

place of business or president or secretary, the company is notified by advertisement like absentee debtors.

Cap. 25—Provides that companies may be incorporated by letters patent issued by the Lieut. Governor for all the purposes mentioned in the previous Act, except supplying gas or water, erecting and working telegraph lines and works for transmitting timber. Applicants must give one month's notice in the *Official Gazette* of the name of the Co., its object, the place in which its operations are to be carried on, its chief place or places of business, amount of capital stock, and number and amount of shares into which it is to be divided, the names, calling and address of the applicants, and the names of 3 to 9 among them to be the first directors. Within a month after the last publication of notice, they petition the Lieut. Governor through the Prov. Secretary, for the issue of patent, reciting the facts in the notice and amount of stock taken up by each, amount paid in, and the manner in which paid in and held by the Co. The aggregate taken must be one-half of the capital stock; the aggregate paid must be 10 p. c. of that subscribed, or 5 p. c. of the capital, unless total is over \$500,000, when 2 p. c. is sufficient. It must have been paid in to some chartered bank, and stand there at credit of Co. or of Trustees therefor; unless the Co. require to hold and use real estate. Then one-half the required amount may be invested therein, such property being held by Trustees for the Co., and being of the value of such $\frac{2}{3}$ or 1 p. c. of the capital stock. Petition may further ask for the insertion in letters patent of provisions, which may form subject of a by-law. Before the letters patent issue, the Prov. Secretary must be satisfied that the notice and petition are sufficient, and the allegations of the latter are true, and that the applicants are persons of sufficient reputed means to justify their incorporation. Notice of granting the letters patent shall be given in the *Official Gazette*, and thereupon the Co. becomes a body corporate, with general corporate powers such as are granted under special Acts. If the directors of a Co. desire to increase or decrease its stock, they may do so by by-law, which requires to be sanctioned by a two-third vote of shareholders (in amount) in general meeting, and confirmed by supplementary letters patent, to be petitioned for within 6 months after such vote, the petition to be supported by the production of such by-law and proof that it has been regularly enacted. Upon such proof, letters patent issue, and notice is given as before. All powers conferred by letters patent are subject to the provisions and restrictions of this act. The other provisions for regulating the proceedings of the Co. are the same as in cap. 24. In any action by the Co. the letters of incorporation need not be recited at length, and the notice of the issue of the letters patent in the *Official Gazette* shall make proof of the fact, and the production of the letters patent shall be *prima facie* proof of the notice also, and, except in case of proceeding by *scire facias* or otherwise for direct impeachment of them, are conclusive proof of all things therein. A charter is forfeited for non-user during three years. Conditions and provisions of letters patent may be varied by subsequent legislation. Fees to be established by the L. G. in C. must be paid before patent issues. All applicants for legislative charters for these objects must pay the same fees as for letters patent over and above the amount required by the two Houses for the expense of printing, &c. And if the Bill fails to become law not more than one-third of such fee shall be returned. Previous Acts of Province of Canada on this subject repealed within the Province of Quebec; but charters already obtained under them remain valid. Applications now pending may validly be proceeded with and charters completed; and none granted upon applications prior to 1st July, 1867, are invalid because of any part taken by officers of the Dominion in granting them.

GAME.

Cap. 26—Provides that no elk, moose, caribou, deer or hare shall be killed between 1st February and 1st September; no grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, woodcock or snipe, between the 1st March and 1st September; no wild goose, swan, duck, pidgeon or teal to be taken between 20th May and 1st September, except east of the Brandy Pots, where they may be killed for food of the inhabitants up to the 1st June. Night shooting of any of these birds except grouse, ptarmigan, and partridge is prohibited. Nets or traps are prohibited, except for hares and partridges, and any person finding them set may destroy them. The provisions for seizure and confiscation of game killed out of season are similar to those of the Ontario Act, as also for the protection of eggs of birds. Lynx, wild cat, mink, and marten are not to be hunted or killed between 15th April and 1st November; otter, between 1st May and 1st November; beaver, 30th April and 1st September; muskrat, 1st June and 21st October; and sale of skins unseasonably taken is prohibited. The penalty for infringement of the Act is a fine of \$1 to \$50, to go to the informer, leviable before a J. P., who may convict on view, imprisonment for 3 months in default. Information need not be sworn to. Proceedings must be taken within twelve months. *Certiorari* is taken away but an appeal granted to the circuit court.

STORAGE OF GUNPOWDER.

Cap. 27.—The Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 56, and by-laws passed under it in Quebec and Montreal are repealed. Hereafter there shall be no powder magazine within the limits of either city or five miles thereof. Such magazines shall be under regulations of the L. G. in C., and require a license from year to year to be granted to an officer named for that purpose, a fee of \$25 being paid therefor. Every place where more than 25 lbs. of powder is kept is a magazine within the law. No gunpowder to be stored or kept elsewhere, within the above limits, nor within 15 acres of a main road or dwelling house, except under regulations. A magazine to be licensed must be built of stone, walls at least 2 feet thick, covered with a fire-proof roof of metal which is only attached to the building by its own weight. It is to be surrounded at a clear distance of at least 10 feet by a brick or stone wall 10 feet high, coped with stone, with but one opening, the door in which must be covered with brass, copper, or zinc. It must not open towards the public road, or be on the same side as the door to the magazine itself. No other materials to be used in either structure than stone, brick, copper, brass, wood, glass, tin, slate, zinc, or leather; floors to be tongued and grooved, and close jointed and covered, wherever walked on, by hides. The magazine must have two lightning rods. Every proprietor and every lessee is personally liable for any infringement of regulations. Any person keeping and selling gunpowder anywhere without a license incurs a penalty of \$50. Fee for yearly license, \$2. Not more than 25 lbs. to be kept out of magazine. The part of a shop where it is kept is to be designated in a conspicuous manner, and a sign is to be put up over the entrance, "licensed to sell gunpowder." Penalty for neglecting this, \$50 per day. Penalties under Act or regulations are recoverable before a J. P., who may commit for two months in default of payment of fine. *Certiorari* is taken away. To go into force 24th February, 1869. Act not to affect military magazines, and conveyance of gunpowder for H. M. forces.

LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS.

Cap. 28—Provides that the parish of St. Cryille de Lessard, erected canonically by the Archbishop