

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN N. S. & N. B.

Chap. 40—Under the summary administration of criminal justice Act ('2 & 33 V., c. 32, the expression "a competent magistrate," shall mean in N. S. & N. B. any Recorder, Judge of a County Court, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate.

IN ALGOMA.

Chap. 41—The Act (32 & 33 V., c. 35) for more speedy trial, &c., applies and has always applied to the District of Algoma, the judge being authorized to act as chairman of sessions, and having, in respect of that Act, the power of a County Judge.

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Chap. 42—Extends the criminal laws of the Dominion, passed in 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, to B. C., from 1st January, 1875. The Supreme Court there and any other Court created with jurisdiction shall try offences. The common gaols may be used as a Penitentiary for sentences over 2 yrs.

VAGRANTS.

Chap. 43—Vagrants may be sentenced to imprisonment for 6 mos. under Vagrant Act 32 & 33 V. c. 28.

PATENT ACT.

Chap. 44—Corrects an error in Patent Act of 1872. The Supreme Court of N.B. was intended instead of Queen's Bench in s. 29.

INSPECTION.

Chap. 45—Re-enacts with slight alterations and the omission of the sections respecting petroleum—the act of 1873 for the inspection of staple articles. [See Year Book for 1874, p. 99.] The Boards of Examiners are to consist of three members, instead of five. Certificates are to be granted according to qualifications. Differences between Inspectors respecting a re-inspected article may be referred to arbitration as those between Inspector and owner. Inspection fees are a privileged claim against the articles inspected having preference over all others. For any lot of flour or meal less than 100 barrels, the Inspector shall receive \$3 for inspection, for larger lots two cents per barrel. Another grade of flour is established between "extra superfine" and "spring extra" to be known as "fancy superfine." The rules for inspection apply to flour and meal imported, and to re-inspection of such as is removed after inspection, whenever ordered. The weight of grain is given in imperial bushels, instead of Winchester. No. 3 winter wheat 56½ lbs., instead of 55. No. 2 spring wheat, 58 instead of 56, and No. 3, 55½ instead of 54, &c., &c. The fees for inspecting grain in bulk are 1-6 ct. per cental, and in sacks ½ ct. Inspectors must furnish samples of standards when called on, and paid a reasonable price. Staves for salmon or mackerel barrels may be of fir—the bung staves always of hard wood. They must be 29 inches in length, instead of 28. They must have twelve good hoops, not requiring to be two-thirds covered with hoops. Empty packages are subject to inspection, and the Inspector may brand the unfit "condemned." Herrings caught at

the Magdalen Islands Bale des Chaleurs, Labrador or Newfoundland, and brought into port in bulk and packed in Canada, are to be marked with the name of the place where caught. Those packed and inspected in Newfoundland are to be so branded, but need not be re-inspected. The inspection fees on half barrels of mackerel are reduced to five cents; hhd. of oil, 15 cents: tierce, 20 cents; barrel, 15 cents; Branding Newfoundland packed fish, 2 cts. per barrel; inspecting empty packages, 1 cent each. Butter may be packed in any butter firkins or tubs, containing 25, 50, 75, or 100 lbs. each, to be of best seasoned wood, and sufficient to preserve the butter in good order. The standard is to be fixed by the G. in C. Inspectors must make monthly returns to the D. I. R. The inspection of raw hides is made compulsory wherever there is an Inspector or Deputy under penalty of forfeiture. Raw hides to include all untanned and uncurried skins commonly used in the manufacture of leather. The inspection of calf and kip skins is also provided for. Duplicates of the Inspectors' returns are to be sent to the D. I. R.

INSOLVENCY.

Chap. 46—Continues the Insolvency Act of 1869, and amending acts to end of next session of Parliament, as well as the Act extending their provisions to Manitoba, and the Act for the relief of unfortunate debtors in P. E. Island.

PROMISSORY NOTES, BILLS, &c.

Chap. 47—Notice of protest is sufficiently given if addressed to the place of date, unless another place has been designated by writing. Provides for amendment in cancelling of stamps, as well as insufficiency or those affixed—even pending suit—if omission has been in good faith. Any bank or broker who does not immediately on coming into possession of such negotiable paper affix and cancel the proper stamps, &c., incurs a penalty of \$500, and cannot recover. No stamps are required on paper drawn and payable outside of the Dominion. The Act came into force on 1st August last.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Chap. 48—Accident Insurance Companies need only deposit \$20,000 before beginning business. Companies may deposit more than the amount named in the Act, which may be dealt with as provided in 31 V., c. 9. When a company changes its chief agency or head office in Canada, it must file a new power of attorney, setting forth the change, and where and on whom service may be made.

BRITISH LOAN CORPORATIONS.

Chap. 49—Loan companies and like bodies incorporated in Great Britain may do business and hold real estate in Canada on taking out a license; but real estate not held for business purposes must be sold in five years. They procure a license from the Secretary of State after similar formalities as those prescribed for insurance companies (except the deposit) and paying a fee of \$20.