

1950

Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889

Ontario

Statutes published in Appendix B are Imperial Statutes and Statutes of Canada relating to the Constitution and Boundaries of Ontario.

© Queen's Printer for Ontario, 1950

Follow this and additional works at: <http://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/rso>

Bibliographic Citation

Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889 (UK), 52-53 Victoria, c 28

Repository Citation

Ontario (1950) "Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889," *Ontario: Revised Statutes*: Vol. 1950: Iss. 5, Article 18.

Available at: <http://digitalcommons.osgoode.yorku.ca/rso/vol1950/iss5/18>

IMPERIAL, 52-53 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 28

An Act to declare the Boundaries of the Province of Ontario in the Dominion of Canada

[12th August, 1889]

WHEREAS the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled have presented to Her Majesty the Queen the address set forth in the Schedule to this Act respecting the boundaries of the province of Ontario:

And whereas the Government of the province of Ontario have assented to the boundaries mentioned in that Address:

And whereas such boundaries so far as the province of Ontario adjoins the province of Quebec are identical with those fixed by the proclamation of the Governor-General issued in November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, which have ever since existed:

And whereas such boundaries, so far as the Province of Ontario adjoins the province of Manitoba, are identical with those found to be the correct boundaries by a report of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which Her Majesty the Queen in Council, on the eleventh day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, ordered to be carried into execution:

And whereas it is expedient that the boundaries of the province of Ontario should be declared by authority of Parliament in accordance with the said address:

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen'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. This Act may be cited as the *Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889*.

2. It is hereby declared that the westerly, northerly, and easterly boundaries of the province of Ontario are those described in the address set forth in the Schedule to this Act.

SCHEDULE

ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN FROM THE SENATE AND HOUSE
OF COMMONS OF CANADA

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly approach Your Majesty with the request that Your Majesty may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be submitted to the Parliament of the United Kingdom, declaring and providing the following to be the westerly, northerly and easterly boundaries of the Province of Ontario, that is to say:—

Commencing at the point where the international boundary between the United States of America and Canada strikes the western shores of Lake Superior, thence westerly along the said boundary to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, thence along a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul, or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods towards Lake Winnipeg, and thence proceeding eastward from the point at which the before-mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid, along the middle line of the course of the same river (whether called by the name of the English River or, as to the part below the confluence, by the name of the River Winnipeg) up to Lake Seul or the Lonely Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul or Lonely Lake to the head of that lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves to the shore of the part of Hudson's Bay commonly known as James Bay, and thence south-easterly following upon the said shore to a point where a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue would strike it, and thence due south along the said line to the head of the said lake, and thence through the middle channel of the said lake into the Ottawa River, and thence descending along the middle of the main channel of the said river to the intersection by the prolongation of the western limits of the Seigneurie of Rigaud, such mid-channel being as indicated on a map of the Ottawa Ship Canal Survey made by Walter Shanly, C.E., and approved by order of the Governor-General in Council, dated the twenty-first July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six; and thence southerly, following the said westerly boundary of the Seigneurie of Rigaud to the south-west angle of the said Seigneurie, and then southerly along the western boundary of the augmentation of the township of Newton to the north-west angle of the Seigneurie of Longueuil, and thence south-easterly along the south-western boundary of said Seigneurie of New Longueuil to a stone boundary on the north bank of the Lake St. Francis, at the cove west of Point au Baudet, such line from the Ottawa River to Lake St. Francis being as indicated on a plan of the line of boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, made in accordance with the Act 23 Victoria, chapter 21, and approved by order of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 16th of March, 1861.