

a suit on such security lost or destroyed, if the defense alleges it was not stamped or insufficiently, it is sufficient to affix double stamps to the record or a document in it. Such security may be received in evidence in criminal proceedings, though unstamped. In an action for the penalty, after payment of the bill, &c., proof that the defendant knew that it was unstamped or insufficiently, at its maturity, and did not affix double stamps, must be made. The mere reception of such a note, &c., is not sufficient to incur the penalty. No stamp is required, under the Act, upon a notarial document.

#### ADULTERATION OF FOOD, &c.

*Chap. 11.*—The penalty for adulteration applies to the sale of any article of food or drug not of the nature, substance and quality demanded, to the prejudice of the purchaser,—except when any ingredient not injurious to health has been added because requisite to make the article fit for carriage and consumption, not to increase bulk or weight or conceal inferior quality, or when the drug or food is a proprietary medicine or subject of a patent and is according to specification, or when it is unavoidably mixed in process of preparation or collection. The products of fat, &c., in imitation of butter must not be sold or offered for sale as butter, but must be stamped on the packages as "Oleomargarine." In retail sales a label with this name must be delivered with the parcel. Penalty for contravention, \$100 for each offence.

#### I. ECK LOADS.

*Chap. 12.*—Permits cattle to be carried as a deck load notwithstanding 36 V., c. 56.

#### MANITOBA SCHOOL LANDS.

*Chap. 13.*—Authorizes an advance of \$10,000 during each of the three years ending 30th June, 1881, out of the C. R. F., to the Provincial Government of Manitoba, in anticipation of the sale of the lands reserved for schools, to be repaid with 5 p. c. interest out of proceeds of such sales.

#### CONFLICTING LAND CLAIMS—MANITOBA.

*Chap. 14.*—In case of more than one claimant in one claim, the affidavit of one is sufficient to proceed on. When he knows of no adverse claim he states the fact. The Commissioners can compel the attendance of witnesses. False swearing or affirmation before them is made perjury.

#### HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION ESTATES.

*Chap. 15.*—A person owning land in the Territories with a house thereon may register eighty acres of it, if in the country, or a town lot on which the house stands as a homestead, in the local Registry office. If the owner's estate be only for life, it shall be so stated, and the homestead right is in like manner limited. It becomes exempt from seizure up to the value of 2,000, except for a mortgage or lien for the purchase money or for taxes. Upon affidavit of the marriage of the

homestead owner, the wife's name is entered and she becomes joint owner. Upon production of proof of separation and adultery, her name may be struck out and her rights cease. The homestead can only be alienated with consent of the wife while her rights subsist, or if there are minor children, with consent of a Stipendiary Magistrate or Judge having jurisdiction there. On the husband's death the homestead goes to the wife for life or to the minor children till they come of age. If the homestead becomes worth more than \$2,000, a creditor or assignee or other representative of creditors may prosecute his claim. If the parties agree upon a value and a portion to be sold as representing the excess over \$2,000, that is sold in satisfaction of the claim; if they do not, all may be sold and \$2,000, with consent of the wife, paid back, or without it, paid into a Government Saving's Bank, to be drawn out on their joint order, or that of the survivor—the money being exempt from seizure. The valuation and sale may take place in like manner when the homestead has been vested in the widow or children. The application for registration must be supported by an affidavit of some third party knowing the applicant and nature of the estate. When the whole of a property is not registered as a homestead, a diagram of this part must be entered with the description in the register. The widow cannot retain her life interest in the homestead as such, and of the other property of her husband dying intestate. She must choose between them. If he leaves a will, she may take what falls to her by descent, or devise or as homestead, not by all or two. If she do not choose the homestead, she notifies the Registrar, who cancels the exemption. The same rule applies to a married woman's lands and the rights acquired by her husband and minor children. "The Territories" include the district of Keewatin.

#### TEMPERANCE ACT.

*Chap. 16.*—Is "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878"—for synopsis of which see elsewhere

#### CRIMES OF VIOLENCE.

*Chap. 17.*—Authorizes the G. in C. to proclaim this Act in force in any part of Canada, whenever it is deemed necessary for the better prevention of crime of violence. The proclamation is to be published in the *Canada Gazette* and revoked by a proclamation so published. Copies of the Act, are to be furnished to the sheriff or sheriffs in the proclaimed district, and by him or them posted up at 25 public places in it, under a penalty of \$500. From the day named in the proclamation no person (not being a J. P. or an officer, soldier, sailor or volunteer in H. M. service, on duty, or a constable or peace officer or person licensed under the Act,) may carry or have in such district elsewhere than upon his own premises, any arm,—which, in the Act, includes ammunition for fire arms, and any deadly or dangerous weapon. A person having such arm is liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for 12 mos. Any person may arrest and deliver him to custody of a peace officer to be taken before a