

absence of officers required to carry out any Act of Parliament of Canada.

Every Specially Magistrate of the said Territories, and the Chief Justice or Judge of Queen's Bench of Manitoba, shall have power in civil cases, in a summary way, when the claim does not exceed \$500, if for a wrong or grievance, or \$1,000 for a debt or contract, in all other cases, if neither party demands a jury; in a summary way; but if a jury is demanded, with a jury of 6. But no action for any gambling debt, or for any intoxicating liquor, shall be taken or judgment given by any Magistrate or Judge. Every judgment shall be pronounced openly in Court as soon as may be after the hearing of the case, except in any case where the S. Mag. is not prepared to pronounce judgment *instanter*; he may postpone judgment, and name a subsequent day and hour for its delivery, at the Clerk's office, in writing, and the Clerk may read the judgment at that time, and it shall be as effectual as if rendered in Court. Execution of judgment shall be carried into effect as Lt.-Gov. and Council shall prescribe, or as in Manitoba. Appeal may lie to Court of Queen's Bench in Manitoba. Mode of such appeal to be determined by ordinance of Lt.-Gov. and Council.

Manufacture of intoxicating liquor except by special permission of G. in C. is prohibited, and its importation to be sold or bartered, except by special permission in writing of Lt. Gov. and any such liquor shall be absolutely forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of customs or excise, or any constable or other duly qualified person whensoever found; and on complaint made, any judge or magistrate may on the evidence of one credible witness, order the said liquor to be seized or destroyed, and may issue a search warrant as to houses of stills and may cause them to be destroyed and all stills, packages, &c. in which they are stored, or manufactured, and the person to whose possession any of them are found may be condemned to pay a penalty of not less than \$50 or more than \$100 and costs of prosecution. One-half of penalty to belong to Her Majesty, the other to the prosecutor. Any person who manufactures or imports intoxicating liquors except with the special permission aforesaid or on whose premises such shall be found, shall be liable to the fine of not less than \$50 or more than \$200, one-half to go to the informer. Any person who has in his possession any article acquired by the sale of any intoxicant shall pay for each offence not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, one-half to go to the informer. Every article or commodity bought or exchanged by any person for any intoxicant shall be forfeit to Her Majesty, and shall be seized. Any person who refuses or neglects to help any constable or duly authorized person in the execution of this duty or gives false information or knowingly refuses to give information shall be subject to a penalty of from \$50 to \$100 dollars. Intoxicating liquor and intoxicants shall mean all spirits, strong waters, spirituous liquors, wines, fermented or compounded liquors or intoxicating fluids, opium or any preparation thereof, and any intoxicating drug, tobacco or tea mixed or compounded with opium or other intoxicating substance whether solid or liquid. Penalties under these provisions may be recovered with

costs by summary conviction on evidence of one credible witness before any judge or magistrate, who shall on payment, pay the informer his share. In case of non-payment the judge or magistrate may levy by distress or sale, or commit the person convicted to a gaol or lock-up for a period of not exceeding 6 mos. unless the penalty and costs be sooner paid. A second offence shall be punishable with a fine of from 20 to 40 dollars, and imprisonment not to exceed 6 months. Want of form shall not invalidate any process under this Act, so long as the same is according to the true intent of the Act. Liquors brought in by special permission of Lt. Gov. are subject to excise and customs laws of Canada if they exceed one gallon. Nothing in this Act to affect provisions of Act 37 V, c. 21 Acts in Schedule A of that Act repealed except as affects any duty accrued, right acquired or penalty incurred. Acts in Schedule B to be in force in N. W. Territories, but Acts not mentioned in B. not to apply unless made applicable by Parliament of Canada Act to come in force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of G. in C. and to be known as N. W. Territories Act.

#### DOMINION LANDS ACTS, (BRITISH COLUMBIA.)

*Chap. 51*—Extends the Dominion Lands Acts to all lands in B. C. to which the Government of Canada is or may become entitled.

#### LAND CLAIMS IN MANITOBA.

*Chap. 52*—The squatters' claims to land in Manitoba are to be recognized if there were actual peaceable possession on the 15th July, 1870, instead of 8th March, 1869.

*Chap. 53*—Provision is made in respect of completing land claims in Man. for the appointment of Comrs., who are to consider all cases under the previous chapter and those having concessions from the H. B. Co. and report the evidence and their opinions respecting the persons entitled to letters patent. They are to sit at the same places as the county courts for each county, —3 mos. notice being given, claims may be put in by person or attorney and evidence given *in voce* or by affidavits. Certificates of the H. B. Co., or their chief factor, or the chief clerk of the Executive Council of Man. or certified copies of documents in their possession are to be received as evidence. Claimants and parties interested as well as others may be summoned and examined as witnesses and compelled to produce books and documents. Interrogations may be served on and answered by parties whose depositions are put in and commissioners issued to examine witnesses or residents in Manitoba. Claims must be sworn to before they are entertained, and a mo's notice to adverse party given. The Surveyor General is to make a list of all these lands and the persons occupying them, copies of which are to be posted up in the County Courts and Registrar's offices 3 mos. before the hearing. The Comrs. are to decide according to justice and equity without reference to strict rules of law or legal evidence, but may make such rules as to forms and proceedings as they deem necessary. No letters patent are to issue until 3 mos. after the receipt of the Comrs. report and meantime the Comrs. may order a rehearing if cause is shown them, and the issue will be stayed till they report anew.