

sons destroying these animals for the protection of their property.

Penalties, recoverable summarily before a J. P. are:—For Deer, Elk, Moose, or Cariboo, \$10 to \$50 for each animal. Birds or eggs \$5 to \$25 for each bird or egg. The same for each fur-bearing animal; also, for other breaches of the Act the same penalty. All the penalty is to be paid to the prosecutor unless the J. P. has reason to believe that he is in collusion with the offenders, then to be disposed of as other fines. Confiscation follows conviction,—the game to be given to a charitable institution. Whoever at any time hunts or kills imported game or game reared from that imported without the consent of the owner of the lands where kept, incurs the above penalty. And it is unlawful to use poison for killing any of the birds or animals mentioned, or to expose poisons or poisoned substances where dogs or cattle may have access to them. Killing Deer, Elk, Moose, Reindeer, or Cariboo, for export out of Ontario is unlawful, and the want of proof that exportation is not intended lies on the person killing. It is also an offence under the Act to allow dogs trained or accustomed to hunt Deer to run at large during the close season, if they are accustomed or likely to resort to the woods unaccompanied. Any person harbouring such dogs is liable to the penalty as the owner.

#### RAILWAY AID SCRIP.

*Chap. 19.*—The holder of any scrip or certificate issued under Rev. Stat. c. 166, ss. 10 and 11, or subs. 5 of s. 22 may have it registered in his name with the Prov. Treas. and the last registered holder is to be held *prima facie* the owner. The Prov. Treas. or his deputy may give a certificate of such registration on the back of the scrip. Thereafter it cannot be further transferred except upon new registry and certificate. Nor can any new registration be effected without the written authority of the registered owner or his representatives.

#### UNION SCHOOL SECTIONS.

*Chap. 20.*—In the case of a Union School Section not legally formed before, but made legal under the amended school law of 1877, if any of the sections has incurred expenditure for school houses on its own authority, it is legalized and is to be reimbursed by the union,—the amount to be determined by arbitration, if the majority of the assessed freeholders and householders do not agree with the union trustees. The reimbursement is to be made out of the rates of the next year, or of a series not exceeding ten years, or according to the terms of any outstanding debentures, and the house becomes the property of the union. Payments of taxes heretofore made to the section or the union are valid and discharge the ratepayer.

#### VOTERS' LISTS.

*Chap. 21.*—Voters' Lists, when finally certified by the County Judge, are final and conclusive evidence upon a scrutiny, of the right to vote of the persons named therein, except persons guilty of corrupt practices,

those who have lost the right by non-residence, persons who being assessed upon income only have not paid the tax, and then disqualified by reason of office, fees or sex. But voters' lists founded on the assessment of 1877 may still be revised under the 8th section of the Voters' Lists Act, notwithstanding any previous revision,—a judgment already rendered with respect to any voter or claimant being nevertheless conclusive. Notice of complaint was to be given before 15th May, 1877, and then proceedings had upon section nine of the Voters' Lists Act. Any list under the 1877 assessment so corrected and certified is to be used at the next election if transmitted or delivered to the Clerk of the Peace before the date of the election writ. Future voters' lists are to be revised and certified within two mos. after the last day for receiving complaints. Farmers' sons are to be assessed and entered on the roll unless they instruct the assessor not to enter them, and any voter may have their names added unless their dissent is shown. Any voter or his agent is to be granted all reasonable facilities for examination and taking extracts from the rolls, notices, complaints or other documents relating to the voters' lists. A County Judge may state a case upon any question which has arisen or is likely to arise under the Voters' List Act and transmit it to the L. G. in C., who submits it to the Court of Appeals or a Judge of that Court. The L. G. in C. may also refer such a case *proprio motu*. The Court or Judge appoints a time and place for hearing arguments if any are to be offered—after hearing he decides the case and certifies his decision to the L. G. in C. who causes it to be published in the *Ontario Gazette*, and a copy is sent to the County Judge. Any voter may also move the Court to decide such a question; and the Court may, in its discretion, comply, after exacting a deposit for costs and notice to be given to such party as it thinks necessary. The Clerk of the Peace or municipality must deliver lists to a Returning Officer in four days after application for them. In case of a recount the R. O. produces the ballots and remains in custody of them, subject to the orders of the judge. A person improperly inserting, or omitting, or procuring the illegal insertion or omission of names, in making up the assessment roll, with intent to give or take away votes, is liable to a penalty of \$200 and imprisonment till paid or imprisonment for 6 mos. or both. Fees, payable by the municipality, are allowed to the clerk for his services at revision (unless his salary is calculated expressly to include such services) and to the constable.

#### INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS.

*Chap. 22.*—Plover and Black Birds may be destroyed. Rails may be shot between 1st September and 1st January.

#### FOREST FIRES.

*Chap. 23.*—The L. G. in C. may proclaim fire districts, in *Ontario Gazette*, and may revoke the same. No fires are to be lighted in or near the woods in such districts between 1st April and 1st November, except for clearing land, cooking or obtaining warmth or some industrial purpose,