

CHAP. 13

An Act respecting Ungava and erecting that territory under the name of "New Quebec"

[Assented to 21st December 1912]

Preamble.

WHEREAS the annexation of the territory of Ungava to the Province of Quebec, since the 15th day of May, 1912, by proclamation of the Governor-General in Council of date the 10th day of May, 1912, and issued in virtue of the act of the Parliament of Canada, 2 George V, chapter 45, and of the act of the Legislature 2 George V, chapter 7, has necessitated the administrative organization of the said territory;

Therefore His Majesty, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

Boundaries of territory.

1. All the territory of the Province bounded by a line: "commencing at the point at the mouth of East Main river where it empties into James Bay, the said point being the western termination of the northern boundary of the province of Quebec as established by the act of the Parliament of Canada, 61 Victoria, chapter 3 and the act of the Legislature, 61 Victoria, chapter 6; thence northerly and easterly along the shores of Hudson bay and Hudson strait; thence southerly, easterly and northerly along the shore of Ungava bay and the shore of the said strait; thence easterly along the shore of the said strait to the boundary of the territory over which the Island of Newfoundland has lawful jurisdiction; thence south easterly along the westerly boundary of the said last mentioned territory to the middle of Bay du Rigolet or Hamilton Inlet; thence westerly along the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec as established by the said acts to the place of commencement"; and as defined by the act of the Parliament of Canada, 2 George V, chapter 45, and the act of the Legislature 2 George V, chapter 7, shall constitute a territory called

Name.

"New Quebec."

Laws, &c., governing territory.

2. The laws and regulations in force in the Province of Quebec, are and shall be in force in the said territory in so far as applicable, and in so far as they are not changed or amended by competent authority.

Suspension of certain laws, &c.

It shall, however, be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to suspend in the said territory, in whole or in part and for such time as may be thought proper, the hunting and fishing laws, and to make, amend and repeal such regulations respecting these matters as he may deem expedient.

3. All grants of lands or other rights whatsoever, in New Quebec, before the 15th day of May 1912, the date of the coming into force of the proclamation of the Governor-General in Council—except those relating to the Hudson's Bay Company or to the rights of the Indian inhabitants if such last mentioned rights there be; the whole as mentioned in the act of the Parliament of Canada, 2 George V, chapter 45—shall be notified to the Provincial Secretary within twenty-four months of the coming into force of this act, under pain of absolute nullity.

Such notice may be given by registered letter and shall be accompanied by a copy of the title, if any, evidencing the grant.

4. For judicial purposes, New Quebec forms part of the district of Quebec, and for registration purposes of the registration division of the county of Quebec.

5. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to separate New Quebec from the district of Quebec for the purposes of coroners' inquests, and to appoint one or more coroners for such territory with such exclusive or concurrent territorial jurisdiction as he may think proper to assign him or them. It shall also be lawful for him, if the needs of administration so require, to re-unite said territory to the district of Quebec or to unite it to any other district for the purposes of such inquests.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, by commission, appoint one or more persons residing in the Province, justices of the peace with such exclusive or concurrent territorial jurisdiction as he may be pleased to assign him or them.

Except that the persons appointed justices of the peace must be British subjects and of the age of majority, it is not necessary that they should have the qualifications required of justices of the peace.

Article 3363 of the Revised Statutes, 1909, shall apply to such justices of the peace.

7. This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.