

the list who has served or been summoned to serve a less number of times than he. No panel or any name on it is to be communicated to any one until it is returned into Court, nor shall the Sheriff's lists be examined without an order of a Court or Judge. If, at the time for summoning jurors, the Clerk of the Crown or of the Peace declare that there are no prisoners to be tried, the Sheriff shall summon no Juries; but if at the sitting of the Court cause have have arisen, the Court may order them to be summoned, for a day to which the Court is adjourned. A second panel of Petit Jurors is not summoned, unless the Clerk state in writing that the business will require it. Should he do this, the Sheriff summons a second panel in like manner as the first for the tenth day of the Quarter Sessions or the twelfth of the Q. B. When business is likely to detain the second panel more than 11 days in the Sessions, or 14 days in the Q. B., it may order a third to be summoned for the 19th or 23rd day respectively. The first panel is summoned 14 days before term, the second and third 6 days before they must serve—a special or supplementary panel 48 hours. The summons contains notice that exemptions must be claimed upon affidavit of cause sent to the Sheriff within 3 days after service. The Sheriff thereupon enters on the panel the receipt of such affidavits and summons other jurors to replace the claimants, and others to replace those not served by reason of death, absence from the Province, &c. Those thus summoned may claim exemption in like manner and be replaced. The Sheriff returns all his proceedings into Court. If any claims of exemption are disallowed, the surplus jurors over 60 are discharged, beginning with the lowest on the last supplementary panel—but their appearance to serve will be reckoned as a term of attendance. Penalties are imposed on the Sheriff, Prothonotary, or other clerk for breach of this Act, of \$40 to \$60 for the first, \$60 to \$80 for the second, and \$120 to \$250 for each subsequent offence; on jurors not obeying summons \$10 to \$50 during one term, or in default of payment 15 days imprisonment; on a city clerk or secretary-treasurer of municipality, for failing within 6 days to furnish extracts or supplements required \$20, and \$5 more for each further day after service of complaint for further neglect. Where the yearly value of lands held by occupant or lessee is not set forth in the roll, it shall be held to be 10 per cent. of the assessed capital value.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATES.

Cap. 23—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint District Magistrates in any district of the Province; they must be advocates of 5 years standing, and must cease to practice on appointment. They are to have the powers of one or more J. P. and of any Judge of Sessions. They must be resident in the district, or one of the districts for which they are appointed. Their salaries are to be fixed by the L. G. in C. but not to exceed \$1200. They may appoint as many clerks and constables as are necessary to receive fees as under C. S. L. C. cap. 100. Bailiffs may act as constables. Such Magistrates shall keep minutes of all proceedings and make returns as required by the L. G. They are to have the powers conferred by cap. 105 and cap. 106 C. S. C. upon Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates or Sheriffs, Co. 102 and 103 of the C. S. C. apply to proceedings before them. They may try any offences in any manner prescribed by parliament, except treason, murder, manslaughter, rape, sodomy, arson, burglary, forgery, perjury, libel, bigamy, or any offences named in the 29 v. c. 13. The L. G. in C. may fix terms of district magistrate's courts, in any county, by proclamation. They are to be held at place of holding circuit court, and the clerk of circuit is to be clerk. If no circuit court is held in a county or more than one, the L. G. fixes the place, and in former case appoints a clerk. Their fees to be fixed by a tariff. Magistrates may hear personal suits or those relating to movable property which arise from contracts, or quasi-contracts up to \$25, or those for rates taxes, assessments or contributions for schools, or under the municipal act, or any acts amending the same, or under the act respecting abuses prejudicial to agriculture, or any act incorporating a city or town or by-laws passed under it; all revenue suits under cc. 6, 7 and 8 C. S. L. C., 31 V. c. 3 and 32 V. c. 24, provided the defendant resides in the county or the debt was there contracted and he resides within the district. Articles 1184, 1190 to 1197 and 1203 to 1214, except the part in brackets of 1192 apply to these courts. Writs are to be signed by the Magistrate or clerk. The L. G. in C. may appoint as many such courts in Saguenay as may be found necessary. The jurisdiction in any such district beyond the Jeremy islands is extended to \$200, and the magistrate for Saguenay need not be an advocate. Civil and criminal jurisdiction may be exercised at the same sitting and on the same day, or alternately. Neither *certiorari* nor appeal may be had from the decisions of such court. The L. G. in C. is to make a tariff of fees and may cause stamps to be used in payment thereof. The act is to go into force when proclaimed.

TAVERN AND OTHER LICENSES.

Cap. 24—Provides that in suits under the C. S. L. C., c. 6, negative matter need not be alleged. Any sign, painting, printing or writing, signifying to the public that a house is one of public entertainment, or liquors of any sort sold there, exhibited upon or about any house, is *prima facie* proof that it is kept at such house. Instead of magistrates named in s. 36 of that act, 2 J. P., a judge of sessions, a recorder, or district magistrate have jurisdiction. No J. P. shall sit with either of the three last. 2 J. P. shall sign the summons when they are to try a case, and no other shall sit with them except in the unavoidable absence of one signing, and then only with consent of the other. Sub s. 2 of s. 37 of said act is repealed and it is provided that on default of payment of penalty by the person convicted, prosecutor may choose whether he shall be imprisoned or the amount levied. Imprisonment in default to be 3 to 6 mos.; if amount is not secured by levy, 2 to 6 mos.; but he is to be released on payment of fine and all costs at any time. Ss. 38, 39, 47, 50 and 51 are repealed. Besides the remedy provided in C. S. L. C. c. 7, goods and chattels of hawkers, &c., may be detained for non-production of license, and held until it is produced or until legal proceedings are completed for recovery of the penalty. Subs. 17 of s. 27 of C. S. L. C. c. 24 is amended, limiting the municipal license fee to \$12, and the penalty to \$20. License officers are authorized to enter any room where billiard tables are kept for hire and examine them,—any one opposing incurs a fine of \$50. Each license is for one table only, and bears a separate number, which is to be painted or engraved on the table, and the license to be hung up under a penalty of \$50.