

such districts are to be J. P. Where there is no court room, the judge may hire a proper room, to be paid for by the municipality. Commissions sued to coroners, Commissioners to take affidavits, and J. P. are declared valid, though not based on an O. in C. The selectors of jurors must, as nearly as possible, take $\frac{1}{3}$ for grand jurors, and $\frac{2}{3}$ for petty jurors for the Superior, and $\frac{1}{3}$ for grand and $\frac{2}{3}$ for petty jurors for the inferior courts—the numbers being 48 and 144 respectively. But in York they are to be 96 grand, 384 and 288 petty, in Wentworth, 72 and 216. If cities or separated towns do not agree with the counties about their proportion of jurors fees, it is to be settled by arbitration under the municipal act. Sheriff's and other legal advertisements are to be published in such papers, besides the *Ontario Gazette*, as the L. G. in C. directs. The Superior Courts may strike attorneys or solicitors off the rolls for non payment of moneys received. The L. G. in C. may grant a salary of \$1,800 to W. B. Heward, Clerk in Chambers and practice court in place of fees. Penalties and forfeitures imposed by Provincial legislation, for which no other form of recovery is prescribed may be recovered by indictment. Any party to an election bribe is to be held exempt from punishment if he has prosecuted the other party to conviction, unless it appear to the judge that he took the first step towards the commission of the offence.

ESCHEATS.

Chap. 8.—Enables the Attorney General to cause possession to be taken of lands or property that have escheated to the crown, and the L. G. in C. to make any grants of said property he shall see fit, without actual entry or inquisition or possession, and notwithstanding an adverse claim. He may deal in like manner with personal property or waive forfeiture.

TRUSTEES.

Chap. 9.—Legalizes the settlement by a judge of the Court of Chancery of the amount of compensation to be paid to any trustee for trouble expended on the estate for which he is Trustee, provided the allowance is not fixed by the instrument creating the trust. This applies to trusts heretofore as well as hereafter created.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Chap. 10.—All rents, &c., fall due day by day, and are apportionable accordingly, though not recoverable until the fixed term for payment. This does not apply to policies of insurance, or to cases where the contrary has been expressly stipulated. And persons liable to pay rents reserved out of or charged on lands or other hereditaments of any tenure, and those lands, &c., are not to be resorted to, but the heir or person formerly entitled, receives all, and the executors and other parties recover their portions from him.

INNKEEPERS.

Chap. 11.—Enables every innkeeper to have a lien on property of boarder for value of accommodation furnished, and to sell at the end of 3 mos, all such property. He is not responsible for property brought to his inn (except when left in his charge), to a greater amount than \$40. Each innkeeper is to have a copy of sec. 5 of the Act

posted in a conspicuous place in every room in his house.

MACHINERY.

Chap. 12.—Requires all owners of machines connected with a horse power by means of tumbling rods or lines of shafting to have all such parts covered with boxing for the prevention of accidents. Failing this they are liable to a fine of \$1 to \$20, half of it to be paid to complainant and half to treasurer of school section wherein offence is committed. Act to come into force Sept. 1st, 1874.

WAGES.

Chap. 13.—Prohibits the seizure of wages or salary for any debt contracted after October 1st, 1874, under the provisions of any Act relating to the attachment or garnishment of debts, unless such debt exceed the sum of \$25, or was contracted before that date.

LUNATICS.

Chap. 14.—The Inspector of Asylums, &c., is declared to be the committee of every lunatic confined in asylum, or by order from the L. G. in the Rockwood Asylum. The right of Court of Chancery to appoint a committee to any of them is reserved.

TAX SALES OF LAND.

Chap. 15.—When lands in a town not withdrawn or in a junior county separated, have been sold for taxes, deeds executed by the treasurer and warden of the county in which the town was, or of the senior county are declared valid unless called in question before 24 March, 1876. And if such a sale has been made and the deed not yet executed, if the land be not redeemed within 1 yr., it may be executed by such treasurer and warden. Pending actions not to be affected. 33 V., c. 23, ss. 9, 10, 11 & 13 to apply to such sales.

MUNICIPAL LAWS.

Chap. 16.—If part of a newly incorporated village lying in more than one county is detached from one or more counties and added altogether to one the county councils with the local council are to agree respecting the amt. of the indebtedness of the former county the locality is to bear, or failing that it may be settled by arbitration. Until paid it becomes a debt of the latter county to the former, and the rate payable by such detached or re-annexed locality for the improvements for which the county debt has been incurred shall till be payable by its ratepayers till the amt. so settled is paid off, the county or local council being bound to collect and pay them over. In case of non-agreement and the petition of a majority of freeholders and the consent of 2 township councils in which the village lies—the incorporation may be rescinded. A new voter's oath is provided, in which he must swear that he was *bona fide* possessed of the property described at the time of the last revision of the assessment roll. New provision is made for nominations in townships divided into wards. Proceedings by *quo warranto* may be taken against a person holding his seat in the council after forfeiting it seat or becoming disqualified, as in case of a controverted election. If there be no newspaper published in a municipality by-