

by Parliament, shall be in the same manner deposited as the original plan. Until the map and book are deposited, the construction of the railway cannot be proceeded with. Parties interested are to have free access to plans, &c., in clerks' offices. Copies certified by clerks are good evidence. No deviation of more than a mile is allowed. A map and profile of the railway, when complete, and of the lands taken, are to be deposited in the P. W. D., and filed in the registry offices, under a penalty of \$200 for each month of neglect. It is to be executed according to instructions of the M. P. W. Not more than 33 yards in width of land shall be taken without the leave of the proprietor, except in cuttings or embankments of more than 5 feet, or at stations or sidings, and in the last cases not more than 250 yds. by 150 yds. No greater quantity of any public beach shall be taken. Persons who cannot sell or alienate lands otherwise, may do so to a company, respecting lands actually required for the railway. Bargains for lands before deposit of map and book hold good for 1 year, though they have changed hands meantime. Corporations or persons who in common course of law cannot sell, may agree upon an annual rent. A proprietor *par indivis* or in common, owning at least one-third of the property, may bind his co-proprietors. One month after deposit of the map, &c., the company may demand possession of the lands. When they cannot agree as to price, &c., the company serves each party with a notice containing a description of the lands to be taken or made use of during construction, an offer of a price, and the name of an arbitrator, together with a certificate of a land surveyor that the land is needed, and is within the limits of the survey, &c., that he knows the land or the damage to be done it, and that the offer is reasonable. In case of the absence of the owner, application is to be made to the county or other judge, and the party notified by advertisement. If a party does not accept the offer ten days after service of notice, or a month after advertisement, or notify the company of an arbitrator, then a sworn surveyor is appointed by the judge as sole arbitrator. If the party names an arbitrator, the two shall name a third, or if they cannot agree the M. P. W. will name an official arbitrator as third. Being sworn, they or the sole arbitrator proceed to value the lands. The award of two is binding. They are to consider the increased value of the remaining lands. Costs, to be taxed by the judge, follow judgment. The company may desist from the demand for the land on paying costs. No objection can be taken to an arbitrator except personal interest, and none after the third arbitrator is appointed. Possession may be taken by the company on paying the amount awarded or tendered, if there is no arbitration; and if there be any resistance, the judge issues a warrant of possession to the sheriff or a bailiff. In case of emergency such warrant may be granted by the judge before the award, sufficient security being given by the company. The money stands in place of the lands to those holding hypothèques or incumbrances on it, and the company is liable to them if compensation is paid without regard to their rights. When it has reason to fear such incumbrances, it may pay the compensation into court, with six months' interest, and give notice to the parties to come in and claim it. The court thereupon makes order for the distribution of such money, and the judgment bars all claims and incumbrances; costs to be awarded as the court direct, and the interest reduced or increased according to diligence done and time expired. A railway must not be carried along highways without the leave of the municipal authorities, nor must the traffic be obstructed during the construction of the line. If it crosses a road upon the level the rails must not be raised more than an inch above or sunk more than one below it. Signboards are to be erected at such crossings. The span of the arch of a bridge thrown across a highway to carry the line must be not less than twenty feet clear, and not less than twelve feet high. The ascent of a bridge to carry a highway over the line must not be over one in 20, and a sufficient fence, four feet high, must be made on either side. Within six months after taking possession of land, the company must fence it, and provide gates for farm crossings, and cattle-guards for highway crossings. Until this is done the company is liable for all damage to horses and cattle. Any person who goes on with a horse or other animal forfeits \$40 and any damages caused. No person not employed by the company shall walk upon the line. The company may fix tolls to be levied for the conveyance of goods; if unpaid may seize and detain the goods, and sell them if payment be not made within six months, retaining tolls and expenses, and paying balance to the owners. Goods unclaimed for twelve months may be advertised and sold; proceeds, after deducting tolls and expenses, to be kept for three months, and if then unclaimed, paid over to the R. G. The same tolls must be levied upon the same goods, at the same time and under the same circumstances, and no undue advantage or privilege granted. A fraction is always to be reckoned as a whole mile, and a fraction of a quarter of a ton as a quarter. Tables of tolls are to be stuck up in the offices and cars of the company. They cannot be levied until approved by the G. in C. and published in the *Canada Gazette*. The G. in C. may revise them. Parliament may reduce tolls when the net income of the company is over 15 per cent. on the capital actually expended in construction. A board of directors of the number fixed by the special Act shall be elected at each annual meeting by a majority of the shareholders present. If not held on the day named in the special Act, directors may cause it to be held on another, but no one can then vote who was not entitled to vote on the proper day. Vacancies are filled as provided by by-laws. Directors must be stockholders. Votes are in proportion to number of shares. Shareholders may vote by proxy. A form is provided. Directors remain in office till the next election. Vacancies may be filled by vote of remaining directors. They shall elect a President, and may also elect a Vice-President. The former remains in office till he ceases to be a director, or his successor is elected. The quorum is settled by the special Act. The chairman has a casting vote. Directors of the company cannot be employes or contractors, or interested in a contract. Directors may make by-laws, respecting officers and business of the Co., and appoint officers and take security. In the absence or illness of the President the Vice-President acts in his stead; such absence or illness may be certified in the minutes, and a certified extract may be produced as evidence thereof. Accounts are to be kept and to be made up and balanced on the 31st December each year. Calls not exceeding the amount permitted by the special Act may be made by the directors payable after thirty days' notice published in the *Canada Gazette*. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. is payable on overdue calls. Calls may be sued for and recovered. If a shareholder neglects to pay for two months his shares are forfeited, but forfeiture must be declared at a general meeting. It operates an indemnification to the shareholder forfeiting against any action for breach of contract by the company against him. The directors may sell forfeited shares. The certificate of the Treasurer is proof of forfeiture and of the title of the purchaser. It shall be entered, with the name, place of abode, and occupation of the purchaser, in the company's books. Interest may be allowed to shareholders paying money in advance of calls. Certificates of proprietorship of shares shall be admitted as *prima facie* proof in all courts, but the want of one does not hinder a legal transfer. Dividends are to be declared out of the clear profit (not impairing the capital) at general meetings, at the rate of so much per share. Dividend shall not be paid on the amount of a call unpaid. Directors may allow interest on moneys paid up until the road is completed, but none shall accrue to one whose calls are unpaid. Sales are effected by instruments in duplicate