

The magistrate may order restitution. His court is an open one. Fines are to be paid to the Magistrate or Clerk of the Court, or of the Peace to be paid over to the proper authorities. The act comes into force 1st January, 1870.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

Cap. 33.—Trials under this act are by 2 J. P., or, in Quebec the Sheriff (except in Montreal and Quebec) the Deputy Sheriff of Gaspe, and any Recorder, Judge of Sessions, Police or District Magistrate or Stipendiary do.; in Ontario a County Judge being a J. P.; a Police or Stipendiary Magistrate; in N. B. and N. S. any magistrate given jurisdiction as 2 J. P. Every person under 15 may be summarily convicted when charged with simple larceny or any offence punishable as such, or attempting, or aiding, abetting, &c., providing when called upon for his defence and the question being put he do not object, and demand a jury. Or the justices may send him for trial by a jury if they think it advisable, but he may afterwards be tried for summarily by a County Judge with his consent. Convictions are to be transmitted to Clerk of Peace, &c., and returns to Secretary of State. Restitution may be ordered, or if the property stolen be not forthcoming, payment of its value, which is recoverable by civil process, and such payment, &c., of costs may be ordered even when there is no conviction. Fines are paid to the J. P., &c., or Clerk of the Recorder's or County Court or of the Peace, to be paid over to the proper authorities. Costs, &c., to be certified, but never to exceed \$8, and an order for payment made. The Act comes into force 1st Jan., 1870.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS IN QUEBEC.

Cap. 34.—Supplements the Act of the Quebec legislature (32 V. c. 18) repealing part of cap. 10 s. 7, C. S. C. on the subject, providing that offenders under 16 may be sentenced to confinement in Reformatory schools, therein authorized, for not less than 2 nor more than 5 years, or the same after preliminary imprisonment for 3 months in a common gaol. The L. G. may discharge offenders there confined or order the removal of incorrigibles to the Penitentiary for the remainder of their term. Juvenile offenders awaiting trial are also to be detained in such school, if within 3 miles of the gaol. For breaking rules such offenders may be sentenced to 3 months on conviction before a J. P. If he escapes he may be apprehended and brought back without a warrant and sentenced as above. Aiding or inducing such escape or harbouring one who has escaped \$80 or 2 months. The Reformatory Prison in that Province so long as used for that purpose shall be a Reformatory school under this act.

SPEEDY TRIAL OF OFFENCES,

Cap. 35.—In Ontario and Quebec any person committed for trial for an offence which may be tried at General Sessions may with his own consent (to be entered in the record) be tried by the Judge out of sessions. The Sheriff within 24 hours after committal notifies the Judge who orders the prisoner to be brought without delay before him. He then states his offence to him and asks him if he will be tried by him or go before a jury. If he demands a jury, he is remanded for trial. If he consent to immediate trial and pleads guilty he is sentenced. If he plead not guilty the judge appoints an early day and the witnesses are summoned and the trial is proceeded with on that day. The Court is one of Record and records of such cases are filed with those of the General Sessions. It has the same powers as the Sessions to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c. In Ontario this power may be exercised by a County Judge, or a junior or Deputy do., authorised to act as Chairman of General Sessions; in Quebec by a Judge of Sessions, or where there is none by a District Magistrate; where neither by the Sheriff.

CRIMINAL LAW—REPEAL,

Cap. 36.—Repeals all Acts or parts of Acts of the several Provinces inconsistent with the Criminal Acts of this and the last session. Until 1st January, 1871, the law respecting challenges of jurors and backing of warrants is not changed in N. B. Seals need not be attached to warrants or other documents there, and in the other Provinces the statement therein that such document is under seal creates the presumption that it was attached, its absence not invalidating it. Up to the same date sentences under two years may be to the Penitentiary in N. B. and N. S. In Ontario the proper officer to whom to transmit forfeited recognizances is the Clerk of the Peace for the County, and they are estreated by the General Sessions; in the other Provinces they shall be sent to the officer to whom they have been heretofore sent and estreated in the accustomed manner.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES OF ANIMALS.

Cap. 37.—Authorizes the G. in C. to prohibit the importation of cattle, horses, sheep or swine for such period as he may deem necessary to prevent the introduction of contagion or infection. He may establish a quarantine for cattle and order their destruction, or that of fodder or other articles likely to spread contagion, or for their separate keeping and treatment. Any person importing or attempting to import against such regulation forfeits \$200, and the animal is destroyed. The G. in C. by regulations, may prohibit or regulate the removal of cattle, &c. from any district, or any parts of them or of fodder, &c., and order the purifying of stables, &c., and generally the carrying into effect this act. They have force of law and their infraction renders a party liable to \$100 penalty. Such regulations are to be twice published in the *Canada Gazette* and in a paper or papers in any locality specially affected within 14 days after issue. Any person bringing an animal having a contagious or infectious disorder to a fair or market forfeits \$100, and such animal may be seized by the clerk or other market officer or a constable or person authorized by the Mayor or Reeve or a J. P. or the Governor and report to the Mayor, Reeve or a J. P. who may order it destroyed and all articles infected by it. The same penalty is incurred by turning out such animal upon an uninclosed field or land. The G. in C. may define limits of ports and appoint inspectors and other officers to enforce the law and regulations. They may enter on any premises where they suspect diseased animals to be, stating in writing the grounds for their action. A person refusing admission may be punished. The certificate of an inspector is *prima facie* evidence that an animal is diseased. When he finds such disease he makes a declaration in writing, delivering a copy to the owner of the premises which, with contiguous buildings, &c. become an infected