

with where the population is too scattered or migratory. Proclamations may be amended, and amendments may also render valid what has meantime been done in conformity with the latter.

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap. 19—Provides that the holding of any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, at the nomination of the crown, to which any salary or other emolument is attached disqualifies a person from being elected to and sitting in the House of Commons.

ELECTIONS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cap. 20—Provides that for the next two years, the existing laws in the several Provinces on the subject of elections shall be enforced at any election; but in Ontario and Quebec the polls shall be open for only one day from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. In Ontario the qualification for voters shall be the same as it was for voters for members of the L. A. on the 23rd Jany. 1869. In Quebec the returning officer will divide the polling districts so that there shall not be more than 200 voters according to the list in any one of them, but the Municipal Council may make such division which is then binding on the returning officer. The polling places in cities, towns and villages shall not be less than 100 yds., and in other municipalities not less than one mile apart. In Ontario the subdivisions or wards are to be the same as in the last preceding election of members for the L. A. A duly certified copy of the voters list shall be a duplicate under 27 V. c. 8, in Quebec. A registrar delivering an incorrect copy to a deputy returning officer incurs a penalty of \$400, and a clerk or Secretary Treasurer delivering an incorrect copy to a Registrar incurs the same. Lists may be attested before one J. P. Revisors, under c. 28, 1863, of Nova Scotia shall make out in each year a list of those qualified to vote, by adding to the lists for members of the L. A., the officials and employees of the Government of Canada who were qualified 1st July 1867. The laws which may be enforced in Manitoba or British Columbia respecting the qualification of members, the voters and oaths to be taken by them, the powers and duties of returning officers, the proceedings at elections, the trial of contested elections, vacating seats, and issue and execution of new writs shall apply to elections for Commons; the polls to be held for only one day, the districts to be subdivided as in other Provinces. Writs are to be issued by the person and in the form and be addressed to and executed by such person as the G. G. may appoint. Such persons to have like powers as similar officers under the former Provincial laws. The G. in C. may make a tariff of fees, costs, &c., applicable to all the Provinces. Offering a bribe of any kind to or using any intimidation towards any elector to induce or prevent his voting for any candidate, or opening or supporting any public house for the accommodation of electors renders the seat of the person guilty void if elected, and he is incapable of being elected to that Parliament.

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

Cap. 21—Vests the Library and Paintings in the joint possession of the two Houses, in Her Majesty, for their use. The direction of the Library is in the two Speakers, assisted

during the Session by a joint committee, which may make orders and rules concerning it, subject to the approval of the two Houses. The officers, &c., are to be a librarian, an assistant, two clerks, and two messengers. The first receives \$2,500, the second \$1,800, the clerks \$800 to \$1,200, the messengers \$400 to \$500.

NATURALIZATION.

Cap. 22—All aliens who, prior to 1st Jan. 1868, took the oaths of residence and allegiance required by the laws of the Province in which they lived, are to be considered duly naturalized. Any person who was a resident in any of the four Provinces on or before July, 1867, has since continued, and still is resident in the Dominion, may be naturalized by taking the oaths of residence and allegiance, and filing them, in Ontario, with the Clerk of the Peace; in Quebec, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court; in Nova Scotia, with the Clerk of the Supreme Court; and in New Brunswick, with the Clerk of the Superior Court; and he is entitled to receive a certificate from such Clerk, on the payment of twenty-five cents.

FISHING BY FOREIGN VESSELS.

Cap. 23—Authorizes the seizing officer to retain vessels, &c., seized, or to put them in the hands of a Fisheries officer, or a person designated by the Minister, (as well as those of Customs officers,) to be secured and kept according to law. The sales to be under the direction of such officers, under regulations made by the G. in C. The proceeds to be subject to the control of the Minister, who shall first pay costs and expenses, and distribute the remainder according to regulations, not more than three-fourths to the officers and crew of the seizing vessel, and not less than one-fourth to the R. G. for the C. R. F. This enactment to apply to seizures condemned, before the passing of this, under the previous Act

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Cap. 24—For provisions of this Act see proper heading.

INSOLVENT ACT.

Cap. 25—A person is reported a trader who has been in trade and incurred debts, not barred by the statute of limitations, although he may have ceased to trade; but proceedings can only be taken upon debts then contracted. The Board of Trade or Judge may make orders respecting the place for the first meeting of the creditors, or leave it to the discretion of the Assignee; but it must be within the county or district where insolvent had his chief place of business. If the remuneration of the interim Assignee be not fixed at the first meeting, the Judge shall tax his bill. His claim shall be a privileged one, and may be enforced prior to all others on summary petition. Oaths may be administered by Prothonotary and Clerk (as well as the Judge), by the interim Assignee, or Guardian, or a J. P. If the debtor be confined in a county or district where a Judge is not resident, a Clerk of the Court may be ordered by the Judge to take the examination, under S. 145, and transmit it to him. In case of sickness or temporary absence, the interim Assignee may appoint a deputy to do all ministerial duties, the sureties of such Assignee being responsible for such Deputy's