

must register them within 3 months of execution, and non-traders within 30 days of becoming traders, else they will be of no effect as respects their estates when insolvent. With reserve of pending contestations the words "any official assignee" in 29 Vic., c. 18, are to be read as if followed by the words "resident or appointed in any part of the Province of Canada." No proceeding preliminary to the appointment, nor the appointment of an assignee, can be set aside or called in question after the expiry of one year thereafter.

#### *Imprisonment for Debt.*

After the first meeting of creditors of a person confined in gaol, or on the limits, in any civil suit, a judge may, on application, of which 7 days' notice has been given to the plaintiff and the assignee, discharge him from custody, if it appear that he have made a *bona fide* assignment of all his estate and effects: and he may be forthwith discharged from any subsequent arrest in a civil action for causes arising previous to the assignment or writ of attachment.

#### *Offences and Penalties.*

Every assignee is an agent within the meaning of the Act respecting larceny, and the provisions of this Act, and resolutions of creditors, are "direction in writing" under it. The insolvent is guilty of misdemeanour, and liable to 3 years imprisonment (or greater punishment if provided by any other Act) if he do not fully discover and deliver up to the assignee the whole of his estate and effects, and the books and papers relating thereto; if, within 30 days before the assignment or writ, he remove or conceal property worth \$50; if he do not denounce false claims; if he falsifies or destroys his books or writings; or states fictitious losses or expenses upon examination; or pawns or disposes of (otherwise than in ordinary way of trade) goods bought within 3 months on credit and not paid for. Such offences are tried in the ordinary courts for such offences, but with a special jury. A creditor accepting a payment or gift for signing a composition or discharge, or ranking for a sum not actually due, forfeits treble the amount, which is recoverable by the assignee. An insolvent receiving moneys, effects or securities belonging to his estate, and not handing them over to the assignee, may be ordered to do so, and failing compliance, may be imprisoned for one year. 1 p. c. on the proceeds of sale of real estate in Quebec is paid over by the assignee to the sheriff for the Building and Jury Fund, and the G. in C. may impose duties on proceedings, as under c. 109, ss. 32 and 33 C. S. L. C.

#### OFFENCES NOT WHOLLY COMMITTED IN CANADA.

Cap. 17.—Amends 31 V., c. 69, striking out the words "or without" in ss. 2 and 5, and repeals so much of c. 72, s. 8, as relates to felonies as above, and accessories to such felonies.

#### \* COINAGE OFFENCES.

Cap. 18.—Counterfeiting current gold or silver coin is punishable by imprisonment for life, or any lesser period. Colouring coins or metals, with intent to pass them as genuine coin, or manufacture them to be so passed, or to make genuine coin pass for coin of a higher value, the same. Impairing or lightening coin, 14 years or any less time. Filing or clipping it, 7 years. Buying or selling counterfeit coin for less than its apparent value, for life. Importing it, the same. Exporting it, less than 2 years. Uttering it, 14 years. Passing light coin, 1 year. Possessing counterfeit coin, 3 years. Subsequent offences, felony, for life. Uttering foreign coin, medals, &c., as current coin, 1 year. Defacing coin by stamping words thereon, 1 year. A tender of coin so defaced is not legal, and uttering it is punishable by \$10 fine, if Attorney General consents to the prosecution. Counterfeiting foreign gold and silver coin not current in Canada, 7 years. Bringing such coin into Canada, the same. Uttering it, 6 months. Second offence, 2 years. Any subsequent offence, 7 years. Having it in possession, 3 years. Counterfeiting foreign coin other than gold or silver, 1 year. Second offence, 7 years. Making, mending, or having unlawfully in possession coining tools, felony, for life. Conveying the same out of H. M.'s mints into Canada, for life. Suspected coin may be cut or otherwise tested by any person to whom it is tendered. If genuine, he bears any loss; if not, the tenderer. Revenue officers must cut, break or deface all light coin coming into their possession. Any person finding counterfeit coin, or materials, machines or tools for coining, or filings or chippings or dust from lightened coin, may at once seize them, and take them before a J. P., or a J. P. may issue his warrant to seize the same by day or night. When no longer needed for evidence, such coin or tools, &c., are to be defaced, broken or destroyed. The coin to be cut or broken in open court or before a J. P. Where offences have been committed in two provinces, districts or counties within ten days by the same person or by confederates, proceedings may be taken in either of them for the whole. The evidence of a surveyor or officer of the mint is not necessary to prove a coin counterfeit; that of any other creditable witness is sufficient. Differences of date between the true coin and counterfeit is not a ground for acquittal. The offence is complete, though the counterfeit coin made or uttered is not finished. Any person may arrest and deliver to a peace officer any one guilty of an offence under this act. A person convicted of a misdemeanor may be fined and ordered to find sureties to keep the peace and be of good behaviour, instead of any other penalty; if convicted of felony, may be ordered to find sureties in addition thereto, but no one can be detained more than one year for the failure to find sureties.

#### FORGERY,

Cap. 19.—Any person forging Her Majesty's seal, the great seal of Britain, or of Ireland, or of Canada, or of any colony, or sealing a document with such forged seal, is guilty of fel-

\* The precise definitions of crime in this and several succeeding statutes cannot be condensed, or, without taking too much space, inserted at length. All sentences for 2 years or more are to the Penitentiary; under that, to the Common Gaol or Reformatory, unless otherwise mentioned. When 2 years is stated in this synopsis, it means a non-penitentiary period. The maximum period is always stated; except in a very few cases, the Judge may sentence for as much less time as he deems just. The non-penitentiary imprisonment is in almost cases, with or without solitary confinement, and with or without hard labor, at the discretion of the Judge,