required during the recess of Parliament, by the Governor in Council, subject to ratification by the Senate, House of Commons or both Houses, as the case may be, at the next ensuing session. 1908, s. 3-45.

Work during recess.

35. Nothing in this Act shall be held to curtail the privileges now enjoyed by the officers, clerks and employees of the Senate, House of Commons or Library of Parliament with respect to rank and precedence or to attendance, office hours, or leave of absence, or with respect to engaging in such employment during parliamentary recess as may entitle them to receive extra salary or remuneration. 1908, s. 46.

CIVIL SERVICE LIST.

Publication of Civil Service list.

36. The Commission shall prepare each year a list, to be called the Civil Service List of Canada, of all persons employed in the several departments of the Government, and in the service of the two Houses of Parliament, upon the first day of April, next preceding, showing the dates of their several appointments and promotions, their age, rank in the service, and salary; and a report of the proceedings of the Commission during the preceding year, which report shall include a copy of the examination papers, a statement of all examinations held, of the number of candidates at each examination, the names of the successful candidates,

the appointments, transfers, and promotions made, and the rules and regulations made during the year respecting appointments, promotions, transfers, exchanges, examinations and such other matters appertaining to the civil service as the Commission may determine. This list and report shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament at its then current or next ensuing session. 1906, s. 107, s. 108, amended.

37. The Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make such regulations as it deems to be necessary or convenient for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and such regulations shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*. Regulations.

PART III.

EXAMINATIONS.

38. Except as herein otherwise provided, and except in the case of commissioners and other members of any royal or other commission or board and deputy heads, appointments to positions in the civil service shall be by competitive examination which shall be of such a nature as will determine the qualifications of candidates for the particular positions to which they are to be appointed, and shall be held by the Commission in accordance with regulations to be made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council. Except as to the Inside Service and commissions and boards at Ottawa or elsewhere, all appointments to any positions in any province, shall, so far as practicable, be made from *bona fide* residents of such province. 1908, s. 13. Appointments to be by competitive examinations.

Provided, however, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to positions in connection with the Government railways or any railway owned or controlled by His Majesty, or to any position on any ship of His Majesty until the Governor in Council otherwise directs, and the Governor in Council shall have power to make this Act apply in whole or in part to any of the said positions. Provided, also, that in any case where the Commission decides that it is not practicable to apply this Act to any position or positions, the Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may make such regulations as are deemed advisable, prescribing how such position or positions are to be dealt with. (New.) Exceptions.

Computation of number of probable vacancies.

39. (1) Having regard to the requirement of the several departments and other portions of the civil service for permanent and temporary officers, clerks and employees, a computation shall be made by the Commission of the number of competitors to be selected at the next ensuing general competitive examination.

Lists how to be made up.

(2) Immediately after each examination, a list of the successful competitors in the case of a competitive examination, and of the successful candidates in order of merit in other examinations shall be made out, and the list of successful competitors and candidates shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*. 1906, s. 29, amended.

Soldiers to have precedence.

(a) Provided, however, that in all examinations persons who have been on active service overseas on the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the allies of His Majesty during the present war; who have left such service with an honourable record or who have been honourably discharged; and who obtain sufficient marks to pass such examinations, shall, irrespective of the marks they have obtained, be placed in the order of merit on the list of successful candidates above all other candidates.

Age and physical requirements in case of soldiers.

(b) The provisions of any statute or regulation prescribing an age limit and physical requirements with respect to any appointment in the civil service shall not apply to any such person if the Commission certifies that he is of such an age and in such a satisfactory physical condition that he is then able to perform the duties of the office and will probably be able to continue to do so for a reasonable period after his appointment.

Selections for vacancies.

(3) From the list of successful competitors, the Commission, on the application of the deputy head, shall appoint the required officers, clerks and employees.

Order of selection.

(4) The selections shall be, so far as practicable, in the order of the names on the list, but the Commission may select any person who in his examination shows special qualifications for any particular subject. 1908, s. 18.

Those left unappointed on previous lists.

(5) If there remain from a previous examination successful competitors who have not received appointments, their number shall be deducted in making the computation, and their names, in the order of merit, shall be placed at the top of the list to be prepared in accordance with subsection two of this section. 1908, s. 15.

Notifications.

(6) The Commission shall forthwith notify the Treasury Board and the Auditor General of the name and position in the service of each person so appointed and also of the rejection of any such person during his probationary term.

Temporary employment.

(7) Successful competitors may be employed for temporary work until assigned for permanent appointment. Assignment for temporary duty shall not prejudice the right to assignment for permanent duty, and for the purposes of

any annual increase the period of such temporary service shall be included in any period of permanent service. 1908, s. 18, amended.

(8) The Commission may select for any office or employment any person who is a successful competitor for a higher office or employment: Provided that no such selection shall be made to the prejudice of any person on the list of successful competitors for such lower office or employment. 1910, s. 15.

Appointment to positions below places competed for.

40. (1) Notice of every examination, shall be published in the English and French languages in the *Canada Gazette*, and such notice shall state the number of positions that it is expected will be open for appointments, the positions that are then vacant, and in each case the qualifications required for such positions. 1906, s. 28, amended.

Notices and examinations to be in both languages.

(2) Every examination under this Act shall be held in the English or French language, at the option of the candidate. 1906, s. 27.

41. (1) No person shall, without the authority of the Governor in Council, be admitted to any examination unless he is a natural born or naturalized British subject, and also has been a resident of Canada for at least three years. (New.)

Appointees must be British subjects unless special exemption.

(2) The Commission, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may by regulation prescribe the several limits of age within which persons shall be eligible for appointment to positions in the civil service. (New.)

Age limits.

(3) Any person holding a permanent appointment in the civil service may enter for any open competition or examination if such person when first appointed was not older than the maximum age prescribed for the position for which the examination is being held and if successful thereat may be appointed irrespective of his age. (New.)

Age limits for civil servants competing at examinations.

PART IV.

INSIDE SERVICE.

42. The Inside Service shall be classified as follows:—

Classification.

- (1) Deputy Heads;
- (2) The First Division—

Grade A and B, consisting of officers having the rank of deputy heads but not being deputy heads administering departments, of assistant deputy heads, and the principal administrative, professional, technical and executive officers;

Grade C, consisting of the lesser administrative and executive officers;

Grades D, E and F, consisting of clerks, having administrative, executive, or other duties which are of the same character as, but of less importance and responsibility than those of the higher grades.

(3) The Second Division—

Grade A shall consist of clerks and other employees working under supervision or performing other duties of minor importance and responsibility;

Grade B shall consist of clerks and employees who work under supervision and of stenographers and typewriters;

Grade C shall consist of clerks and employees and of stenographers and typewriters whose duties are copying and routine work under supervision;

(4) The Third Division shall consist of messengers, porters, sorters, and packers.

Salary of
Deputy
Head.

43. (1) The salary of a deputy head shall be five thousand dollars per annum: Provided that any deputy head whose duties are of an important professional or technical character or involve grave responsibility may be paid such larger salary as Parliament may provide.

Professional,
&c., officers.

(2) The salaries of technical officers of the highest class shall be such as Parliament may provide. Other technical officers shall, for the purpose of determining their salaries and the annual increases thereto, be classified in one of the following grades.

Other
salaries.

(3) The minimum and maximum salaries shall be as follows:—

In the First division—

- grade A, \$3,500 to \$4,000;
- grade B, \$2,900 to \$3,400;
- grade C, \$2,200 to \$2,800;
- grade D, \$1,700 to \$2,100;
- grade E, \$1,400 to \$1,600;
- grade F, \$1,000 to \$1,300;

In the Second division—

- grade A, \$1,350 to \$1,500;
- grade B, \$1,050 to \$1,300;
- grade C, \$600 to \$1,000;

In the Third division, \$600 to \$1,200. 1908, s.s. 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, amended.

Present
employees.

Provided, however, that, until the Inside Service is re-organized under the provisions of section nine of this Act, the classification and salaries heretofore prescribed and paid shall continue in force with respect to all officers, clerks and employees appointed before the date of this Act.

ANNUAL INCREASES.

Annual
increases.

44. (1) There may be given to every officer, clerk, or other employee in the first division, an annual increase of one hundred

hundred dollars, and in the other divisions an annual increase of fifty dollars, until the maximum of the grade is reached.

(2) Such increase shall be made unless the deputy head makes a report in writing which is concurred in by the Commission that such officer, clerk or employee is not deserving of such increase; and such officer, clerk or employee shall be entitled to be heard before the Commission concurs in such report.

To be made unless adverse report is concurred in.

PROMOTIONS.

45. (1) Vacancies shall be filled, as far as is consistent with the best interests of the civil service, by promotion.

Promotions.

(2) There shall be no promotion from the second division to the first division and there shall be no promotion from the third division: but any person in either of these divisions may enter for examination for appointment to a higher division.

No promotion from certain grades.

(3) Provided that any person placed in the third division (now the second division), under the provisions of *The Civil Service Amendment Act, 1908*, and who has passed the Qualifying Examination or had been appointed under the authority of sections thirty-seven or forty of the *Civil Service Act*, chapter sixteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, may be promoted from the second division to the first division under the provisions of section sixteen, 1908, s. 26, and 1917, c. 9, s. 2.

Exception for certain employees.

DEPUTY MINISTERS.

46. (1) There shall be a deputy head for each department, who shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and shall hold office during pleasure.

Deputy Head for each Department.

(2) No officer shall hereafter be raised to the rank of deputy head except in the case of a vacancy occurring or when a new department is created by Act of Parliament. 1906, s. 51.

Parliamentary authority necessary to create.

(3) Whenever a deputy head is removed from his office, a statement of the reasons for so doing shall be laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament within the first fifteen days of the next following session. 1906, s. 52.

Statement when a deputy head is removed from office.

47. (1) The deputy head of a department shall, subject to the directions of the head of the department, oversee and direct the officers, clerks and employees of the department, and shall have general control of the business thereof, and shall perform such other duties as are assigned to him by the Governor in Council.

Deputy head to direct Department subject to head.

(2) He shall give his full time to the civil service, and shall discharge all duties required by the head of the department, or by the Governor in Council, whether such duties are in his own department or not. 1906, s. 59.

His full time to be given.

Who to act
in absence of
deputy head.

48. (1) Unless otherwise provided by the Governor in Council, in the absence of any deputy head, the assistant deputy head, or if there is no assistant deputy head, or the assistant deputy head is absent, an officer or clerk named by the head of the department shall have the powers and perform the duties of such deputy head. 1906, s. 60, amended.

Assistant
Auditor-
General.

(2) There shall be in the office of the Auditor General an assistant auditor general who shall act for the Auditor General in his absence. 1906, s. 60, amended.

PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

Private
secretaries
appointment
and salaries.

49. (1) Any person may be appointed by a Minister of the Crown or other member of the Government to be his private secretary, and if such person does not hold a permanent position in the civil service he may be paid such salary as the Governor in Council may prescribe. If he holds a permanent position in the public service he may be paid an additional salary not exceeding six hundred dollars a year whilst so acting. (New.)

(2) No salary shall be payable to any private secretary unless the amount has been voted by Parliament. 1906, s. 81.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYEES.

Salaries of
temporary
employees.

50. The salary of a temporary officer, clerk or employee in the Inside Service shall be such as the deputy head with the approval of the Commission may prescribe. (New.)

CENSUS AND ELECTION AUDIT EMPLOYEES.

Census and
election audit
temporaries,
appointment
of and
duration
of service.

51. (1) Special competitive examinations may be held by the Commission, in accordance with regulations in that behalf made by the Commission and approved by the Governor in Council, for ascertaining the qualifications of persons to be employed as temporary officers, clerks and employees for the compilation of any census or for the audit and payment of fees and expenses in connection with any general election, and the successful competitors may be employed temporarily for the duties aforesaid, the census employees for any period not exceeding three years, and the election audit employees for any period not exceeding two years.

Limits of
employment.

(2) During such term of service such temporary officers, clerks and employees shall not be eligible for any employment other than the compilation of a census, or the audit and payment of election fees and expenses as the case may be, and they shall not be entitled by reason of such service to any further employment. 1910, s. 7 and s. 12, amended.

PART IV.

OUTSIDE SERVICE.

52. (1) The Commission shall, as soon as practicable after the passing of this Act, after consultation with the several deputy heads and other principal officers and employees, prepare schedules containing lists of the positions and the duties and salaries attached thereto and the salaries and increases or other remuneration that in the opinion of the Commission are necessary and proper for the Outside Service or any portion or branch of the Outside Service of any department and of any other branch or portion of the Outside Service, and, upon the approval of the same by the Governor in Council, and by resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament, such schedules shall come into operation. Until a schedule is so approved with respect to any portion of the Outside Service, the existing law prescribing the remuneration and salaries of such portion of the Outside Service or under which the remuneration is fixed shall continue in force, and the remuneration shall continue or may be fixed or changed as heretofore.

Organization,
classification
and salaries.

(2) If any increase or additional remuneration is contained in or authorized by any such schedule, such increase or additional remuneration shall not be paid unless or until Parliament has voted the money necessary for the payment of the same.

REPEAL.

53. Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, the *Civil Service Act*, chapter sixteen of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, *The Civil Service Amendment Act*, 1908, and chapters six and seven of the statutes of 1909, chapter eight of the statutes of 1910, chapters ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and fifteen of the statutes of 1912, and chapter nine of the statutes of 1917, being acts to amend the *Civil Service Act*, the powers of the Governor in Council and the Postmaster General to appoint or promote postmasters and other officers, clerks and employees under the provisions of the *Post Office Act* and of any Act amending the same, and the power under any statute of any Board or Commission situate at Ottawa, either with or without the approval of the Governor in Council, to appoint or promote any officer, clerk or employee, and the power of the Governor in Council to appoint a reporter and assistant reporter and clerks and servants under the provisions of sections twenty and twenty-one of the *Supreme Court Act*, and to appoint the officers and employees mentioned in chapter sixteen of the statutes of 1912, and to appoint a

Repeal.

Superintendent of Printing and a Superintendent of Stationery and the powers of the Superintendent of Printing and the Superintendent of Stationery to make appointments under the provisions of the *Public Printing and Stationery Act*, are repealed. (New.)

SCHEDULE A.

Oath of office.

I (A.B.) solemnly and sincerely swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil the duties which devolve upon me as * * * So help me God.

SCHEDULE B.

(After the asterisks in schedule A.)

Oath of secrecy.

And that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as (*as the case may be*).

SCHEDULE C.

Civil Service Commission of Canada

To

Summons for witness under section five.

You are hereby required to appear before the Civil Service Commission at _____ on the _____ day of _____ at _____ o'clock in the _____ noon to testify the truth according to your knowledge in a certain enquiry pending before the Civil Service Commission respecting _____

(*The following words may be added if the production of any paper or document is required.*)

and that you bring with you and then and there produce the following documents:—

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____

A.D.

Civil Service Commissioner.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 13.

An Act to amend the Companies Act in various particulars.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 79;
1908, c. 16;
1914, c. 23;
1917, c. 25.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Companies Act Amendment Act, 1918*.

Short title.

2. Section seventy-two of the *Companies Act* is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“**72.** The affairs of the company shall be managed by a board of not less than three directors.”

Board of directors.

3. Section seventy-six of the *Companies Act* is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:—

“**76.** The company may, by by-law, increase or decrease to not less than three the number of its directors, or may change the company's chief place of business in Canada: Provided that no by-law for either of the said purposes shall be valid or acted upon unless it is approved by a vote of at least two-thirds in value of the stock represented by the shareholders present at a special general meeting duly called for considering the by-law; nor until a copy of such by-law, certified under the seal of the company, has been deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada and published in the *Canada Gazette*.”

Number of directors.

Head office.

Sanction of shareholders.

Deposit of by-law.

4. Form F, added to the Schedule of the *Companies Act*, by section eighteen of chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1917, is hereby amended by striking out the fourth paragraph thereof and substituting the following therefor:—

Statement in lieu of prospectus.

“Minimum subscription (if any) fixed by the letters patent, supplementary letters patent or by-laws on which the company may proceed to allotment.”



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 14.

An Act to amend the Companies Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S. c. 79;
1908, c. 16;
1914, c. 23;
1917, c. 25.

1. The *Companies Act*, chapter seventy-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting immediately after section sixty-nine L thereof as enacted by chapter twenty-five of the statutes of 1917, the following section, which shall be deemed to have come into force on the twentieth day of September, 1917, the date of the commencement of the said chapter twenty-five:—

“69M. A duly certified copy of any deed, mortgage, hypothec or other authentic instrument executed in the province of Quebec and preserved in the records of a notary public of the province of Quebec, or in the office of a prothonotary of the Superior Court in any district of the said province, shall be deemed to be an original deed, mortgage or instrument for the purposes of this Act, and the term ‘mortgage’ shall include ‘hypothec.’”

Quebec
notarial
copies to be
deemed
originals.

‘Mortgage’
to include
hypothec.’

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 15.

An Act to provide Compensation where Employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. (1) An employee in the service of His Majesty who is injured, and the dependents of any such employee who is killed, shall be entitled to the same compensation as the employee, or as the dependent of a deceased employee, of a person other than His Majesty would, under similar circumstances, be entitled to receive under the law of the province in which the accident occurred, and the liability for and the amount of such compensation shall be determined in the same manner and by the same Board, officers or authority, as that established by the law of the province for determining compensation in similar cases, or by such other Board, officers or authority or by such court as the Governor in Council shall from time to time direct.

Compensation to be same as under law of province where accident occurs.

(2) Any compensation awarded to any employee or the dependents of any deceased employee of His Majesty by any Board, officer or authority, or by any court, under the authority of this Act, shall be paid to such employee or dependent or to such person as the Board, officer, or authority or the court may direct, and the said Board, officer, authority and court shall have the same jurisdiction to award costs as in cases between private parties is conferred by the law of the province where the accident occurred.

Compensation to be paid to employee or dependent, etc.

Costs.

(3) Any compensation or costs awarded hereunder may be paid by the Minister of Finance out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Compensation may be paid out of Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Employees on
Government
Railways
must elect
between
Railway
Provident
Societies
benefits and
this Act.

(4) Provided that no employee on the Canadian Government Railways, who is an employee within the meaning of the *Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island Railways Employees' Provident Fund Act*, shall be entitled to compensation under this Act for or on account of any injury for which an allowance is provided under the provisions of the said *Provident Fund Act*, unless such employee has, prior to the date of the injury for which compensation is sought, given notice in writing to the General Manager of the said railways under whom he is employed, electing to accept the compensation under this Act instead of such allowance, and no person who has so elected shall be entitled to any such allowance; and provided further, that no dependent of any such employee who is killed shall be entitled to any compensation under this Act unless such employee has made election as aforesaid.

Regulations.

2. The Governor in Council may make regulations as to the title of the defendant and the effecting of service of process in proceedings under this Act.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 16.

An Act to amend the Criminal Code.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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* is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section two hundred and twenty:—

“220A. (1) Any person who, in the home of a child, by indulgence in sexual immorality, in habitual drunkenness or in any other form of vice, causes such child to be in danger of being or becoming immoral, dissolute or criminal, or the morals of such child to be injuriously affected, or renders the home of such child an unfit place for such child to be in, shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding one year or to both fine and imprisonment.

“(2) For the purposes of this section, ‘child’ means a boy or girl apparently or actually under the age of sixteen years.

“(3) It shall not be a valid defence to a prosecution under this section that the child is of too tender years to understand or appreciate the nature of the act complained of or to be immediately affected thereby.

“(4) No prosecution shall be instituted under this section unless it be at the instance of some recognized society for the protection of children or an officer of a juvenile court, without the authorization of the Attorney General of the province in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, nor shall any such prosecution be commenced after the expiration of six months from the time of the commission of the alleged offence.”

1907, cc. 7, 8,
9, 45;
1908, cc. 10,
18;
1909, c. 9;
1910, cc. 10,
11, 12, 13;
1912, cc. 18,
19;
1913, c. 13;
1914, c. 24;
1915, c. 12;
1917, cc. 13,
14, 26.

Corrupting
children.

Common gaming house, definition of extended.

2. Section two hundred and twenty-six of the said Act is amended by inserting the following clause immediately after clause (i) of paragraph (b):—

“(ia) the whole or any portion of the stakes or bets or other proceeds at or from such games is either directly or indirectly paid to the person keeping such house, room or place; or”

Theft of motor cars, punishment increased,

3. Section two hundred and eighty-five B of the said Act, as enacted by chapter eleven of the statutes of 1910, is amended by striking out the words “fifty dollars and costs or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days” in the two last lines thereof and substituting the following therefor: “five hundred dollars and costs or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment.”

Instruments proof of house being gaming house.

4. Section nine hundred and eighty-five of the said Act is amended by striking out the words “any unlawful game” in the second line thereof and substituting therefor the words “any game of chance or any mixed game of chance and skill.”

Evidence of house being gaming house.

5. Section nine hundred and eighty-six of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirteen of the statutes of 1913, is amended by striking out the words “unlawful gaming” in the eighth and ninth lines thereof and substituting therefor the words “playing any game of chance or any mixed game of chance and skill.”

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 17.

An Act to amend The Customs Tariff, 1907.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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.

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Customs Tariff Amendment Act, 1918*. Short title.

2. Schedule A of *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, as amended by chapter five of the Acts of 1914, second session, and by chapter three of the Acts of 1915, is amended by striking out tariff items 24, 25, 25a, 26, 27, 28, 28a, 29, 29a, 143, 144, 145, the several enumerations of goods respectively and the several rates of duties of Customs, if any, set opposite each of the said items, and by providing that the following items, enumerations and rates of duties be inserted in said Schedule A:— Schedule A amended.

Tariff Items.		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
24	Chicory, raw or green, per pound.	5 cents.	7 cents.	7 cents.
25	Chicory, kiln-dried, roasted or ground.....per pound	8 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.
25a	Coffee, extract of, n.o.p., and substitutes thereof of all kinds, per pound.....	9 cents.	12 cents.	12 cents.
26	Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations thereof and substitutes therefor, including acorn nuts, n.o.p. per pound.....	8 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.
27	Coffee, roasted or ground, when not imported direct from the country of growth and production per pound.....	8 cents. and 7½ p.c.	10 cents. 10 p.c.	10 cents. 10 p.c.
28	Coffee, green, imported direct from the country of growth and production, and green coffee purchased in bond in the United Kingdom per pound.....	5 cents.	7 cents.	7 cents.

Tariff Items.		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
28a	Tea imported direct from the country of growth and production, and tea purchased in bond in the United Kingdom.....per pound	10 cents.	10 cents.	10 cents.
	When in wrappings, cartons or other packages weighing five pounds or less, the weight of the wrappings, cartons or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.			
29	Coffee, green, n.o.p. per pound..	5 cents. and 7½ p.c.	7 cents. 10 p.c.	7 cents. 10 p.c.
29a	Tea, n.o.p.....per pound	10 cents. and 10 p.c.	10 cents. 10 p.c.	10 cents. 10 p.c.
	When in wrappings, cartons or other packages weighing five pounds or less, the weight of the wrappings, cartons or other packages to be included in the weight for duty.			
143	Cigars and cigarettes, the weight of cigars to include bands and ribbons, and the weight of cigarettes to include the paper covering per pound.....	\$ 4 10 and 25 p.c.	\$ 4 10 25 p.c.	\$ 4 10 25 p.c.
144	Cut tobacco.....per pound.	95 cents.	95 cents.	95 cents.
145	Manufactured tobacco, n.o.p. and snuff.....per pound	90 cents.	90 cents.	90 cents.
147a	Beverages in the manufacture of which malt, rice or corn is used, when containing not more than two and one-half per centum of proof spirit.	25 p.c.	40 p.c.	40 p.c.
657a	Cinematograph or moving picture films, positives, one and one-eighth of an inch in width and over, per linear foot.....	2 cents.	3 cents.	3 cents.

Provided, however, that the goods hereinbefore enumerated shall be exempt from the rates of duties of Customs specified in section three of *The Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915*.

Commence-
ment of Act.

3. This Act shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and to have applied to all goods mentioned in the preceding section, imported or taken out of warehouse for consumption on and after that day, and to have also applied to goods previously imported for which no entry for consumption was made before that day.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 18.

An Act to amend The Daylight Saving Act, 1918.

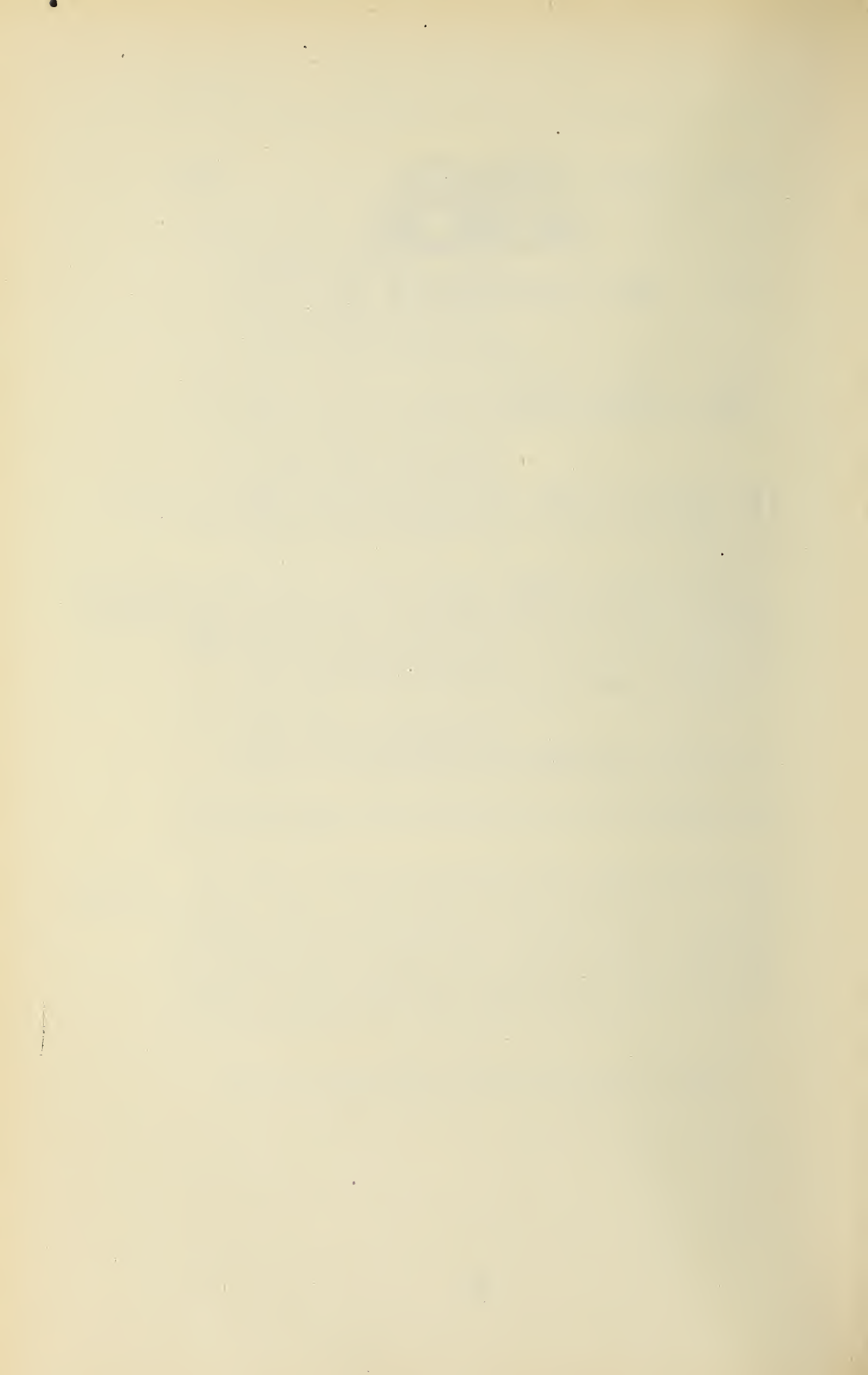
[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of 1918, c. 2.
the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts
as follows:—

1. Section two of *The Daylight Saving Act, 1918*, is amended by inserting after the word “province” in the fourth line thereof the words “at the time of the coming into force of this Act”; and by inserting after the word “the” in the sixth line the word “then.”

Dominion and provincial
time to agree.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.





8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 19.

An Act to amend The Dominion Lands Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1908, c. 20;
1909, c. 11;
1914, cc. 27,
28.

1. Subsection one of section ten of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, is amended by striking out the words "or a purchased homestead" in the fifth line thereof.

2. Subsection five of section eleven of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(5). A person applying for entry shall declare, before being granted entry, what improvements, if any, there are upon the land with respect to which his application is made, and shall pay the value of such improvements, except those made by himself, subject to valuation of same by a Homestead Inspector: Provided that—

Declaration as to improvements prior to entry, and valuation by homestead inspector.

"(a) if the improvements are found by a Homestead Inspector to be of less value than the amount paid by the entrant, the surplus paid shall be refunded to him; but if the improvements are found to be of greater value, the balance unpaid shall be paid by the entrant within a period of time satisfactory to the Minister;

Adjustment of payments.

"(b) should the declaration made by the entrant as aforesaid be found incorrect in material particulars, or should the entrant fail to pay the full amount due for improvements, his entry shall be liable to cancellation in the discretion of the Minister;

"(c) where at the time an application for entry is made there is a charge against the land for Seed Grain, Fodder, or other Relief advanced by His Majesty to any previous entrant or holder of the land, exceeding the value of the improvements which are then on the land, an applicant for entry shall, in addition to paying the value of the improvements, pay also the difference between the value of the improvements and the Seed Grain or other indebtedness of the

Liability of applicant for seed grain, fodder and other relief indebtedness.

former entrant or holder of the land as aforesaid ; and where there are no improvements the full amount of such indebtedness shall be paid by the new entrant in a manner satisfactory to the Minister;

Former entrant not relieved from liability.

“(d) the payment by a new entrant of any amount, or amounts, on account of Seed Grain, Fodder, Relief, or other indebtedness of the former entrant or holder of such land, shall not relieve such former entrant or holder from his indebtedness to the Minister, and when subsequently such indebtedness is collected from the party by whom it was originally incurred, it may be credited to the new entrant.”

Cancellation and compensation for improvements.

3. Subsection two of section fifteen of the said Act is amended by repealing all the words after the word “determine” in the sixth line thereof and substituting the following therefor: “provided that where improvements have been made on any parcel of Dominion Lands either by a person whose entry for such parcel of land has been cancelled for any reason, or by any other person who held or occupied the same land, the Minister may, at his discretion, pay to the person who made the improvements, or to any dependent or dependents of such person adjudged by the Minister to be entitled thereto, in whole or in part, the moneys collected on account of such improvements from any subsequent entrant for the same land or from any subsequent purchaser of such land.”

Requirements for homestead letters patent.

4. Section sixteen of the said Act is amended by repealing the words “from the date of entry” in the fourth line thereof, and the words “from the date of entry, or the date of commencement of residence” in the sixth and seventh lines thereof.

Computation of period for performance of requirements.

5. Section seventeen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“**17.** The period fixed by this Act for the performance of the residence and other requirements prescribed for obtaining letters patent for a homestead may be computed as follows: (a) from date of entry, (b) from date of commencement of residence either before or after date of entry, (c) six months’ residence in each of three calendar years, (d) six months’ residence in each of three years, either homestead years or calendar years. (e) The date of commencement of the various terms of residence may be changed from year to year as may appear most to the advantage of the settler in dealing with his application for patent:

Effect of re-entry by wife.

“Provided that where an entry for a homestead is cancelled and re-entry is granted to the homesteader’s wife, such homestead may be deemed to have been held by the wife of the entrant as aforesaid for her sole use and benefit

during any period throughout which such homestead was held by her husband for his sole use and benefit.

“ Provided also that in other cases where there is a doubt as to whether a homestead was held by the entrant for his sole use and benefit during any period either before or after date of entry, the Minister shall decide as to whether the homestead was so held by the entrant during any such period.”

Holding for sole use and benefit.

6. Sections twenty-two and twenty-three of the said Act are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

Absence on military or naval service, and for three months after discharge, to be counted as residence.

“ **22.** Notwithstanding anything in this Act, the time during which an entrant is absent from his homestead, pre-emption, purchased homestead or land located by him under any land warrant or scrip while he is a member of a military force enrolled under the authority of the Minister of Militia and engaged as a member of that force in the suppression of an outbreak or insurrection in any part of the British Empire, or in the defence of the British Empire against a foreign power, or is a member of a company or contingent of Canadian volunteers enrolled under the authority of the Minister of Militia for active service, or a member of any military or naval force of His Majesty, or of any of His Majesty’s allies in the present European War, and also a period not exceeding three months after his discharge as a member of the said force, company or contingent, to permit him to resume his residence upon his homestead, pre-emption, purchased homestead or land located by him under any land warrant or scrip, may be counted as residence within the meaning of this Act.

“ **23.** If it is established to the satisfaction of the Minister that an entrant, while on active service as a member of any such force, company or contingent, is so disabled by wounds received in battle, or because of illness resulting therefrom, or from any other cause, after his enrolment as a member of such force, company or contingent, and up to the date of his discharge therefrom, that it is not possible for him, because of such wounds, illness or other cause, to resume occupation of his homestead or purchased homestead, or pre-emption, or land located by him under any land warrant or scrip, to complete the conditions of his entry therefor, the Minister may forthwith issue letters patent for such land in his name, or in the event of his death before the issue of letters patent for such land, in the name of the deceased in accordance with the provisions of section ninety-one of this Act:

Issue of letters patent to disabled member of forces.

“ Provided that where one of the conditions prescribed by this Act for obtaining letters patent for such land is a payment of purchase price and interest, the payment of such purchase price and interest, if any, must be made in full

Payment of purchase price and interest.

full before letters patent may issue under the provisions of this section.”

Issue of letters patent to British subjects only.

7. Subsection three of section twenty-five of the said Act is repealed and the following subsections are substituted therefor:—

“(3) Letters patent for a homestead shall not issue to any person who is not a subject of His Majesty by birth or naturalization: Provided that, on completion of the requirements for the obtaining of letters patent for a homestead in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or where the completion of such requirements has been dispensed with in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any amendments thereto, letters patent may issue to,—

Exceptions as to alien entrants.

“(a) an alien legal representative of any deceased entrant whether such entrant was a British subject or not;

“(b) an alien entrant who has become insane or mentally incapable;

“(c) an alien entrant who has died while on active service during the European war in progress at the time of the passing of this Act, with any of the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of any of the Allies of His Majesty;

“(d) an alien entrant who is unable to obtain a certificate of naturalization as a British subject owing to his inability to comply with the conditions of *The Naturalization Act, 1914*, by reason of the said alien being on active service during the said war with any of the military or naval forces of His Majesty or of the Allies of His Majesty;

“(e) an alien female entrant who has been granted entry for a homestead under subsection two of section nine of this Act and who is prevented by the provisions of *The Naturalization Act, 1914*, from becoming a British subject.

“(4) It shall be *primâ facie* evidence that a person is not entitled to obtain letters patent for a homestead if, having been originally a subject of, or resident in, any of the states now at war with His Majesty and having become by naturalization a subject of His Majesty, that person has, at any time since the first day of May, nineteen hundred and fourteen, been in any such state or left Canada to go to any such state; and the burden of proof to the contrary shall be upon any such person.”

Pre-emption.

8. Subsection one of section twenty-seven of the said Act is amended by striking out the last four lines thereof, and substituting the following therefor:—

“Provided further that where the surface of both the homestead and pre-emption is of a wooded, rocky, flooded or broken character, the Minister may in his discretion

Area of cultivation may be reduced.

reduce the area of cultivation which is required under this section.

“ Provided also that if the entrant for a pre-emption has completed the requirements requisite to obtaining letters patent for his homestead, he shall do in each year, until he obtains letters patent for his pre-emption or certificate of recommendation therefor, such portion of the cultivation required to be performed in connection with the pre-emption as may be satisfactory to the Minister.”

Portion of cultivation to be done annually.

9. Subsection one of section twenty-seven of the said Act, as amended by section two of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1914, is further amended by adding the following proviso thereto:

“ Provided also that where any holder of a pre-emption entry is unable to obtain patent for his pre-emption under the preceding paragraph solely by reason of his residence duties being in default, he may secure patent for same by paying in addition to the usual purchase price of his pre-emption together with accrued interest, the extra price of three dollars per acre.”

Holder may obtain patent by extra payments where he is in default for residence duties solely.

10. Subsection three of section twenty-seven of the said Act, as enacted by section three of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1914, is amended by adding the following proviso thereto:

“ Provided also that on the completion of the requirements under this section for obtaining letters patent for a pre-emption other than the payment for the same in the manner aforesaid, an application for letters patent may be made without immediately tendering payment in full, and in such a case the holder of the entry may, on application to the Minister, receive a certificate of recommendation in the Form “ J ” in the Schedule to this Act, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, setting forth that if within the period of time during which the certificate of recommendation is in force, payment is made in full of the purchase price of the pre-emption together with accrued interest, letters patent shall issue in the name of the holder of the entry; and such certificate shall entitle the holder of the entry during such period of time to mortgage, assign or transfer his interest in the land with respect to which the certificate of recommendation is issued; provided that at the expiration of one year from the date of the issue of such certificate of recommendation the same shall become null and void, but the operation of it may be extended in the discretion of the Minister.”

Certificate of recommendation to holder of entry for a pre-emption on completing all duties except payment.

Rights of holder.

11. Subsection one of section twenty-eight of the said Act is amended by striking out the last four lines thereof and substituting the following proviso therefor:—

Entry for purchased homestead.

Area of cultivation may be reduced.

“ Provided that when the surface of the purchased homestead is of a wooded, rocky, flooded or broken character, the Minister may in his discretion reduce the area of cultivation which is required under this subsection.”

12. Subsection five of section twenty-eight of the said Act, as enacted by section four of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1914, is amended by adding the following proviso thereto:—

Certificate of recommendation to holder of entry for purchased homestead on completing all duties except payment.

“ Provided also that on the completion of the requirements under this section for obtaining letters patent for a purchased homestead other than the payment for the same in the manner aforesaid, an application for letters patent therefor may be made without immediately tendering payment in full, and in such a case the holder of the entry may, on application to the Minister, receive a certificate of recommendation in the form “J” in the Schedule to this Act, countersigned by the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, and setting forth that if within the period of time during which the certificate of recommendation is in force, payment is made in full of the purchase price of the purchased homestead together with accrued interest, letters patent may issue in the name of the holder of the entry; and such certificate of recommendation shall, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Act, entitle the holder of the entry during such period of time to mortgage, assign or transfer his interest in the land with respect to which the certificate is issued: Provided that at the expiration of one year from the date of the issue of such certificate of recommendation the same shall become null and void, but the operation of it may be extended at the discretion of the Minister.”

Rights of holder.

Sale of agricultural lands to entrant prevented from completing duties but with equitable claim.

13. Section thirty-two of the said Act is hereby amended by adding thereto the following proviso:—

“ Provided also that in case an entrant for a homestead, who has faithfully and to the best of his ability, endeavoured to perform the duties required of him, but who from some unpreventable cause or physical incapacity, has failed to complete those duties, or who through some technicality is held to have failed in fulfilling the requirements of this Act, but yet has an equitable claim entitling him, in the opinion of the Minister, to favourable consideration, the Minister may sell the homestead to the entrant at a price to be not less than one dollar an acre to be fixed by the Minister.”

Sale or lease of lands unsuitable for cultivation.

14. Section thirty-four of the said Act is amended by inserting in each case after the word “irrigation” in the second and third lines thereof, the words “or drainage.”

15. Section forty-one of the said Act is amended by striking out the word " five " in the fourth line thereof and substituting therefor the word " six," and by adding the following proviso thereto:—

Payment for school lands.

" Provided that all instalments or any portion of any instalment in arrear, whether of principal or interest, shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum: Provided, however, that as to sales of school lands made prior to the first day of April, 1918, the Minister may with the consent of the purchaser or registered assignee increase the rate of interest on arrears to seven per cent per annum."

16. Section fifty-one of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Regulations to control disposal of timber and pulpwood berths.

" **51.** The Governor in Council may make regulations for the disposal by public competition of the right to cut timber on berths to be defined in the public notice of such competition: Provided that (a) no berth shall exceed an area of twenty-five square miles, excepting a timber berth granted for the cutting thereon of pulpwood, which pulpwood berth shall be of such area as may be determined by the Governor in Council; (b) no berth shall be awarded except to the person who offers the highest bonus or bid therefor; and (c) no offer by tender shall be accepted unless accompanied by the full amount of the bonus."

17. Paragraph (a) of section fifty-four of the said Act is amended by adding immediately after the word " license " in the seventh line thereof the words " provided that the grantee of a pulpwood berth shall erect a mill or mills of such capacity and character, and at such point or points, and at such time or times as the Minister may decide."

Conditions of licenses.

Erection of mills.

18. Section fifty-seven of the said Act is repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

Withdrawal of portion of timber berth from license, after notice.

" **57.** (1) When, in the opinion of the Minister any portion of a timber berth has not a sufficient quantity of the kind and dimensions of timber specified in the license for such berth to make it profitable to remove the timber upon such portion of the berth, and when, in the opinion of the Minister, such portion of the berth is not necessary for the proper working of the remainder of the berth, the Minister may withdraw such portion from the berth, but in no case shall such withdrawal be made until the expiration of sixty days after a notice in writing of the proposed withdrawal has been given to the lessee or to his legal representative by the Minister or by some one thereto authorized by the Minister.

"(2) Upon the withdrawal of any portion of a timber berth, the rental to be paid under the license shall be reduced in proportion to the area withdrawn."

Reduction of rent.

Licenses for
timber
berths in
Forest
Reserves or
Dominion
Parks
subject to
regulations.

19. Section fifty-eight of the said Act is hereby repealed and the following section is substituted therefor:—

“**58.** Licenses issued under the authority of this Act for a timber berth situated within the boundaries of a Dominion Forest Reserve or of a Dominion Park established under the provisions of chapter ten of the statutes of 1911, or of any Act passed amending that Act, shall be subject to such provisions of the said Acts, and to such regulations as are made by the Governor in Council thereunder as provide for the protection of Dominion Forest Reserves, of Dominion Forest Parks, and the protection of game, birds, fish or other animals therein, and the prevention of fires therein, and the preservation and reproduction of timber.”

Permits to
cut timber.

20. Subsection one of section fifty-nine of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—
“(h) for pulpwood.”

Pulpwood
included and
area of tract
extended.

21. Paragraph (b) of subsection two of section fifty-nine of the said Act is amended by adding immediately after the word “cordwood” in the first line thereof the word “pulpwood,” and by striking out the words “one quarter of a” in the third line thereof and substituting therefor the word “one.”

Forfeiture of
license.

22. Subsection four of section sixty of the said Act is hereby amended by striking out the word “thirty” where it appears in the second line of the said subsection, and substituting therefor the word “ninety.”

Entrant for
homestead.

23. Paragraph (l) of section seventy-six of the said Act is repealed.

No depart-
ment
employee to
purchase
lands.

24. (1) Subsection one of section eighty-four of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word “therein” in the fourth line thereof the words “by homestead entry or otherwise.”

Other
employees.

(2) Subsection two of the said section eighty-four is repealed.

Cancellation
of letters
patent or
recommendation
issued in
error.

25. Section ninety-two of the said Act is amended by inserting the words “or certificate or recommendation” immediately after the words “letters patent” wherever they occur in the said section, and by inserting immediately after the word “grant” in the fifth line of the said section the words “or certificate.”

26. Subsections one and five of section fourteen of the Act to amend *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty-

seven of the statutes of 1914, are repealed and the following are respectively substituted therefor:—

“ 14. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the said *The Dominion Lands Act*, if a report from a homestead inspector shows that a quarter-section held as a homestead, or purchased homestead, or a half-section held as a homestead and pre-emption, does not contain arable land to the extent necessary to fulfil the requirements of the said Act with respect to cultivation, the person holding entry for such land shall be entitled to patent therefor on furnishing evidence that he has fulfilled the other conditions attached to his entry and proving to the satisfaction of the Minister that, in lieu of cultivation, he has complied with the requirements with respect to stock as hereunder provided.

Stock in lieu of cultivation in case of certain quarter-sections.

In the case of a homestead or purchased homestead, the entrant shall show that he has had upon such land stock solely owned by him, during the first year of performance of duties to the number of five head; during the second year to the number of ten head, and during the third year and in each of the subsequent years to the date of his application for patent, to the number of sixteen head.

Stock required for homestead or purchased homestead.

In the case of a pre-emption, the entrant shall be required to show when making application for patent that he has had upon his homestead or pre-emption, or on both, stock to the number of at least five head, during the first year of performance of duties for such homestead and pre-emption; during the second year stock to the number of at least ten head, and after the expiration of the second year and up to the date of his application for patent for his pre-emption, stock to the number of at least twenty-four head, and that he has complied to the satisfaction of the Minister with the other requirements of this Act.

Stock required for pre-emption.

In the case of a quarter-section having a smaller area than one hundred and sixty acres, the number of stock required to be owned and kept thereon may be proportionately reduced.

Reduction on smaller areas.

“ (5) Substantial buildings for the accommodation of the whole number of stock to be kept in any year, as hereinbefore provided, shall be erected and maintained to the satisfaction of the Minister during the whole period such stock is to be kept and solely owned by the settler as hereinbefore specified; and such buildings shall be erected upon the homestead, pre-emption, purchased homestead, or upon any land upon which the settler is entitled to reside under the provisions in that behalf contained in this Act.”

Buildings for stock.

27. Notwithstanding anything contained in *The Dominion Lands Act* or the amendments thereto, in the event of the decease of any settler before the issue of patent for the land held by him under entry or sale, if the law of

Patent to be issued in name of deceased entrant in certain cases.

the province within which such land is situated makes no provision for administering the estate by personal representative, the patent for such land may be issued in the name of the deceased entrant on proof, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, being filed that the requirements of the law have been fulfilled.

Privileges of pre-emption entry and purchased homestead entry withdrawn.

28. (1) The privilege of pre-emption entry on Dominion Lands as provided for by section twenty-seven of *The Dominion Lands Act*, chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, as amended by sections two and three of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1914, is hereby withdrawn.

(2) The privilege of purchased homestead entry as provided for by section twenty-eight of chapter twenty of the statutes of 1908, as amended by section four of chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1914, is hereby withdrawn.

Provision for homesteaders on active military service, and persons under notice.

(3) Where land has been reserved for pre-emption entry for any homesteader who is on active military service, or where notice has been issued to any person allowing him a specified time within which to appear and secure pre-emption or purchased homestead entry for a given quarter-section, such land may be sold to the homesteader or to the person so notified, at the rate of three dollars per acre, subject to the duties, terms and conditions which would have obtained if the pre-emption and purchased homestead privilege had not been withdrawn.

Retroactive effect.

(4) This section shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twentieth day of March, 1918.

Certificate of recommendation.

29. The Schedule of *The Dominion Lands Act* is amended by adding thereto the following form:—

FORM "J."

I certify that.....
who is a holder of a pre-emption entry (or purchased homestead entry, as the case may be) for (here describe land), has furnished evidence that he has completed the requirements of the law for obtaining letters patent for the said land, excepting the payment of the purchase price, and that I have, therefore, recommended the issue of letters patent in the name of the said.....
upon payment being made in full of the purchase price, together with the interest thereon, provided such payment is made within the period of time during which this certificate is in operation.

Local agents.

(Place....., date.....)

This certificate will expire on the.....day
of.....19.., but is renewable in the
discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

Countersigned,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

The operation of this certificate is hereby extended
until.....

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 20.

An Act to confer the Electoral Franchise upon Women.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

- 1.** (1) Every female person shall be entitled to vote at a Dominion election who,—
- Women to be entitled to vote.
- (a) is a British subject;
- (b) is of the full age of twenty-one years and upwards;
- (c) possesses the qualifications which would entitle a male person to vote at a Dominion election in the province in which said female person seeks to vote: Provided that a married woman or an unmarried daughter living with her father or mother shall be deemed to have any necessary qualification as to property or income if the husband or either of the parents is so qualified.
- Qualifications.
- (2) For the purposes of this Act a female person shall be deemed to be a British subject,—
- When a woman is a British subject for purposes of this Act.
- (a) if she was born a British subject and is unmarried or is married to a British subject, and has not become a subject of any foreign power; or,
- (b) if she has herself been personally naturalized as a British subject and has not since become the subject of a foreign power; or,
- (c) if she has become a British subject by marriage, or by the naturalization as a British subject of her parent while she was a minor, and in either case has done nothing (other than in the second case by marriage) to forfeit or lose her status as a British subject, and obtains and presents to the official or officials in charge of the preparation or revision of the voters' lists of the constituency while he is so engaged in such preparation or revision a certificate under the signature of a judge of any court of record or of any superior court, under the seal of the said court, certifying that
- such

such female person is of the full age of twenty-one years, has resided in Canada a sufficient length of time, and is possessed of all requirements necessary to entitle her, if unmarried, to become naturalized as a British subject, and that she has taken the oath of allegiance to His Majesty; or,

(d) if, notwithstanding she is married to an alien, she was at the time of such marriage a British subject by birth and has not herself sworn allegiance to any foreign power: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to the wife of an alien enemy.

Act to be construed one with the Dominion Elections Act and The War-time Elections Act.

2. This Act shall be construed as one with the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and *The War-time Elections Act*, chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1917, and in each of the said Acts the expression "person" or "male person," or any similar expression, shall include a female person, unless a different meaning is required by the context or by the terms of this Act.

New voters' lists for by-elections in 1918 not required.

3. Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, it shall not be necessary by reason of any of the provisions thereof, to prepare new voters' lists for the purpose of any by-election to be held before the first day of January, 1919, and in the case of any such by-election any lawful lists available therefor may be used for the purposes of such by-election to the same extent and with the same validity as if this Act had not been passed.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 21.

An Act to Aid and Encourage the Organization and Co-ordination of Employment Offices.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Employment Offices Co-ordination Act*. Short title.

2. In this Act and in any regulation made thereunder, Definitions.
unless the context otherwise requires,—

- (a) “Minister” means the Minister of Labour;
- (b) “employment office” means an employment office operated by any provincial government;
- (c) “employer” includes a person seeking employees;
- (d) “employee” includes a person seeking employment.

3. The Minister is authorized and empowered,—

- (a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- (b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- (c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources, regarding prevailing conditions of employment.

Powers of
Minister.

4. For the purposes of such organization and co-ordination, and subject to the conditions set forth in section seven, the following sums shall be appropriated and paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada during each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, namely:—

Money
grants.

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, the sum of fifty thousand dollars;

During the fiscal year beginning the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars;

During each succeeding fiscal year the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Money, how allotted.

5. The moneys appropriated for each year shall be allotted and paid to the governments of the respective provinces in the proportion which their expenditure for the maintenance of employment offices bears to the total of the expenditures of all the provinces for such purposes, but in no case shall the allotment to any province exceed one half the amount expended for the maintenance of employment offices by such province.

Payments conditional upon agreement between Minister and Province and approval.

6. The payments hereinbefore authorized shall, as to each province, be conditional upon agreement between the Minister and the government of the province as to the terms, conditions and purposes within the meaning of this Act upon and for which the payments are to be made and applied, and upon such agreement being approved by the Governor in Council.

Conditions that may be stated in agreement.

7. In any agreement so made the following conditions respecting the operation of employment offices may be stated:—

- (a) That the offices shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and for both male and female employees;
- (b) That the offices shall make such returns and submit to such inspection as the Minister may require.

Officers, appointment of.

8. Such officers shall be appointed as are required for carrying out the provisions of this Act, and for such inspection, examination and report as are necessary to ensure the expenditure of the moneys paid in accordance with the intention of this Act and the agreements and regulations made under its authority. Such appointments shall be made under the provisions of the laws relating to the civil service, and the salaries and expenses of such officers shall be paid out of the moneys appropriated by Parliament for that purpose.

Report to Parliament.

9. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament during the first ten days of the session, a report of all proceedings under this Act for the last preceding fiscal year, which report shall contain a statement of the moneys expended, the purposes to which they have been applied, and the work done by the several provinces in the earning of the subsidies paid or authorized to be paid.

Regulations

10. The Minister may make any regulations not inconsistent with this Act which he may deem necessary or convenient for carrying this Act into effect, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 22.

An Act to amend The Fisheries Act, 1914.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Fisheries Amendment Act, 1918*. Short title.

2. Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, sixty-five and sixty-six of *The Fisheries Act, 1914*, chapter eight of the statutes of 1914, are repealed. Sections re labelling lobster cases, etc., repealed.

3. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section eighteen:—

“**18A.** (1) In British Columbia no unlicensed boat shall be used in buying fresh salmon, and no person engaged in cold storage or fish packing shall buy fresh salmon from any fisherman unless such person holds a license authorizing such purchases.

License in B.C. for boats and buyers of fresh salmon.

(2) The Minister may make regulations prescribing how such licenses may be granted and the respective forms thereof. The fee for each license shall be one dollar. License fee.

(3) In addition to any other penalties that may have been incurred, such license shall be liable to cancellation if the holder thereof buys any salmon that has been caught illegally, and if any licensed boat is used for purchasing or carrying salmon that has been illegally caught the license of such boat shall be liable to cancellation.” For what licenses are to be liable to cancellation.

4. The following section is inserted in the said Act immediately after section forty-three:—

“**43A.** (1) No one shall leave any port or place in Canada to fish outside the territorial waters of Canada for fish the catching of which is at such time prohibited in the territorial waters of Canada opposite to or nearest the place where such person proposes to fish, and no one shall bring Fish not to be caught outside territorial waters when catching is forbidden in such waters.

bring into Canada any fish caught outside the territorial waters of Canada when fishing such fish is prohibited inside the territorial waters of Canada opposite or nearest to the place where such fish was caught, or shall bring into Canada any vessels, boats, nets, fishing gear, implements or appliances used in such fishing.

When section
to go into
operation.

Provided, however, that this section shall not go into operation until the United States of America prohibits her citizens, boats and vessels from bringing into the said United States lobsters caught outside and near the territorial waters of Canada during any period when Canadian fishermen are forbidden to catch lobsters in such territorial waters.

Treaty
rights not
to be
affected.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be construed as in any way limiting, restricting, revoking or annulling any right granted to the citizens of any foreign nation by any treaty or convention, and such citizens shall enjoy any such right as if this section had not been passed."

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 23.

An Act to amend The Gold and Silver Marking Act,
1913.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1913, c. 19;
1915, c. 15.

1. Section eighteen of *The Gold and Silver Marking Act, 1913*, chapter nineteen of the statutes of 1913, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“18. An official certificate by the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint or by any Dominion Government Assay Office in Canada that any article to which this Act applies has been assayed by such office shall be *primâ facie* evidence that the ingredients and quantities stated by the certificate to be contained in the article are contained therein, and in all legal proceedings had in pursuance of this Act shall be receivable as evidence of the facts set forth in the certificate.”

Assay Office
certificate
primâ facie
evidence of
ingredients,
etc., in article.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 24.

An Act respecting the Halifax Relief Commission.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

WHEREAS the Governor in Council appointed T. Sherman Rogers, one of His Majesty's Counsel, His Honour William Bernard Wallace, Judge of the County Court, and Frederick Luther Fowke, commissioners for making enquiry into the loss, damages and injuries sustained and incurred in consequence of the disastrous explosion at Halifax on the sixth of December last, and to take over and administer the relief funds contributed for the assistance of the sufferers; and whereas an Act has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of the province of Nova Scotia incorporating the said commissioners and conferring upon them the powers and duties mentioned in the said Act, and it is desirable that the said Act should be ratified and confirmed: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. The Act to incorporate the Halifax Relief Commission, enacted by the Legislature of the province of Nova Scotia and assented to by the Lieutenant Governor of the said province on the twenty-sixth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, is hereby ratified and confirmed.

Act of Nova
Scotia
ratified.

2. The expenditure and accounts of the Halifax Relief Commission shall be subject to such audit and examination as the Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Auditor General of Canada, from time to time prescribe.

Audit of
accounts.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 25.

An Act to amend The Income War Tax Act, 1917.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. (1) Paragraph (e) of section two of *The Income War Tax Act, 1917*, chapter twenty-eight of the statutes of 1917, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(e) “supertax” means the taxes authorized by paragraphs (b) to (m), both inclusive, of section four of this Act;” Definitions.

(2) Section two of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

“(h) “surtax” means the taxes authorized by paragraphs (n) to (q), both inclusive, of section four of this Act;

“(i) “dependent child” means a child under twenty-one years of age and dependent on his parent for support, or over twenty-one years of age and dependent on his parent for support on account of physical or mental incapacity.”

2. (1) Paragraph (b) of section three of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:— Par. relating to payments at source.

“(b) two hundred dollars for each child under sixteen years of age who is dependent upon the taxpayer for support.”

(2) Paragraph (d) of the said section three is amended by striking out the words “or from the net earnings” in the third and fourth lines thereof. Par. (d) of s. 3 amended.

3. Subsections one and two of section four of the said Act are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“**4.** (1) There shall be assessed, levied and paid, upon the income during the preceding year of every person residing or ordinarily resident in Canada or employed in Canada or carrying on any business in Canada, the following taxes: Income tax.

- (a) two per centum upon all income exceeding one thousand dollars but not exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and exceeding two thousand dollars but not exceeding three thousand dollars in the case of all other persons; four per centum upon all income exceeding fifteen hundred dollars in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and exceeding three thousand dollars in the case of all other persons;

Supertax.

and in addition thereto the following supertax:—

- (b) two per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds six thousand dollars and does not exceed ten thousand dollars; and
- (c) five per centum upon the amount by which the income exceeds ten thousand dollars and does not exceed twenty thousand dollars; and
- (d) eight per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds twenty thousand dollars and does not exceed thirty thousand dollars; and
- (e) ten per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds thirty thousand dollars and does not exceed fifty thousand dollars; and
- (f) fifteen per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds fifty thousand dollars and does not exceed seventy-five thousand dollars; and
- (g) twenty per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars and does not exceed one hundred thousand dollars; and
- (h) twenty-five per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds one hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars; and
- (i) thirty per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds two hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed four hundred thousand dollars; and
- (j) thirty-five per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds four hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed six hundred thousand dollars; and
- (k) forty per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds six hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed eight hundred thousand dollars; and
- (l) forty-five per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds eight hundred thousand dollars and does not exceed one million dollars; and
- (m) fifty per centum of the amount by which the income exceeds one million dollars;

Surtax.

and in addition thereto the following surtax:—

- (n) upon income in excess of six thousand dollars but not exceeding ten thousand dollars, five per cent of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon;

- (o) upon income in excess of ten thousand dollars but not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, ten per centum of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon;
- (p) upon income exceeding one hundred thousand dollars but not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars fifteen per centum of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon;
- (q) upon income exceeding two hundred thousand dollars, thirty-five per centum of the normal tax and supertax payable thereon.

“(2) Corporations and joint stock companies, no matter how created or organized, shall pay six per centum upon income exceeding three thousand dollars, but shall not be liable to pay the supertax or surtax; and the Minister may permit any corporation or joint stock company the fiscal year of which is not the calendar year, to make a return and to have the tax payable by it computed upon its income for the twelve months ending with its last fiscal year preceding the date of assessment.”

Corporation
income tax.

4. Section five of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

Exemptions-
from tax.

“(k) the income of incorporated companies whose business and assets are carried on and situate entirely outside of Canada.”

5. Section six of the said Act is repealed.

Payment of
tax at source.

6. Subsection four of section seven of the said Act is amended by inserting after the word members in the sixth line thereof the following:—“and all persons in whatever capacity acting, having the control, receipt, disposal or payment of fixed or determinable annual or periodical gains, profits or income of any taxpayer, shall make and render a separate and distinct return to the Minister of such gains, profits or income, containing the name and address of each taxpayer.”

Returns by
agents, etc.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 26.

An Act to amend the Indian Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 81;
1910, c. 28;
1911, c. 14;
1914, c. 35.

1. (1) Section twenty-five of the *Indian Act*, chapter eighty-one of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by striking out the words "no devise or bequest of land in a reserve or of any interest therein unless to the daughter, sister or grandchildren of the testator, shall be made to any one not entitled to reside on such reserve, and that."

Will of Indian devising property to be approved.

(2) Section twenty-five of the said Act is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

"(2) No one who is not entitled to reside on the reserve shall by reason of any devise or bequest or by reason of any intestacy be entitled to hold land in a reserve, but any land in a reserve devised by will or devolving on an intestacy, to some one not entitled to reside on the reserve, shall be sold by the Superintendent General to some member of the band and the proceeds thereof shall be paid to such devisee or heir."

Land devised or bequeathed to non-resident, to be sold.

2. Subsection three of section forty-nine of the said Act is amended by striking out all of the subsection after the word "before" in the sixth line thereof and substituting therefor the words "any person having authority to take affidavits and having jurisdiction within the place where the oath is administered."

Proof of assent to release or surrender.

3. (1) Section sixty-seven of the said Act is amended by inserting the words "or Indian" immediately after the word "person" in the third line thereof.

Indian may be summoned as witness.

(2) Subsection two of section sixty-seven is amended by adding the words "or Indian" immediately after the word "person" in the first and sixth lines thereof.

Direction of expenditure of capital of band, without consent.

4. Section ninety of the said Act is amended by adding thereto the following subsections:—

“(2) In the event of a band refusing to consent to the expenditure of such capital moneys as the Superintendent General may consider advisable for any of the purposes mentioned in subsection one of this section, and it appearing to the Superintendent General that such refusal is detrimental to the progress or welfare of the band, the Governor in Council may, without the consent of the band, authorize and direct the expenditure of such capital for such of the said purposes as may be considered reasonable and proper.

“(3) Whenever any land in a reserve whether held in common or by an individual Indian is uncultivated and the band or individual is unable or neglects to cultivate the same, the Superintendent General, notwithstanding anything in this Act to the contrary, may, without a surrender, grant a lease of such lands for agricultural or grazing purposes for the benefit of the band or individual, or may employ such persons as may be considered necessary to improve or cultivate such lands during the pleasure of the Superintendent General, and may authorize and direct the expenditure of so much of the capital funds of the band as may be considered necessary for the improvements of such land, or for the purchase of such stock, machinery, material or labour as may be considered necessary for the cultivation or grazing of the same, and in such case all the proceeds derived from such lands, except a reasonable rent to be paid for any individual holding, shall be placed to the credit of the band: Provided that in the event of improvements being made on the lands of an individual the Superintendent General may deduct the value of such improvements from the rental payable for such lands.”

Lease of lands in a reserve if band or individual neglects cultivation.

Regulations.

5. (1) Section ninety-two of the said Act, as amended by section six of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1914, is amended by adding thereto the following paragraph:—

“(f) May make by-laws for the taxation, control and destruction of dogs and for the protection of sheep, and such by-laws may be applied to such reserves or parts thereof from time to time as the Superintendent General may direct.”

Taxation of dogs, and protection of sheep.

(2) The said section is further amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(3) In any regulations or by-laws made under the provisions of this section, the Superintendent General may provide for the imposition of a fine not exceeding thirty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for the violation of any of the provisions thereof.”

Penalties.

6. The following section is inserted immediately after section one hundred and twenty-two:—

“ **122A.** (1) If an Indian who holds no land in a reserve, does not reside on a reserve and does not follow the Indian mode of life, makes application to be enfranchised, and satisfies the Superintendent General that he is self-supporting and fit to be enfranchised, and surrenders all claims whatsoever to any interest in the lands of the band to which he belongs, and accepts his share of the funds at the credit of the band including the principal of the annuities of the band, to which share he would have been entitled had he been enfranchised under the foregoing sections of the Act, in full of all claims to the property of the band, or in case the band to which he belongs has no funds or principal of annuities, surrenders all claim whatsoever to any property of the band, the Governor in Council may order that such Indian be enfranchised and paid his said share if any, and from the date of such order such Indian, together with his wife and unmarried minor children, shall be held to be enfranchised.”

Enfranchise-
ment of
Indians.

“(2) Any unmarried Indian woman of the age of twenty-one years, and any Indian widow and her minor unmarried children, may be enfranchised in the like manner in every respect as a male Indian and his said children.”

Indian
women.

“(3) This section shall apply to the Indians in any part of Canada.”

Application.

7. Section one hundred and forty-nine of the said Act is amended by striking out the word “indictable” in the tenth line thereof, and by inserting after the word “liable” in the eleventh line the words “on summary conviction.”

Illegal
celebrations.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 27.

An Act to amend The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1907, c. 20;
1910, c. 29.

1. The following paragraph is inserted immediately after paragraph (d) of section two of *The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907*:—

“(dd) A lockout or strike shall not, nor, where application for a Board is made within thirty days after the dismissal, shall any dismissal, cause any employee to cease to be an employee, or an employer to cease to be an employer, within the meaning and for the purposes of this Act.”

Employee or employer not to cease to be such for lockout, strike, etc.

2. Section six of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“6. (1) Whenever, under this Act, an application is made in due form for the appointment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation, the Minister shall, within fifteen days from the date at which the application is received, establish such Board under his hand and seal of office, if satisfied that the provisions of this Act apply.

Minister to appoint Boards on application.

“(2) The decision of the Minister as to the granting or refusal of a Board shall be final, and when a Board is granted by the Minister, it shall be conclusively deemed to be authorized by and to be in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and no order shall be made or process or proceeding had or taken in any court to question the granting or refusal of a Board, or to review, prohibit, or restrain the establishment of such Board or the proceedings thereof.”

Decision of Minister final and lawful appointment of Board not to be questioned.

3. Section ten of the said Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

Term of office continued

until report is transmitted.

“and for the purposes of subsection two of section twenty-nine of this Act, from the time the Board is reconvened by the Chairman until the report required under such section is transmitted to the Minister.”

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

Additional matters may be referred to Board.

“(2) Should it at any stage of the proceedings be made to appear to the Minister that it is necessary, in order to deal satisfactorily with the matters in dispute, that some other matter or matters involved in or incidental to those appearing in the application and statement in answer, if any, should also be referred to the Board, the Minister may under his hand and seal of office refer such matters to the Board accordingly.”

5. Section twenty-nine of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Publication of reports.

“29. (1) For the information of Parliament and the public, the report and recommendations of the Board, and any minority report, shall, without delay, be published in the *Labour Gazette*, either verbatim or in summary form as the Minister may determine.

Additional matters upon which Minister may require opinion of Board.

“(2) Where any question arises as to the meaning or application of, or as to anything relating to or connected with,—

- (a) any recommendation made by the Board, or,
- (b) any settlement agreement drawn up by the Board under section twenty-four of this Act,

the Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, on the application of either party or of his own motion, request from the chairman of the Board an expression of the Board's opinion upon such question, and the chairman shall upon receipt of such request reconvene the Board, and the Board shall as soon as practicable report to the Minister its opinion upon such question.”

Minister may in certain cases with or without application order a Board or recommend an inquiry.

6. The said Act is amended by inserting the following sections immediately after section sixty-three thereof:—

“63A. Where in any industry any strike or lockout has occurred, and in the public interest or for any other reason it seems to the Minister expedient, the Minister, on the application of any municipality interested, or of the mayor, reeve, or other head officer or acting head officer thereof, or of his own motion, may, without application of either of the parties to the dispute, strike, or lockout, whether it involves one or more employers or employees in the employ of one or more employers, constitute a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act in respect of any dispute, or strike or lockout, or may in any such case, if it seems to him expedient, either with or without

an application from any interested party, recommend to the Governor in Council the appointment of some person or persons as commissioner or commissioners under the provisions of the *Inquiries Act* to inquire into the dispute, strike or lockout, or into any matters or circumstances connected therewith. R.S., c. 104.

“ **63B.** The Minister, where he deems it expedient, may, either upon or without any application in that behalf, make or cause to be made any inquiries he thinks fit regarding industrial matters, and may cause such steps to be taken by his department and the officers thereof as seem calculated to secure industrial peace and to promote conditions favourable to settlement of disputes.” Minister may order inquiries into industrial matters.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 28.

An Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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 seventy-nine of the *Inland Revenue Act*, chapter fifty-one of the Revised Statutes, 1906, as enacted by chapter six of the statutes of 1914 (Second Session) is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

R.S., c. 51;
1908, c. 34;
1910, c. 30;
1911, c. 13;
1914, (2) c. 6;
1915, c. 17.

“ **279.** (1) There shall be imposed, levied and collected on tobacco and cigars manufactured in Canada the following duties of excise which shall be paid to the collector as by this Act provided, that is to say:—

Duties of
excise on
manufactured
tobacco.

(a) On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, cavendish, plug or twist, cut or granulated, of every description,—on tobacco twisted by hand or reduced into a condition to be consumed or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument and without being pressed or sweetened,—and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, cuttings and sweepings of tobacco made from raw leaf tobacco or the product in any form, other than in this Act otherwise provided, of raw leaf tobacco, twenty cents per pound, actual weight;

(b) On common Canada twist, when made solely from tobacco grown in Canada, and on the farm or premises where grown, by the cultivator duly licensed therefor, or in a licensed tobacco manufactory, twenty cents per pound, actual weight;

On common
Canada twist.

(c) On all snuff made from raw leaf tobacco, or the product in any form of raw leaf tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground, dry, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, when prepared for use, twenty cents per pound, actual weight;

On snuff.

- On snuff flour. (d) Snuff flour, when sold or removed for use or consumption, shall pay the same duty as snuff, and shall be put up in packages and stamped in the same manner as herein prescribed for snuff completely manufactured, except that snuff flour not prepared for use, but which needs to be subjected to further processes, by sifting, pickling, scenting or otherwise, before it is in a condition fit for use or consumption, may be sold by one tobacco manufacturer directly to another tobacco manufacturer, and without payment of the duty, under such regulations as are provided in that behalf by the Department;
- On cigars. (e) On cigars of all descriptions, made from raw leaf tobacco, or any substitute therefor, six dollars per thousand;
- Less than ten in packages. (f) On all cigars, when put up in packages containing less than ten cigars each, seven dollars per thousand;
- On cigarettes. (g) On cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, six dollars per thousand;
- Over 3 lb. per 1000. (h) On cigarettes made from raw leaf tobacco or any substitute therefor, weighing more than three pounds per thousand, eleven dollars per thousand;
- On foreign leaf unstemmed. (i) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, forty cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco as hereinbefore established;
- On foreign leaf stemmed. (j) On all foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, taken out of warehouse for manufacture in any cigar or tobacco manufactory, sixty cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco as hereinbefore established.
- Duties on other materials. (2) In all tobacco manufactories where less than fifty per cent Canadian raw leaf tobacco is used, and where ten per cent, or more, of other materials is used, such materials shall be subject to a duty of twenty-three cents per pound, actual weight."

2. The said *Inland Revenue Act* is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section three hundred and twenty-eight:—

License to grow tobacco. "328A. (1) Every person who desires to grow tobacco shall make application to the collector for the division in which the farm or other property upon which he proposes to grow the tobacco is situated, for a license therefor.

Fee. "(2) The cultivator in whose favour the license is granted for growing tobacco, shall, upon receiving such license, pay to the collector the sum of two dollars.

Excise duty. "(3) There shall be levied, collected and paid an excise duty on all tobacco grown in Canada for consumption

therein of five cents per pound, computed according to the standard of leaf tobacco as hereinbefore established.

“(4) Provided, however, that a person who grows tobacco on his own land or property solely for the use of himself and such members of his family as are resident with him on the farm or property on which the tobacco is grown, and not for sale, and if the quantity so grown in any one year does not exceed thirty pounds for every adult male member of the family resident on the farm or premises as aforesaid, shall not require a license, nor shall the tobacco so grown be subject to the excise duty.

Exception if tobacco grown for personal or family use.

“(5) Every person licensed to grow tobacco shall be entitled to a quantity not exceeding thirty pounds of the tobacco grown by him for every adult male member of the family resident on his farm or premises free of excise duty.

Limited quantity free of duty.

“(6) The Minister charged with the collection of the tax imposed under this section shall have power to make such regulations as he deems necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this section.

Regulations.

“(7) Every person who cultivates tobacco without having obtained such license, and every person who neglects or refuses to pay such excise duty, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding two hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two months, or to both fine and imprisonment, and all tobacco grown by such person shall be forfeited to His Majesty.”

Penalty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 29.

An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act.
(Fruit, Fruit Marks and Potatoes.)

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

Part IX.
R.S. c. 85;
1907, c. 21;
1908, c. 35;
1913, c. 25.

1. Sections three hundred and nineteen, three hundred and twenty, three hundred and twenty-one, three hundred and twenty-two, three hundred and twenty-eight, three hundred and twenty-nine, and three hundred and thirty-two of the *Inspection and Sale Act*, chapter eighty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, are repealed, and sections three hundred and twenty-five, and three hundred and twenty-six of the said Act shall be repealed and shall cease to have any force or effect on and after the first day of June, 1919. The following sections are substituted for the said sections repealed and to be repealed respectively:—

Repeal.

PART IX.

FRUIT AND FRUIT MARKS.

Interpretation.

“ 319. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.

- (a) ‘ closed package ’ means a box or a barrel of which the contents cannot be seen or inspected when such package is closed;
- (b) ‘ fruit ’ shall not include wild fruit, nor cranberries, whether wild or cultivated;
- (c) ‘ culls ’ means fruit that is either very small for the variety, is seriously deformed, or has fifteen per cent or more of its surface affected by any of or by the

combined injuries caused by apple scab (*venturia pomi*), insects, cuts, bruises or other causes, or the flesh of which is not in an edible condition, or the skin of which is broken so as to expose the tissue beneath.

(d) 'Immature fruit' means fruit not ripe enough for dessert purposes and which will not attain such condition after being picked from the tree, bush, plant or vine.

The Marking of Fruit.

Marks
required.

" 320. (1) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause the package to be marked in a plain and indelible manner in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in length, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed,—

(a) With the words 'packed by' and with the initials of his christian names, and his full surname and address, or, in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address;

(b) with the name of the variety or varieties; and,

(c) with a designation of the grade of fruit which shall include one of the following four marks, viz.: No. 1, No. 2, Domestic, No. 3.

Grades.

Such mark may be accompanied by any other designation of grade or brand, if that designation or brand is not inconsistent with, or marked more conspicuously than, the one of the said four marks which is used on the said package.

Repacking.

" (2) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, repacks fruit in a closed package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked before it is taken from the premises where it is repacked with the words 'Repacked by' followed by the initials of his christian names and his full surname and address or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, together with one of the four grade-marks prescribed in subsection one of this section in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in length.

Open
packages.

" (3) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs fruit in an open package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is packed, with the initials of his christian names and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation, with the firm or corporate name and address, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length. Provided that any co-operative association or person dealing wholesale in fruit may cause the packages containing such fruit to be marked with his own name and address, but such packages must also be marked with a

Dealers may
mark with
their own
names, etc.

number or other mark approved by the Minister which will designate who is the original packer of such fruit.

“(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, repacks fruit in an open package, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, before it is taken from the premises where it is repacked, with the words ‘Repacked by’ followed by the initials of his christian names and his full surname and address, or in the case of a firm or corporation with the firm or corporate name and address, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than one-quarter of an inch in length.

Repacking
open
packages.

“(5) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, packs immature peaches, plums, pears, prunes or grapes, intended for sale, shall cause such package to be marked, in a plain and indelible manner, in letters not less than three-quarters of an inch in length, with the words ‘Immature fruit,’ before it is taken from the premises where it is packed.

Immature
fruit.

“(6) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of another person, again uses, for the sale of fruit, any package standardized in this Part, upon which appear any of the marks required by this section, shall cause such marks to be completely removed, erased or obliterated.

Obliterating
old marks
when
re-using
packages.

“**320A.** (1) The Governor in Council, by regulation, may,—

Regulations.

(a) prescribe the kinds of imported fruit the packages containing which must be branded or marked;

(b) prescribe the brands or marks to be used thereon;

(c) prescribe the manner and places in and at which such fruit is to be inspected and such packages branded or marked.

“(2) All regulations made under the provisions of this section shall be published in the *Canada Gazette*.

Publication.

“(3) All packages of fruit not branded or marked in accordance with such regulations shall be forfeited to His Majesty, and may be destroyed or otherwise disposed of as the Minister may direct.

Forfeiture.

“(4) Any person violating any regulation made under the provisions of this section shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine of not more than fifty dollars and costs, or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month.

Penalty.

“**321.** (1) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale any fruit packed in a closed package, and intended for sale or in an open package and intended for sale, unless such package is marked as required by this Part.

Closed
package
marks.

“(2) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package upon which package is marked ‘No. 1’ unless such fruit includes no culls and consists of well grown specimens of

No. 1.

one variety, sound, of not less than medium size and of good colour for the variety, of normal shape and not less than ninety per cent free from scab, wormholes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

No. 2.

“(3) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked ‘No. 2’ unless such fruit includes no culls and consists of specimens of not less than nearly medium size and some colour for the variety, sound, and not less than eighty-five per cent free from scab, worm holes, bruises and other defects, and properly packed.

Domestic.

“(4) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked ‘Domestic’ unless such fruit includes no culls and consists of fruit of not less than medium size for the variety, sound, and not less than eighty per cent free from wormholes (but may be slightly affected with scab and other minor defects), and properly packed.

No. 3.

“(5) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in a closed package, upon which package is marked ‘No. 3’ unless such fruit includes no culls and is properly packed.

Fraudulent packing.

“(6) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit packed in any package in which the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of such package; and it shall be considered a false representation when more than ten per cent of such fruit is smaller in size than, or inferior in grade to, or different in variety from, the faced or shown surface of such package.

Fruit unfit for use.

“(7) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit in any package that is so diseased, wormy or otherwise depreciated as to render it unfit for consumption.

Packages must be full.

“(8) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, at original point of shipment, any fruit in any package unless such package is well and properly filled.

“(9) No person shall sell, or offer, expose or have in his possession for sale, any fruit in any package that has been repacked, unless such package is well and properly filled.

Branding.

Fraudulently filled packages to be marked “overfaced.”

“322. (1) Whenever any fruit in any package is found to be so packed that the faced or shown surface gives a false representation of the contents of the package, any inspector charged with the enforcement of this Part may mark the words *Over-faced* in a plain and indelible manner on the package.

“(2) Whenever any fruit packed in a closed package is found to be falsely marked, the said inspector may mark the words *Below grade* in a plain and indelible manner on the package, or he may efface such false marks and place the proper grade mark upon the package. Fruit below grade.

“(3) The inspector shall give notice, by letter or telegram, to the packer whose name is marked on the package, within twenty-four hours after he marks the words *Overfaced* or *Below grade* on the package or has reduced the grade on the package. Notice to packer.

Fruit Packages.

“**325.** On and after the first day of June, 1919, the following provisions shall come into operation:— Apple barrels dimensions.

- (a) All apples packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the barrel, in closed barrels, shall be packed in good and strong barrels of seasoned wood of the following dimensions, as nearly as practicable: length of stave, twenty-eight and one-half inches; diameter of head, seventeen and one-eighth inches; distance between heads, twenty-six inches; circumference at bulge, sixty-four inches outside measurement, representing as nearly as possible seven thousand and fifty-six cubic inches;
- (b) When apples, pears or quinces are sold by the barrel, as a measure of capacity, such barrel shall not be of lesser dimensions than those specified in this section;
- (c) All apples packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the box, shall be packed in good strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall be length, eighteen inches, width, eleven and one-half inches, depth, ten and one-half inches, representing as nearly as possible two thousand one hundred and seventy-four cubic inches; Apple boxes dimensions.
- (d) When apples are packed in boxes or barrels having trays or fillers wherein it is intended to have a separate compartment for each apple, the provisions of this section as to boxes and barrels shall not apply; Packages with trays and fillers.
- (e) All apples packed in Canada for sale in Canada in crates, shall be packed in good and strong crates of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall be: length, eighteen inches; width, eleven and one-half inches; depth, ten and one-half inches, with slats at least three-quarters of an inch apart; Apple crates.
- (f) All pears or crab apples packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the box, shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall be: length, eighteen inches; width, eleven and one-half inches; depth, eight and one-half inches, representing as nearly as possible one thousand seven hundred and sixty cubic inches; Boxes for pears and crab apples.

- Peach boxes. (g) All peaches packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the box, shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood of one of the following dimensions, inside measurement: length, eighteen inches; width, eleven and one-half inches, and depth, either four and one-half inches, four inches or three and one-half inches;
- Plum boxes. (h) All plums or prunes packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the box shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall be: length, eighteen inches; width, eleven and one-half inches; depth, three and one-half inches;
- Cherry boxes. (i) All cherries packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the box shall be packed in good and strong boxes of seasoned wood, the inside dimensions of which shall be: length, eighteen inches; width, fourteen inches; depth, five and one-half inches;
- Four-basket crates. (j) All fruit packed in Canada for sale in Canada by the four-basket crate, shall be packed in baskets and crates of the following dimensions, inside measurement: Baskets: seven and one-half inches by seven and one-half inches at the top, six and one-half inches by six and one-half inches at the bottom, three and three-quarter inches deep, measured perpendicularly. Crates: fifteen and three-quarter inches by fifteen and three-quarter inches by four and one-quarter inches.

Berries and Currants.

- Contents of berry boxes. "326. (1) On and after the first day of June, 1919, every box of berries or currants packed in Canada for sale in Canada, and every berry or currant box manufactured and offered for sale in Canada, shall contain when level full as nearly as practicable one or other of the following quantities:—
- Four-fifths of quart.
One pint. (a) four-fifths of a quart;
(b) one pint, and shall be four and three-eighths by four and three-eighths inches at top and bottom, and one and seven-eighths inches deep;
- Two-fifths of quart.
Veneer boxes. (c) two-fifths of a quart.
"(2) Every wood veneer basket of fruit packed in Canada for sale in Canada, or manufactured and offered for sale in Canada, shall contain, when level full, as nearly as practicable, one or other of the following quantities:—
- Bushel. (a) one bushel;
Eleven quarts. (b) eleven quarts, which shall be of the following dimensions and specifications, inside measurement, as nearly exactly as practicable: six inches deep perpendicularly, eighteen and one-fourth inches in length and seven and three-fourths inches in width at the top of the basket, sixteen and three-fourths inches in length and

and six and one-fourth inches in width at the bottom of the basket, all measurements to be inside of the veneer proper and not to include the top band. The veneer to be cut fourteen to the inch minimum; bottoms to be three-eighths inches thick, minimum; top bands to be three-fourths inches in width, cut twelve to the inch minimum and secured with twelve tacks, bottom bands to be one-half inch in width, cut fourteen to the inch minimum and secured with twelve nails, all nails and tacks to be exclusive of handles, and all bands to be drawn tight so as to fit snugly over forms; the handles to be twenty-five and one-half inches in length and one and one-eighth inches in width, cut seven to the inch minimum, with one tack in each side of the handle at top band, and two nails in each end of the handle at bottom band, the handles to be outside of bands and to be so shaped that pinching of the baskets when handles are attached will be avoided; the veneer for the covers to be not less than two inches in width and cut ten to the inch minimum and constructed in such a manner as to fit properly; the basket to be constructed over blocks measuring seventeen and three-fourths inches in length and seven and five-sixteenths inches in width at top, with a radius of one and three-fourths inches at corners. The covers and baskets to be made of sound, well seasoned wood, free from material defects;

- (c) six quarts, which shall be of the following dimensions and specifications, inside measurement, as nearly as practicable: four and one-half inches deep perpendicularly, fifteen and one-fourth inches in length and seven inches in width at the top of the basket, thirteen and one-half inches in length and five and seven-eighths inches in width at the bottom of the basket, all measurements to be inside the veneer proper and not to include the top band. The veneer to be cut sixteen to the inch minimum; bottoms to be three-eighths inches thick, minimum; top bands to be three-fourths inches in width, cut fourteen to the inch minimum and secured with twelve tacks, bottom bands to be one-half inch in width, cut fourteen to the inch minimum and secured with eight nails, all nails and tacks to be exclusive of handles, and all bands to be drawn tight so as to fit snugly over forms; the handles to be twenty-one and one-half inches in length, cut eight to the inch minimum, with one tack in each side of the handle at the top band and one nail in each end of the handle at the bottom band, the handles to be outside of bands; the veneer for the covers to be not less than two inches in width, cut ten to the inch minimum and constructed in such a manner as to fit properly;

properly; the basket to be constructed over blocks measuring fourteen and three-fourths inches in length and six and five-eighths inches in width at top with a radius of one and three-fourths inches at corners. The covers and baskets to be made of sound, well seasoned wood, free from material defects. When wire stitching machines are used in the manufacture of these baskets, the baskets must be as securely constructed as though the above specifications as to nailing had been followed.

Three quarts.
Baskets.

(d) Three quarts.

“(3) Every basket of fruit packed in Canada, for sale in Canada, and every basket manufactured and offered for sale in Canada, of other material than wood veneer shall be of such dimensions as may be specified by the Minister of Agriculture, and shall contain, when level full, as nearly as practicable, one or other of the following quantities:—

Eleven quarts
Six quarts.
Three quarts.

- (a) eleven quarts;
- (b) six quarts;
- (c) three quarts.

Permits for other sizes.

Provided that the said Minister may make regulations allowing any person or persons to use packages of other sizes than those specified in the foregoing section.

Penalty for violating ss. 320 and 321.

“**328.** (1) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions of sections three hundred and twenty and three hundred and twenty-one of this Act, shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and not less than ten dollars; for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars; and for the third and each subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, together, in all cases, with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs, and the costs of enforcing them, are sooner paid.

Additional penalty.

“(2) Whenever any such violation is with respect to a lot or shipment consisting of fifty or more closed packages, there may be imposed, in addition to any penalty provided by subsection one of this section, for the first offence twenty-five cents, for the second offence fifty cents, and for the third and each subsequent offence one dollar, for each closed package in excess of fifty with respect to which such violation is committed.

Illegally effacing marks penalty.

“**329.** Every person who, not being an inspector, wilfully alters, effaces, or obliterates, wholly or partially, or causes to be altered, effaced, or obliterated, any marks on any package which has undergone inspection, shall be

guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding forty dollars.

“ **331.** Every person who carelessly handles, wilfully destroys or pilfers any fruit packed in any of the packages prescribed in this Part shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars. Penalty for destroying or pilfering fruit.”

“ **332.** Every person who obstructs any person charged with the enforcement of this Part in entering any premises to make examination of packages of fruit as provided by this Part, or who refuses to permit the making of any such examination, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of prosecution, and in default of payment of such fine and costs, shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, unless such fine and costs and the costs of enforcing the same are sooner paid.” Penalty for obstructing officer, etc.”

Potato Grades.

The said *Inspection and Sale Act* is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section three hundred and thirty-seven:—

“ **337A.** (1) No person shall sell or offer for sale any potatoes represented to be of,— Potato grades.”

(a) Number 1 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound, of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt, or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade. Number 1.

(b) Number 2 quality unless such potatoes consist of specimens which are sound and practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, second growth, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot, and damage caused by disease, insects, or mechanical means. The minimum diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall be one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches. In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling, five per centum by weight of any lot may be under the prescribed size and, in Number 2.

addition, three per centum by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade.

Seed potatoes
excepted.
Definition.
"Practically
free."

"(2) This section shall not apply to seed potatoes.

"(3) 'Practically free' means that the appearance shall not be injured to an extent readily apparent upon casual examination, and that any damage from the causes aforesaid can be removed by the ordinary processes of paring without appreciable increase in waste over that which would occur if the potato were perfect. Loss of the outer skin (epidermis) only shall not be considered as an injury to the appearance.

"Diameter."

'Diameter' means the greatest dimension at right angles to the longitudinal axis.

Penalty for
violating this
section.

"(4) Every person who, by himself or through the agency of any other person, violates any of the provisions of this section shall be liable, upon summary conviction, for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars and not less than ten dollars; for the second offence, to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, and not less than twenty-five dollars; and for the third and each subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, together, in all cases, with the costs of prosecution; and in default of payment of such fine and costs shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, unless such fine and costs, and the costs of enforcing them, are sooner paid."

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 30.

An Act to amend the Inspection and Sale Act (Hay and Straw Inspection).

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 85;
1907, c. 21;
1908, cc. 35, 36;
1911, c. 15;
1912, c. 27;
1913, cc. 21, 25;
1914, cc. 7, 10,
36, 45.

1. Sections three hundred and forty, three hundred and forty-one and three hundred and forty-two of the *Inspection and Sale Act*, chapter eighty-five of the Revised Statutes, 1906, are repealed and the following sections are substituted therefor:—

HAY.

“ 340. The grades for hay grown in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island shall be as follows:—

Hay grades
Eastern Pro-
vinces.

- (a) *Prime Timothy* shall be pure timothy, perfect in colour sound and well cured;
- (b) *No. 1 Timothy* shall be timothy with not more than one-eighth of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good colour, sound and well cured;
- (c) *No. 2 Timothy* shall be timothy with not more than one-third of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good colour, sound and well cured;
- (d) *No. 3 Timothy* shall consist of at least fifty per cent of timothy and the balance of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of good colour, sound and well cured;
- (e) *No. 1 Clover* shall be clover with not more than one-quarter of timothy or other tame grasses mixed, of good colour, sound and well cured;
- (f) *No. 1 Clover Mixed* shall be timothy and clover mixed with at least one-half timothy of good colour and sound;
- (g) *No. 2 Clover* shall be clover with not more than one-quarter of timothy or other tame grasses mixed, of fair colour, sound and well cured;

- (h) *No. 1 Dyke* shall be timothy and couch with not more than one-eighth of clover or other tame grasses mixed;
- (i) *No. 2 Dyke* shall be timothy and couch with not more than one-third of clover or other tame grasses mixed, of fair colour, sound and well cured;
- (j) *Mixed Hay* shall be hay which does not come under the description of timothy or clover, and which is in good condition, of good colour, sound and well cured;
- (k) *No Grade* shall include all kinds of hay badly cured, grassy, or stained;
- (l) *Rejected* shall include all hay that is musty or heated;
- (m) *Shipping Grade* shall be hay in good condition, pressed, sound and well cured.

Standard weights for hay and straw in Quebec.

“ **340A.** In the province of Quebec, the following shall be the standard weights for hay and straw, unless sold by the ton, or unless it appears that the parties to the contract agreed otherwise,—

a bundle of timothy, clover or other hay, with a timothy band, fifteen pounds;

a bundle of timothy, clover or other hay, bound with a withe, sixteen pounds;

a bundle of straw, twelve pounds.

Hay grades Western Provinces and N.W.T.

“ **340B.** The grades for hay grown in the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories shall be as follows:—

TAME GRASSES.

Cultivated grasses.

- I. (a) *Choice Timothy Hay* shall be timothy free from stubble or weeds, with not more than one-twentieth other grasses, of bright natural colour and properly cured and sound;
- (b) *No. 1 Timothy Hay* shall be timothy with not more than one-eighth mixed clover or other tame grasses, and not more than one-twentieth weeds, properly cured, of good colour and sound;
- (c) *No. 2 Timothy Hay* shall be timothy with not more than one-fourth clover or other grasses, and not more than one-tenth weeds, of fair colour and sound;
- (d) *No. 3 Timothy Hay* shall include all hay showing at least one-half timothy not more than one-fifth weeds or inferior grasses and must be sound;
- (e) *No. 1 Timothy Clover Mixed* shall be timothy and clover mixed with at least one-half timothy and the remainder good clover, of good colour and sound;
- (f) *No. 2 Timothy Clover Mixed* shall be at least one-third timothy, one-third clover with not more than one-tenth weeds and the remainder of mixed tame grasses, of fair colour and sound;
- (g) *No. 1 Rye Grass, Brome, Orchard Grass or Alfalfa* shall be rye grass, brome, orchard grass or alfalfa, as

the case may be, with not more than one-eighth of other poorer grasses and not more than one-twentieth weeds, properly cured, of good colour and sound;

- (h) *No. 2 Rye Grass, Brome, Orchard Grass or Alfalfa* shall be rye grass, brome, orchard grass or alfalfa, as the case may be, with not more than one-tenth of other poorer grasses, and not more than one-tenth weeds, of fair colour and sound;
- (i) *No. 3 Rye Grass, Brome, Orchard Grass or Alfalfa* shall include all hay showing at least one-half rye grass, brome, orchard grass or alfalfa, as the case may be, and not more than one-fifth weeds or other poorer grasses and must be sound;
- (j) *No Established Grade* shall include all hay not classified in the foregoing.

WILD GRASSES.

- II. (a) *Choice Prairie Hay* shall be composed of seventy-five per cent red top, blue joint or peavine hay or a mixture thereof, of bright colour, dry, well cured, sweet and sound, free from weeds and other objectionable matter; Wild grasses.
- (b) *No. 1 Prairie Hay* shall be any one or a mixture of the following:—red top, fescue, bunch, buffalo, wheat and rye grasses, with not more than one-quarter peavine or wild vetch, all dry, well cured, of good colour, sound and reasonably free from weeds and other objectionable matter;
- (c) *No. 2 Prairie Hay* shall include any one or a mixture of the grasses mentioned in “No. 1 Prairie Hay” with not more than one-quarter peavine or wild vetch; all dry, of fair colour, well cured, sweet, sound, and reasonably free from weeds and other objectionable matter;
- (d) *No. 3 Prairie Hay* shall be any one or a mixture of the grasses mentioned in “No. 1 Prairie Hay”, of fair colour, and may also contain slough or “scotch” grass of good colour, dry, not caked, and reasonably free from weeds and other objectionable matter;
- (e) *No. 4 Prairie Hay* shall be slough grass or sedge of fair colour, not too coarse, dry, sound and reasonably free from weeds and other objectionable matter.

NO GRADE OR REJECTED.

- III. (a) *No Grade Hay* shall include all hay that is damp or otherwise unfit for storage, and shall be entered in the inspecting officer’s books as “No Grade” with a note as to its quality and condition; No grade.
- (b) *Rejected Hay* shall consist of hay containing more than twenty-five per cent of foxtail or spear grass, or hay Rejected.

hay heated or containing must or mould or otherwise damaged, and shall include all hay not good enough for other grades.

STRAW.

Grades.

“**340c.** The grades for straw shall be as follows:—

No. 1 Straw shall be bright, clean, well saved oat straw, suitable for feeding purposes;

No. 2 Straw shall be long straw from all cultivated cereals, sound and fair in colour;

No Grade Straw shall include all straw, short and chaffy but sound;

Musty and Heated Straw shall grade “rejected”.

Reasons for grading to be recorded.

“**340d.** (1) All inspecting officers shall where necessary enter in their books their detailed reasons for grading any particular bale or bales of hay or straw.

No foreign matter.

(2) Hay or straw pressed in bales for sale in Canada shall be free from all foreign matter that would prejudicially affect the grade or add to the weight of the bale.

Wire to be used.

(3) The wire to be used in baling hay or straw shall be of a strength and quality not below number fourteen standard gauge annealed steel wire.

Fastenings to be recorded.

(4) When hay or straw that is baled is inspected, the inspecting officer shall enter in his book a statement of the character and condition of the fastenings of the bales.

Inspection of scales.

(5) The scales used by pressers of hay or straw shall be inspected at least once every year.

Imported hay and straw, how to be graded.

“**340e.** When hay imported into Canada is inspected, it shall be inspected and graded in accordance with the provisions of this Act applicable to hay grown in the province into which hay is imported, and when straw imported into Canada is inspected, it shall be inspected and graded in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Tag to be affixed.

“**340f.** Every seller of baled hay or straw in Canada shall affix to every bale of hay or straw sold or offered for sale, a tag having thereon plainly written and legible, his name and business address, and the weight of the bale. Such tag shall be securely fastened to the bale and shall be of not less than one and one-half inches in width and three inches in length.

Penalty for not affixing tag.

“**340g.** Any seller of hay or straw who fails to attach a tag to each bale of hay or straw, as prescribed by this Act, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine of five dollars for each such violation.

Fee for inspection.

“**341.** The Governor in Council shall have power to prescribe the fees that are to be charged for the inspection of hay or straw.

Penalty for putting foreign matter in bales.

“**342.** (1) Any person who puts any foreign matter into any bale of hay intended for sale, which improperly increases its weight, or which prejudicially affects the

quality of the bale, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding forty dollars for a first offence, and for each subsequent offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

(2) Any person who puts any foreign matter into any bale of straw intended for sale which improperly increases the weight, or which prejudicially affects the quality of the bale, shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars.”

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 31.

An Act to amend The Meat and Canned Foods Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1907, c. 27;
1908, c. 47;
1910, c. 38;
1917, c. 33.

1. Paragraph (b) of section two and section thirteen of *The Meat and Canned Foods Act*, chapter twenty-seven of the statutes of 1907, are repealed and the following are, respectively, substituted therefor:—

“(b) “establishment” means any abattoir, packing house, or other premises in which such animals are slaughtered, or in which any parts thereof or products thereof, or fish, or fruit, or vegetables, or any food or food product which may be named by the Governor in Council, are prepared for food for export or are stored for export;

Definition.
“Establishment.”

“13. All fish, fruit, or vegetables, or products thereof, or any food or food products which may be named by the Governor in Council, under the provisions of section sixteen A of this Act, used in any establishment where these articles are prepared for export, shall be sound, wholesome, and fit for food; and any such articles or products thereof found in the said establishment unsound or unwholesome shall be confiscated and destroyed in such manner as may be provided by the regulations.”

Fish, fruit, vegetables, food and products thereof, to be fit for food.

2. Sections sixteen and seventeen of the said Act as amended by chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1910, and by chapter forty-seven of the statutes of 1908, respectively, are repealed and the following sections are inserted immediately after section fifteen A thereof:—

“16. No person shall offer or accept for export or import, or shall export or import, any articles subject to inspection under this Act, unless the requirements regarding inspection and marking have been complied with in respect to such articles. Every person offering

Export or imports of uninspected articles.

Proof to be furnished as to whether or not articles are subject to inspection.

any carcass, or portion or product thereof, or fruit or vegetable, or products thereof, or food or food products named by the Governor in Council under the provisions of section sixteen A of this Act, for export or import, or exporting or importing such carcass, portion or product, or any fruit or vegetable, or products thereof, or food or food products named by the Governor in Council as aforesaid, shall furnish such proof as is required by the regulations as to whether the articles so offered for export or import, or exported or imported, are subject to inspection or not.

Proof required that meat or meat product has passed inspection in country of origin.

“**16A.** (1) No carcass or portion or product thereof intended for food shall be imported into Canada unless proof satisfactory to the Minister accompany it that the same has passed Government inspection in the country of origin, and any such carcass or portion or product thereof imported into Canada shall be subject to such further inspection, and shall conform to such requirements as the Governor in Council may by regulation prescribe.

Imported or exported articles to conform to requirements.

(2) No fruit or vegetables or products thereof, or food or food products which may be named by the Governor in Council, shall be imported into Canada or exported from Canada unless the same conform to such requirements as the Governor in Council may by regulation prescribe.

Forfeiture where articles do not conform to requirements.

(3) Any carcass, or portion or product thereof, or fruit or vegetable or products thereof, or food or food product, that does not conform to the requirements of such regulations shall, upon condemnation by any inspector, be forfeited to His Majesty, and may be disposed of as the Minister may direct.

False marking as to name.

“**17.** (1) No article subject to inspection under this Act shall be offered or sold for export or import, or exported or imported, under any name intended or calculated to deceive as to its true nature.

As to weight, brand or mark.

(2) No package containing any article subject to inspection under this Act shall be marked with any label, brand or mark which falsely represents the quantity or weight or contents of such package.

As to date.

(3) No package containing any article subject to inspection under this Act shall be marked with any label, brand or mark which falsely represents the date when the articles or goods contained therein were packed.”



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 32.

An Act to correct a clerical error in the French version
of The Naturalization Act, 1914.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1914, c. 44;
1914, 2nd
Sess. c. 7.

1. The first seven lines of the French version of subsection one of section twelve of *The Naturalization Act, 1914*, chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1914, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

French
version
corrected as
to status of
children.

«**12.** Lorsqu'une personne, étant sujet britannique, cesse de l'être par une déclaration d'extranéité ou autrement, tout enfant mineur de cette personne cesse en même temps d'être sujet britannique, sauf dans le cas où tel enfant ne devient pas, en vertu de la loi d'un autre pays, par le fait que telle personne a cessé d'être sujet britannique, naturalisé dans cet autre pays.»

Nationalité
des enfants.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 33.

An Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. Paragraph (a) of section two of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, chapter one hundred and fifteen of the Revised Statutes, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

R.S., c. 115;
1909, c. 28;
1910, c. 44

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

Definition of
“work”.

2. Sections four and five of the *Navigable Waters Protection Act*, as enacted by chapter forty-four of the statutes of 1910, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“**4.** (1) No work shall be built or placed in, upon, over, under, through or across any navigable water unless the site thereof has been approved by the Governor in Council, nor unless such work is built, placed and maintained in accordance with plans and regulations approved or made by the Governor in Council.

Construction
of works in
navigable
waters
subject to
approval.

“(2). The provisions of this section shall not apply to small wharves or groynes or other bank or beach protection works, or boat-houses, provided that, in the opinion of the Minister of Public Works, (a) they do not interfere with navigation, and, (b) do not cost more than one thousand dollars.

Small
works
excepted.

“**5.** (1) Any work to which this part applies which is built or placed upon a site not approved by the Governor in Council,

Removal of
unauthorized
works.

Council, or which is not built or placed in accordance with plans so approved, or which, having been so built or placed, is not maintained in accordance with such plans and regulations, may be removed and destroyed under the authority of the Governor in Council by the Minister of Public Works, and the materials contained in the said work may be sold, given away or otherwise disposed of, and the costs of and incidental to the removal, destruction or disposition of such work, deducting therefrom any sum which may be realized by sale or otherwise, shall be recoverable with costs in the name of His Majesty from the owner; Provided, however, that the Governor in Council may approve of works constructed, or in process of construction, on the first day of June, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, subject to the provisions of section seven hereof, and such approval shall have the same effect as approval of works to be constructed.

Cost of removal, how recovered.

"Owner", definition of.

"(2). In this section 'owner' includes the person authorizing or otherwise responsible for the erection or maintenance of any work referred to in this section, and the actual or reputed owner or person in possession or claiming ownership thereof for the time being, and all or any of such persons jointly and severally."

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 34.

An Act respecting the Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

WHEREAS the *Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911*, enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, among other things provides that where in any self-governing dominion provision has been made, either before or after the passing of the Act, for the application to the naval forces raised by the dominion of the *Naval Discipline Act, 1866*, as amended by any subsequent enactment, that Act as so amended shall have effect as if reference therein to His Majesty's navy and His Majesty's ships included the forces and ships raised and provided by the dominion, subject, however, in the application of the said Act to the forces or ships of the dominion, to such modifications and adaptations, if any, as may have been or may be made by the law of the dominion to adapt the Act to the circumstances of the dominion, provided, however, that where any forces or ships of the self-governing dominion have been placed at the disposal of the Admiralty the Act shall apply without any modification or adaptation; and whereas the Act also provides that it shall not come into operation in relation to the forces and ships raised and provided by the self-governing dominion unless and until provision to that effect shall be made in the dominion; and whereas, by section forty-eight of *The Naval Service Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1910, it is provided that the *Naval Discipline Act, 1866*, and the Acts in amendment thereof passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom at the time being in force, with certain modifications, adaptations and exceptions set out and provided for in the said *Naval Service Act*, shall apply to the Naval Service; and whereas it is expedient that the said *Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911*, should come into operation in relation to the Naval Service of Canada: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice

and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

Naval
Discipline
(Dominion
Naval Forces)
Act, 1911,
made
applicable to
Canada.

1. The *Naval Discipline (Dominion Naval Forces) Act, 1911*, enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall come into operation in relation to the naval forces raised by the Dominion of Canada and the ships provided for such naval forces, subject to the modifications, adaptations and exceptions set out and provided for in section forty-eight of *The Naval Service Act*, chapter forty-three of the statutes of 1910.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 35.

An Act to amend The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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 three of *The Canadian Patriotic Fund Act, 1914*, chapter eight of the statutes of 1914, (second session) is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“ 3. (1) The objects of the Corporation shall be to collect, administer and distribute the fund hereinbefore mentioned for the assistance in case of need of the wives, children and dependent relatives resident in Canada, of officers and men who, during the present war, may be on active service with the naval and military forces of the British Empire and Great Britain's allies.”

Objects.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-second day of August, 1914.

Retroactive effect.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 36.

An Act to amend the Penitentiary Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R. S., c. 147;
1913, c. 36.

1. Paragraph (b) of subsection one of section two of the *Penitentiary Act*, chapter one hundred and forty-seven of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(b) “Inspector” means an inspector of penitentiaries appointed under this Act.”

Definition amended.

2. The said subsection one of section two is further amended by adding thereto the following paragraphs:—

“(e) “Superintendent” means the Superintendent of Penitentiaries appointed under this Act.

New definitions.

“(f) “Penitentiaries” includes not only the penitentiaries hereinafter mentioned or described, but also such other prisons and public institutions as are from time to time designated for that purpose by the Governor in Council by proclamation in the *Canada Gazette*.”

3. Sections fourteen to twenty-three, both inclusive, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“**14.** (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a Superintendent of Penitentiaries, who shall be an officer of the Department of Justice, who shall, under the Minister, direct and superintend the administration and business of the penitentiaries, and perform such other duties as may from time to time be assigned to him by the Minister.

Superintendent.

(2) The Superintendent shall hold office during pleasure, and shall be paid such salary as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

Tenure of office and salary.

“**15.** (1) The Governor in Council may appoint not more than three inspectors of Penitentiaries, who shall perform such of the duties by this Act required to be performed by an inspector as the Minister may assign to them respectively.

Inspectors.

Classification
and salary.

(2) The inspectors shall be classified as officers of the Department of Justice in Subdivision B of the First Division of the Civil Service Act, but shall each receive a minimum salary of twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Duties.

"16. The inspectors shall under the direction of the Superintendent visit, examine and report upon the state and management of the penitentiaries, and the suggestions which the Warden or officers in charge thereof make for the improvement of the same.

Ex-officio
Justice of
peace.

"17. An inspector by virtue of his office shall be a justice of the peace for every district, county, city or town of Canada, but shall have power to act in matters connected with the criminal law only.

Superinten-
dent to make
rules.

"18. The Superintendent shall, subject to the approval of the Minister, make rules and regulations for,—

(a) the administration, management, discipline and police of the penitentiaries, and the wardens of the penitentiaries, and every other officer employed in or about the same, as well as the convicts confined therein, shall be bound to obey such rules and regulations;

(b) the establishment and carrying on of any work or industry at any penitentiary as may be thought desirable for the useful employment or training of the convicts, for the employment of the convicts therein, for the disposal of the products thereof, and as well for allowing, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed and payable in the manner and to such persons as may be designated by the regulations, remuneration for the labour of convicts.

Annual
report.

"19. The Superintendent shall make an annual report to the Minister on or before the first day of September in each year, which shall contain a full and accurate statement of the state, condition and management of the penitentiaries under his control and supervision for the preceding fiscal year, together with such suggestions for the improvement of the same as he may deem necessary or expedient, accompanied by such reports of the officers of the penitentiaries, and financial and statistical statements and tables as he deems useful or as the Minister directs.

To report
defects.

"20. If the Superintendent at any time finds that any penitentiary is out of repair, or does not possess the proper and requisite sanitary arrangements, or has become unsafe or unfit for the confinement of prisoners, or does not afford sufficient accommodation for the number of prisoners confined therein, or the requisite accommodation for the proper industrial employment of the prisoners, he shall forthwith report the facts to the Minister.

Superin-
tendent and
inspector to
have free
access.

"21. (1) The Superintendent, or an inspector under his direction, may,—

(a) at any time enter and remain within any penitentiary and have access to every part of the same, and examine

examine all papers, documents, vouchers, records and books of every kind belonging thereto;

(b) assume control of any penitentiary and exercise the powers and functions of warden with respect to the control and management of such penitentiary, and of all its concerns;

Power to assume control.

(c) investigate the conduct of any officer or servant employed in or about any penitentiary, or of any person found within the precincts thereof, and for that purpose may summon by subpoena any person, and examine such person under oath, and may compel the production of papers and writings.

To investigate.

(2) If any person duly summoned neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place specified, or refuses to give evidence or produce the papers demanded of him, the officer conducting the investigation may cause the said person, by his warrant, to be taken into custody and to be imprisoned in the common jail of the locality, as for contempt of court, for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

To issue warrant for arrest for person not appearing.

" 22. The Minister may, at any time when he deems it necessary, appoint one or more persons to make a special report on the state and management of any penitentiary, and in such case the person or persons so appointed, in order to enable him or them to make such special report, shall have the powers given to the Superintendent or an inspector by the two sections last preceding."

Special reports.

4. Sections twenty-six and twenty-seven are amended by substituting for the words "the Inspectors" wherever they occur therein, the words "the Superintendent."

"Superintendent" substituted for Inspectors.

5. Subsection two of section thirty of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

"(2) The Superintendent, one of the Inspectors or the Warden may administer such oaths."

Superintendent may administer oath.

6. Sections thirty-two, thirty-nine and forty are amended by striking out the word "Inspectors," and substituting therefor "Superintendent."

Superintendent substituted for Inspectors.

7. Section forty-one is amended by inserting the words "the Superintendent" immediately before the words "the Inspectors" in the first line, and by substituting the word "Superintendent" for "Inspectors" in the last line.

Superintendent added to and replacing Inspectors.

8. Section fifty-three is amended by inserting the words "or imbecile" after the word "insane" wherever the said word "insane" appears therein.

Insane or imbecile convicts.

9. Sections fifty-six, fifty-eight, sixty-four and sixty-five are amended by substituting the word "Superintendent" for "Inspectors" wherever this word occurs.

Superintendent substituted for Inspectors.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 37.

An Act to amend the Public Works Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the R.S., c. 39. Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:

1. The *Public Works Act*, chapter thirty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section thirty-six of the said Act:—

“36A. Whenever the Governor in Council, or the Minister charged with any work for the improvement of navigation, directs any work to be performed in any navigable water for the improvement of the navigation thereof, it shall be lawful for the officers or servants of His Majesty or the contractors for the work, under the direction of the Governor in Council or of the Minister, to enter upon, dig up, dredge and remove any part of the bed of such navigable water, or to build or erect any works thereon, as may be directed or authorized by the Governor in Council or by the Minister for the improvement of the navigation.”

Power to dredge, etc., beds of navigable waters.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 38.

An Act to amend the Department of Railways and Canals Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 35;
1911, c. 8.

1. The *Department of Railways and Canals Act*, chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section ten thereof:—

“10A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Act or in any other statute or law, the Minister, during the present fiscal year, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may acquire, directly or indirectly, or assist in acquiring, engines, cars, rails and other railway equipment and materials to an amount not exceeding fifty million dollars, (hereinafter called equipment) and may sell, lease or otherwise dispose of any such equipment to any Canadian railway company or companies upon such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Governor in Council, and may defray all expenditure made hereunder out of any unappropriated moneys in the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Minister may acquire rolling stock and equipment.

“(2) For the payment in whole or in part of any such equipment the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council, may issue equipment notes or other obligations (hereinafter called securities) or may guarantee the principal and interest of any securities issued by any company approved by the Governor in Council.

Payment.

“(3) The times and manner of the issue of such securities and the forms and terms thereof, and the forms and terms of any trust deed, lease or other instrument incident thereto, and the trustees of any such trust deed, shall be such as the Governor in Council shall from time to time approve, and the provisions of section four of chapter thirty-eight of the statutes of 1907 shall apply to any instrument relating to such equipment executed under this Act: Provided,

Form of securities, trust deeds, etc.

Section 4, c. 38 of 1907 to apply.

however, that the securities shall be made payable by instalments, the last instalment to be made payable on or before the expiry of ten years from the issue thereof.

Equipment
may be
transferred to
Government
Railways.

“(4) The Minister may transfer to the Canadian Government Railways any equipment so acquired and, in such event, there shall be charged to the accounts of the said railways such amounts as may properly be chargeable therefor.

Audit Act to
apply.

“(5) The provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act shall, as far as applicable, extend to the accounts and charges incurred under this Act.”

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 39.

An Act to amend the Department of Railways and Canals Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:— R. S., c. 35;
1911, c. 8.

1. Sections twenty and twenty-one of the *Department of Railways and Canals Act*, chapter thirty-five of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, are repealed and the following are substituted therefor:—

“**20.** The stores account shall be debited with the cost of materials, equipment and stores purchased and of work performed and expenses incurred in connection therewith, together with the cost of establishing, maintaining and conducting the railway stores, and shall be credited with the values of materials, equipment and stores as issued and charged to proper appropriations, or otherwise disposed of. Stores
account.”

“**21.** The balance to the debit of the stores account of the Canadian Government Railways shall not at any time exceed six million dollars.” Limitation.”

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 40.

An Act to amend the Railway Belt Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 59;
1907, c. 39.

1. Section five of the *Railway Belt Act*, chapter fifty-nine of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following subsection:—

“(3) In the event of the decease of any settler before the issue of patent for the land held by him under entry or sale, the patent for such land may be issued in the name of the deceased settler on proof, satisfactory to the Minister of the Interior, being filed that the requirements of the law have been fulfilled.”

Issue of patent
for land held
by deceased
settler.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 41,

An Act to amend the Salaries Act and the Provisions for preserving the Independence of Parliament.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 4;
1917, c. 35.

1. (1) Subsection one of section four of the *Salaries Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapter four, as amended by subsection one of section three of chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1917, is further amended by adding, after the words "The Minister of the Overseas Military Forces, \$7,000.00 per annum," the following:—

Salaries.

"The Secretary of State for External Affairs, \$7,000.00 per annum,

Secretary of State for External Affairs.

"The Minister of Immigration and Colonization, \$7,000.00 per annum,

Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

"The Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, \$7,000.00 per annum."

Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

(2) Subsection two of section five of the said Act, as enacted by chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1917, is amended by inserting after the words "External Affairs", in the third line thereof, the words "and of the Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment."

Parliamentary Secretary of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

(3) Nothing in the *Dominion Elections Act* or in the *Senate and House of Commons Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapters six and ten respectively, or in any other statute or law, shall render ineligible any person now holding any of the said offices of Secretary of State for External Affairs, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, as a member of the House of Commons, or shall disqualify him from sitting or voting therein.

Present ministers not ineligible to be members or sit in House of Commons.

(4) The several persons now holding the said offices shall each be paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of

Salaries to be paid from first appointment.

Canada

Canada the several salaries prescribed by section one of this Act for the several periods during which they have, respectively, held the said offices, and the salaries for the said offices shall be paid from the following dates, that is to say:—

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, on and from the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen;

The Minister of Immigration and Colonization, on and from the twelfth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen;

The Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, on and from the twenty-third day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen; and,

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment on and from the twenty-third day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen;

and such payments shall not render the persons receiving the same ineligible as members of the House of Commons or disqualify them from sitting or voting therein.

Ministers not ineligible to be members or sit in House of Commons.

2. Nothing in the *Dominion Elections Act* or in the *Senate and House of Commons Act*, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, chapters six and ten respectively, or in any other statute or law, shall render ineligible any person hereafter accepting and holding any of the said offices of Secretary of State for External Affairs, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, and Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, as a member of the House of Commons, or shall disqualify him from sitting or voting therein if he is elected while he holds such office and is not otherwise disqualified.

Three additional Ministers may receive salaries if same voted by Parliament.

3. (1) In addition to the Ministers, members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, mentioned in section four of the said *Salaries Act* as amended by chapter thirty-five of the statutes of 1917, one or more other Ministers, not exceeding three, members of the King's Privy Council for Canada, who may be named by the Governor in Council, may be paid such salaries or other remuneration as Parliament may from time to time authorize, and they shall not, by reason of anything contained in the Acts mentioned in subsection three of section one of this Act or in any other statute or law, or by reason of being paid or receiving the said salaries or remuneration so authorized by Parliament, be ineligible as members of the House of Commons, or disqualified to sit or vote therein. (2)

(2) The provisions of this section shall be deemed to have come into operation on the twenty-third day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and to apply and extend to the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Labour Problems and to the Vice-Chairman of the Reconstruction and Development Committee, and they shall be deemed to have been named by the Governor in Council under the provisions of this section on the said date, and shall each receive a salary of seven thousand dollars per annum.

Chairman of
Sub-
Committee
on Labour
Problems
and
Vice-
Chairman of
Reconstruc-
tion and
Develop-
ment
Committee.

(3) The provisions of this section shall only continue in operation during the present war and for one year thereafter.

Limited
operation.

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8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 42.

An Act respecting the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. This Act may be cited as *The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment Act*. Short title.

2. (1) There shall be a Department of the Government of Canada to be called "The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment" over which the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment shall preside. Department constituted.

(2) The Minister shall hold office during pleasure, and shall have the management and direction of the Department. Minister.

3. The Governor in Council may appoint a Senator or a Member of the House of Commons to be Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, who shall have and perform such powers and duties as the Governor in Council may from time to time prescribe. Parliamentary Secretary.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer who shall be called "The Deputy Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment", who shall be the deputy head of the Department, and who shall hold office during pleasure. Deputy Minister.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Department may be appointed, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure. Clerks, etc.

5. The Minister shall have the management and control of all matters relating to the re-establishment in civil life and activities of all persons who have served in the naval or military forces of His Majesty or any of His Majesty's Duties.

allies during the present war, and the dependents of such persons, and the administration of any statutes or of any regulations or orders enacted or made by the Governor in Council for such purpose: Provided, however, that nothing in this Act shall be deemed in any way to affect the powers or duties of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.

Report to
Parliament.

6. The Minister shall annually lay before Parliament, within ten days of the meeting thereof, a report of the business, transactions and affairs of the Department during the year then next preceding.

Previous
action
confirmed.

7. The exercise or performance by the Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment since the twenty-first day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, of any power or duty conferred upon him by any Order in Council is hereby sanctioned, ratified and confirmed.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 43.

An Act respecting the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

HIS Majesty, by and with the advice and consent R.S., c. 68.
of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada,
enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Statistics Act*. Short title.

INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— Definitions.
(a) “Minister” means the Minister of Trade and Commerce;
(b) “Bureau” means the Dominion Bureau of Statistics;
(c) “Transportation Company” means any railway, telegraph, telephone and express company and any carrier by water;
(d) “Regulation” means any regulation made under the provisions of this Act or any order of the Governor in Council made under the authority of this Act.

GENERAL.

3. There shall be a bureau under the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to be called the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the duties of which shall be to collect, abstract, compile and publish statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people, to collaborate with all other departments of the Government in the compilation and publication of statistical records of administration according to the regulations, and to take the Census of the Dominion as hereinafter provided. Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

4. (1) The Governor in Council may appoint an officer to be called the Dominion Statistician, who shall hold office during pleasure, whose duties shall be, under the Dominion Statistician appointment and duties.
direction

direction of the Minister, to prepare all schedules, forms, and instructions, and generally to supervise and control the Bureau, and to report annually to the Minister with regard to the work of the Bureau during the preceding year.

Officials.

(2) Such other officers, clerks and employees may be appointed as are necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Bureau, all of whom shall hold office during pleasure.

Commissioners, enumerators, and agents.

5. The Minister may employ from time to time, subject to the provisions of the *Civil Service Act*, such commissioners, enumerators, agents or persons as are necessary to collect statistics and information for the Bureau relating to such industries and affairs of the country as he deems useful and in the public interest, and the duties of such agents or persons shall be such as the Minister determines.

Oath of office.

6. (1) Every officer, census commissioner, enumerator, agent and other person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act or under any regulation made hereunder, before entering on his duties, shall take and subscribe the following oath:—

I.....solemnly swear that I will faithfully and honestly fulfil my duties as, in conformity with the requirements of the Act and of all proclamations, orders in council and instructions issued in pursuance thereof, and that I will not, without due authority in that behalf, disclose or make known any matter or thing which comes to my knowledge by reason of my employment as such.....

.....

Attestation.

(2) The oath shall be taken before such person, and returned and recorded in such manner, as the Minister prescribes.

Rules, regulations and forms.

7. The Minister shall make and prescribe such rules, regulations, instructions, schedules and forms as he deems requisite for conducting the work and business of the Bureau, the collecting of statistics and other information and taking of any census authorized by this Act; he shall prescribe what schedules, returns and information are to be verified by oath, the form of oath to be taken, and shall specify the officers and persons by and before whom the said oaths are to be taken.

No discrimination.

8. The Governor in Council shall not, nor shall the Minister, in the execution of the powers conferred by

this Act, discriminate between individuals or companies to the prejudice of any such individual or company.

9. (1) The Minister may enter into any arrangement with the government of any province providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for all or any of the following matters:—

Arrange-
ments with
provincial
governments.

(a) The execution by provincial officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations;

(b) The collection by any provincial department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act; and,

(c) The supplying of statistical information by any provincial department or officer to the Dominion Statistician.

(2) All provincial officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall, for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty, be deemed to be officers under this Act.

Provincial
officers.

10. Every person who has the custody or charge of any provincial, municipal or other public records or documents, or of any records or documents of any corporation, from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act can be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction thereof, shall grant to any census officer, commissioner, enumerator, agent or other person deputed for that purpose by the Dominion Statistician, access thereto for the obtaining of such information therefrom.

Access to
public
records.

11. The Minister may, by special letter of instruction, direct any officer, census commissioner or other person employed in the execution of this Act, to make inquiry under oath as to any matter connected with the taking of the census or the collection of statistics or other information, or the ascertaining or correction of any supposed defect or inaccuracy therein; and such officer, census commissioner or other person shall then have the same power as is vested in any court of justice, of summoning any person, of enforcing his attendance and of requiring and compelling him to give evidence on oath, whether orally or in writing, and to produce such documents and things as such officer, census commissioner or other person deems requisite to the full investigation of such matter or matters.

Inquiries
under oath.

Evidence of appointment, removal for instructions.

12. (a) Any letter purporting to be signed by the Minister or the Dominion Statistician, or by any other person thereunto authorized by the Governor in Council, and notifying any appointment or removal of or setting forth any instructions to any person employed in the execution of this Act; and,

(b) Any letter signed by any officer, census commissioner, or other person thereunto duly authorized, notifying any appointment or removal of or setting forth any instructions to any person employed under the superintendence of the signer thereof;

shall be, respectively, *prima facie* evidence of such appointment, removal or instructions, and that such letter was signed and addressed as it purports to be.

Presumption.

13. Any document or paper, written or printed, purporting to be a form authorized for use in the taking of census, or the collection of statistics or other information, or so set forth any instructions relative thereto, which is produced by any person employed in the execution of this Act, as being such form or as setting forth such instructions, shall be presumed to have been supplied by the proper authority to the person so producing it, and shall be *prima facie* evidence of all instructions therein set forth.

Remuneration.

14. (1) The Minister shall, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, cause to be prepared one or more tables setting forth the rates of remuneration or allowances for the several census commissioners, enumerators, agents and other persons employed in the execution of this Act, which may be a fixed sum, a rate per diem, or a scale of fees, together with allowances for expenses.

Voted by Parliament.

(2) Such remuneration or allowances and all expenses incurred in carrying this Act into effect shall be paid out of such moneys as are provided by Parliament for that purpose.

Condition of payment.

(3) No remuneration or allowance shall be paid to any person for any service performed in connection with this Act until the services required of such persons have been faithfully and entirely performed.

SECRECY.

No individual return to be published or divulged.

15. (1) No individual return, and no part of an individual return, made, and no answer to any question put, for the purposes of this Act, shall, without the previous consent in writing of the person or of owner for the time being of the undertaking in relation to which the return or answer was made or given, be published, nor, except for the purposes of a prosecution under this Act, shall any

person not engaged in connection with the Census be permitted to see any such individual return or any such part of any individual return.

(2) No report, summary of statistics or other publication under this Act shall contain any of the particulars comprised in any individual return so arranged as to enable any person to identify any particulars so published as being particulars relating to any individual person or business.

No report to reveal individual particulars.

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.

16. The Census of population and agriculture of Canada shall be taken by the Bureau, under the direction of the Minister, on a date in the month of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and every tenth year thereafter.

Census of population and agriculture every tenth year.

17. A census of population and agriculture of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shall be taken by the Bureau, under the direction of the Minister, on a date in the month of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, to be fixed by the Governor in Council, and every tenth year thereafter.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

18. The Governor in Council shall divide the country in respect of which the census is to be taken into census districts, and each census district into subdistricts to correspond respectively, as nearly as may be, with the electoral divisions and subdivisions for the time being, and, in territories not so defined or so situated as to admit of adhering to boundaries already established, into special divisions and subdivisions, for the purpose of the census.

Census districts.

19. Each census of population and agriculture shall be so taken as to ascertain with the utmost possible accuracy for the various territorial divisions of Canada, or of the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as the case may be,—

Details.

- (a) their population and the classification thereof, as regards name, age, sex, conjugal condition, relation to head of household, nationality, race, education, wage-earnings, religion, profession or occupation and otherwise;
- (b) the number of houses for habitation, whether occupied or vacant, under construction or otherwise, the materials thereof and the number of rooms inhabited;
- (c) the area of occupied land and its value, and its condition thereof as improved for cultivation, in fallow, in forest, unbroken prairie, marsh or waste land, and otherwise; the tenure and acreage of farms and the value of farm buildings and implements;

- (d) the products of farms, with the values of such products, and the number and value of domestic animals within the preceding census or calendar year;
- (e) the municipal, educational, charitable, penal and other institutions thereof; and,
- (f) such other matters as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council.

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY—MINES, FISHERIES, FORESTRY,
MANUFACTURES, ETC.

Census of
industry.

20. A census of the products of industry shall be taken for the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and subsequently at such intervals as may be determined by the Minister, which census shall be taken so as to ascertain with the utmost possible accuracy,—

- (a) the products of all mines and quarries, fisheries, forests, manufacturing establishments, and the number and kind of buildings and other works of construction used in connection with the same;
- (b) any other trade and business which may be prescribed, with the quantity of real estate and the number and kind of buildings and plant used in connection therewith; and
- (c) any other matters that may be prescribed by the Minister.

Schedules of
details.

21. (1) The Dominion Statistician shall, under the direction of the Minister, prepare a form for the collection of such data as may be, in his judgment, desirable for the proper presentation of industrial statistics, and the said form shall embody inquiries as to (1) the name of person, partnership or corporation; (2) kind of goods manufactured or business done; (3) capital invested; (4) principal stock or raw materials used, and total value thereof; (5) gross quantity and value of articles manufactured; (6) number of persons employed, distinguished as to sex, adults and children; (7) the power used or generated; (8) total wages and salaries paid; (9) number of days on which it was carried on; and (10) any other specified matter.

Distribution
and returns.

(2) The said schedule shall be sent by mail to the owner, operator or manager of each industrial concern with respect to which information is desired, and such owner, operator, or manager, or any other person to whom this schedule or blank form is sent shall answer the inquiries thereon and return the same to the Bureau, properly certified as to its accuracy, not later than the time prescribed thereon, provided, however, that the Minister may, in his discretion, extend the time for returning the schedules, and provided that when deemed expedient, the Minister may employ agents or other persons for the collection of these statistics.

STATISTICS OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.

22. (1) The Dominion Statistician shall, under the direction of the Minister, annually prepare a report on the statistics of Commerce and Navigation of Canada with foreign countries. Such reports shall comprehend all goods, wares and merchandise exported from Canada to other countries, all goods, wares and merchandise imported into Canada from other countries, and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of Canada, which facts shall be stated according to the principles and in the manner defined in the regulations.

Statistics of
Commerce
and Naviga-
tion.

(2) The Department of Customs shall send to the Dominion Statistician, in such manner and form and at such periods as the Governor in Council may prescribe, returns of imports from and exports to foreign countries arriving at or leaving Canada by water or by rail, and of the navigation employed in the foreign trade of Canada.

Returns of
imports and
exports from
Customs.

23. The annual report of the Statistics of Commerce and Navigation shall state the kinds, quantities and values of the merchandise entered and cleared coastwise into and from the customs collection ports of Canada.

Contents of
annual
report.

24. The Dominion Statistician shall, under the direction of the Minister, prepare and publish monthly reports of the exports and imports of Canada, including the quantities and values of accounts drawn from the warehouse and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Minister may consider expedient.

Monthly
reports.

25. The Dominion Statistician shall prepare and make a report annually containing the results of any information collected during the preceding year upon the domestic trade of Canada.

Domestic
trade.

TRANSPORTATION.

26. (1) Every transportation company shall annually prepare returns in such form as may be prescribed by the Governor in Council with respect to its capital, traffic equipment, working expenditure, and such other information as the Governor in Council may prescribe.

Annual
transportation
returns.

(2) Such returns shall be dated and signed by and attested upon the oath of the secretary or some other chief officer of the company, and shall also be attested upon the oath of the president, or, in his absence, of the vice-president or manager of the company.

Attestation.

(3) Such returns shall be made for the period beginning from the date to which the then last yearly returns made by the company extended, or, if no such returns have been

Period
included.

previously made, from the commencement of the operation of the company and ending with the last day of June in the then current year.

Date of
forwarded.

(4) Such returns, dated, signed and attested in manner aforesaid, shall be forwarded by such company to the Dominion Statistician within one month after the first day of July in each year.

Traffic
returns.
monthly.

27. (1) Every transportation company shall prepare returns of its traffic monthly, that is to say, from the first to the close of the month inclusive. Such returns shall be in accordance with the form prepared by the Dominion Statistician and approved by the Minister.

Copies
forwarded.

(2) A copy of such returns, signed by the officer of the company responsible for the correctness of such returns, shall be forwarded by the company to the Dominion Statistician within seven days from the day to which the said returns have been prepared.

Returns to be
privileged.

28. All returns made in pursuance of any of the provisions of the two sections of this Act immediately preceding this section shall be privileged communications and shall not be evidence in any court whatever, except in any persecution for,—

- (a) default in making such returns in accordance with the requirements of this Act;
- (b) perjury in making any oath required by this Act in connection with such returns;
- (c) forgery of any such return; or
- (d) signing any such return knowing the same to be false.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Courts to
furnish
criminal
statistics.

29. The clerk of every court or tribunal administering criminal justice, or in case of there being no clerk, the judge or other functionary presiding over such court or tribunal, shall, before the end of October in each year, fill up and transmit to the Dominion Statistician, for the year ending the thirtieth day of September preceding, such schedules as he receives from time to time from the Dominion Statistician relating to the criminal business transacted in such court or tribunal.

Wardens and
sheriffs.

30. The warden of every penitentiary and reformatory and the sheriff of every county and district shall, before the end of October in each year, fill up and transmit to the Dominion Statistician, for the year ending the thirtieth day of September preceding, such schedules as he receives from time to time from the Dominion Statistician relating to the prisoners committed to the penitentiary, reformatory or jail.

31. Every person required to transmit any such schedules shall from day to day make and keep entries and records of the particulars to be comprised in such schedules. Records.

32. Every officer required to transmit to the Minister of Finance true copies of returns made by justices of the peace shall, before the end of October in each year, transmit to the Minister true copies of all such returns for the year ending the thirtieth day of September next preceding. Copies of returns.

33. The Secretary of State shall, before the end of October in each year, cause to be filled up and transmitted to the Dominion Statistician such schedules for the year ending the thirtieth day of September next preceding, relative to the cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised, as the Minister may prescribe. Pardons.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

34. Subject to the direction of the Minister, the Bureau shall collect, abstract and tabulate annually statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters: (a) Population; (b) Births, deaths and marriages; (c) Immigration and Emigration; (d) Agriculture; (e) Education; (f) Public and Private Finance; (g) any other matters prescribed by the Minister or by the Governor in Council. General statistics.

35. The Governor in Council may authorize the Minister to have any special statistical investigation made that is deemed advisable, and may prescribe the manner and by what means such investigation shall be made. Special statistics.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES.

36. Every person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act or any regulation who,—

(a) after having taken the prescribed oath, shall desert from his duty, or wilfully makes any false declaration, statement or return touching any such matter; or Desertion or false declaration.

(b) in the pretended performance of his duties thereunder, obtains or seeks to obtain information which he is not duly authorized to obtain; or Unlawful information.

(c) shall not keep inviolate the secrecy of the information gathered or entered on the schedules and forms, and who shall, except as allowed by this Act and the regulations, divulge the contents of any schedule or form filled up in pursuance of this Act or any regulation, or any information furnished in pursuance of this Act or any regulation; Improperly divulging information.

shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred Penalty.

dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Refusal to answer or false answer.

37. Every person who, without lawful excuse,—
(a) refuses or neglects to answer, or wilfully answers falsely, any question requisite for obtaining any information sought in respect of the objects of this Act or any regulation, or pertinent thereto, which has been asked of him by any person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act or any regulation; or

Refusal or neglect, false information or deception.

(b) refuses or neglects to furnish any information or to fill up to the best of his knowledge and belief any schedule or form which he has been required to fill up, and to return the same when and as required of him under this Act or any regulation, or wilfully gives false information or practises any other deception thereunder;

Penalty.

shall, for every such refusal or neglect, or false answer or deception, be guilty of an offence and liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Wilful refusal or neglect to grant access to records.

38. Every person who has the custody or charge of any provincial, municipal or other public records or documents, or of any records or documents of any corporation, from which information sought in respect of the objects of this Act or any regulation can be obtained, or which would aid in the completion or correction thereof, who wilfully or without lawful excuse refuses or neglects to grant access thereto to any census officer, commissioner, enumerator, agent or other person deputed for that purpose by the Dominion Statistician, and every person who wilfully hinders or seeks to prevent or obstruct such access, or otherwise in any way wilfully obstructs or seeks to obstruct any person employed in the execution of any duty under this Act or any regulation, is guilty of an offence and shall be liable, upon summary conviction, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months and not less than one month, or to both fine and imprisonment.

Penalty.

Leaving notice at house.

39. The leaving by an enumerator, agent or other person employed in the execution of this Act or any regulation, at any house or part of a house, of any schedule or form purporting to be issued under this Act or any regulation, and having thereon a notice requiring that it be filled

up and signed within a stated time by the occupant of such house or part of a house, or in his absence by some other member of the family, shall, as against the occupant, be a sufficient requirement so to fill up and sign the schedule, though the occupant is not named in the notice, or personally served therewith.

40. The leaving by an enumerator or agent or other person employed in the execution of this Act at the office or other place of business of any person or firm or of any body corporate or politic, or the delivery by registered letter to any person, firm or body corporate or politic or his or its agent, or any such schedule or form having thereon a notice requiring that it be filled up and signed within a stated delay, shall, as against the person or the firm and the members thereof and each of them or the body corporate or politic, be a sufficient requirement to fill up and sign the schedule or form, and if so required in the notice, to mail the schedule or form within a stated time to the Bureau. Leaving notice at office.

41. Any fine imposed and recovered for any offence under this Act shall belong to His Majesty for the public uses of Canada, but the Minister may authorize the payment of one-half of any such fine to the prosecutor. Application of fines.

42. The *Census and Statistics Act*, chapter sixty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is hereby repealed. Repeals.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 44.

An Act to amend the Act of the present Session intituled
An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. The Act heretofore enacted during the present session of Parliament and intituled *An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act*, is hereby amended by adding thereto the following section:—

R.S., c. 139
further
amended.

“**4.** Nothing in the last two preceding sections of this Act shall affect any case pending on the day when the said amending Act was assented to, whether the same was then pending in the court of original jurisdiction, or in the Supreme Court of Canada, or in any intermediate court.”

Provisions as
to valuations
in assessment
appeals and
courts of final
resort, not to
apply to
pending
cases.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 45.

An Act for granting to His Majesty aid for Military and Naval Defence.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

WHEREAS a state of war exists between His Majesty and the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, the Sultan of Turkey, and the King of the Bulgarians; and whereas it is necessary that measures be taken for the common defence and security, and to this end it is expedient that aid as hereinafter provided be rendered to His Majesty: Therefore His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The War Appropriation Act, 1918*. Short title.

2. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied beyond the ordinary grants of Parliament a sum not exceeding five hundred million dollars towards defraying any expenses that may be incurred by or under the authority of the Governor in Council during the year ending the thirty-first day of March, 1919, for—

- (a) the defence and security of Canada;
- (b) the conduct of naval and military operations in or beyond Canada;
- (c) promoting the continuance of trade, industry, and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war risk or otherwise;
- (d) the carrying out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in Council in consequence of the existence of a state of war; and,
- (e) payments made for the said purposes during the fiscal year ending the thirty-first day of March, nineteen hundred and eighteen, in excess of the amount authorized by *The War Appropriation Act, 1917*.

Payment of five hundred million dollars may be made.

Purposes.

Regulations.

3. The Governor in Council, in addition to any regulations deemed necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Act, shall make all such regulations as to the rates of pay and allowances of officers and men payable out of the moneys provided under this Act as may by the Governor in Council be deemed proper.

Loan authorized.

4. The Governor in Council may, in addition to the sums now remaining unborrowed and negotiable of the loans authorized by any Act of Parliament heretofore passed, raise by way of loan, by the issue and sale or pledge of securities of Canada, in such form, for such separate sums, at such rates of interest and upon such other terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve, such sum or sums of money as are required for the purpose of making any payment authorized by this Act, and the sums so raised shall form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

Power to re-issue, sell or pledge securities.

5. When securities issued under this Act have been pledged as security for a loan, and the loan has been paid off and the pledge redeemed, the securities shall not be deemed to have been extinguished, but shall be deemed to be still alive, and may be re-issued and sold and pledged as if the former pledging had not taken place.

Charged to Con. Rev. Fund.

6. The principal raised by way of loan under this Act and the interest thereon, shall be charged upon and payable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

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to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 46.

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

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. Subsection three of section nine of *The Special War Revenue Act, 1915*, chapter eight of the statutes of 1915, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(3) Every purchaser of a seat in a pullman or parlour car and of a berth in a sleeping car shall, in addition to the regular charge for the seat or berth, pay to the person selling the seat or berth, for the Consolidated Revenue Fund, ten cents for each seat and an amount equal to ten per cent of the price of each berth, but in no case shall the tax be less than twenty-five cents for each berth.”

Tax on berths and parlour car seats increased.

2. (1) Paragraph (i) of section fourteen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

“(i) ‘consumer’ means any person who uses or purchases

Definitions.

“consumer.”

- (a) a proprietary or patent medicine,
- (b) perfumery,
- (c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling, or
- (d) champagne or sparkling wine,

whether for his own use, for producing therefrom any article of value, or for any other purpose; and ‘selling to a consumer’ means selling by retail;”

“selling to a consumer”

(2) Paragraph (iv) of the said section is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:—

Proprietary and patent medicines.

“when sold under the name used for them in the said publications; or any preparation manufactured for sale exclusively for the medical profession and on the labels of which no claim is made that the preparation has medicinal or curative powers or any directions with respect to the amount that constitutes a proper dose.”

3. The said Act is amended by inserting the following section immediately after section sixteen:—

Tax on matches.

“**16A.** (1) Every manufacturer and every importer of matches shall affix to every package of matches manufactured by him or imported into Canada after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, an adhesive or other stamp of the value of one cent for each one hundred matches or fraction of one hundred matches contained in such package, and no manufacturer or importer shall sell or import matches unless they are in packages.

Tax on playing cards.

“ (2) Every manufacturer and every importer of playing cards shall affix to every package of playing cards manufactured by him or imported into Canada after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, an adhesive or other stamp of the value of eight cents, for every fifty-four cards or fraction of fifty-four in each package, and no manufacturer or importer shall sell or import playing cards except in packages.

Stamps on imported packages, when to be affixed.

“ (3) When matches or playing cards are imported into Canada the adhesive or other stamps shall be affixed to the packages while they are in the custody of the proper Customs Officers.

Stamps on matches and playing cards in stock.

“ (4) Every wholesale and retail dealer shall affix on each unstamped package of matches an adhesive or other stamp of the value of one cent for each one hundred matches or fraction of one hundred matches contained in such package, and an adhesive or other stamp of the value of eight cents on each unstamped package of playing cards held by him for sale on the first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Packages for export excepted.

“ (5) Provided, however, that it shall not be necessary to affix adhesive or other stamps to packages of matches and playing cards manufactured in Canada, for export out of Canada when they are manufactured and exported under regulations made under the provisions of the following subsection.

Regulations.

“ (6) The Minister charged by the Governor in Council with the administration of the law contained in this section may make such regulations as he deems necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this section.”

4. Section seventeen of the said Act is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Penalty.

“**17.** Every person required by this Part to affix an adhesive or other stamp to a bottle or package containing

- (a) a proprietary or patent medicine,
- (b) perfumery,
- (c) wine of the grape, non-sparkling,
- (d) champagne or sparkling wine,
- (e) matches, or
- (f) playing cards,

who fails or neglects to affix an adhesive or other stamp as required by this Part, or violates any of the other provisions of section sixteen A, shall incur a penalty of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars."

5. The said Act is amended by inserting the following Part immediately after section nineteen:—

"PART IV.

"19A. For the purposes of this Part the "duty paid value" of any article means the value of the article as determined under the laws relating to the Customs and the Customs Tariff for the purpose of determining the amount of the customs duties payable thereon on importation into Canada and in addition the amount of the customs duties payable thereon; and the term "Minister" shall mean the Minister charged by the Governor in Council with the administration of the law contained in this Part.

Definition.
"Duty paid value."

"19B. (1) There shall be levied, collected and paid on each of the articles mentioned in the Schedule to this Part, when imported into Canada after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, in addition to any duty or tax that may be payable under any other statute or law, a war excise tax equal to ten per centum of the duty paid value of the same; and there shall also be levied, collected and paid, when any such article is manufactured and sold in Canada after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, a war excise tax equal to ten per centum of the price for which the same is sold. Where the article is imported such war excise tax shall be paid by the importer, and where the article is manufactured and sold such war excise tax shall be paid by the manufacturer. Provided, however, that such war excise tax shall not be paid on any of the said articles when they are manufactured in Canada and are exported under regulations made by the Minister, and such war excise tax shall not be payable by any manufacturer of jewelry who does not manufacture jewelry to the value of more than one thousand dollars in any one calendar year. The price charged by the manufacturer shall be deemed to be the value of such jewelry.

Tax on articles in schedule.

Articles for export excepted.

"(2) There shall be levied, collected and paid upon automobiles and jewelry imported into Canada for sale or manufactured in Canada on or before the thirtieth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and which on that date have not been sold to *bona fide* users, a war excise tax equal to ten per centum of the duty paid value

Automobiles and jewelry in stock on 30th April liable to tax.

- when the same are imported, and ten per centum of the price of the manufacturer when the same have been manufactured in Canada. Provided, that no war excise tax shall be payable on automobiles manufactured in Canada and exported therefrom under regulations made by the Minister, and that no war excise tax shall be payable on jewelry imported into or manufactured in Canada before the first day of October, 1917, or upon jewelry imported or manufactured and which has not been sold where the total duty paid value or price of the entire stock of the same held by any one person does not exceed one thousand dollars.
- Exceptions.
- Tax on tea. “(3) There shall be levied, collected and paid a war excise tax of ten cents per pound on all tea entered at Customs on or before the thirtieth day of April, 1918, by any importer or dealer and which remained unsold on that day. Provided that retail dealers shall only pay such war excise tax upon tea held by them on that day in excess of one thousand pounds.
- Tax on moving picture films. “(4) There shall be levied, collected and paid a war excise tax on all cinematograph or moving picture films, positives, one and one-eighth inch in width and over, of fifteen cents on each film for each day upon which such film is used.
- Records, books, etc., of manufacturers to be open to officers' inspection. “(5) The records, books, accounts and vouchers of all manufacturers and of importers and dealers in any of the said articles shall be open at all reasonable hours to the inspection of the officers or other persons authorized to inspect the same by the Minister, and any person who in any way prevents any such officer or other person from having access to or inspecting the same, or refuses to produce the same or any of them, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand dollars.
- Regulations. “19c. The Minister may make such regulations as he deems necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Part.
- Penalty. “19d. Any person who neglects or refuses to pay any war excise tax imposed by this Part shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of the war excise tax which should have been paid, but in no case less than one hundred dollars.”
- Customs Act to apply to importations. **6.** (1) The provisions of the *Customs Act*, chapter forty-eight of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, and the Acts amending the same, shall apply to any war excise tax payable under this Act upon the importation of any article into Canada in the same way and to the same extent as if such war excise tax was payable under *The Customs Tariff, 1907*, chapter eleven of the statutes of 1907, or the Acts amending the same.
- Board of Customs to settle doubts and differences. (2) Whenever any difference arises or whenever any doubt exists as to whether any or what rate of war excise tax is payable on any article and there is no previous decision upon

the question by any competent tribunal binding throughout Canada, the Board of Customs appointed under the *Customs Act* may declare what the duty paid value of such article is or what the price of such article is, as the case may be, and what amount of war excise tax is payable on the article in question, or that such article is exempt from war excise tax, and any such declaration of the Board of Customs shall have force and effect as if the same had been sanctioned by statute.

7. Paragraph (b) of subsection (two) of section twenty of the said Act is amended by striking out the words "*The Summary Convictions Act*" at the end thereof and substituting therefor the words "Part XV of the *Criminal Code*." Section 20
amended.

SCHEDULE TO PART IV.

Schedule.

Automobiles adapted or adaptable for passenger use.

Graphophones, gramophones, phonographs, talking machines, cylinders and records therefor.

Mechanical piano and organ players and records therefor.

Articles commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, for personal use or for adornment of the person.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 47.

An Act to amend Chapter Thirty-Nine of the Statutes of
1917,

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. Notwithstanding anything contained in chapter thirty-nine of the statutes of 1917, section one hundred and thirty-one of the *Dominion Elections Act*, chapter six of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, shall be deemed to be amended only in the case of a general election and shall apply without amendment to any other election of a member of the House of Commons.

At
by-elections,
polling day
to remain
seventh day
after
nomination.

2. This Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on the eighteenth day of March in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Commence-
ment of Act.

OTTAWA: Printed by JOSEPH DE LABROQUERIE TACHÉ, Law Printer
to the King's most Excellent Majesty.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP, 48.

An Act to confirm an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Van Buren Bridge Company.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. The agreement dated the eighth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, between His Majesty the King and the Van Buren Bridge Company, a copy of which forms the Schedule to this Act, is hereby ratified and confirmed and declared to be valid and binding on the parties thereto in all respects whatsoever, and the parties to the said agreement are and each of them is hereby authorized and empowered to do whatsoever may be necessary to give full effect to the provisions of the said agreement.

1913, c. 203;
1915, c. 77.

Agreement
of 8 March,
1918, with
Van Buren
Bridge
Company
confirmed.

SCHEDULE.

This Agreement made this eighth day of March, A.D. 1918. Between The Van Buren Bridge Company, hereinafter called the "Lessor" of the first part, and, His Majesty the King, represented herein by the Minister of Railways and Canals of Canada and acting under and by virtue of an Order in Council, dated the 26th day of January, A.D. 1918, and hereinafter called the "Lessee" of the second part.

Whereas the Lessee has applied to the Lessor for a lease of certain lands, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Leonards, in the County of Madawaska, and Province of New Brunswick, and lying between the International Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway.

And Whereas the Lessor has agreed to grant such lease in consideration of the rents, covenants, provisoes and conditions hereinafter set out;

Now Therefore this agreement witnesseth that the Lessor in consideration of the rents, covenants, provisoes and conditions hereinafter reserved and contained, hath demised and leased unto the Lessee all those three certain several pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Leonards, in the County of Madawaska and Province of New Brunswick, and lying between the International

Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway as aforesaid and hereinafter more particularly bounded, set out and described, as follows:—

PARCEL NO. 1.

The Point of Beginning being at the point where the Centre Line of the said Van Buren Bridge Company's Railway intersects the Easterly Boundary of the right of way of the National Transcontinental Railway (a portion of the aforesaid Canadian Government Railways); thence North $4^{\circ} 32'$ east, along this last noted Boundary, fifty-five and five-tenths (55.5) feet, more or less, to a point thereon distant fifty (50) feet from the said Centre Line, measured at right angles North-Westerly therefrom; thence North $68^{\circ} 45'$ east, parallel to the said Centre Line, and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet, measured at right angles North-Westerly therefrom fifteen hundred and twenty-three and nine-tenths (1523.9) feet, more or less, to the Westerly boundary of the highway leading to St. Leonards aforesaid; thence South $3^{\circ} 25'$ West, along this last mentioned highway boundary, one hundred and ten (110) feet, more or less, to a point thereon distant fifty (50) feet from the said Centre Line, measured at right angles South-Easterly therefrom; thence South $68^{\circ} 45'$ West parallel to the said centre line, and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet, measured at right angles South-Easterly therefrom, fifteen hundred and twenty-six and three-tenths (1526.3) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid Easterly boundary of the right of way of the National Transcontinental Railway; thence North $4^{\circ} 32'$ East, along this last mentioned boundary, fifty-five and five-tenths (55.5) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid point of beginning.

Containing the said Parcel No. 1, so described, an area of three and five hundred and one thousandths (3.501) acres, more or less, as shown outlined in red on the aforesaid accompanying plan No. 4240.

PARCEL NO. 2.

The Point of Beginning at the point where the Centre Line of the said Van Buren Bridge Company's Railway intersects the Easterly Boundary of the highway leading to St. Leonards aforesaid; thence North $3^{\circ} 25'$ East, along this said highway Boundary, fifty-five (55) feet, more or less, to a point thereon distant fifty (50) feet from the said Centre Line, measured at right angles North-Westerly therefrom; thence North $68^{\circ} 45'$ East, parallel to the said Centre Line, and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet, measured at right angles North-Westerly therefrom two hundred and ninety-seven (297) feet, more or less, to the Westerly Boundary

Boundary of the Right-of-Way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence South $7^{\circ} 43'$ West along this last noted Boundary, one hundred and fourteen and three-tenths (114.3) feet, more or less, to a point thereon distant fifty (50) feet from the said Centre Line, measured at right angles South Easterly therefrom; thence South $68^{\circ} 45'$ West, parallel to the said Centre Line, and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet, measured at right angles South Easterly therefrom, two hundred and eighty-seven and six-tenths (287.6) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid Easterly Boundary of the Highway to St. Leonards; thence North $3^{\circ} 25'$ East along this last noted Boundary, fifty-five (55) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid point of beginning.

Containing the said Parcel No. 2 so described, an area of six hundred and seventy-one thousandths (0.671) of an acre, more or less, as shown outlined in red on the said accompanying plan No. 4240.

PARCEL NO. 3.

The Point of Beginning being at the point where the Centre Line of the aforesaid Van Buren Bridge Company's Railway intersects the Easterly Boundary of the Right of Way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, thence North $7^{\circ} 43'$ East along this last noted Boundary fifty-seven and fifteen-hundredths (57.15) feet, more or less, to a point thereon distant fifty (50) feet, from the said Centre Line, measured at right angles North-Westerly therefrom; thence North $68^{\circ} 45'$ East, parallel to the said Centre Line and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet measured at right angles North-Westerly therefrom; two hundred and forty-three (243) feet to a point opposite and fifty (50) feet distant at right angles North-Westerly from station 51+48.7 thereof; thence parallel to the Centre Line of the said Van Buren Bridge Company's Railway as originally laid down,—(that is, the said Centre Line being on a 4° curve left, beginning at the said station 51+48.7—containing a total angle of $52^{\circ} 02'$ or an arc of 1300.84 feet and terminating at station 64+49.5 thereof, which latter station is distant thirteen (13) feet, at right angles North-Westerly, from station 83+98 of the Centre Line of the aforesaid International Railway; and which last said parallel boundary is distant from this last above described Centre Line of the said Van Buren Bridge Company's Railway fifty (50) feet measured radially North-Westerly and Westerly therefrom, to a point opposite at right angles Westerly from the said station 83+98 of the International Railway's Centre Line, and distant sixty-three (63) feet therefrom, thence South $73^{\circ} 17'$ East, thirteen (13) feet to the Westerly Boundary of the right of way of the said International Railway; thence South $16^{\circ} 43'$ West along this last noted Boundary, five hundred and one

and seven-tenths (501.7) feet, more or less, to a point thereon distant fifty (50) feet from the last described Centre Line of the said Van Buren Bridge Company's Railway, measured at right angles Easterly therefrom, thence parallel to the last said Centre Line and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet, measured radially South-Easterly therefrom, on a curve of 1482.69 feet radius, eight hundred and thirty-six (836) feet, to a point opposite and distant fifty (50) feet, at right angles South-Easterly from the before noted station 51+48.7 of the said Centre Line; thence South 68° 45' West, parallel to the said Centre Line and distant therefrom fifty (50) feet, measured at right angles South-Easterly therefrom, two hundred and ninety-eight and four-tenths (298.4) feet, more or less, to the aforesaid Easterly Boundary of the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway; thence North 7° 43' East, along this last noted Boundary, fifty-seven and fifteen one-hundredths (57.15) feet, more or less to the aforesaid Point of Beginning.

Containing, the said Parcel No. 3, so described, an area of three and nine hundred and thirty-six one-thousandths (3.936) acres, more or less, as shown outlined in red on the aforesaid accompanying plan No. 4240.

Together with all the railway tracks now constructed upon the above described parcels of land as shown in red on the said plan hereto annexed, and (a) the tower and all appurtenances used for the purpose of and in connection with the interlocking plant, the said tower though located upon the right of way of the National Transcontinental Railway being the property of the Lessor, (b) any and all additional tracks which may hereafter under the provisions of this lease be constructed upon the said parcels of land or any of them, (c) all railway tracks of the Lessor constructed upon public highways crossing any of the said parcels of land, (d) all railway tracks of the Lessor constructed along over or across the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway as shown on the said plan, (e) all railway tracks of the Lessor constructed along, over or across the right of way of the National Transcontinental Railway as shown on the said plan, and (f) all easements, interest, rights and privileges which the Lessor holds or enjoys in respect of such public highways, and the said crossings of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the National Transcontinental Railway.

The said lands, tracks, tower and any additions or improvements thereto and all other buildings, structures appliances and facilities now or hereafter during the said term constructed or erected upon the said lands, with their appurtenances, and the said easements, rights, interests and privileges are hereinafter referred to as the "demised premises."

To have and to hold the demised premises unto and to the use of the Lessee from the 1st day of May, 1918, until the 31st day of August, 1934, yielding and paying therefor to the Lessor in lawful money of Canada, the sum of twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200.00) yearly in each and every year during the term hereby demised. The said rental shall be paid in half-yearly payments of six hundred dollars (\$600.00) each on the first day of March and thirty-first day of August in each year and shall be payable to the Lessor at its offices in the City of Bangor, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America; the first payment of rental shall be made on the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1918, for the portion of the semi-annual term then expired, and the last payment of rental shall be made on the 30th day of August, 1934.

The said rental shall be in addition to any sums payable by the Lessee under the provisions of clause 5 hereof.

That it is agreed and understood that the word "Lessor" or other words relative thereto when used herein shall mean the party hereto of the first part and shall include the successors and assigns of the said party of the first part; the word "Lessee" or other words relative thereto shall mean the Sovereign, and shall include the successors and assigns of the Sovereign; "General Manager" shall mean the person named for the time being by the Lessee for the managing of the Government Railways.

And it is further agreed by and between the said parties hereto that these presents are made and executed upon and subject to the covenants, provisoes, conditions and reservations hereinafter set forth and contained, and that the same and every of them representing and expressing the exact intention of the parties are to be strictly observed, performed and complied with, namely:—

1. That the Lessee will pay all rental herein reserved at the time and in the manner in these presents set forth without any abatement or deduction whatever.

2. That the Lessor will pay or cause to be paid all rates, taxes or assessments of whatsoever description that may at any time during the existence of these presents be lawfully imposed or become due and payable upon or in respect of the demised premises or any part thereof.

3. That if the Lessee at any time during the continuance of this lease shall determine it necessary for the purposes of the Lessee to have new connecting tracks at the junction of the Lessor's line of railway with the International Railway or with the National Transcontinental Railway, or at both points, or necessary to have an interchange track with the Canadian Pacific Railway, together with such interlocking appliances as may be necessary, the location of such connecting and interchange tracks and of such interlocking appliances as are to be constructed upon the demised

demised premises, or upon other lands of the Lessor, shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto subject to the necessary approval of legislative or other authority having jurisdiction over the Lessor. The cost of all such new construction including the interlocking appliances shall be at the sole cost and expense of the Lessee, and the Lessee at its pleasure during the continuance of this lease, or at the termination thereof, may remove such new construction including such interlocking appliances, but shall restore the tracks, towers and interlocking appliances, of the Lessor to their original condition and leave the same in the same proper condition for operation as they now are, ordinary wear and tear excepted; provided however, that the Lessor at the termination of the lease may at its option elect to purchase from the Lessee all new construction or any part thereof on the demised premises or appurtenant thereto, including interlocking appliances, at a price to be mutually agreed upon between the Lessor and the Lessee or his duly authorized representatives, and in event said parties are unable to agree upon the price at which the Lessor may take over such new construction including interlocking appliances, the price to be paid by the Lessor to the Lessee shall be determined by arbitration, such arbitration to be conducted in the manner hereinafter in this instrument set forth.

Nothing in this clause shall operate or be held as releasing the Lessor from paying an equitable proportion (to be determined by the parties hereto) of the cost of constructing, also maintaining such facilities at the junction between the Canadian Government Railways (National Transcontinental Railway) and the Lessor, as in the judgment of the parties hereto may be required from time to time to facilitate the interchange of traffic between the parties hereto.

4. That if a connecting or interchange track be made with any railway or railways other than the International Railway or the National Transcontinental Railway, the Lessee shall not of its own accord route or in any way canvass, assist or be a party to the routing of any traffic originating at or destined to points on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad on the United States side of the St. John River, via such other railway or railways; but in event any such traffic should be routed or transported via any such other railway or railways, the Lessee will not accept a lower charge than three dollars (\$3.00) for each car switched in either direction over that portion of the tracks forming part of the demised premises which may be used for such switching movement, such charge of three dollars (\$3.00) per car to include the movement one way of an empty car; but in the event that complaint is made to the Board of Railway Commissioners for the Dominion of Canada in connection with any such charge or charges,

the determination of said Board with reference to such charge or charges shall be final and binding upon both parties hereto, subject to rights of appeal from any decision of such Board.

5. That the entire operation and maintenance cost of the tracks and interlocking appliances demised and leased to the Lessee and the additional tracks and interlocking appliances constructed by the Lessee as in this lease provided, shall be borne by the Lessee.

6. That it is understood and agreed between the parties hereto that in the event of the Lessee transferring the International Railway or the National Transcontinental Railway by lease or sale or by other arrangements as to operation thereof, then and in any such case these presents may be terminated by either party upon sixty days notice in writing to the other to that end.

7. That it is understood and agreed that the Lessee shall have the right and privilege to use the demised premises under this lease for any and all desired railway purposes, and will at all times during the term thereof, at the Lessee's own cost and expense, keep up, amend, renew and maintain the demised premises and every portion thereof in good and substantial order and repair and in a thoroughly efficient working condition, and shall, upon the expiration of this lease, return the said demised premises together with the Railway appurtenances thereon and appurtenant thereto, to the Lessor in as good condition as when taken over by the Lessee under the terms of this lease, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

8. That during the term of this lease all traffic interchanged between the Lessor or Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, and the International Railway or the National Transcontinental Railway, shall be interchanged at the junction of the Lessor's said line of railway with the National Transcontinental Railway, but the Lessee shall not thereby be or become entitled to any increase in the rates or divisions heretofore allowed to the International Railway on interchange traffic, it being distinctly understood and agreed that such interchange at the junction of the National Transcontinental Railway shall be made upon the same terms as to rates and divisions and in all other respects as heretofore applied to and governing the interchange at the junction with the International Railway.

9. That the Lessee shall bear and pay all claims and assume and take charge of the defence of all suits, actions, complaints and proceedings brought against either of the parties hereto, upon or in respect of any cause of action arising during the continuance of this lease in connection with or by reason of the railway operations on the demised premises by the Lessee and that the Lessee shall at all times wholly indemnify and save harmless the Lessor against all

such claims and amount of judgments, costs and expenses which may be recovered in any such action, suit, or proceeding; and the Lessor shall at all times during the term of this lease protect and save harmless the Lessee in his right to use, occupy and enjoy the demised premises as in this lease provided, and the Lessor shall at all times wholly indemnify and save harmless the Lessee against all damages, costs and expenses which may be recovered in any action, suit or other proceeding based upon such use, occupation or enjoyment; and the Lessor shall be responsible for all claims for damage resulting from the operation of its trains or engines by its employees or the employees of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, in or upon the demised premises.

10. That the Lessee shall not during the said term assign, transfer or set over, or otherwise by any act or deed procure the demised premises or any portion thereof to be assigned, set over, or sublet to any Company, corporation or person whomsoever, without the consent in writing of the Lessor first had and obtained; provided however, if the Lessor shall decline to give its consent in writing to assignment, transfer or sublease of the demised premises or any portion thereof, the Lessee may file with the Board of Railway Commissioners for the Dominion of Canada a petition asking for authority so to assign, transfer or sublet, and if said Board of Railway Commissioners after notice to the Lessor and full hearing, shall find, in a writing setting forth in full reasons for said finding, that the assignment, transfer or sublease of the demised premises or any portion thereof is in the public interest, and not detrimental to the business of the Van Buren Bridge Company, or to the business of Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, then the Lessor forthwith shall give its consent in writing to such assignment, transfer or sublease; and provided further, that if (after a finding by said Board of Railway Commissioners that the assignment, transfer or sublease is in the public interest and not detrimental to the business of the aforesaid Companies) the Lessor shall be of opinion that the assignee, transferee or sublessee is operating or using the demised premises or any portion thereof, in a manner detrimental to the business of the Van Buren Bridge Company or to the business of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, the Lessor may file with the said Board of Railway Commissioners a petition setting forth the facts, and if, after notice to the Lessee and after full hearing, said Board of Railway Commissioners shall find that the assignee, transferee or sublessee is operating or using the demised premises or any portion thereof, in a manner detrimental to the business of Van Buren Bridge Company or to the business of Bangor and Aroostook Railroad Company, said Board shall require cancellation and termination

ation of the assignment, transfer or sublease, and thereafter this indenture shall be in full force and effect as if such assignment, transfer or sublease had not been executed.

11. That should the Lessee make default in payment as and when the same is payable of the rental hereby reserved or any portion thereof, or of any other sum payable by the Lessee hereunder, and such default continue for sixty days after demand in writing for payment shall have been made by the Lessor, or in case of the breach or non-performance of any of the covenants or agreements herein contained on the part of the Lessee, then in any such event these presents shall at the option of the Lessor forthwith be and become wholly null and void and the Lessor may forthwith re-enter into and upon the demised premises and any or every portion thereof and again have, re-possess and enjoy the same as of its former estate and interest anything herein contained notwithstanding, and shall be entitled to receive the same from the Lessee in the condition provided for in clause three hereof, and also to be forthwith paid by the Lessee any sum found to be payable under any of the terms hereof. The exercise by the Lessor of any such remedy shall however be without prejudice to any other or further remedies or rights to which the Lessor may be entitled by reason of any breach of any of the covenants and agreements herein entered into by or on the part of the Lessee.

12. That any notice to be given under this lease to the Lessee shall be deemed sufficiently given if posted in any post office in Canada or the United States in a registered envelope prepaid and addressed to the General Manager at Moncton in the Province of New Brunswick, and any notice to be given under this lease to the Lessor shall be deemed sufficiently given if posted in any post office in Canada or in the United States in a registered envelope prepaid and addressed to the Lessor at Bangor, in the State of Maine, one of the United States of America. Any notice so posted shall be deemed to have been received on the day when in the ordinary course the same would reach its destination.

13. That any difference which may arise under this agreement either as to its construction or respecting the carrying out of the same according to the true intent and meaning thereof, shall, if it cannot be amicably adjusted by the parties hereto, be submitted to arbitration in the following manner:—

The party desiring such reference shall appoint an arbitrator and give notice in writing to the other party of such appointment and of intention to submit such difference to arbitration and such other party within thirty days after receipt of such notice shall appoint in its behalf, an arbitrator, and in default of such appointment within said thirty days, an arbitrator may be appointed, on behalf of such

other party, by the Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, upon the application of the party desiring such arbitration after ten days notice in writing to the other party. The two arbitrators so appointed or selected shall select a third, and the award of the said three arbitrators or the majority of them, made after due notice in writing to both parties of the time and place of hearing, in the matter so submitted for arbitration as aforesaid, and after hearing the party or parties who may attend, shall be final and binding on both parties to this agreement, and the parties expressly agree to abide thereby. In case the two arbitrators first appointed fail to appoint a third within ten days after they have been appointed, then the third arbitrator may be appointed by the Judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, on application of either party after ten days notice in writing to the other.

In case any arbitrator appointed or selected hereunder should die or refuse to act, or be unable to act through any cause whatsoever, or if for any cause whatsoever the office of any arbitrator should become vacant, then and in any such event his successor shall be appointed in the manner provided for his appointment in the first instance unless the parties otherwise agree.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Lessor has caused these presents to be signed by its President, and countersigned by its Secretary, and its corporate seal to be hereto affixed; and the Minister so representing the Lessee herein as aforesaid and the Secretary of the Department of Railways and Canals have hereunto set their hands and the seal of the said Department has been hereto affixed the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered } THE VAN BUREN BRIDGE
by the Lessor in manner } COMPANY.
aforesaid in presence of } (Sgd) PERCY R. TODD,
(Sgd) ROY H. MACCREADY, } President.

[SEAL]

Attest: WINGATE F. CRAM,
Clerk.

H. P. HINCKLEY. (Sgd) J. D. REID.

Signed, sealed and delivered } Minister of Railways and
by the Lessee in manner } Canals.
aforesaid in presence of }
(Sgd) JOSEPH PROULX. (Sgd) J. W. PUGSLEY,
Secretary.

[SEAL]

Approved as to form
(Sgd) HENRY J. HART,
General Counsel.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 49.

An Act respecting the Election held in the Electoral District of Yukon.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of section twelve of the *Controverted Elections Act*, the time for presenting a petition in respect of the election of a member of the House of Commons for the electoral district of Yukon, held on the twenty-eighth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, shall be extended for a period of forty days from the date of the return of the General Returning Officer made in respect of such election on the twenty-first day of May, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Extension of date for filing an election petition.

R.S., c. 7.

2. Notwithstanding anything contained in the *Dominion Elections Act* or any Act amending the same, or in *The Military Voters Act, 1917*, chapter thirty-four of the statutes of 1917, the provisions of the said Acts in respect to fixing the time for polling the votes of military electors shall apply and extend to the electoral district of Yukon; and the votes of the military electors polled at the last general election for a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons, and marked either for the Government or for the Opposition or for an individual candidate, shall be duly counted for and applied to the candidate who has been recognized as the candidate representing the Government or the Opposition, pursuant to section twelve of *The Military Voters Act, 1917*, or to an individual candidate, in accordance with the marking of the several ballots, notwithstanding the date or dates upon which the said votes were polled.

Votes of military electors, how to be counted.

R.S., c. 6.
1917, c. 34.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 50.

An Act to amend the Yukon Act.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

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

R.S., c. 63;
1907, c. 53;
1908, c. 76;
1909, c. 37;
1912, c. 56.

1. The *Yukon Act*, chapter sixty-three of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, is amended by adding thereto the following sections and sub-heading:—

“ ABOLITION OF COUNCIL, ETC.

“ **115.** The Governor in Council may at any time abolish the Council mentioned in section seven of this Act, and may substitute therefor a Council composed of two or more members, appointed by warrant of the Governor General under his Privy Seal, and to the Council so appointed may transfer any or all of the duties and powers of the Council mentioned in section seven.

Abolition of Council and new Council provided for.

“ **116.** The Governor in Council may abolish any position or office authorized or created under the provisions of this Act, and may transfer to any officer of the Crown any or all of the duties or functions of the position or office so abolished, whether any of such duties or functions are defined in this Act, or in any other Act, or in any regulations made under the authority of this Act or any other Act applying to the Yukon Territory. This section shall be deemed to have come into effect on the twenty-seventh day of March, 1918.”

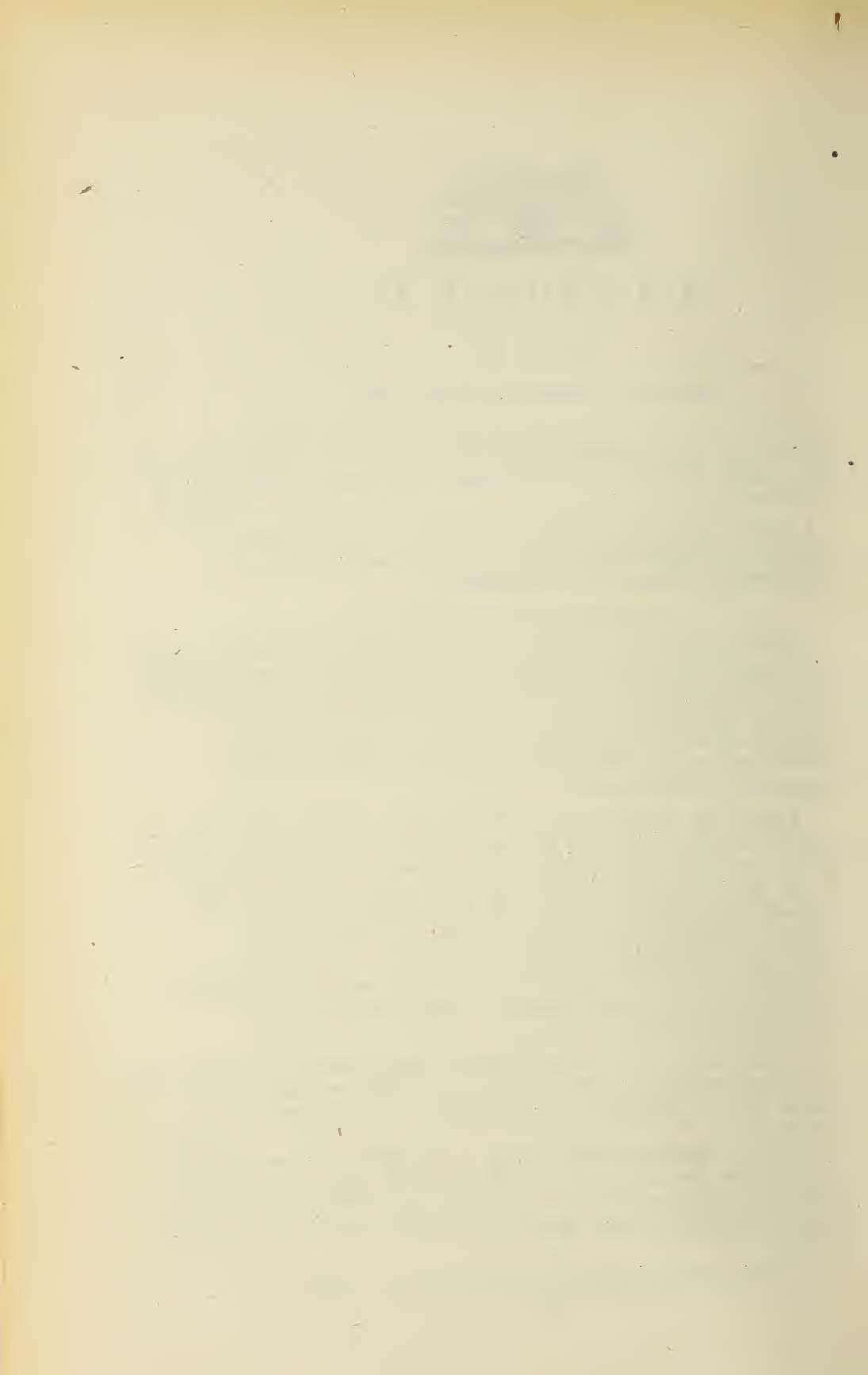
Governor in Council may abolish offices, and transfer duties.

Retroactive.

2. Subsection two of section twenty of chapter seventy-six of the statutes of 1908, intituled *An Act to amend the Yukon Act*, is repealed and the following is substituted therefor:—

Auditor General may send an officer to audit accounts in Territory when he deems it necessary instead of yearly as heretofore.

“(2) The Auditor General shall, whenever he deems it necessary or desirable, send an officer of his office to the Territory for the purpose of examining and auditing such receipt, expenditure and accounts, and reporting thereon to him.”





8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 51.

An Act to provide for the payment of Bounties on Zinc produced from Zinc Ores mined in Canada.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

1916, c. 27.

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

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as *The Zinc Bounties Act, 1918*.

Bounty on zinc produced in Canada when price is less than 9 cents per pound.

2. Whenever it appears to the satisfaction of the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who is charged with the administration of this Act, that the standard price of zinc or spelter in cakes, blocks or pigs, in London, England, or St. Louis, United States, as the Minister of Trade and Commerce may determine, is less than nine cents per pound, the Governor in Council may authorize the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of a bounty on zinc or spelter, containing not more than two per centum of impurities, produced in Canada, at the time the price is as hereinbefore stated, from zinc ores mined in Canada. Such bounty shall be equal to the difference between such standard price per pound and nine cents per pound, but shall in no case exceed two cents per pound, and in no event shall any bounty be paid when the price received for such zinc or spelter by the producer is nine cents or more per pound.

Expiration of Act.

3. No bounty shall be payable under this Act on zinc or spelter produced after the thirty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

Total payments.

4. The total amount payable under the provisions of this Act shall not exceed the sum of \$400,000.

Regulations.

5. The Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the provisions of this Act.



8-9 GEORGE V.

CHAP. 52.

An Act for granting to His Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of the financial years ending respectively the 31st March, 1918, and the 31st March, 1919.

[Assented to 24th May, 1918.]

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

WHEREAS it appears by messages from His Excellency Preamble. the Most Noble Victor Christian William, Duke of Devonshire, 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 respectively the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, and the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, 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:—

1. This Act may be cited as *The Appropriation Act*, Short title. *No. 2, 1918.*

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 thirty-one million, three hundred and forty-two thousand, six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, not otherwise provided for, and being five-sixths of each of the several items, less deductions, as set forth in Schedule A to this Act.

\$131,342,638.20
granted for
1918-19.

\$14,034,274.33
granted for
1917-1918.

3. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole fourteen million, thirty-four thousand, two hundred and seventy-four dollars and thirty-three cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule B to this Act.

\$46,957,312.68
granted for
1918-19.

4. From and out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund there may be paid and applied a sum not exceeding in the whole forty-six million, nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand, three hundred and twelve dollars and sixty-eight cents towards defraying the several charges and expenses of the public service, from the first day of April, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen, to the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, not otherwise provided for, and set forth in Schedule C to this Act.

Seed grain
and other
relief.

5. The amounts granted by *The Appropriation Act, 1915*, *The Appropriation Act, (No. 2), 1916*, *The Appropriation Act, (No. 1), 1917*, and by this Act, for seed grain and relief other than seed grain, to settlers in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, shall not be deemed to have lapsed if not expended within the financial year for which they were granted or extended, but may be expended in the financial year ending the thirty-first day of March, one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

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 eighteen, 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 \$31,907,052.36.

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 purposes aforesaid, respectively, under the provisions of the Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act, and the sum so raised shall form part of the Consolidated 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, 1918-19. The amount of each vote hereby granted is five-sixths of that in the Estimates, less reductions in the following Resolutions:—No. 9, first item, \$6,175.00; No. 41, second item, \$2,575.00; No. 149, \$53,333.34; No. 177, \$6,000.00. For the remainder see Chapter 1.

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1919, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Offices of the Assistant Receivers General and Country Savings Banks—		
	Salaries.....	66,850 00	
	Contingencies.....	6,000 00	
	Printing Dominion Notes.....	300,000 00	
1	Printing, advertising, inspection, express charges, etc.....	42,000 00	
	Commission for payment of interest on public debt, purchase of sinking funds.....	80,000 00	
	Brokerage on purchase of sinking funds.....	6,000 00	
	English Bill stamps, postage, etc.....	3,000 00	
	Removal of foreign and uncurrent coin from circulation.....	15,000 00	
			518,850 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
2	Governor General's Secretary's Office—		
	Salaries, including Doorkeeper and Orderly at \$1,100.....	29,100 00	
	Contingencies, including allowance of \$600 to Private Secretary.....	66,600 00	
3	Privy Council Office—		
	Salaries, including Assistant Clerk of Privy Council at \$4,000.....	44,900 00	
	Contingencies.....	10,000 00	
4	Administration of Justice—		
	Salaries, including H. Demarais at \$1,000.....	166,387 50	
	Contingencies.....	21,000 00	
5	Department of Militia and Defence—		
	Salaries.....	212,500 00	
	Contingencies.....	19,500 00	
6	Department of the Secretary of State—		
	Salaries.....	80,025 00	
	Contingencies.....	16,500 00	
7	Department of Public Printing and Stationery—		
	Salaries.....	69,787 50	
	Contingencies.....	10,300 00	
8	Department of the Interior—		
	Salaries.....	1,172,125 00	
	Contingencies.....	105,000 00	
9	Department of Immigration and Colonization—		
	Salaries.....	129,292 50	
	Contingencies.....	25,000 00	
10	Department of Indian Affairs—		
	Salaries, including A. S. Williams, Law Clerk at \$2,900.....	133,075 00	
	Contingencies.....	19,000 00	
11	Royal Northwest Mounted Police—		
	Salaries.....	22,300 00	
	Contingencies.....	1,700 00	
12	Office of the Auditor General—		
	Salaries.....	150,125 00	
	Contingencies.....	10,000 00	
13	Department of Finance and Treasury Board—		
	Salaries.....	163,212 50	
	Contingencies.....	40,000 00	
14	Department of Customs—		
	Salaries.....	361,775 00	
	Contingencies.....	25,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
15	Department of Inland Revenue—		
	Salaries.....	190,025 00	
	Contingencies.....	28,000 00	
16	Department of Agriculture—		
	Salaries.....	533,850 00	
	Contingencies.....	100,000 00	
17	Department of Marine and Fisheries—		
	Salaries, including transfer of F. A. Willsher at \$2,200, and of G. L. MacLaren and T. F. Murdock at \$1,450 each.....	224,500 00	
	Contingencies.....	31,000 00	
18	Department of Naval Service—		
	Salaries.....	208,850 00	
	Contingencies.....	50,000 00	
19	Department of Railways and Canals—		
	Salaries, including Assistant to Minister at \$5,000; Solicitor at \$5,000; Inspecting Engineer at \$4,000; Chief Auditor at \$2,800; Assistant Engineer at \$2,800; C. E. Stevens at \$2,100; R. Dorman at \$1,800; J. H. Arthurs at \$1,600.....	203,112 50	
	Contingencies.....	28,000 00	
20	Department of Public Works—		
	Salaries.....	574,955 00	
	Contingencies.....	56,000 00	
21	Department of Mines—		
	Salaries.....	397,785 00	
	Contingencies.....	5,500 00	
22	Post Office Department—		
	Salaries.....	943,870 00	
	Contingencies.....	125,000 00	
23	Department of Trade and Commerce—		
	Salaries.....	157,737 50	
	Contingencies.....	15,000 00	
24	Department of Labour—		
	Salaries.....	58,287 50	
	Contingencies.....	15,000 00	
25	High Commissioner's Office, London—		
	Salaries.....	22,250 00	
	Contingencies.....	58,151 00	
26	Departments Generally—		
	Contingencies—Care and cleaning of Departmental Buildings including amount of \$100 to E. Snowdon for firing noon gun.....	310,000 00	
27	General Consulting Engineer to Dominion Government—		
	Salaries.....	7,600 00	
	Contingencies.....	150 00	
28	Department of Insurance—		
	Salaries.....	35,950 00	
	Contingencies.....	32,500 00	
29	Department of External Affairs—		
	Salaries.....	49,137 50	
	Contingencies.....	15,500 00	
30	Office of the Conservation Commission—		
	Salaries.....	40,500 00	
31	Department of Public Archives—		
	Salaries.....	58,987 50	
	Contingencies.....	8,500 00	
32	Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—		
	Salaries, including Solicitor at \$4,000; Assistant Deputy Minister and Secretary at \$4,000; Director of Employ- ment at \$4,000; Accountant at \$3,500, and Assistant Accountant at \$2,500.....	66,000 00	
	Contingencies.....	25,000 00	
33	Civil Service Commission—		
	Salaries.....	47,662 50	
	Contingencies.....	31,000 00	

7,859,566 00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
34	Miscellaneous expenditure.....	10,000 00	
	Living allowance for Judge of Atlin District, B.C.....	1,200 00	
<i>Supreme Court of Canada.</i>			
35	Contingencies and disbursements, salaries of officers (Sheriffs, etc.), books, magazines, etc., for Judges, not exceeding \$300, \$100 for messenger (H. Siryer) acting as usher.....	7,500 00	
	Law books and books for reference for Library and binding of same.....	8,000 00	
<i>Exchequer Court of Canada.</i>			
36	Contingencies—Judges' travelling expenses, remuneration to Sheriffs, etc., printing, stationery, etc., and \$150 for Judges' books.....	6,000 00	
	Miscellaneous expenses, Exchequer Court in Admiralty.....	500 00	
	Salary of Marshal in Admiralty, Quebec.....	333 34	
	To Chas. Morse, for furnishing reports of Exchequer Court decisions to legal periodicals.....	50 00	
<i>Yukon Territory.</i>			
37	Travelling allowance of Judge.....	500 00	
	Living allowance of Judge.....	5,000 00	
	Salaries Territorial Court, Sheriff and clerk, \$4,000 each; two stenographers, \$2,000 each.....	12,000 00	
	Living allowances of Court Officers and Police Magistrates.....	8,600 00	
	Fees and expenses of witnesses, jurors and interpreters in criminal trials.....	5,000 00	
	Maintenance of prisoners.....	10,000 00	
	Transport of prisoners.....	4,000 00	
	Miscellaneous expenditure.....	8,000 00	
			36,683 34
DOMINION POLICE.			
38	Amount required.....		146,765 00
PENITENTIARIES.			
39	Kingston.....	213,000 00	
	St. Vincent de Paul.....	203,100 00	
	Dorchester.....	108,800 00	
	Manitoba.....	94,800 00	
	British Columbia.....	135,500 00	
	Alberta.....	99,300 00	
	Saskatchewan.....	101,000 00	
General.....	36,100 00		
			991,600 00
LEGISLATION.			
SENATE.			
40	Salaries and contingent expenses.....	113,416 50	
HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
41	Salary of the Deputy Speaker.....	2,000 00	
	Salaries.....	199,825 00	
	Expenses of Committees, Sessional and extra clerks, etc.....	62,350 00	
	Contingencies.....	57,550 00	
	Publishing Debates.....	60,000 00	
Estimates of the Sergeant-at-Arms.....	75,812 50		

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	LEGISLATION— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.		
42	Salaries.....	35,200 00	
	Books for the General Library, including binding.....	18,000 00	
	Books for the Library of American History.....	1,000 00	
	Contingencies.....	12,500 00	
	GENERAL.		
43	Printing, printing paper and binding.....	300,000 00	
	Printing, binding and distributing the annual statutes.....	16,000 00	
	Contingent expenses in connection with the voters' list.....	17,000 00	
	Contingencies of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, including the employment of temporary help.....	5,000 00	
	Provincial Voters' Lists.....	15,000 00	
	ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.		990,654 00
44	Patent Record.....	30,000 00	
45	Experimental Farms—Maintenance of Central Farm, and establishment and maintaining of additional branch Stations....	1,012,036 60	
46	Branch of Entomology.....	22,000 00	
47	For the administration and enforcement of the <i>Destructive Insect and Pest Act</i>	134,400 00	
48	For the development of the dairying industries, and the improvement of transportation, sale and trade in food and other agricultural products.....	155,000 00	
49	Fruit Branch.....	127,715 00	
50	Towards the encouragement of cold storage warehouses for the better preservation and handling of perishable food products.....	25,000 00	
51	Exhibitions.....	25,000 00	
52	For renewing and improving Canadian exhibit at Imperial Institute, London, and assisting in the maintenance thereof.....	5,000 00	
53	Health of Animals.....	415,000 00	
54	For the administration and enforcement of the <i>Meat and Canned Foods Act</i>	379,000 00	
55	Publications Branch.....	30,000 00	
56	International Institute of Agriculture to assist in maintenance thereof and to provide for representation thereat.....	10,000 00	
57	For the development of the Live Stock Industry.....	600,000 00	
58	To enforce the Seed Act, to test seeds for farmers and seed merchants, to encourage the production and use of superior seeds and to encourage the production of farm and garden crops....	165,000 00	
59	For the administration and carrying out of the provisions of the <i>Agricultural Instruction Act</i>	25,000 00	
	QUARANTINE.		3,160,151 60
60	Salaries and contingencies of organized districts and public health in other districts.....	225,000 00	
61	Tracadie and D'Arcy Island Lazaretto, and leprosy generally..	11,000 00	
62	Public Works Health Act.....	5,000 00	
	IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.		241,000 00
63	Salaries of Agents and Employees in Canada, Great Britain and Foreign countries.....	550,000 00	
64	Contingencies in Canadian, British and Foreign Agencies, and general immigration expenses.....	550,000 00	
65	Relief of distressed Canadians in countries other than the United States.....	6,000 00	
63	Administration of Chinese Immigration—		
	Salaries.....	24,000 00	
	Contingencies.....	5,000 00	
			1,135,000 00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
PENSIONS.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
67	Mrs. Wm. McDougall.....	1,200 00	
68	Lady Cartwright.....	1,200 00	
69	Pensions on account of the Fenian Raid, 1866-1870.....	1,600 00	
70	Pensions payable to Mounted Police, Prince Albert Volunteers and Police Scouts on account of the Rebellion of 1885.....	1,290 28	
71	Pensions payable to militiamen and on active service North West Rebellion 1885.....	44,000 00	
	Pensions to families of members of the force who lost their lives while on duty—		
72	Margaret Johnston Brooke.....	638 75	
73	<i>Ann- Eva Emily</i> and Arthur Stewart Mountford Brooke.....	54 75	
74	Mrs. Elizabeth Willmett.....	54 75	
75	Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald.....	525 00	
76	Pension to J. B. Allan.....	450 00	
77	Pension to Mrs. Mary E. Fuller.....	690 00	
78	Pension to Madame Fabre.....	1,000 00	
79	Pensions—European War.....	15,000,000 00	
80	Salaries and contingent expenses of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada.....	750,000 00	15,802,613 53
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.			
81	Allowance Active Militia.....	50,000 00	
82	Cadet Services.....	75,000 00	
83	Contingencies.....	25,000 00	
84	Departmental Library.....	1,000 00	
85	Engineer Services and Works.....	430,000 00	
86	Grants to Associations.....	25,000 00	
87	H.Q. and District Staff.....	225,000 00	
88	Maintenance.....	150,000 00	
89	Permanent Force.....	2,575,000 00	
90	Printing and Stationery.....	70,000 00	
91	Royal Military College.....	185,000 00	
92	Salaries and Wages.....	260,000 00	
93	Survey.....	35,000 00	
94	Transport and Freight.....	35,000 00	
95	Training Areas.....	50,000 00	4,191,000 00
RAILWAYS AND CANALS.			
<i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>			
RAILWAYS.			
<i>Canadian Government Railways.</i>			
96	Construction and betterments, including equipment.....	18,000,000 00	
	Dartmouth to Deans Branch.....	30,000 00	
	To provide car ferry—construction of terminals, etc.....	65,000 00	
<i>Hudson Bay Railway.</i>			
97	Construction of railway terminals, including \$250 advances, uncollected.....	1,000,000 00	
<i>National Transcontinental Railway.</i>			
98	To pay claims for right of way, etc.....	250,000 00	
<i>Quebec and Saguenay Railway.</i>			
99	Construction.....	900,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—Continued. (Chargeable to Capital)—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	<i>Quebec Bridge.</i>		
100	Construction.....	700,000 00	
	<i>Welland Ship Canal.</i>		
101	Construction.....	1,860,000 00	
	CANALS—CAPITAL.		
	<i>Rideau Canal.</i>		
101a	Towards construction of bridge on Rideau Canal at Pretoria Ave., Ottawa.....	8,000 00	
	<i>Trent Canal.</i>		
102	Construction.....	500,000 00	23,313,000 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS. (Chargeable to Income.)		
	CANALS.		
	<i>Chambly.</i>		
103	Renewing, in concrete, top of wharf—St. Johns.....	9,200 00	
	<i>Carillon and Grenville Canal.</i>		
104	{ Protection walls—Lake St. Francis.....	2,000 00	
	{ Rebuilding lower entrance pier.....	9,740 00	
	<i>Lachine Canal.</i>		
105	Dredging.....	15,000 00	
	<i>Ontario St. Lawrence Canal.</i>		
106	Improvements.....	43,000 00	
	<i>St. Peter's Canal.</i>		
107	Improvements.....	4,000 00	
	<i>Trent Canal.</i>		
108	Improvements.....	57,000 00	
	<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
109	Heavy repairs.....	35,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Arbitration and awards.....	2,000 00	
	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—Maintenance and operation of, including \$800 for Clyde Leavitt as Chief Fire Inspector.....	183,850 00	
	Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada—To pay expenses in connection with cases before the.....	15,000 00	
	Contribution of the Government Railways to the Faculty of McGill University towards the foundation of a school of railway engineering and transportation in general, in connection with the Faculty of Applied Science.....	2,500 00	
	Contribution of the Government Railways to the Faculty of the Polytechnic School, Montreal, for the advancement of learning in connection with railway engineering and transportation in general.....	2,500 00	
	Contribution to International Association of Railways' Congress.....	97 33	
	Costs of litigation.....	3,000 00	
	Governor General's car—Attendance, repairs and alterations to.....	5,000 00	
	Miscellaneous works not provided for.....	2,500 00	
	Surveys and Inspections—Canals, including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily.....	25,000 00	
	Surveys and Inspections—Railways, including salaries and expenses of experts employed temporarily.....	40,000 00	
	To pay expenses in connection with consolidation of Railway Act.....	5,000 00	
110-	To provide for inquiry and report on the railway situation of Canada.....	40,000 00	
	To provide for an audit on behalf of the Government of Canada of any railway company in Canada.....	15,000 00	
	Loan not exceeding \$7,500,000, repayable on demand, with interest payable half yearly at the rate of six per centum (6%); to be used to meet expenditure made or indebtedness incurred in paying interest on securities of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway or the Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Company; to meet deficit in operation of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System and for betterments and the purchase of equipment; said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the undertaking of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company containing such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve. The disposition of the loan to be subject to the direction of the Governor in Council. The Company agree to constitute its Board of Directors as may be required from time to time by the Governor in Council.....	7,500,000 00	
	Loan not exceeding \$25,000,000 repayable on demand with interest payable half yearly at the rate of six per centum (6%); to be used to meet expenditures made or indebtedness incurred in paying interest on securities or paying maturing loans of the Canadian Northern Railway Company or any company included in the Canadian Northern Railway System, to meet deficit in operation of the Canadian Northern Railway System and for construction, betterments and the purchase of equipment; said loan to be secured by mortgage upon the undertaking of the Canadian Northern Railway System, containing such terms and conditions as the Governor in Council may approve.....	25,000,000 00	
			33,016,387 33

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS. <i>(Chargeable to Capital.)</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
111	Ottawa Parliament building—Restoration—The plans for the said building and the method to be adopted for securing the reconstruction thereof to be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee appointed by the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.....	1,500,000 00	
	Ottawa Eastern Departmental Block—New fireproof roof, etc..	120,000 00	
	Ottawa—New public building.....	1,000,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
112	St. John Harbour—Improvements.....	250,000 00	
	Quebec Harbour—Champlain Dry Dock.....	355,000 00	
	Quebec Harbour—River St. Charles—Improvements to navigation.....	15,000 00	
	Toronto Harbour—Improvements.....	550,000 00	
	Port Arthur and Fort William—Harbour and river improvements.....	350,000 00	
	Vancouver Harbour—Improvements.....	150,000 00	
	Victoria Harbour—Improvements.....	166,000 00	
			4,456,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS. <i>(Chargeable to Income.)</i>		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
113	Amherst—Drill Hall.....	10,000 00	
	Halifax—Quarantine Station on Lawlor's Island—Water supply.	10,000 00	
	Halifax—Dominion Buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	5,000 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
114	St. John—Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	5,000 00	
	St. John—Quarantine Station on Partridge Island—Rebuilding detention building destroyed by fire.....	16,000 00	
	St. John—Quarantine Station, Partridge Island, water supply..	1,000 00	
	<i>Maritime Provinces Generally.</i>		
115	Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	25,000 00	
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
116	Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	35,000 00	
	Farnham—Public building, addition.....	6,500 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Boiler house, new boilers, etc..	30,000 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—Improvements and repairs to buildings and fittings, furniture.....	15,000 00	
	Grosse Isle Quarantine Station—New buildings.....	115,000 00	
	Montreal—Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc....	30,000 00	
	Montreal General Post Office—Remodelling old building.....	20,000 00	
	Quebec Post Office—Enlargement and alterations.....	15,000 00	
	Three Rivers—New public building.....	20,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. (Chargeable to Income)—Continued. PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>Ontario.</i>		
117	Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	35,000 00	
	Galt Drill Hall—Grading, paving, etc.....	8,000 00	
	Hamilton Post Office—Electric wiring and fixtures, etc.....	3,100 00	
	Kemptville—Public building.....	1,200 00	
	Kingston R.M.C.—Covered drill hall.....	7,500 00	
	Kingston R.M.C.—Enlargement of educational block.....	150,000 00	
	Ottawa Departmental buildings—Fittings, etc.....	75,000 00	
	Ottawa Departmental buildings—Renewing metal covering on Mackenzie wing of West Block.....	2,500 00	
	Ottawa Government Printing Bureau—Freight elevators.....	9,500 00	
	Toronto—Postal Station "A".....	300,000 00	
	Toronto Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	16,000 00	
	<i>Manitoba.</i>		
118	Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	18,000 00	
	Winnipeg Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	20,000 00	
	Winnipeg Immigration buildings—Improvements.....	3,000 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
119	Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	15,000 00	
	Estevan public building—Improvements to heating apparatus..	1,700 00	
	Saskatoon post office—Improvements.....	6,000 00	
	Sutherland—Water supply for Forest Nursery Station.....	20,000 00	
	<i>Alberta.</i>		
120	Calgary—Drill hall.....	150,000 00	
	Calgary Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	3,000 00	
	Dominion public building—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	15,000 00	
	Edmonton—Government's share of cost of permanent pavement on Jasper Avenue crossing Government property occupied by Alberta Penitentiary, including interest thereon at 5%..	21,200 00	
	Grande Prairie—Dominion Lands Office.....	7,000 00	
	<i>British Columbia.</i>		
121	Dominion public buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc.....	17,000 00	
	New Westminster public building—Paving roadway.....	1,000 00	
	Vancouver Dominion buildings—Improvements, repairs, etc....	7,000 00	
	Vancouver Examining Warehouse—Improvements to heating...	2,500 00	
	Victoria old post office building—To pay taxes due the city for the year 1917.....	1,578 47	
	William's Head Quarantine Station—Additional land and buildings.....	23,500 00	
	William's Head Quarantine Station—Repairs to existing buildings, fittings, etc.....	5,000 00	
	William's Head Quarantine Station—Water supply.....	125,000 00	
	<i>Yukon Territory.</i>		
122	Dawson post office—Vault.....	10,000 00	
	<i>Generally.</i>		
123	Experimental Farms—New buildings and improvements, renewals and repairs, etc., in connection with existing buildings, fittings, etc.....	78,200 00	
	Flags for Dominion public buildings.....	5,000 00	
	Dominion public buildings—Generally.....	30,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS—Concluded.		
	<i>Rents, repairs, furniture, heating, etc.</i>		
	Ottawa Public Buildings:—		
	Dominion Observatory and Geodetic Survey Building—		
	Maintenance of grounds, etc.	5,000 00	
	Elevator attendants.....	55,000 00	
	Gas and electric light, including roads and bridges.....	60,000 00	
	Heating, including salaries of engineers, firemen and watchmen.....	230,000 00	
	Repairs, furniture, grounds, snow and street maintenance, etc.....	450,000 00	
	Rideau Hall (including grounds), improvements, furniture, maintenance, etc.....	65,000 00	
	Rideau Hall—Allowance for fuel and light.....	17,000 00	
	Telephone service.....	62,000 00	
124	Dominion Public Buildings:—		
	Dominion Immigration Buildings—Repairs, furniture, etc..	13,000 00	
	Dominion Quarantine Stations—Maintenance.....	4,000 00	
	Fittings and general supplies and furniture.....	100,000 00	
	Heating.....	305,000 00	
	Lighting.....	170,000 00	
	Power for running elevators, stamp-cancelling machines, etc.	65,000 00	
	Rents.....	840,000 00	
	Salaries of caretakers, engineers, firemen, etc.....	600,000 00	
	Supplies for caretakers, etc.....	30,000 00	
	Water.....	50,000 00	
	Yukon Public Buildings—Rents, repairs, fuel, light, water service and caretakers' salaries.....	55,000 00	
	Victoria, B. C.—Astrophysical Observatory—(Little Saanich Mountain)—Maintenance, repairs, care of grounds, etc..	3,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
125	Barrington's Cove, Sydney Mines—Partial reconstruction of wharf.....	1,100 00	
	Battery Point—Breakwater repairs and reconstruction.....	3,100 00	
	Breen's Pond—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,050 00	
	Burlington—Repairs to wharf.....	1,200 00	
	Cow Bay (Port Morien)—Repairs to breakwater.....	5,600 00	
	Cribbin's Point—Repairs to and reconstruction of wharf.....	1,800 00	
	Devil's Island—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,300 00	
	Digby Pier—Renewals.....	5,000 00	
	East River—Improvements.....	10,000 00	
	Eatonville—Repairs to breakwater.....	2,500 00	
	Feltzen South—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,100 00	
	Five Islands—Repairs to wharf.....	600 00	
	Freeport—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,500 00	
	French Village—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Great Village—Repairs to wharf.....	700 00	
	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	60,000 00	
	Harbour au Bouche—Repairs to wharf.....	700 00	
	Jamesville—Completion of breakwater.....	2,000 00	
	Kelly's Cove—Repairs to wharf and breakwater.....	1,700 00	
	L'Ardoise—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,800 00	
	Maitland—Repairs to wharf.....	1,100 00	
	Malagash—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Margaree Harbour—Repairs and improvements.....	10,900 00	
	Margaretville—Repairs to breakwater.....	3,000 00	
	McKay's Point (Judique)—Repairs and renewals to breakwater.	4,500 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued. (Chargeable to Income)—Continued. HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Continued. Nova Scotia—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
125	McNair's Cove—Repairs to breakwater.....	2,800 00	
	Mosher's Bay—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,300 00	
	Parrsboro'—Repairs to beach protection.....	1,000 00	
	Petite Rivière—Repairs to breakwater.....	740 00	
	Portuguese Cove—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,320 00	
	Ross' Ferry—Repairs to wharf.....	750 00	
	Round Hill—Repairs to wharf.....	2,000 00	
	South Ingonish—To repair and reconstruct beach protection....	1,900 00	
	Sydney Harbour—Repairs to quarantine wharf.....	850 00	
	Prince Edward Island.		
126	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	14,000 00	
	Miminigash Harbour—Repairs to breakwaters.....	2,000 00	
	Souris—To repair and strengthen breakwater.....	35,000 00	
	Summerside—Repairs to breakwater.....	750 00	
	Tignish—Repairs to breakwaters.....	1,000 00	
	Victoria—Repairs to pier.....	1,500 00	
	Wood Islands—Repairs to breakwaters.....	2,100 00	
	New Brunswick.		
127	Back Bay—Wharf repairs and improvements.....	3,500 00	
	Cape Bald—Repairs to breakwater pier.....	3,100 00	
	Dorchester—Wharf improvements.....	800 00	
	Fort Dufferin—Reconstruction of breastwork.....	18,000 00	
	Grand Anse—Repairs to breakwater and pier.....	750 00	
	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	40,000 00	
	Neguac—Repairs to wharf.....	3,000 00	
	Richibucto Beach—Breakwater repairs and improvements.....	800 00	
	Shediac—Repairs to wharf.....	1,400 00	
	Shippigan Gully—Repairs to breakwater and breastworks.....	3,500 00	
	St. John River and Tributaries—To provide for full and final contribution to local Government, not to exceed one-half cost of certain wharfs built by it in tidal waters.....	5,923 99	
	Quebec.		
128	Anse aux Gascons—Repairs to wharf.....	10,600 00	
	Baie St. Paul—Repairs to wharf.....	600 00	
	Chicoutimi—Repairs to wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Cross Point—Repairs to wharf.....	2,000 00	
	East Templeton—Repairs to wharf.....	925 00	
	Graham—Reconstruction of wharf.....	1,700 00	
	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	75,000 00	
	Kamouraska—Repairs to wharf.....	1,200 00	
	Laprairie—Protection works—Maintenance and repairs.....	20,000 00	
	Les Eboulements—Repairs to wharf.....	900 00	
	Matane—Repairs to breakwater.....	1,000 00	
	Murray Bay—Repairs and improvements to wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Pointe à Elie—Repairs to breakwater—Wharf.....	1,200 00	
	Rimouski—Harbour improvements.....	100,000 00	
	Rimouski Wharf—Water supply.....	6,000 00	
	River du Loup (en bas)—Repairs to wharf.....	1,500 00	
	Rivière Ouelle—Repairs and improvements to wharf.....	1,500 00	
	Sabrevois—Repairs to wharf.....	600 00	
	St. Alphonse—Repairs to wharf.....	2,100 00	
	St. Godfroy—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	St. Irénée—Repairs to wharf.....	850 00	
	St. Johns—Reconstruction of booms.....	1,300 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
	Quebec—Concluded.		
128	St. Laurent, Island of Orleans—Repairs to wharf.....	2,700 00	
	Three Rivers—Repairs to wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Yamaska—Reconstruction of dam.....	1,500 00	
	Ontario.		
	Bayfield—Repairs to pier.....	4,000 00	
	Blind River—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Burlington Channel—Repairs to pier.....	1,000 00	
	Cobourg—Repairs to Langevin pier.....	40,000 00	
	French River dams—Repairs and maintenance.....	3,000 00	
	French River—In full and final settlement of all claims of Jennings and Ross in connection with their contract for the construction of the substructure of the Big Chaudiere Dam, including interest thereon at 5 per cent.	5,800 00	
	Goderich—Repairs to lumber dock.....	3,000 00	
	Grand Bend—Repairs to pier.....	1,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	65,000 00	
	Kingston—Maintenance and operation of combined roadway wharf and bridges.....	8,500 00	
129	Port Bruce—Repairs to pier.....	2,100 00	
	Port Burwell—Repairs to piers.....	14,600 00	
	Port Colborne—Repairs to breakwaters.....	7,400 00	
	Port Hope—Harbour improvements.....	2,000 00	
	Port Stanley—Harbour improvements.....	77,000 00	
	Rondeau Harbour—Repairs to piers and placing of riprap.....	4,000 00	
	Saugeen River at Southampton—Repairs to piers.....	4,000 00	
	Sheguindah—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Southampton—Repairs to breakwaters.....	1,800 00	
	Sturgeon Falls—Repairs to wharf.....	875 00	
	Thessalon—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Wellington—In full and final settlement of all claims of McFarlane, Pratt, Hanley, Ltd., in connection with their contract for harbour improvements.....	3,240 00	
	Wendover—Repairs to Wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Manitoba.		
130	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	15,000 00	
	Little Pembina River—Diversion to Pelican Lake.....	15,500 00	
	Red River—Repairs to channel protection work.....	3,000 00	
	Saskatchewan and Alberta.		
131	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	20,000 00	
	British Columbia.		
	Fraser River (lower)—Improvements.....	21,500 00	
	Goose Bay—Repairs to wharf.....	1,000 00	
	Harbours and Rivers generally—Repairs and improvements....	75,000 00	
132	Prince Rupert Quarantine Station—Repairs to wharf.....	2,000 00	
	Tofino—Repairs to wharf.....	1,600 00	
	Victoria Harbour—Repairs to wharf.....	4,500 00	
	Williams Head Quarantine Station—Improvements and repairs	13,200 00	
	Generally.		
133	Harbours and Rivers—Generally.....	30,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Income)—Continued.		
	DREDGING.		
	New Dredging Plant—Ontario and Quebec.....		
134	Dredging—Maritime Provinces.....	6,000 00	
	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec.....	200,000 00	
	Dredging—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.....	200,000 00	
	Dredging—British Columbia.....	64,000 00	
		250,000 00	
	SLIDES AND BOOMS.		
135	Gatineau River—New Boom.....		
	Slides and booms generally.....	11,000 00	
		5,000 00	
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
136	Banff—Repairs to bridge.....		
	Dominion roads and bridges generally.....	3,145 00	
	Edmonton—Repairs to bridge.....	5,000 00	
	Matapedia—Interprovincial bridge—Repairs.....	1,200 00	
	New bridge to replace present Union bridge over Ottawa River between Ottawa and Hull.....	3,000 00	
	Ottawa—Maintenance and repair of bridges and approaches.....	120,000 00	
		7,000 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
137	Cape Breton Telegraph System—Renewal of poles between Eskasoni and East Bay.....		
		700 00	
	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
138	For half cost of reconstruction of telegraph lines jointly owned by the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., and the Dominion Government.....		
		17,000 00	
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
139	Improvements to repair service.....	3,000 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan and Alberta.</i>		
140	Moosejaw—Wood Mountain telegraph line—Renewal of poles— To complete.....	2,000 00	
	Peace River Line—Office and dwelling at Grande Prairie.....	4,000 00	
	Peace River Line—Office and dwelling at Dunvegan.....	4,000 00	
	Peace River Line—Woods Clearance Edmonton to Peace River	5,000 00	
	Peace River Line—Completion of pole renewals between Ed- monton and Athabaska.....	570 00	
	Peace River Line—Repairs and renewals between Spirit River and Pouce Coupé, and between Athabaska and Grouard..	1,545 00	
	Qu'Appelle—Edmonton Telegraph Line—Shifting wire to pole line of C. N. Railway between Humboldt and Warman, Sask.....	1,000 00	
	Repairs and improvements to office buildings.....	2,750 00	
	Shifting line to roadways.....	5,500 00	
		<i>British Columbia.</i>	
141	Mainland telegraph and telephone lines—General repairs and improvements.....	3,300 00	
	Mainland telephone lines—Extensions in Kootenay District.....	4,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(<i>Chargeable to Income</i>)— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Architectural Branch—Salaries of architects, clerks of works, inspectors, draughtsmen, clerks and messengers of outside service.....	60,000 00	
	Accounts Branch—Salaries of agents and clerks, travelling and contingent expenses of outside service.....	25,000 00	
	Maintenance and operation of water storage dams on Ottawa river and tributaries, surveys in connection therewith and settlement of land damages.....	125,000 00	
	Dry docks generally—Inspection, etc.....	4,000 00	
	Engineering Branch—Salaries of engineers, inspectors, superintendents, draughtsmen, clerks and messengers of the outside service.....	435,000 00	
	For operation and maintenance of inspection boats.....	15,000 00	
142.	Gratuity to Captain Barney Freeman who was seriously injured while at work in the Government Shipyard at Selkirk.....	2,000 00	
	Monument of His Late Majesty King Edward VII.....	5,000 00	
	Monument to memory of the late Hon. Thos. D'Arcy McGee..	8,000 00	
	National Gallery of Canada.....	8,000 00	
	River gauging and metering.....	24,000 00	
	Surveys and inspections.....	85,000 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	
	To pay Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Limited, of Port Arthur, a portion of the fifth payment of subsidy due them upon their completion of the work covered by the agreement ratified by chap. 57, 3-4 George V, 1913, notwithstanding that the work is not completed.....	35,641 50	
			7,466,153 96
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
	ATLANTIC OCEAN.		
143	Steam service between Canadian Atlantic ports and Australia and New Zealand.....	70,000 00	
144	Ocean and mail service between Canada and Great Britain.....	400,000 00	
145	Steam service or services between Canada and Newfoundland..	70,000 00	
146	Steam service between Canada and the West Indies or South America or both.....	250,666 66	
147	Steam service between Canada and South Africa.....	73,000 00	
	PACIFIC OCEAN.		
148	Steam service between Canada and Australia or New Zealand or both, on Pacific ocean.....	180,509 00	
149	Steam service between Canada, China and Japan.....	253,333 34	
150	Steam service between Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte Islands.....	21,000 00	
151	Steam service between Victoria and San Francisco.....	3,000 00	
152	Steam service between Victoria, Vancouver way ports Skagway	12,500 00	
153	Steam service between Victoria and West Coast Vancouver Island.....	5,000 00	
154	Steam service between Vancouver and northern ports of British Columbia.....	16,800 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	—Continued.		
	LOCAL SERVICES.		
155	Steam service between Baddeck and Iona.....	5,825 00	
156	Steam service between Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's wharf.....	2,500 00	
157	Steam service between Froude's Point and Lockeport, N.S.....	600 00	
158	Steam service between Grand Manan and the Mainland.....	10,000 00	
159	Steam service between Halifax, Canso and Guysborough.....	5,000 00	
160	Steam service between Halifax and Newfoundland via Cape Breton ports.....	10,000 00	
161	Steam service between Halifax, Mahone Bay, Tancook Islands and La Havre River ports.....	4,000 00	
162	Steam service between Halifax and Spry Bay and ports in Cape Breton.....	4,000 00	
163	Steam service between Halifax, South Cape Breton and Bras d'Or Lake ports.....	6,000 00	
164	Steam service between Halifax and West Coast Cape Breton, calling at way ports.....	4,000 00	
165	Steam service between Halifax and Sherbrooke.....	2,000 00	
166	Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1918 between the mainland and the Magdalen Islands.....	18,000 00	
167	Steam service between Mulgrave and Canso.....	6,500 00	
168	Steam service between Mulgrave and Guysborough, calling at intermediate ports.....	5,500 00	
169	Steam service between Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, calling at all intermediate points on the Miramichi river and Miramichi bay.....	2,500 00	
170	Steam service between Pelee Island and the mainland.....	8,000 00	
171	Steam service between Petit de Grat and Intercolonial Railway terminus at Mulgrave.....	7,000 00	
172	Steam service on the Petitcodiac river between Moncton and way ports, and a port or ports on the west coast of Cumberland county.....	2,500 00	
173	Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1918, between Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp.....	7,500 00	
174	Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1918, between Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes..	6,500 00	
175	Steam service during the year 1918, between Quebec and Harrington, calling at ports and places along the northern shore of the river St. Lawrence between such terminals....	28,000 00	
176	Steam service between Quebec and Gaspé basin, touching at intermediate ports.....	8,500 00	
177	Steam service between River du Loup, Tadoussac and other North Shore ports.....	6,000 00	
178	Steam services between St. John and ports in Cumberland Basin.....	3,000 00	
179	Steam service between St. John and Bridgetown.....	2,500 00	
180	Steam service between St. John and Digby.....	20,000 00	
181	Steam service between St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville, viz., along the west coast of Annapolis Basin.....	2,000 00	
182	Steam service between St. John, N.B., and ports on the Bay of Fundy and Minas Basin, and Margaretville, N.S.....	8,000 00	
183	Steam service or services between St. John, Westport and Yarmouth and other way ports.....	10,000 00	
184	Steam service during the year 1918 between St. Stephen, N.B., Ste. Croix River points, Deer Island, Campobello and the inner islands, Passamaquoddy Bay and L'Etete or Back Bay.....	6,000 00	
185	Steam service during the season of 1918, between Sydney and Bay St. Lawrence, calling at way ports.....	6,000 00	
186	Steam service during the season 1918, between Sydney and Whytecomagh.....	3,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	MAIL SUBSIDIES AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS. —Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	LOCAL SERVICES—Concluded.		
187	Steam service from Sydney, N.S., around the East Coast of Cape Breton to Hastings and return to Sydney via the Bras d'Or lakes.....	5,500 00	
188	Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services.....	3,000 00	1,585,234 00
	THE NAVAL SERVICE.		
189	Naval Service—To provide for the maintenance and upkeep of ships, Naval College, dockyards at Halifax and Esquimalt, and Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve.....	600 000 00	
190	Fisheries Protection Service—To provide for the repairs and maintenance of Fisheries Protection Steamers.....	300,000 00	
191	Hydrographic Survey.....	215,000 00	
192	Radiotelegraph Service—To provide for the building and maintenance of wireless stations.....	225,000 00	
193	Tidal Service—To provide for the maintenance of tidal stations and surveying steamers.....	25,000 00	
194	Patrol of the northern waters of Canada.....	40,000 00	
195	Life-saving Stations—Including rewards for saving life.....	100,000 00	
196	Royal Naval College of Canada—Restoration.....	25,000 00	1,530,000 00
	OCEAN AND RIVER SERVICE.		
197	Maintenance and repairs to Dominion steamers and ice-breakers	1,500,000 00	
198	Examiners of masters and mates.....	16,500 00	
199	Investigations into wrecks.....	12,300 00	
200	Expenses of Schools of Navigation.....	8,000 00	
201	Registration of shipping.....	3,000 00	
202	Removal of obstructions in navigable waters.....	5,000 00	
203	Inspection of live stock shipments.....	3,000 00	
204	To continue subsidy for wrecking plants—Quebec, Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.....	35,000 00	
205	Unforeseen expenses.....	5,000 00	
206	Amount required for two boilers for C.G.S. <i>Montcalm</i>	60,000 00	
207	Amount required for two steamers for buoy service in Maritime Provinces.....	300,000 00	1,947,800 00
	PUBLIC WORKS. (Chargeable to Capital). (Marine Department).		
208	River St. Lawrence, Ship Channel.....	478,000 00	
209	To provide for construction and completion of dredging plant for St. Lawrence River from Montreal to Father Point.....	163,900 00	
210	Amount required for converting six ship channel tugs for salt-water service.....	50,000 00	691,900 00
	LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
211	Agencies, rents and contingencies.....	178,000 00	
212	Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers.....	485,000 00	
213	Maintenance and repairs to lighthouses.....	700,000 00	
214	Construction of lighthouses and aids to navigation, including apparatus, submarine signals, and providing suitable boats for carrying on construction work.....	400,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
LIGHTHOUSE AND COAST SERVICE—Con.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
215	Signal service.....	60,000 00	
216	Administration of pilotage and maintenance and repairs to steamer <i>Eureka</i>	56,300 00	
217	Maintenance and repairs to wharves.....	10,000 00	
218	To provide for breaking ice in Thunder Bay and Lake Superior and other points deemed advisable for the good of navigation.....	40,000 00	
219	Amount required to pay pension of \$300 each per annum to following retired pilots:—Ls. R. Demers, Jos. Lapointe, Nestor Lachance, Paul Gobeil, Barthelemi Lachance, Alphonse Asselin, Chas. Normand, Nap. Rioux, Elzear Desrosiers, Hubert Raymond, Arbel Bernier, Laurent Godbout, Adelme Pouliot, Edmond Laroche, L. E. Morin, A. T. Simard, J. Plante, V. Vezina, J. G. Dupil, Raymond Baquet, Alfred Laroche, Elzear Godbout, Theophile Corriveau, Alphonse Pouliot, Emilio Couillard, Treffe Delisle, David Dumas, Alfred Goudreau, Onesime Noel, F. X. Desmeules, Adjutor Baillargeon.....	9,300 00	
220	To provide for telephones at different points throughout the Dominion in connection with aids to navigation.....	500 00	
221	Allowance to Harbour Master at Amherstburg, for supervision of lights and buoys in St. Clair river, Detroit river, Lake Erie, and other services during the season of navigation....	400 00	
			1,939,500 00
SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.			
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.			
<i>Scientific Institutions.</i>			
222	Expenses connected with the Dominion Astronomical Observatory at Ottawa.....	25,000 00	
	Expenses connected with the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory at Victoria, B.C.....	7,500 00	
<i>Geodetic Survey of Canada.</i>			
223	Investigations, triangulation, precise levelling, topographic and field astronomic work, etc.....	112,005 00	
	Expenses connected with the survey and demarcation of International Boundaries, including \$1,000 to J. J. McArthur as International Boundary Commissioner.....	60,495 00	
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE.			
224	Meteorological Service, including Magnetic Observatory, grants of \$500 each to Kingston and Montreal Observatories; also allowance to L. F. Gorman, Observer at Ottawa.....	200,000 00	405,000 00
MARINE HOSPITALS.			
225	Marine Hospitals, including grants to institutions assisting sailors.....	75,000 00	
	Shipwrecked and distressed seamen.....	3,000 00	78,000 00
STEAMBOAT INSPECTION.			
226	Steamboat inspection.....		79,221 00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	FISHERIES.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
227	Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, including the expense of the Advisory Board, Fisheries Patrol Service and Oyster Culture.....	400,000 00	
228	Building fishways and clearing rivers.....	10,000 00	
229	Legal and incidental expenses.....	4,000 00	
230	To assist in the establishment, maintenance and inspections of cold storage for bait, the conservation and development of deep sea fisheries and of the demand for fish and to provide for better transportation facilities for fish.....	110,000 00	
231	To provide for the maintenance of a Fisheries Intelligence Bureau.....	5,000 00	
232	To provide for a Fisheries Exhibit at the Canadian Exhibition at Toronto.....	5,000 00	
233	Salaries and maintenance of fish breeding establishments.....	300,000 00	
234	To provide for the inspection of pickled fish.....	15,000 00	
235	Marine Biological Board of Canada.....	26,000 00	
			875,000 00
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
	<i>Mines Branch.</i>		
236	Investigation of ore and other economic deposits, road, and structural materials; expenses of the fuel testing and the ore dressing plants; collection of mining and metallurgical statistics, etc.....	130,000 00	
	Publications, English and French editions of reports; purchase of books of reference, laboratory supplies, instruments, office contingencies.....	40,000 00	
	<i>Dominion of Canada, Assay Office.</i>		
237	Maintenance of Assay Office, Vancouver, B.C.....	25,000 00	
	<i>Geological Survey.</i>		
238	For explorations, surveys and investigations, wages of explorers, draughtsmen and others.....	130,000 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.....	45,000 00	
	For purchase of specimens.....	2,500 00	
	Compensation to J. F. Lyons for quarters vacated.....	400 00	
			427,900 00
	LABOUR.		
239	Conciliation and Labour Act, including publication, printing, binding and distribution of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> , and allowance to correspondents, and for clerical assistance in preparing tables of statistics.....	35,000 00	
240	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.....	25,000 00	
241	Fair Wages and Inspection Officers.....	15,000 00	
			75,000 00
	INDIANS.		
	ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.		
242	Relief, medical attendance and medicines.....	28,000 00	
	Repairs to roads and bridges and drainage.....	1,900 00	
	General expenses.....	51,875 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	INDIANS—Continued.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	NOVA SCOTIA.		
243	Salaries.....	4,400 00	
	Relief.....	8,000 00	
	To provide for encouragement of agriculture.....	1,000 00	
	Medical attendance and medicines.....	5,000 00	
	Repairs to roads and dyking.....	600 00	
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	5,300 00	
	NEW BRUNSWICK.		
244	Salaries.....	1,984 00	
	Relief.....	8,000 00	
	Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	850 00	
	Medical attendance and medicines.....	4,000 00	
	Repairs to roads.....	450 00	
	To provide for encouragement of agriculture.....	1,000 00	
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
245	Salaries.....	600 00	
	Relief and seed grain.....	1,375 00	
	Medical attendance and medicines.....	850 00	
	Miscellaneous.....	400 00	
	MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
246	Implements, tools, etc.....	7,366 00	
	Field and garden seeds.....	2,957 00	
	Live stock.....	4,835 00	
	Supplies for destitute.....	125,167 00	
	Hospitals and medical attendance.....	103,767 00	
	Triennial clothing.....	6,000 00	
	Surveys.....	11,000 00	
	Sioux.....	6,418 00	
	Grist and saw mills.....	6,076 00	
	General expenses.....	234,563 00	
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
247	Salaries.....	47,840 00	
	Relief to destitute.....	22,000 00	
	To assist Indians in farming, fruit culture and cleansing orchards.....	8,450 00	
	Hospital, medical attendance and medicines.....	43,200 00	
	Travelling expenses.....	20,000 00	
	Office, miscellaneous and unforeseen expenses.....	19,560 00	
	Surveys.....	5,000 00	
	YUKON.		
248	Relief, medical attendance and medicines.....	11,000 00	
	Surveys.....	2,000 00	
	General expenses.....	4,000 00	
	GENERAL.		
249	Payments to Indians surrendering their lands under provisions of Section 89 of the Indian Act, which will afterwards be repaid from the avails of the land.....	25,000 00	
	Relief to destitute Indians in remote districts.....	60,000 00	
	To prevent spread of Tuberculosis.....	10,000 00	
	Printing, stationery, etc.....	5,000 00	
	Grant to assist Indian Trust Fund Account 310 suppression of liquor.....	3,000 00	
	Surveys, Ontario, Quebec, and Maritime Provinces.....	3,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	INDIANS— <i>Concluded.</i>	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	GENERAL— <i>Concluded.</i>		
249	To provide for expenses in connection with epidemic of smallpox and other diseases.....	10,000 00	
	To provide an amount to pay Agents' fees in connection with registration of births, deaths and marriages.....	1,500 00	
	General legal expenses.....	5,500 00	
	INDIAN EDUCATION.		
250	Indian Education.....	734,115 00	1,673,898 00
	ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
	NORTHWEST TERRITORIES, YUKON TERRITORY, PROVINCES OF ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.		
	<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
251	Pay of force.....	473,335 25	
	Subsistence, billeting, forage and dog feed, fuel and light, clothing, repairs and renewals, horses, arms and ammunition, stationery, medical stores, transport, water service, building repairs, and contingencies.....	649,442 32	
	To compensate members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for injuries received while in the discharge of duty.....	5,000 00	1,127,777 57
	GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES		
252	Salary of Mr. Fred. White as Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.....	1,000 00	
	Salary of Mr. L. DuPlessis, as Secretary to the Commissioner..	300 00	
	Salary of Mr. Geo. D. Pope, as Accountant to the Commissioner.	300 00	
	Schools.....	3,000 00	
	Relief to destitute, maintenance of insane patients and prisoners..	1,900 00	
	Investigations, travelling expenses, clerical assistance, printing, stationery and contingencies.....	1,500 00	8,000 00
	GOVERNMENT OF THE YUKON TERRITORY.		
253	Salaries and expenses connected with the administration of the Territory.....	85,000 00	
	Grant to Local Council.....	75,000 00	
	Grant to Local Council for maintenance of and repairs to roads.	25,000 00	185,000 00
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS.		
254	Salaries of the Outside Service.....	440,000 00	
	Contingencies, advertising, etc.....	220,000 00	
	Surveys, examination of survey returns, printing of plans, etc..	496,300 00	
	Amount required to pay the fees of the Board of Examiners for D. L. Surveyors, of the Secretary, and of the Sub-examiners, and for stationery, printing, rent of rooms and furniture, etc. (The fees of Messrs. E. Deville, Otto J. Klotz and W. M. Tobey, members of the Board, and J. A. Cote, Secretary, are to be paid out of this sum).....	2,400 00	
	To assist in publishing the transactions of the Association of Dominion Land Surveyors.....	125 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	DOMINION LANDS AND PARKS—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Protection of timber in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the Northwest Territories, and the Railway Belt in British Columbia; tree culture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and inspection and management of Forest Reserves.....	650,000 00	
	Grant to Canadian Forestry Association.....	3,000 00	
	To pay expenses connected with Water Power investigations and reports in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Railway Belt in British Columbia.....	144,000 00	
254	For surveys and works under the Irrigation Act, etc., including \$400 for P. Marchand as auditor of disbursements made by companies acquiring lands under the Irrigation system....	169,000 00	
	Grant to Western Canada Irrigation Association.....	500 00	
	Grant to Cypress Hills Water Users' Association.....	250 00	
	Canadian National Parks.....	300,000 00	
	Administration of the Northwest Game Act, and the Migratory Bird Act.....	18,000 00	
	Engraving, lithographing, printing and preparation of maps, plans and kindred publications of the Dominion, including necessary materials for same.....	74,375 00	
	Costs of litigation and legal expenses.....	11,000 00	
	Ordnance Lands, salaries and expenses.....	1,695 00	
	Grant to Alpine Club of Canada.....	1,000 00	
			2,531,645 00
	SOLDIERS' LAND SETTLEMENT.		
255	Salaries of Board of Commissioners.....	16,000 00	
	Advance to soldiers settling upon the land and cost of administering the <i>Soldier Settlement Act, 1917</i> , including clerical assistance.....	2,900,000 00	
			2,916,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
256	<i>Canada Gazette</i>	31,000 00	
257	Printing Bureau—Plant, repair and renewals.....	10,000 00	
258	Printing Bureau—Plant—New.....	40,000 00	
259	Distribution of Parliamentary documents and other Government Publications.....	45,000 00	
260	Miscellaneous printing.....	100,000 00	
261	Contribution towards publication of International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.....	585 00	
262	Expenses under the Canada Temperance Act.....	1,000 00	
263	Expenses under the Naturalization Acts.....	5,000 00	
264	Unforeseen expenses, expenditure thereof to be under Order in Council, and a detailed statement to be laid before Parliament within fifteen days of next session.....	40,000 00	
265	Grant to the Interparliamentary Union for Peace.....	200 00	
266	For supply of Canadian publications to Library of High Commissioner's Office.....	1,000 00	
267	To provide for purchase of 650 copies of the Parliamentary Guide.....	1,950 00	
268	Special allowance to Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, to cover expenses when attending the sittings of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.....	2,500 00	
269	Special allowance to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, to cover travelling and other expenses in connection with his services while acting as Deputy to His Excellency the Governor General.....	5,000 00	
270	Public Archives, including an amount of \$5,046.19 to pay Printing Bureau for printing Public Documents authorized under Vote No. 314, 1916-17, and for printing Pioneer Legislation.....	65,046 19	
271	To provide for the expenses of the Conservation Commission, including \$750 for C. Gordon Hewitt, as Special Adviser respecting Conservation of Game and Wild Life.....	84,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
272	Expenses of litigated matters connected within the Department of Justice.....	13,000 00	
273	Annual contribution to the Canadian Law Library, London, England.....	500 00	
274	Consolidation and publication of Reports, Orders in Council and correspondence upon Provincial Legislation since 1905 (Revote).....	500 00	
275	Expenses under the Pecuniary Claims Convention with the United States (Revote).....	5,000 00	
276	Grant to Chief Constables' Association of Canada.....	500 00	
277	Cost of proceedings before the International Joint Commission.	5,000 00	
278	To assist in suppression of the White Slave Traffic.....	2,500 00	
279	Amount required to pay Consular offices abroad for services..	300 00	
280	Salaries and expenses of the Paris Agency.....	28,000 00	
281	Allowance to Mr. W. J. Stewart, Chief Hydrographer, for services performed under Order in Council of the 19th October, 1912, in relation to questions under consideration by the International Joint Commission, during the year 1918-19.....	1,000 00	
282	Amount required to meet expenses of the Technical Board appointed to consider questions relating to the level of the Lake of the Woods.....	6,000 00	
283	Grant to the National Battlefields Commission:—		
	(a) For expenses of administration.....	5,500 00	
	(b) For maintenance of the National Battlefields Park....	30,000 00	
	(c) For maintenance of Martello Tower.....	450 00	
284	Contribution to McGill University towards the maintenance of a Regional Bureau for Canada, for the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature.....	2,000 00	
285	Canadian Press Limited—Towards expenses of a National News Service.....	50,000 00	
286	Canadian Associated Press.....	8,000 00	
287	To provide for the administration of the <i>Business Profits War Tax 1916</i> and the <i>Income War Tax Act, 1917</i> : Appointments for the purpose may be made without reference to the provisions of the Civil Service Act.....	600,000 00	
288	Marine Department—Amount required to pay compassionate allowances to the widows, or fathers, or mothers, or dependents of the Captain and members of the crew of the C.G.S. <i>Simcoe</i> , who lost their lives when that vessel foundered in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, 7th December, 1917.....	61,500 00	
289	Grant to assist the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.....	10,000 00	
290	Grant to the Canadian Handicraft Guild.....	2,000 00	
291	Grant to assist the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association.....	5,000 00	
292	Grant to the Victorian Order of Nurses.....	5,000 00	
293	Grant in aid of the Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association.....	5,000 00	
294	Contribution to aid in carrying on the work of the Astronomical Society.....	2,000 00	
295	Grant to the Royal Society of Canada.....	4,000 00	
296	Royal Academy of Arts.....	2,500 00	
297	Grant to the Canadian Mining Institute.....	3,000 00	
298	Halifax Relief.....	5,000,000 00	
	CUSTOMS.		6,290,531 19
299	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 Customs buildings and rentals.....	3,890,000 00	
	Salaries and travelling expenses of Inspectors of ports and of other officers on inspection and preventive service, including salaries and expenses in connection with the Board of Customs.....	410,000 00	

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	CUSTOMS—Concluded.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
299	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 forms, legal expenses, premiums on guarantee bonds, and uniforms for Customs Officers.....	180,000 00	
	To provide for expenses of maintenance of revenue cruisers and for preventive service.....	75,000 00	
	Amounts to be paid to Department of Justice to be disbursed by and accounted for to it, for secret preventive service.....	10,000 00	
			4,565,000 00
	EXCISE.		
300	Salaries of officers and inspectors of Excise, and to provide for increase depending on the result of Excise examinations.....	550,768 25	
	For extra duty-pay at large distilleries and other factories.....	16,000 00	
	Duty-pay to officers serving longer hours at other than special survey.....	2,000 00	
	Preventive service—Contingencies.....	18,000 00	
	Preventive service—Salaries.....	130,000 00	
	Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc.....	90,000 00	
	To provide for stamps, stationery, salaries, etc., in connection with War Tax.....	75,000 00	
	Stamps for imported and Canadian tobacco.....	125,000 00	
	To pay Collectors of Customs for duty collected by them.....	5,000 00	
	Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and west.....	12,000 00	
	To enable the Department to supply methylated spirits to manufacturers, the cost of which will be recouped by the manufacturers to whom it is supplied and to pay rent, fuel, power, freight, salaries, etc.....	500,000 00	
		1,523,768 25	
	WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT INSPECTION.		
301	Salaries of inspectors and assistant inspectors of Weights and Measures.....	155,910 00	
	Rent, fuel, travelling expenses, postage, stationery, etc., for Weights and Measures.....	90,000 00	
	Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and west for Weights and Measures.....	7,000 00	
	Salaries of inspectors and assistant inspectors of gas and electricity.....	85,000 00	
	Rent, fuel, travelling expenses for gas and electricity inspection and the purchase and repairs of instruments.....	50,000 00	
	Provisional allowance of not more than \$150 each to officers in Manitoba and west for gas and electric light.....	4,000 00	
	Export of electric power.....	1,000 00	
	The International Bureau of Weights and Measures.....	1,200 00	
	The International Electro Technical Commission.....	400 00	
			394,510 00
	ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.		
302	Adulteration of food and the administration of the Act respecting fertilizers, fraudulent marking and commercial feeding stuffs.....	50,000 00	
	Proprietary or Patent Medicines.....	3,000 00	
	Minor revenue expenditure.....	500 00	
			53,500 00

SCHEDULE A—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	<i>(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue.)</i>		
	CANALS.		
303	Staff and repairs.....	1,600,000 00	
	Statistical officers.....	42,500 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	<i>Canadian Government Railways.</i>		
304	Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Harold E. Robeson, who died from fatal injuries received in Mulgrave Yard on November 4, 1916.....	2,000 00	
	Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Gordon H. Doak, brakeman, who died from injuries received while shunting in Newcastle Yard on February 24, 1917.....	2,000 00	
	CANALS.		
305	Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Robert Wiggins, who was accidentally electrocuted while in discharge of his duties as Bridgmaster on the Bascue Bridge, over the Lachine Canal, on July 16, 1917.....	2,000 00	1,648,500 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	<i>(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue.)</i>		
	SLIDES AND BOOMS, GRAVING DOCKS, LOCKS AND DAMS, ETC., WORKING EXPENSES, ETC.		
306	Slides and booms.....	53,900 00	
	Graving docks.....	68,300 00	
	Harbour and river works, etc.....	40,700 00	
	Collection of Public Works, Revenues.....	7,000 00	
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
307	Prince Edward Island and mainland.....	7,000 00	
	Land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service.....	202,000 00	
	Saskatchewan.....	58,000 00	
	Alberta.....	79,000 00	
	British Columbia—Mainland.....	60,000 00	
	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District.....	100,000 00	
	Yukon System (Ashcroft-Dawson).....	250,000 00	
	Telegraph and Telephone service generally.....	10,000 00	935,900 00
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
	<i>Outside Service.</i>		
308	Salaries and allowances.....	9,843,085 25	
	Mail service.....	8,234,337 50	
	Miscellaneous.....	843,838 00	
	Yukon Territory.....	195,000 00	19,116,260 75

SCHEDULE A—*Concluded.*

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
TRADE AND COMMERCE.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
309	Canada's proportion of expenditure in connection with International Customs Tariffs Bureau.....	662 00	
310	Trade Commissioners and Commercial Agents, including Expenses in connection with negotiation of treaties or in extension of commercial relations; miscellaneous advertising and printing, or other expenditure connected with the extension of Canadian trade.....	160,000 00	
311	Bounties on lead and crude petroleum. To cover expenditure in connection with the administration of the Acts.....	4,000 00	
312	Salaries, rents, wages and contingencies under the Canada Grain Act.....	1,050,000 00	
313	Salaries and contingencies under the Inspection and Sale Act.....	3,000 00	
314	Salaries and contingencies under the Cullers Act, including an amount of \$1,200 for superannuated Cullers.....	7,500 00	
315	To provide for the construction, acquisition, leasing or expropriation of terminal elevators.....	50,000 00	
316	Census and Statistics.....	100,000 00	
317	Canada Year Book.....	13,500 00	
318	Dominions Royal Commission.....	5,000 00	
319	Gold and Silver Marking Act.....	4,000 00	
320	West India Cable.....	38,933 33	
321	Supervision Lake and Ocean Freight Rates.....	6,000 00	
322	To provide for the development and extension of Canadian Trade Bureau of Industrial and Scientific Research.—Salaries and expenses including printing and stationery, and the collection and distribution of information, and for Studentships, Fellowships, Special Problems and Forestry Studies.....	150,000 00	
323		120,000 00	1,712,595 33
	Total.....		157,692,865 85

SCHEDULE B.

(Based on Supplementary Estimates, 1917-18.)

SUMS granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1918, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
324	<i>Privy Council Office</i> — Contingencies—Further amount required.....	1,000 00	
325	<i>Department of Militia and Defence</i> — To provide for salary of Chief Accountant at \$3,500 per annum from February 1, 1918.....	116 66	
	To provide for a clerkship in First Division, Subdivision A from February 1, 1918.....	466 66	
	To provide for the promotion of two clerks to Second Division, Subdivision B at \$1,250 each.....	2,500 00	
326	<i>Department of Immigration and Colonization</i> — To provide for the salary of the Private Secretary from October 12, 1917, at the rate of \$2,500 per annum....	1,176 66	
	To provide for allowance to Private Secretary from October 12, 1917, at the rate of \$600 per annum.....	282 26	
	Contingencies— Printing and stationery.....	148 80	
	Travelling expenses.....	2,343 39	
	Sundries.....	507 81	
327	<i>Post Office Department</i> — Contingencies— Sundries—Further amount required.....	500 00	
328	<i>Department of External Affairs</i> — To pay for services of an additional Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs from November 9, 1917, at the rate of \$600 per annum.....	236 66	
329	<i>Department of Public Archives</i> — Printing and Stationery—Further amount required.....	9,500 00	
330	<i>Civil Service Commission</i> — To pay Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, from October 15, 1917— Further amount required.....	462 39	
	DOMINION POLICE.		19,240 69
331	Further amount required.....		11,000 00
	LEGISLATION.		
	SENATE.		
332	To hereby promote E. E. Bérubé to Second Division, Subdivision B, at \$1,400 per annum, from September 1, 1917.	87 50	
	HOUSE OF COMMONS.		
333	Publishing Debates—Further amount required.....	40,000 00	
	GENERAL.		
334	Contingent expenses in connection with the Voters' Lists— Further amount required.....	6,400 00	
	To pay travelling and living expenses of scrutineers under Military Voter's Act, 1917, at the rate of \$25 per diem, for living expenses, and additionally, their actual travelling expenses while acting as such during the general elections of 1917, and during or at subsequent recounts....	20,000 00	
			66,487 50

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
ARTS AND AGRICULTURE.			
335	For the purchase of seed peas and beans—Governor General's Warrant (Nov. 29, 1917).....	500,000 00	
336	For the purchase of feed oats—Governor General's Warrant, (Dec. 8, 1917).....	500,000 00	
337	For the purchase of seed and feed grain—Governor General's Warrant (Jan. 17, 1918).....	1,000,000 00	
338	For the purchase of screenings, mill feed and corn—Governor General's Warrant (Jan. 24, 1918).....	300,000 00	
339	For the purchase of oil cake and other stock food—Governor General's Warrant (Feb. 1, 1918).....	300,000 00	
340	For the purchase of seed grain and feed oats—Governor General's Warrant (Mar. 8, 1918).....	700,000 00	3,300,000 00
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION.			
341	Seed grain and other relief to settlers on unpatented lands in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta—Including Governor General's Warrant (Feb. 26, 1918) \$100,000.....		600,000 00
MILITIA AND DEFENCE.			
342	<i>Cadet Services—</i> Further amount required.....	15,000 00	
343	<i>Gratuities—</i>		
	To provide an additional amount for pension to Mr. Ronald Morrison, from Nov. 1, 1914, to March 31, 1918 at \$330 per annum, less \$500, provided in a previous Supply Bill.....	618 40	
	To provide for payment of pension to Mr. Walter Pettipas from June 2, 1916, to March 31, 1918, at \$515.90 per annum.....	943 46	
	To provide for a gratuity to the family of the late Professor J. M. Lanos, formerly Professor of French at the Royal Military College.....	3,307 50	
	To provide for a gratuity to Mr. Robert Cochran, late caretaker, St. Mary's Rifle Range.....	672 06	
			20,541 42
PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.			
PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
<i>Quebec.</i>			
344	Roberval public building—Drain, etc.—Further amount required.....	900 00	
<i>Manitoba.</i>			
345	Brandon Experimental Farm—To replace buildings destroyed by fire, including interest at 5 p.c. on amount due contractor—Further amount required.....	14,900 00	
RENTS, REPAIRS, FURNITURE, HEATING, ETC.			
346	Ottawa Public Buildings—Telephone service—Further amount required.....	7,000 00	
HARBOURS AND RIVERS.			
<i>Quebec.</i>			
347	Laprairie—Protection works—Governor General's Warrant (Dec. 17, 1917).....	68,750 54	

91,550 54

SCHEDULE B—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	LABOUR.		
348	Industrial Disputes Investigation Act—Further amount required.....		5,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
349	<i>Canada Gazette</i> —Further amount required.....	18,000 00	
350	Distribution of Parliamentary Documents and other Government Publications—Further amount required.....	20,000 00	
351	Miscellaneous printing—Further amount required.....	75,000 00	
352	Halifax relief—Two Governor General's Warrants for \$500, 000 each issued Dec. 8 and 11, 1917, respectively.....	1,000,000 00	
353	Coal Mine explosion—Relief of sufferers—Governor General's Warrant, Feb. 23, 1918: New Waterford, \$10,000, Stellarton \$15,000.....	25,000 00	
354	Allowance to J. B. Challies, a member and secretary of the Lake of the Woods Technical Board for services rendered since March, 1914.....	500 00	1,133,500 00
	EXCISE.		
355	Travelling expenses, rent, fuel, stationery, etc.—Further amount required.....		10,000 00
	ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.		
356	Adulteration of food, and the administration of the Act respecting fertilizers, fraudulent marking, and commercial feeding stuffs.—Further amount required.....		5,000 00
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CHARGEABLE TO COLLECTION OF REVENUE.		
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.		
357	Working expenses—Further amount required.....		8,500,000 00
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
	To provide for an increase in the salary of the Chief Post Office Superintendent, Toronto, to \$4,500, from Jan. 1, 1918.....	125 00	
	To provide for an increase in the salary of the Chief Post Office Superintendent, Montreal, to \$4,000 from Jan. 1, 1918.....	125 00	
	To provide for an increase in the salary of Mr. W. G. Milligan, Assistant Post Office Inspector, Toronto, to \$3,200, from Jan. 1, 1918.....	175 00	
	To provide for an increase in the salary of the Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, to \$3,300, from Jan. 1, 1918.....	75 00	
	To pay railway mail clerks for extra services at the Port of Quebec in checking incoming and outgoing British mails during the Summer season of navigation 1916-17.....	346 39	
358	To pay M. D. Fierheller, mail transfer agent, Vancouver District, for extra services in checking and handling Japanese Parcel Post mails for the United Kingdom between the 8th December, 1917, and the 20th March, 1918.....	41 62	
	To pay railway mail clerks for extra services at the Port of St. John, New Brunswick, in checking incoming and outgoing British mails during the Summer season of navigation, 1917-18.....	143 31	
	To provide for the payment of a provisional allowance to employes in the Province of Ontario (except at Sault Ste. Marie, Fort William and Port Arthur), in the Province of Quebec, and in the Maritime Provinces at the rate of \$100 a year each to those whose salaries are \$1,700 a year, and at the rate of \$80 a year each to those whose salaries are \$1,800 a year.....	6,700 00	7,731 32

SCHEDULE B—Concluded.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	TRADE AND COMMERCE.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
359	Salaries, rents, wages and contingencies under the Canada Grain Act—Further amount required.....		80,000 00
	UNPROVIDED ITEMS, 1916-17.		
360	To cover unprovided items 1916-17, as per Auditor General's Report, part b, page 3, 1916-17.....		177,222 86
	Total.....		14,032,274 33

SCHEDULE C.

(Based on the Supplementary Estimates, 1918-1919.)

Sums granted to His Majesty by this Act for the financial year ending 31st March, 1919, and the purposes for which they are granted.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	CHARGES OF MANAGEMENT.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
361	<i>Offices of the Assistant Receiver General—</i>		
	Salaries.....	10,000 00	
	Contingencies.....	500 00	
			10,500 00
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.		
362	<i>Privy Council Office—</i>		
	To provide an additional clerkship in First Division, Sub-division B—Omitted from Main Estimates.....	2,800 00	
363	<i>Department of Justice, including Penitentiary Branch—</i>		
	To provide for a clerkship in First Division, Subdivision A.....	2,800 00	
	To increase the salary of the Private Secretary to the Minister to \$2,800.....	100 00	
	<i>Dominion Police—</i>		
	To provide for a clerkship in Third Division, Sub-division A, in lieu of one clerkship in Third Division, Subdivision B.....	50 00	
364	<i>Department of the Secretary of State—</i>		
	To provide for one clerkship in First Division, Subdivision A, at \$2,900 per annum, in lieu of one clerkship in First Division, Subdivision B.....	100 00	
	To provide for one clerkship in Second Division, Subdivision A.....	1,600 00	
	To provide for one clerkship in Second Division, Subdivision A, in lieu of one clerkship in Second Division, Sub-division B.....	250 00	
365	<i>Royal Northwest Mounted Police—</i>		
	To provide for the appointment of two clerks in Second Division, Subdivision B—1 at \$1,500; 1 at \$1,300, to take the place of two members of police force, who have enlisted for overseas.....	2,800 00	
366	<i>Department of Marine and Fisheries—</i>		
	To provide for one clerkship in Second Division, Subdivision B.....	1,300 00	
367	<i>Department of Mines—</i>		
	Contingencies—For expenses of a representation of the Dominion of Canada on the Advisory Body of the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau, London, England.....	2,000 00	
368	<i>Post Office Department—</i>		
	To provide for five clerks in Third Division, Subdivision A.....	5,000 00	

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
CIVIL GOVERNMENT—Concluded.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
369	<i>High Commissioner's Office, London—</i> To provide an additional amount for three clerks in Second Division, Subdivision A: 1 at \$2,050; 1 at \$2,000; 1 at \$1,850..... To provide an additional amount for one messenger at \$600.....	300 00 50 00	7
370	<i>Department of Insurance—</i> To provide for two clerks in Third Division, Subdivision B, at \$800 each..... Contingencies—To cover increased cost of printing the Department's Reports.....	1,600 00 5,000 00	
371	<i>Civil Service Commission—</i> Contingencies— Amount required to pay temporary examiners, and to meet the cost of holding the different examinations required by law, and to provide clerical assistance— Further amount required.....	10,000 00	35,750 00
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.			
372	To help defray expenses of publishing digest of Supreme Court Reports, Volumes 34 to 54.....	500 00	
EXCHEQUER COURT OF CANADA.			
373	Publication of Reports by contract.....	2,000 00	
DOMINION POLICE.			
374	Retiring gratuity to Constable F. E. Wagar.....	981 42	
	Retiring gratuity to Constable D. Minnock.....	1,860 68	5,342 10
LEGISLATION.			
SENATE.			
375	To provide for payment of the full sessional indemnity to a Member of the Senate for days lost through absence caused by illness during the present session, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, <i>An Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons</i> , or any amendments thereto—Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.....	2,500 00	
	To provide an amount for the Speaker of the Senate, in lieu of residence and attendants for the Session of 1918, at the rate of \$15 per diem.....	1,500 00	
HOUSE OF COMMONS.			
376	Contingencies—To provide payment of the full sessional indemnity of Members of the House of Commons—days lost through absence caused by illness, public business, protests or recounts, being engaged in necessary farming operations, or on account of death, during the present Session, including an amount of \$2,500 to Hon. H. S. Béland, a prisoner of war in Germany, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes, <i>An Act respecting the Senate and House of Commons</i> , or any amendments thereto—Payment to be made as the Treasury Board may direct.....	20,000 00	
	<i>Sergeant-at-Arms—</i> To provide an amount for the Sergeant-at-Arms, in lieu of residence.....	500 00	

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	LEGISLATION—Concluded.		
	GENERAL.		
377	Printing, binding and distributing the Annual Statutes—Further amount required.....	10,000 00	31,500 00
	PENSIONS.		
378	Annuity to the widow of William Wilfred Campbell, L.L.D.... Annuity to the sisters of the late Colonel Harry Baker, M.P., killed while on active service.....	500 00 700 00	1,200 00
	MILITIA AND DEFENCE.		
379	Gratuities— To provide for gratuity, on retirement, to Mr. Henry Marris, chief caretaker, Hamilton Armouries.....		1,130 25
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL.		
	CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.		
380	To provide for the purchase of the following railways at amounts not exceeding those set out in each case:— Elgin & Havelock Railway..... York & Carleton Railway..... St. Martin's Railway..... Salisbury & Albert Railway..... Moncton and Buctouche Railway..... Kent Northern Railway..... Caraquet and Gulf Shore Railway.....	30,000 00 18,000 00 65,000 00 75,000 00 70,000 00 60,000 00 200,000 00	
	BRANCH LINES.		
381	To bring Lines up to Canadian Government railways Branch lines standard.....	200,000 00	
	RAILWAYS, GENERALLY.		
382	Contribution towards the cost of construction of a railway bridge on the Canada Central Railway, over the Peace River, at or near Peace River Crossing, Alberta.....	175,000 00	
383	To acquire free and clear of all charges, encumbrances or claims, at any public sale, the Quebec and Saguenay Railway, extending from its junction with the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway to Nairn Falls, Que., about 62.3 miles at a price not exceeding \$3,489,313.53 exclusive of any sums paid out of amounts voted by Parliament in 1916 and 1917.....	3,489,313 53	4,382,313 53
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.		
	CANALS.		
	<i>St. Peter's Canal.</i>		
384	Improvements—Further amount required..... To rebuild highway bridge.....	3,000 00 14,000 00	
	<i>Welland Canal.</i>		
385	To rebuild bridge at Dunnville, washed out by floods.....	50,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
386	Arbitrations and awards—Further amount required.....	110,000 00	177,000 00

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO CAPITAL.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
387	Quebec Harbour—River St. Charles—Improvements to navigation—Further amount required—Revote.....	386,000 00	
	St. John Harbour—Improvements—Further amount required.....	250,000 00	
	Toronto Harbour—Improvements—Further amount required.....	152,000 00	
			788,000 00
	PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.		
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.		
	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
388	Georgetown public building—Installation of electric light system....	600 00	
	<i>Quebec.</i>		
389	St. Lambert public building—To pay Government's share of local improvement taxes.....	1,806 02	
	<i>Ontario.</i>		
390	Fort William public building—Improvements.....	3,500 00	
	Ottawa Departmental Buildings—To connect with central heating plant.....	37,000 00	
	Port Arthur public building—Improvements.....	3,000 00	
	Sault Ste. Marie—Renewing electric wiring.....	2,400 00	
	<i>Manitoba.</i>		
391	Winnipeg—Alterations to immigration building No. 1 for accommodation of Postal Station A—Revote.....	5,800 00	
	Winnipeg—Drill hall (new)—Revote of lapsed amount.....	4,700 00	
	Winnipeg General Post Office—Improvements.....	2,400 00	
	Winnipeg—To pay Government's share of local improvement taxes	16,000 00	
	<i>Saskatchewan.</i>		
392	Regina—Alterations and fittings for office of Assistant Receiver General.....	5,000 00	
	<i>Alberta.</i>		
393	Calgary—Alterations and fittings for office of Assistant Receiver General.....	5,000 00	
	<i>Generally.</i>		
394	Dominion Public Buildings:— Rents—Further amount required.....	75,000 00	
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS.		
	<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		
395	Generally—Construction and repairs.....	55,000 00	
	<i>New Brunswick.</i>		
396	Fort Dufferin—Reconstruction of breastwork—Further amount required.....	14,000 00	
	St Andrews—Repairs to wharf.....	1,200 00	
	Tynemouth Creek—To repair and reconstruct breakwater—Revote	4,000 00	
	Welchpool—Repairs to wharf—Revote \$800.....	950 00	
	<i>Prince Edward Island.</i>		
397	Mink River—Repairs to wharf.....	1,500 00	

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
		\$	\$
		cts.	cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME—Continued.		
	HARBOURS AND RIVERS—Concluded.		
	Quebec.		
	Anse à Beaufile—Repairs to breakwater and jetty.....	2,400	00
	Anse aux Gascons—Repairs to wharf—Further amount required....	2,000	00
	Barachois de Malbaie—To repair approach to training jetty.....	2,400	00
	Beloil—Repairs to protection piers.....	1,900	00
	Chicoutimi—Repairs to wharf—Further amount required.....	500	00
	Grindstone, M.I.—Repairs to wharf—Revote.....	1,000	00
	Lanoraie—Repairs to wharf.....	1,775	00
	Lavaltrie—Repairs to wharf.....	550	00
	Les Escoumains—Rebuilding outer end of wharf.....	3,500	00
398	L'Islet—Repairs to wharf.....	1,500	00
	Malbaie—In full and final settlement of all claims of John Burns in connection with his contract for the construction of a pier....	2,907	63
	Matane—Repairs to wharf.....	600	00
	Mille Vaches—Repairs to wharf.....	650	00
	Ste. Anne des Monts—Repairs to pier.....	600	00
	Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi—Pontoon.....	3,000	00
	Sorel—Repairs to wharf.....	2,500	00
	Vaudreuil—Wharf repairs and improvements.....	845	00
	Verchères—Wharf.....	10,300	00
	Ville Marie—Repairs and improvements to wharf.....	4,000	00
	Ontario.		
	Belleville Harbour—Improvements to wharf and warehouse— Revote, \$2,800.....	3,000	00
	Brockville—In full and final settlement of all claims of W. M. Leacy in connection with his contract for wharf improvements.....	1,219	63
	Burlington Channel—Repairs to pier—Further amount required..	7,500	00
	Cobourg—Repairs to East pier.....	4,600	00
399	Haileybury—Repairs to wharf—Revote.....	600	00
	Kingston Dry Dock—Renewal of revetment wall—Revote.....	12,500	00
	North Bay—In full and final settlement of all claims of C. McGuire in connection with his contract for construction of breakwater..	658	62
	Port Dover—Repairs to piers—Revote.....	3,000	00
	Portsmouth—Repairs to pier.....	3,100	00
	Wheatley—Repairs to pier.....	1,400	00
	British Columbia.		
400	Fraser River—Improvements—Revote.....	100,000	00
	Hardy Bay—Landing float.....	1,250	00
	Ladysmith—Reconstruction of wharf.....	7,100	00
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
	New Brunswick.		
401	Chatham-Escuminac and Point Sapin Telephone Line—Extension to Kouchibouguac—Revote.....	3,000	00
	British Columbia.		
402	Mainland telegraph and telephone lines—General repairs and im- provements.....	29,400	00
	Mainland telegraph and telephone lines—Extensions in Kootenay District—Further amount required—Revote, \$1,000.....	2,000	00
	Vancouver Island Lines—Repairs and renewals—Revote.....	6,500	00
	DREDGING.		
403	Dredging—Ontario and Quebec—Further amount required.....	70,000	00
	Dredging—Yarmouth Harbour.....	50,000	00

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PUBLIC WORKS—CHARGEABLE TO INCOME.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	ROADS AND BRIDGES.		
404	In full and final settlement of Mr. Jos. W. Boyle's claim for timber used in the construction of the Hunker Road, Yukon Territory, including payment of interest at 5%.....	7,271 35	598,883 25
	MAIL AND STEAMSHIP SUBVENTIONS.		
405	Schooner service between Pictou, New Glasgow, Antigonish County Ports and Mulgrave.....	1,000 00	12,000 00
406	Steam service between St. John, N.B., and St. Andrews, N.B., calling at intermediate points.....	4,000 00	
407	Steam service between Pictou and Montague, calling at Murray Harbour and Georgetown.....	5,000 00	
408	Steam service from the opening to the closing of navigation in 1918, between Port Mulgrave, St. Peter's, Irish Cove and Marble Mountain, and other ports on the Bras d'Or Lakes.....	2,000 00	
	LIGHT HOUSE AND COAST SERVICE.		
409	Salaries and allowances to lightkeepers—Further amount required.....	55,000 00	176,993 55
410	Administration of Pilotage, and maintenance and repairs to vessels—Further amount required.....	120,000 00	
411	Further amount required to pay pension of \$300 each per annum to following retired pilots: Onesime Noel, F. X. Demeules, Adjutor Baillargeon, Joseph Pouliot, Arthur Baillargeon, John A. Irvine, and Camille Bernier.....	1,993 55	
	FISHERIES.		
412	Salaries and disbursements of Fishery Officers and Guardians, including the expense of the Advisory Board, Fisheries Patrol Services and Oyster Culture.—Further amount required.....		100,000 00
	MINES AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.		
413	For experimental work relating to briquetting of lignite coal....	200,000 00	203,000 00
	Grant for investigation of conditions affecting smelting of lead-zinc ores.....	3,000 00	
	INDIANS.		
	MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.		
414	General expenses—Further amount required.....	10,000 00	
	BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
415	Hospital, medical attendance and medicines—Further amount required.....	10,000 00	
	INDIAN EDUCATION.		
416	Indian Education—Further amount required.....	1,400 00	21,400 00

SCHEDULE C—Continued.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.		
417	To provide for double ration to married men of the R.N.W.M. Police, authorized by Order in Council of February 28, 1918		22,000 00
	LABOUR.		
418	Administration Employment Offices, Co-ordination Act.....		15,000 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Provisional allowance (except in the case of light-house keepers) for married men and for widowers and widows, with children, in the Outside Service, and also when deemed advisable by the Governor in Council for unmarried persons in the Outside Service with dependents, and for married persons and unmarried persons with dependents of the Inside Service of the rank of messengers, packers and sorters, who are employed permanently and are giving their entire time to the public service, such allowance to be made on the following basis:		
419	(a) To each such person in receipt of a salary at the rate of \$1,200 per annum or less, an allowance of \$150 less any permanent increase in salary given to such person since April 1st, 1918, provided however the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,300;		
	(b) To each such person in receipt of a salary at the rate of more than \$1,200 but not more than \$1,550 per annum, an allowance of \$100 less any permanent increase in salary given to such person since April 1st, 1918, provided, however, the total salary and allowance shall not in any case exceed \$1,600.....	3,000,000 00	
420	To provide for the salary of a Private Secretary, S. Lelievre, to the Speaker of the Senate.....	600 00	
421	Amount to pay claims for clothing and articles lost in destruction by fire in the Parliament Buildings.....	3,500 00	
422	Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late J. E. Hunter, accidentally drowned while on Canal Patrol duty.....	2,000 00	
423	Compassionate allowance to parents of the late W. J. Gray....	1,500 00	
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue).		
	RAILWAYS.		
424	Canadian Government Railways—Working expenses.....	37,000,000 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
	Compassionate allowance to the widow of late F. Lajoie, who was killed while working in a gravel pit near Grand Falls, N.B., on N. T. Ry., July, 1917.....	2,000 00	
	Compassionate allowance to the widow of Paul Cyr, who was killed while working in a gravel pit near Grand Falls, N.B., on N. T. Ry., July, 1917.....	2,000 00	
	Compassionate allowance to the widow of late engineer W. J. Clark, who was killed in a collision at Kapuskasing, Ont., on N. T. Ry., on March 14, 1918.....	2,000 00	
425	Compassionate allowance to the widow and children of the late Horace Levesque, who was killed in an accident at Tobin Siding on the Canadian Government Railways, on the 25th August, 1916.....	2,000 00	
	Compassionate allowance to John McInnis, father of the late John Archibald McInnis, who was killed while in the employ of the Canadian Government Railways at Big Brook, N.S., on August 9th, 1917.....	2,000 00	
	Compassionate allowance to the widow of the late Edmond Cole, Dorchester, N.B., who died as a result of injuries sustained while in discharge of his duties as track foreman on the Canadian Government Railways at Dorchester, N.B., on the 11th of March, 1918.....	2,000 00	

SCHEDULE C—Concluded.

No. of Vote.	SERVICE.	Amount.	Total.
	RAILWAYS AND CANALS.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue)—Concluded.		
	MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded.		
425	Gratuity to Robert A. Grant of Cardinal, Ont., who was severely injured while in discharge of duty as temporary lockman at Lock No. 27, Galops Canal, Ont., on October 21, 1917...	500 00	
	Gratuity to Daniel Delorey, of Tracadie, N.S., to cover cost of artificial arm and doctor's fees and hospital expenses resulting from accident at Kempton, N.S., while temporarily employed by Canadian Government Railways...	500 00	
	Gratuity to John Dubroy, of Winnipeg, Man., to cover expenses incurred resulting from injuries received while in the employ of the National Transcontinental Railway, at Ogahalla Siding, on April 7, 1916.....	500 00	
			37,013,500 00
	PUBLIC WORKS.		
	(Chargeable to Collection of Revenue).		
	TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE LINES.		
426	Land and cable telegraph lines, Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces, including working expenses of vessels required for cable service—Further amount required.....	10,000 00	
	Saskatchewan—Further amount required.....	3,700 00	
	Alberta—Further amount required.....	5,600 00	
	British Columbia Mainland—Further amount required.....	1,600 00	
	British Columbia—Vancouver Island District—Further amount required.....	4,000 00	
	Yukon System—Further amount required.....	11,600 00	
	HARBOUR AND RIVER WORKS.		
427	East River—Lock and Dam.....	4,000 00	
			40,500 00
	POST OFFICE—OUTSIDE SERVICE.		
428	To provide for the salaries of the Postmaster and staff of the following Post Offices, the salaries may be readjusted and appointments made notwithstanding anything in that portion of the Civil Service Act affecting the Outside Postal Service, or the Post Office Act—Sydney, Truro, Amherst, Moncton, St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, Cornwall, Brockville, Smith's Falls, Belleville, Lindsay, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Woodstock, St. Thomas, Chatham, Sarnia, Collingwood, Owen Sound, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Port Arthur, Fort William, Portage la Prairie, Prince Albert, Strathcona, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert.....	310,000 00	
	To provide, from April 1, 1918, for an increase in the salary of Mr. James Taylor, Assistant Post Office Inspector, Montreal, to \$3,000.....	700 00	
			310,700 00
	Total.....		46,957,312 68



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