

nada, for the most part the same as those made applicable to Manitoba, B. C. and P. E. I., are declared to apply to Keewatin. The portions of the N. W. Territories Act (38 V., c. 39), relating to "Descent of real estate," "Other provisions respecting real estate," "Wills" and "Married women," are also declared in force, as also the law relative to the N. W. Police; and the Sundry Magistrates will have jurisdiction. The Act is to come into force when proclaimed.

INTOXICANTS IN N. W. T.

Chap. 22.—Leave may be granted by the L. G. of Manitoba under regulations made by the G. in C. to take intoxicants into the N. W. T. or to manufacture them there.

CRIMINAL LAWS IN B. C.

Chap. 23.—Appeals from summary convictions of J. P. in B. C. lie to the Court of Quarter Sessions nearest the place where the conviction takes place, or order is made from which appeal is to be taken.

PENITENTIARIES INSPECTION.

Chap. 24.—Provides for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector of Penitentiaries for each of the Provinces of Manitoba and B. C. They are to report to the Inspector, and are officers of the Department of Justice. Salary \$250 per annum and travelling expenses. Duties to be assigned by G. in C.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND GAS INSPECTION IN P. E. I.

Chap. 25.—The Weights and Measures Act 35 V., c. 47, and the Merchantable Liquids in Casks Act, 35 V., c. 38, are extended to P. E. I. from 1st July, 1876, and conflicting local laws repealed.

SUPREME AND EXCHEQUER COURTS.

Chap. 26.—Amends the law relating to these Courts. It provides for the taking evidence by Commission when witnesses cannot conveniently be brought before the Courts and prescribes the form of procedure. The neglect to attend and give evidence or produce papers after being duly summoned, is punishable as a contempt of Court. A written consent of both parties to such examination has the effect of a rule of Court. Taken in Canada and returned into Court, these examinations may be used as evidence; and so with those taken out of Canada and their proper taking proved by affidavit, saving all just exceptions in either case. After notice given of the return of examinations, objection can only be taken to their being read as evidence in the delay prescribed by general order. The G. in C. may appoint Commissioners to administer oaths and receive affidavits, &c., to be used in these Courts, as well as recognizance of bail, &c. Out of Canada, affidavits, &c., are to be received by a Commissioner of H. M. High Court of Justice in England, any N. P. under his hand and seal, the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any municipal corporation in Great Britain,

or any of its colonies but Canada, or any foreign country, certified also by municipal seal, by any Judge of a Court of Supreme jurisdiction in any such colony or dependency, or by any consul or consular agent of H. M. in a foreign country, certified by his official seal. So certified, they are to be received in evidence without other proof of manner of procedure or of official character of such official. Knowingly tendering an affidavit, &c., with a false or counterfeit seal or signature is felony. Informalities may be waived by Court if it sees fit, and may not be set up as defence in case of prosecution for perjury.

In controverted election appeals cases, the Court may order as to costs in its discretion, and the registrar certifying to the Court below, they may there be recovered. When authority has been granted by a Provincial Legislature to the Supreme and Exchequer Courts to try cases wherein the validity of an Act of Canada or of the Provincial Legislature is in dispute, the Judge in the Court where such a case is pending, if he decide that question to be material, may, at the request of the parties, and may at his discretion, without it, send such case to such Dominion Court. The Exchequer Court may refer the taking of accounts, and making enquiries to the registrar or other officer, or other person. The qualification for jurors is to be the same as that in the Province where the issue is tried, the number of jurors to be summoned under the *venire factus* to be not less than twelve, nor more than twelve, that necessary to form a jury. If necessary a *tales* may be ordered as in the Provincial Courts. Writs of execution of the same tenor and effect as those from the Provincial Courts may be issued and executed in like manner; and claims to property seized may also be prosecuted and adjudicated upon in like manner.

A *Habeas Corpus* appeal must be heard at an early day after submission, and the Judges have the same power to commit, bail or discharge the prisoner as those of the Provincial Courts. The prisoner need not be brought before the Court on the hearing of the appeal, but may be if specially ordered. The appeal to the Supreme Court in *Habeas corpus* cases arising out of claims for extradition is taken away. Rules may be made by the Judges of the S. Court regulating costs or otherwise for carrying out this Act. In Crown cases they are to be paid to or by the R. G. The same Court may issue writs of *certiorari*. An order for the payment of money from either Court, whether for costs or otherwise, may be enforced as an execution from the Exchequer Court may be; but no proceedings as for contempt can be taken for the non-payment of money only. The officers of these Courts are brought under the Civil Service and Superannuation Acts.

PETITION OF RIGHT.

Chap. 27.—Repeals the Petition of Right Act 1875, and substitutes for it provisions differing from those then enacted, as follows: Such petitions must, when the fiat is granted, be filed in the Exchequer Court, which is to have exclusive original jurisdiction, and trials may be had partly