

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

(Opened on the 7th November and prorogued on the 23rd December, 1871.)

SUPPLY BILL.

Cap. 1—Grants \$1,752,440.32 for the public service for the year ending 13th June, 1873, subject to regulation of accounts with the Dominion and Ontario.

LICENSE ACT.

Cap. 2—Shop licenses may be issued in Quebec and Montreal for selling as little as a half pint of spirituous, vinous or fermented liquors,—\$20 extra being paid therefor. Private individuals as well as Revenue officers and Municipal Councils may bring prosecution under the License Act. The L. G. in C. may acquire or cause to be built one or more powder magazines; may pay and appoint persons for keeping the same, or lease the same; may fix the rates for storage of gunpowder; or he may grant aid for building the same. He may make regulations permitting the storage of gunpowder near public works,

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Cap. 3—Declares that marriage licenses issued by the Provincial Secretary, under the hand and seal of the L. G. are a sufficient authorization for Protestant marriage. The L. G. shall appoint persons to furnish such licenses, who shall give bonds, and shall receive for each such license \$8, retaining for themselves \$2 thereof or such sum as the L. G. may allow; the balance to be paid to the Treasurer of the Province, and by him applied to Protestant superior education. No minister is liable to any action, &c., for marriage performed under authority of such license, unless himself aware of an impediment at the time.

THE STATUTES.

Cap. 4—Every Statute not otherwise provided for therein shall come into force in 60 days after it is assented to, unless it be reserved, in which case it comes into effect 10 days after being proclaimed and published in the Quebec *Official Gazette*.

JUDICIAL AND OTHER DEPOSITS.

Cap. 5—The Treasury Department is made a general deposit office for the Province,—receipts to be given by the Treasurer for deposits made, and duplicate receipts in the case of registered rights. Prothonotaries and clerks of courts are to deposit all sums over \$100 coming into their hands, and file the Treasurer's receipt in the record. Sheriffs shall deposit like sums within 6 days, unless the same have been legally made over before the making of their returns. The deposits are to be returned to parties named in judgment of any competent court. Any person desirous of paying to a refusing or absent creditor may deposit the amount with the Treasurer, and interest shall cease upon the debt thereafter. The Treasurer shall pay it over on demand of the creditor. Moneys demanded of the debtor by contending claimants may, in like manner, be deposited, to be paid over on the authority of a competent judgment. In the case of registered claims the duplicate of the deposit receipt is to be registered and left with

the Registrar, and to have the same effect as a discharge by the creditor. Treasury deposit agents may be appointed in any judicial district, whose receipts are to be of the same effect as the Treasurer's, and they shall be reputed officers of the court in connection with which their duties are executed. Sheriffs, prothonotaries and clerks of courts, or other judicial officers, and those who have been such, must furnish the Treasurer, within 3 mos. after the coming into force of this Act, with a sworn account of the moneys received officially by them, depositing with him meantime moneys so received remaining in their hands. Thereafter they shall account quarterly for such moneys between the 1st and 11th days of January, April, July and October. The Treasurer may allow interest to the parties interested, upon moneys which have remained in his hands for more than one month, when he ascertains that the profits therefrom have exceeded the expenses incurred, and he may allow to prothonotaries and sheriffs in office when this Act comes into force, other than the sheriffs of Quebec and Montreal, a sum not exceeding 2 per cent on the deposits during the year—this allowance to be accounted as part of the expenses of the Act, and not to exceed the profits. The L. G. in C. may fix the salaries of the sheriffs of Montreal and Quebec at \$3,600 each. Moneys held by the Treasurer, or his agent, under this Act, may be seized by garnishment. Any judicial surety, or surety of a public officer, tutor or judicial administrator, may deposit the amount of his suretyship or legal liability, and upon production of deposit receipt is free from the costs of any proceeding taken against him. Public officers failing to comply with this Act are liable to a penalty of \$200, besides damages to the parties interested.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURE, &c.

Cap. 6—Service of writs, &c., may be made on any foreign railway Co., having a railway in Quebec, but no head office or superior officer, by leaving them with a station agent or depot master. Notification of the sale of a debt, or right of action, &c., may be made to an absentee, by publication in a newspaper, as in case of service of process, and leaving a copy with the prothonotary. The notice of service of action may also contain the notification of sale. Every judicial day is no longer a day of proof in the District of Montreal, but only the first 16 days of February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November and December; the first 9 days of July, and last 16 of January. Where married people are separated as to property, and one has administered the property of the other, the Court may, in its discretion, order that one to give evidence on the subject, notwithstanding Art. 252, of the C. C. P. A stenographer may be employed to take down the evidence in any case inscribed for proof and hearing at the same time (with or without a jury) on application of either party, with a deposit of necessary fee. Unless agreed upon by the parties, the prothonotary or clerk appoints him, and he is sworn. By consent this may be done in any case. The expense to form part of the taxed