

CHAPTER 262.

ABORIGINAL INDIAN PROTECTION.

[No. XXVIII of 1910.]

[28th December, 1910.]

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the Aboriginal Indian Protection Ordinance. Short title.

I.—INTERPRETATION.

2. In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires,— Interpretation :

“ Indian ” means aboriginal Indian;

“ half-caste ” means anyone who is the offspring of an Indian mother and other than an Indian father :

Provided that the term “ half-caste,” wherever it occurs in this Ordinance elsewhere than in the next ensuing section, shall be construed to exclude every half-caste who, under the provisions of that section, is deemed to be an Indian. Proviso.

“ district ” means a district declared under this Ordinance;

“ reservation ” means an Indian reservation declared under this Ordinance;

“ the Protector ” means the protector of Indians appointed under this Ordinance, and except where otherwise provided, includes any sub-protector;

“ superintendent ” means the superintendent of any Indian reservation;

“ intoxicating liquor ” means any spirits, wine, ale, beer, porter, cider, or other distilled, fermented, or spirituous liquor of an intoxicating nature, and includes any liquor containing intoxicating liquor;

“ boat ” means any punt, boat, bateau, bulkshell, or corial;

“ regulation ” means any regulation made under this Ordinance;

“ prescribed ” means prescribed by this Ordinance or the regulations.

Persons deemed to be aboriginal Indians.

3. Every person who is,—
- (a) an Indian inhabitant of the colony, or of any neighbouring country or place while within the colony; or
 - (b) a half-caste who, at the commencement of this Ordinance is living with an Indian as husband or wife; or
 - (c) a half-caste who, otherwise than as husband or wife, habitually lives with an Indian; or
 - (d) a half-caste child whose age does not, in the opinion of the Protector, exceed sixteen years; or
 - (e) a person who has been registered under the Indian Regulations, 1890,

shall be deemed to be an Indian within the meaning of this Ordinance.

II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Declaration of districts and reservations.

4.—(1) The Governor in Council may, by proclamation to be published in the Gazette, declare any portion of the colony to be a district for the purposes of this Ordinance, and may in like manner declare any portion of any district which is unoccupied Crown land, to be a reservation.

(2) The Governor in Council may, in like manner, revoke the proclamation, and may alter the limits of any district or reservation.

Appointment of protector and sub-protectors.

5. The Governor may appoint some fit and proper person to be Protector for the colony, and may also appoint fit and proper persons to be sub-protectors for the several districts, who shall have the powers and exercise the functions prescribed by this Ordinance.

Appointment of superintendents.

6. The Governor may appoint a fit and proper person to be the superintendent of any reservation.

Appointment of Indians as captains and constables.

7.—(1) The Governor may appoint during pleasure any Indian to be captain and constable in and for any district for which he deems it advisable to make that appointment, but no Indian shall be compelled to accept the appointment or to serve as captain and constable for any longer period than he is willing to serve.

(2) Every Indian so appointed shall bear the title of captain and constable, he shall be provided out of any

moneys provided by the Legislative Council for the purposes of the Ordinance with a staff of office and a uniform, and also receive a commission under the hand of the Governor in a form determined by the Governor.

(3) The Governor may at any time cancel any appointment made under this section, and every captain and constable whose appointment is cancelled, or who desires to cease to act as captain and constable, shall without delay deliver up his staff of office, uniform, and commission to the Protector, or the sub-protector of his district, and in default of so doing shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars.

Penalty for not surrendering accessories of office.

(4) Every captain and constable shall, out of any moneys provided by the Legislative Council for the purposes of this Ordinance, be paid, in the manner and subject to the conditions determined by the Governor, such salary or other compensation for work done and services rendered as the Governor thinks fit.

8. The Governor in Council may from time to time make regulations for all or any of the following purposes, that is to say,—

Regulations.

- (a) prescribing the mode of removing aboriginals to a reserve, and from one reserve to another;
- (b) defining the duties of the Protector, sub-protectors, superintendents and Indian captains and constables, and of any other persons employed to carry the provisions of this Ordinance into effect;
- (c) authorising entry upon a reserve by specified persons or classes of persons for specified objects, and defining those objects, and the conditions under which those persons may visit or remain upon a reserve, and fixing the duration of their stay thereupon, and providing for the revocation of the authority in any case;
- (d) prescribing the mode of distribution and expenditure of moneys granted by the Legislative Council for the benefit of aboriginals;
- (e) apportioning amongst, or for the benefit of, aboriginals or half-castes living on a reserve the net produce of their labour;

- (f) providing for the care, custody and education of the children of aboriginals;
- (g) providing for the transfer to an orphanage of any half-caste child who is an orphan or deserted by its parents;
- (h) prescribing the conditions on which aboriginal or half-caste children may be apprenticed to, or placed in service with, suitable persons;
- (i) providing for the mode of supplying to half-castes who are declared to be entitled thereto rations, blankets, or other necessaries, or medical or other relief or assistance;
- (j) prescribing the conditions on which the Protector may authorise a half-caste to reside upon a reserve, and limiting the period of the residence, and the mode of dismissing or removing the half-caste from the reserve;
- (k) providing for the control of all Indians and half-castes residing upon a reserve, and for the inspection of all aboriginals and half-castes employed under the provisions of this Ordinance or the regulations;
- (l) maintaining discipline and good order upon a reserve;
- (m) prohibiting any rites or customs of aboriginals in the opinion of the Governor injurious to the welfare of aboriginals living upon a reserve;
- (n) providing for the due carrying out of the provisions of this Ordinance.

Governor
may exempt
Indians from
operation of
Ordinance :

9. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, the Governor may issue to any Indian or half-caste who, in his opinion, ought not to be subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, a certificate, in writing under his hand, that that Indian or half-caste is exempt from the provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations, and from and after the issue of the certificate, the Indian or half-caste shall be so exempt accordingly :

Proviso.

Provided that, if at any time he thinks it necessary to do so, the Governor may revoke any certificate issued by him, and thereupon the provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations shall apply to that Indian or half-caste as if the certificate had never been issued.

III.—GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INDIANS.

10. The Governor may cause any Indian within a district, who is not an Indian excepted from the provisions of this section, to be removed to and kept within the limits of any reservation situated within the same or any other district, or to be removed to, and kept within the limits of another district, in the prescribed manner and subject to the prescribed conditions.

Indian may be removed to reservation and districts.

11. Every Indian who is—

Exceptions to preceding section.

- (a) lawfully employed by any person under the provisions of this Ordinance or the regulations, or under any other law in force in the colony; or
- (b) the holder of a permit to be absent from a reservation; or
- (c) a female lawfully married to and residing with a husband who is not himself an Indian; or
- (d) for whom in the opinion of the Governor satisfactory provision is otherwise made,

shall be excepted from the provisions of the last preceding section.

12. No one other than a superintendent, or the Protector, or a minister of religion, or person acting under the direction of a superintendent or under the written permit of the Protector, may, without lawful excuse, enter, or remain or be within or upon, any place where Indians or female half-castes are camped outside a reservation; and anyone, save as aforesaid, who without lawful excuse, (the proof whereof shall lie upon him) is found in the camp shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-four dollars or to imprisonment for any period not exceeding one month.

Frequenting camps prohibited.

Penalty.

13. If at any time he thinks it necessary to do so, the Protector may cause any Indians or half-castes camped, or about to camp, within or near any place where persons not Indians reside or are camped, to move their camp or proposed camp to some place at a distance from those persons directed by the Protector, and all police officers shall assist the Protector in carrying out the provisions of this section.

Removal of camps.

Persons prohibited from entering a reservation.

14.—(1) No one other than an Indian, if he is not a superintendent or a person acting under a superintendent's direction, or a person authorised under the regulations, may for any purpose whatever enter, or remain or be within, the limits of a reservation whereon Indians are residing.

Penalty.

(2) Anyone who without lawful excuse enters or remains upon the reservation aforesaid shall, for each offence, be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, and the proof of lawful excuse shall be on the person charged.

Removal of Indians from one district to another or beyond the colony.

Penalty.

15. Anyone who, without the authority of the Protector by writing under his hand, removes, or causes to be removed, an Indian or female half-caste from one district to another, or to any place beyond the colony, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Recognisance on removal of Indian.

16.—(1) The Protector shall not, without special reasons given to his satisfaction, authorise the removal of any Indian or of any female half-caste from one district to another, or to any place beyond the colony for any period exceeding six months, nor until the person desiring the removal enters into a recognisance, with a surety (or sureties at the discretion of the Protector), in a sum the Protector considers sufficient to defray all expenses of the return of the Indian or female half-caste to the place whence he or she is to be removed, and to pay all wages due to him or her during the period of absence.

Schedule ; form 1.

(2) The recognisance may be taken by the Protector, or a justice of the peace or police constable, and shall be in the prescribed form.

Protector to manage property of Indians :

17.—(1) The Protector shall undertake the care, protection and management of the property of all Indians in the district assigned to him, and may—

- (a) take possession of, retain, sell, or dispose of property of an Indian, whether movable or immovable;
- (b) in his own name sue for, recover, or receive money or other property due or belonging to an Indian, or damages for any conversion of or injury to that property;

- (c) exercise in the name of an Indian any power which the Indian might exercise for his own benefit;
- (d) in the name and on behalf of an Indian appoint any person to act as attorney or agent for an Indian for any purpose connected with his property :

Provided that the powers conferred by this section shall not be exercised by the Protector without the consent of the Indian, except so far as necessary to provide for the due preservation of the property. Proviso.

(2) The Protector shall keep proper records and accounts of all moneys and other property and the proceeds thereof received or dealt with by him under the provisions of this section.

18.—(1) The Protector, or a superintendent, or any police constable, may make a complaint or lay an information in his own name on behalf of any Indian against any person before the magistrate of the district, and may, if necessary, make the complaint or lay the information in any court, other than that of the magistrate of the district, having jurisdiction to hear, try and determine the offence or other matter charged against that person. Management of other affairs of Indians.

(2) The Protector shall watch the proceedings on any complaint or information on behalf of an Indian, and may, if necessary, carry them for review by way of appeal to the Supreme Court, and may in that Court retain the services of counsel and in all respects act on behalf of the Indian as if he himself were party to the cause, and the Protector shall report to the Governor the course of the proceedings from time to time and the final result thereof.

19. Everyone other than an Indian who entices away or cohabits with the wife of an Indian, or who unlawfully harbours the wife of an Indian who has left her husband without just cause, shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding six months, or to both the penalty and the imprisonment, and on a second or any subsequent offence shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and be punishable accordingly : Enticing away wife of Indian :
Penalty :

Provided that no person shall be convicted under this section for cohabiting with the wife of an Indian if it is Proviso.

established to the satisfaction of the magistrate or court of trial that the wife was deserted by her husband or that the husband compelled her to leave his house.

IV.—EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS.

Indians and half castes may be employed.
Schedule : form 2.

20. A Protector, upon application in the prescribed form, may permit an Indian or a half-caste who, before the commencement of this Ordinance, was employed by any trustworthy person, to continue to be so employed by that person, and, in like manner, may permit an Indian or half-caste not previously employed to be employed by a like person.

Duration, renewal, and revocation of permit.

21.—(1) Every permit, so granted as aforesaid, shall remain in force for a period, not exceeding six months, fixed by the Protector, but may, at any time before the expiration of that period, be renewed for any further period fixed by him not exceeding six months to commence from the expiration of the previous period, and so, from time to time, so long as the Indian or half-caste is willing to continue to be employed.

(2) The permission aforesaid may be revoked at any time by the Protector in writing under his hand, and, thereupon, if it related to an Indian, the Indian may be removed, by order of the Protector under and subject to the conditions prescribed, to a reservation, or, at the discretion of the Protector, the Indian or half-caste to whom the permit related may be permitted, in like manner, to enter the employment of some other trustworthy person.

(3) The revocation shall not entitle the employer to claim or recover any compensation for the loss of the service of the Indian or half-caste, or to maintain any action in respect of any alleged loss or damage occasioned by the revocation.

Schedule : form 3.

(4) Every permit to employ an Indian or half-caste granted under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be in the prescribed form.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Ordinance, the Protector may give permission in writing to any trustworthy person to employ Indians for any period not exceeding six months without naming any of the Indians, on the person depositing with him the sum of fifty dollars for each Indian so employed, or, if the Protector

thinks fit, giving bond with sufficient sureties for an amount approved by the Protector, as security for the payment of the wages of the Indians.

22.—(1) Anyone who, except under the provisions of any Ordinance or regulations, employs an Indian or a female half-caste, otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance or the regulations, or, without the permission of the Protector, suffers or permits an Indian or a female half-caste, to be in or upon any house or premises in his occupation or under his control, shall be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance, and shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of not more than one hundred dollars and not less than fifty dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Harbouring of Indians and female half-castes prohibited.

Penalty.

(2) The provisions of this Ordinance and the regulations shall, for all purposes, extend and apply to any ship, vessel, or boat, lying in any river, harbour, or other water within a district, in the same manner as if it were a house within the district, and the master or other person in charge of the ship, vessel, or boat shall be deemed to be the occupier of it.

23.—(1) Everyone desiring to employ an Indian or a female half-caste under the provisions of this Ordinance, shall forthwith, where permission is granted by the Protector, enter into an agreement with the Indian or female half-caste, in the presence of the Protector, any justice of the peace, or a police constable, for any period not exceeding six months.

Employment of Indians and female half-castes under written agreement.

(2) The agreement shall contain particulars of the names of the parties thereto, the nature of the service to be rendered by the Indian or female half-caste, the period during which employment is to continue, the wages or other remuneration to be paid or given by the employer for the service, the nature of the accommodation to be provided for the Indian or female half-caste, and the conditions on which the agreement may be determined by either party.

(3) The agreement shall be in duplicate and attested by the Protector, or by the justice of the peace or police constable, who shall forthwith transmit one of the agreements to the Protector.

(4) The agreement shall be in the prescribed form, but in cases where the labour does not entail the Indian or female half-caste sleeping upon the employer's land or

Schedule ; form 4.

premises, or under his control, or where the labour required is for not more than fourteen days, no agreement beyond the permit shall be required.

Supervision
of Indians
and female
half-castes in
employment.

24. Every Indian or female half-caste employed by any person under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be under the supervision of the Protector, or any other person authorised in that behalf by the regulations; and every employer of the Indian or female half-caste shall permit the Protector or other person aforesaid to have access to him or her at all reasonable times, for the purposes of making any inspection and inquiries deemed necessary.

Amount of
wages.

25.—(1) The wages of an Indian or a half-caste employed under a permit, exclusive of food, accommodation, and other necessaries, shall not be less than ten shillings per month.

(2) The Protector may direct employers or any employer to pay the wages of Indians or female half-castes to himself or some officer of the police force named by him, and an employer who fails to observe that direction shall be deemed not to have paid the wages.

(3) The Protector or officer of the police force who receives the wages may expend them solely on behalf of the Indian or female half-caste to whom they were due, and shall keep an account of that expenditure.

(4) No advance of wages made to an Indian or a half-caste during any one month shall be greater than half the amount of wages stipulated for the month by the agreement; and if any advance is so made it shall not be recognised by the Protector or in any magistrate's court.

(5) The cost of any goods, victuals, tobacco, or other articles, supplied by an employer by way of advance to an Indian or a half-caste in his employment, shall be just and reasonable in the opinion of the Protector; and the employer shall keep an account of the goods, victuals, tobacco and articles supplied, and show it to the Protector when required.

(6) Every employer shall pay the wages due to an Indian or a half-caste employed by him weekly, monthly, or as may be arranged by the agreement; and any employer failing to pay the wages within three days of their becoming due shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for
non-payment
of wages.

(7) Wages shall be paid in cash, except as is hereinbefore provided with respect to advances.

26. If any Indian or half-caste employed under a permit dies during the period of his or her employment, the employer, within seven days after the death, shall transmit notice of the death to the nearest sub-protector in writing under the hand of the employer, containing particulars that will enable the deceased to be identified.

Death of employed Indian.

V.—PROHIBITION OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR.

27. For the purposes of this part of this Ordinance—
 “Indian” means any person belonging to a race or tribe of aboriginal Indians, whether the person is resident in the colony or in any neighbouring country or place, and includes half-castes and all persons of mixed race living as members of that race or tribe, and also any woman married to or cohabiting with an Indian;

Interpretation.

28. No one may lawfully sell, barter, supply or give to any Indian, or to any person for consumption by an Indian, any intoxicating liquor.

No intoxicating liquor for Indians.

29. Everyone who—

(a) sells, barter, supplies, or gives to any Indian, or knowingly sells, barter, supplies, or gives to any person for consumption by an Indian, any intoxicating liquor; or

(b) allows the sale, barter, supply, or gift, to take place in or from his house or premises,

shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars and on a second or any subsequent conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Penalty for contravention.

30.—(1) Any intoxicating liquor sold, bartered, supplied, or given to an Indian, and every keg, barrel, case, box, bottle, package, or other receptacle, in which intoxicating liquor has been so sold, bartered, supplied, or given, shall be forfeited and may be seized by any public officer, police constable, or rural constable.

Forfeiture of intoxicating liquor.

(2) Upon a search warrant in that behalf being granted by any magistrate or justice of the peace, the intoxicating liquor and the keg, barrel, case, box,

bottle, package, or other receptacle, may be searched for and, if found, seized by any police constable or rural constable; and, on complaint made before the magistrate of the district, if he is satisfied that this Ordinance has been contravened in respect thereof, may be declared forfeited and ordered to be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as he directs.

Penalty for possession.

(3) Every Indian or other person in whose possession intoxicating liquor, or the keg, barrel, case, box, bottle, package, or other receptacle, is found, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Forfeiture of thing exchanged for intoxicating liquor.

31. Every article or thing, in the purchase, acquisition, exchange, trade, or barter of which in contravention of this Ordinance the consideration either wholly or in part is any intoxicating liquor, shall be forfeited and may be seized, and shall be liable to be dealt with in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to intoxicating liquor and the receptacles therefor.

Right of recovery of thing pawned for intoxicating liquor.

32. No pawn taken from any Indian for any intoxicating liquor shall be retained by the person to whom the pawn is delivered; but the thing so pawned may be sued for and shall be recoverable, with costs of suit, in any court of competent jurisdiction by the Indian who pawned it.

Power to arrest intoxicated Indian.

33.—(1) Any police constable or rural constable may, without process of law, arrest any Indian whom he finds in a state of intoxication and convey him to any prison, lock-up, or other place of confinement, there to be kept until he is sober.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of the Indian to punishment under any enactment for the time being in force relating to drunkenness.

Refusal by intoxicated aboriginal Indian to state where intoxicating liquor obtained.

(3) If any Indian who has been arrested and detained under the provisions of this section refuses, on being questioned for that purpose by any officer or non-commissioned office of police, to state, or give information of, or gives untrue information of, the person, place, and time from whom, where, and when he procured the intoxicating liquor with which he became intoxicated and, if it was procured from any other Indian, then from whom, where, and when the intoxicating liquor was originally procured or received, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

Penalty.

34.—(1) No piwarrie or mansiriemanni shall be held or given except in the months of January, June, and December, and anyone who gives or holds any piwarrie or mansiriemanni except during those months shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and everyone present at the piwarrie or mansiriemanni shall be liable on conviction thereof to a penalty not exceeding one dollar.

Piwarrie to be held only in certain months.

Penalty.

(2) Anyone, not an Indian, who is present at or takes part in any piwarrie or mansiriemanni shall on conviction thereof be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars.

None but Indians to be at a piwarrie.

(3) In the event of any drunkenness or disorderly conduct arising at any piwarrie or mansiriemanni, whether given by an Indian, or by another person, the giver, or the occupier of the place where the drunkenness or disorderly conduct takes place shall be guilty of an offence and may be prosecuted by the Protector of Indians, or his deputy for the district in which the offence was committed, and shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding one dollar for a first offence and not exceeding five dollars for the second or any subsequent offence.

Giver of piwarrie or occupier of place where drunkenness or disorderly conduct takes place.

Penalty.

35. Nothing in this part of this Ordinance shall affect—

Savings.

(a) the sale, barter, supply, or gift, of any intoxicating liquor to an Indian to be used in case of sickness, under the sanction of a duly qualified medical practitioner or dispenser, or justice of the peace, or under the direction of a minister of religion; but in any proceedings under this part of this Ordinance, the onus of proving that the sale, barter, supply, or gift, of intoxicating liquor to an Indian was within the saving hereby enacted shall be upon the defendant; or

(b) except as provided in sub-section (1) of the preceding section, the supply or gift by Indians to one another of piwarrie or any similar intoxicating liquor in accordance with any custom prevailing among Indians.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

36. In every prosecution for an offence against any of the provisions of this Ordinance relating to an Indian or a

Averment in complaint sufficient evidence of certain matters.

half-caste, the averment in the complaint that any person named therein is an Indian or a half-caste, shall be sufficient evidence of the fact unless the contrary is proved.

Where penalty not specified.

37. Anyone convicted of an offence under this Ordinance or the regulations shall be liable, where no other penalty is provided by this Ordinance, to a penalty not exceeding fifty dollars.

Prosecution of offences.

38. All offences under this Ordinance or the regulations may be prosecuted under the Summary Jurisdiction Ordinances by the Protector, or a superintendent, or a police constable.

Powers of sub-protector.

39. A sub-protector may within his district perform all or any of the duties and may exercise all or any of the powers of the Protector, except those specified in the next ensuing section, which shall be performed and exercised by the Protector alone, and those specified in sub-section (2) of section eighteen of this Ordinance, which shall be performed and exercised by a sub-protector only when directed to do so by the Protector.

Licence shall not be issued in reservation without consent of protector.

40.—(1) The Chief Commissary shall not be bound to issue any licence under the tax Ordinance for the time being in force in respect of any house, shop, or premises situate in any reservation or within one mile thereof, and that licence shall not be issued in respect of any house, shop, or premises situate as aforesaid without the consent of the Protector.

(2) No huckster's licence issued under the annual tax Ordinance shall entitle any person to carry on the trade or business of a huckster in a reservation unless permission to do so is expressly given by indorsement signed by the Chief Commissary on the licence, and the permission shall not be given unless the applicant for the licence produces to the Chief Commissary the consent in writing of the Protector to its being given.

Reservation already declared.

41. Any Indian reservation declared under the (repealed) Aboriginal Indians Protection Ordinance, 1902, shall be deemed to be an Indian reservation under this Ordinance.

SCHEDULE OF FORMS.

1.

THE ABORIGINAL INDIANS PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

RECOGNIZANCE.

(Section 16.)

Be it remembered that on the _____ day of _____ *A.B.*,
 in the said district (1) _____ and *C.D.* (and *E.F.*), of _____ (1) *State*
 _____ in the said district (1) _____, personally came *occupation.*
 before the undersigned, _____ (2) _____, _____ (2) *Protector*
 in and for the district of _____, and severally acknowledged *of Indians,*
 themselves to owe to our Sovereign lord the King the several sums following, *justice of the*
 that is to say, the said *A.B.* _____ the sum of _____ *peace or police*
 and the said *C.D.* (and *E.F.*) the sum of _____ sterling, to be *constable.*
 made and levied of their several goods and chattels, lands and tenements
 respectively, to the use of our said lord the King, his heirs, and successors,
 if he, the said *A.B.* shall fail in the conditions indorsed.

(Signed)

Taken before me the day and year first above-mentioned, at
 _____ in the said district _____ (3)

(3) *Protector,*
justice of the
peace or police
constable.

CONDITION.

The condition of the within written recognizance is such that if the said
A.B., the employer of the (1) _____ shall return the said _____ from (2) _____
 to (3) _____ within _____ months from the date of
 these presents, and shall in the meantime pay to the said _____
 in lawful money all wages from time to time accruing due to the said _____
 agreement of hiring bearing date the _____ from the said _____ under an
 _____ day of _____ *(1) Aboriginal*
 then the said recognizance to be void, or else to be of full force and virtue. *or half-caste,*
describing him
so that he may
be identified.
(2) Place to
which he is to
be removed.
(3) Place to
which he is to
be returned.

2.

THE ABORIGINAL INDIANS PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

APPLICATION FOR PERMIT.

(Section 20.)

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for the grant of a permit to employ
 the (1) _____ particulars of whom are hereunder (1) *Aboriginal*
 written :— _____ *Indian or*
 _____ *half-caste.*

PARTICULARS (1).

1. Name :
2. Sex :
3. Approximate age :
4. District where born :
5. Nature of employment :
6. Period of proposed employment :
7. Proposed rate of wage per week :

EMPLOYER.

- 1. Name :
- 2. Residence :
- 3. Occupation :

Dated at _____ the _____ day of _____, 19 .

N.B.—Applicants who do not wish to engage any particular Indian known to them, but desire the services of an Indian for certain work, are advised to reply to the inquiries indicated by nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7 above, and to complete the form under the heading of Employer, and transmit it to the nearest sub-protector of Indians or superintendent of an Indian reservation.

3.

THE ABORIGINAL INDIANS PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

PERMIT.

(Section 21.)

- (1) Name in full.
- (2) Address and occupation.
- (3) Name.
- (4) "Male" or "Female."
- (5) Place where born.
- (6) Occupation.

Permission is hereby granted to (1) of (2) to employ (3), a (4)

native of (5) in the capacity of (6) for a period of _____ months.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19 .

Protector.

4.

THE ABORIGINAL INDIANS PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

(Section 23.)

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made this _____ day of _____, between _____ of _____ (hereinafter called the employer) of the one part, and _____ (1) (hereinafter called the employee), of the other part. Whereby the said employee agrees to serve the said employer as _____, and otherwise make _____ self generally useful, and obey all the reasonable commands of the said employer for the period of _____ months, commencing on the _____ day of _____.

- (1) "An aboriginal Indian" or "female half-caste."

In consideration of which services the said employer agrees to pay (2) wages at the rate of , payable and to provide the said employee with the following accommodation, namely: suitable shelter, rations (including tobacco), clothing and maintenance during sickness, and to return the said employee to his native place on the expiration of the period of this agreement at the expense of the said employer.

(2) "The said employee," or "to the Protector or a police officer at

And it is further agreed that this agreement may be determined by the said employee forthwith upon the happening of any of the following events: Ill-treatment by the said employer, or failure by the said employer to provide the proper accommodation hereinbefore set out, and it may also be determined forthwith by the Protector.

, or other responsible person appointed by the Protector in that behalf," as agent for the said employee.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have affixed their signatures the day and year first above mentioned.

Employer.

Employee.

The above agreement was explained in my presence to the said employee, who appeared to me to understand the same, and was then signed by (3) affixing mark thereto, and by the said employer in my presence.

(3) Justice, or member of the police force.