

in which Government moneys are deposited. A statement in duplicate of the sums so drawn and expended with the cheques are to be rendered at least monthly to the Auditor General and M. of F.; and the Auditor being satisfied of the correctness of such accounts, the M. of F. issues cheques countersigned by the Auditor General in favour of the banks which have made the advances, to re-imburse them. The Auditor General must see that no cheque issues in excess of the vote or of that part of it for which the G. G.'s warrant has issued, and must report any person spending more than authorized or for purposes not contemplated in vote or warrant. No cheque may issue without certificate of parliamentary authority by the Auditor General, except on the opinion of a law officer of the Crown that it may legally issue, or in case of an accident to a public building or work, requiring immediate repair or of an emergency arising not foreseen by Parliament. In the former case the Minister acts upon the legal opinion, in the latter the G. in C. authorizes a special warrant which the G. G. signs. If for any other reason than lack of Parliamentary authority the Auditor General refuses to certify for a cheque, appeal is made to the Treasury Board, who may overrule or sustain his opinion. A statement of all sums so paid is to be furnished to the M. of F. and laid before Parliament by the third day of the next Session. Vouchers for payments must be accompanied by the certificate of the spending officer that the work has been performed or articles delivered and that the price is according to contract or, if not contracted for, is fair and just. The Financial year is from 1st July to next 30th June, both inclusive. All unexpended balances of appropriation are written off on 1st July unless before 1st August, an O. in C. extends the credit for three months or less. The M. of F. prepares and submits before 31st Oct., in each year, accounts of all issues of moneys from the C. R. F., during the year ending 30th June previous, and the Auditor General audits and reports on them to the M. of F. with respect to Parliamentary authority, &c., and the accounts and report are laid before Parliament on or before next 31st January, or within a week after its assembly. The Deputy M. of F. prepares the public accounts to be countersigned by the Auditor General and laid before Parliament by the M. of F. The several departments prepare, under instructions from the Treasury Board, accounts of the use of moneys voted and intrusted to them for expenditure before 31st October, and send them in to the D. M. of F. and Auditor General, to be severally audited and certified by the Auditor General or officer appointed by him and also laid before the House of Commons as "appropriation accounts." They must be accompanied by a balance sheet or statement showing the unexpended balances and their disposal. Also a statement respecting the unexpended balances from last account. Their accounts are first audited and certified by the Deputy Heads of departments or officers intrusted with the expenditure. The Treasury Board may, if found expedient, alter the times of making up accounts. The Auditor General examines these appropriation accounts and reports on them on behalf of the House of Commons, seeing

that there are proper receipts and vouchers and proof that the moneys have been applied to the purposes contemplated by the Parliamentary vote. He may be required by the M. of F. to examine any account, and if he reports the moneys expended for a purpose not so authorized it is not charged against the vote but specially reported to the House of Commons. The Auditor General has free access to the books of the several departments and may require statements of cash transactions from time to time as may be deemed necessary. If the manner of accounting by any Department is found unsatisfactory the Auditor General reports to the Treasury Board, who order any necessary amendments of entries. The Auditor General must report to the H. of C. all cheques issued without his certificate, all cases in which grants have been exceeded, or where moneys received from other sources than the grant for the year have not been properly expended or accounted for, or where there are not proper vouchers, or other irregularity. If M. of F. does not present his report to the H. of C. in the prescribed time, the Auditor General must present it himself. He must also audit, when required by the M. of F. under regulations of Treasury Board, accounts of all receipts on behalf of the C. R. F., the accounts with the banks and financial agents, of the issue and redemption of loans, those with the Indian tribes, with the several Provinces, with the Imperial Government, or any other with which the Treasury Board have to deal. All persons receiving Government moneys may be required by the M. of F. or the Treasury Board to render accounts to the Auditor General. In these latter cases, however, a power of revision of the Auditor General's work is given to the M. of F. A statement of all such accounts examined and passed is to be laid before the Treasury Board twice a year.

The Auditor General furnishes any party accounting, with a statement showing if he be "even and quit" or what balance is due from him,—and, when a balance is shewn to be due, time is to be given the accountant to satisfy him that he has discharged the full amount of the balance or has been relieved from the payment by O. in C. on report of the Treasury Board. On the examination of any securities, &c., in hands of an accountant—the Auditor General reports to the M. of F. and when approved by him a certificate issues to such accountant which is a full discharge. He may examine any person upon oath or affirmation respecting his accounts, and may obtain subpoenas from the Supreme, Exchequer or Provincial Superior Courts to compel attendance of witnesses and production of documents. He may also issue commissions to take evidence. A witness not obeying subpoenas to attend and give evidence before the Auditor General or such Commr., forfeits \$100 for each offence, and may further be dealt with for contempt by the court issuing the writ. The Auditor General must report any balances improperly retained by any accounting officer or his representatives, to the M. of F., in order that legal proceedings may be taken. Any person not banking amounts at the proper time forfeits \$100. Whenever the M. of F. has reason to believe that moneys