

§100. The chief place of business shall be St. Catharines, Ont.

Cap. 25—Enables James McNab of Bonanquet to obtain an extension, for 7 years, of his patent for a Horizontal Car Coupler.

Acts Sanctioned 23rd May.

SUPPLIES.

Cap. 26—Is the Supply Bill granting \$792,884.82 of 1872-'3 and \$22,261,970.37 for 1873-'4.

ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMONS.

Cap. 27—Makes temporary provision for elections. The election laws in force at the time of the Union in the four senior Provinces are to remain in force except as far as derogated from by this Act. In Ontario and Quebec elections are to be completed in 1 day. In Ontario, the qualification of voters to be the same as on the 23rd Jan'y., 1868, for elections to the Leg. Assembly, and voters' lists and polling sub-divisions and wards to be on same basis. The electors' oath is to be that prescribed by C. S. C., c. 6, s. 54, except in those parts of the districts of Algoma and Muskoka and the townships added to South Renfrew in 1872, where no voters lists have been made. There it shall be that the elector is a male person 21 years of age, subject of H. M. and at the time owner of real estate in the District of \$200 value, or householders during 6 mos. In Quebec a copy of the voters' list shall be held to be a duplicate under the law. A Registrar delivering an incorrect copy or duplicate to the Retg. Officer or a Clerk, Treasurer and Secretary-Treasurer, incurs a penalty of \$400. Lists may be certified before 1 J. P. The Municipal Council, or in their default, the Returning Officer, must sub-divide any polling district having over 200 voters in it. In cities, towns and incorporated villages the polling places must be at least 100 yards apart, in rural districts, 1 mile. In Nova Scotia the Revisors must prepare and file a voters' list for the Commons, with the Clerk of the Peace at the time. Lists of voters for the Assembly are made, by adding to the latter the names of Dominion officials who might have voted on 1st July, 1867. In New Brunswick the districts and lists are the same as for the Assembly. The laws in force for Manitoba for Legislative Assembly elections and in British Columbia for Legislative Council, will generally apply; but elections are to be completed in one day, and polling districts are to be divided by Returning Officer as in Quebec. Where lists have been made in either Province for the Assembly or Council they are to be used; where lists are not made the qualification shall be, in Manitoba as under 33 V., c. 3, and in British Columbia as at last election. The power of Governor Genl. to appoint Returning Officers and issue Writs remains unchanged. The G. in C. may make a tariff of fees for them. Provision is made against corrupt practices: penalty for persons returned *loss of seat and incapacity to be a candidate during that Parliament*—the latter penalty being applicable also to the candidate not returned.

TRIAL OF CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

Cap. 28—Makes provision for the trial of Controverted Elections by judges. So soon as a Dominion Court of Appeal is established the judges of that Court are to try election cases. Until then the judges of the Superior Court in Quebec—divided into two groups for Montreal and Quebec—are to try them; in Ontario the judges of the three Superior Courts; in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia, the judges of the Supreme Court; in Manitoba the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, provided the L. G. in C. for each Province require such duty of the judges. If no such order or requisition is made the Governor General may appoint three to five barristers of ten years standing as judges *ad hoc* in each Province. The judges may decide among themselves the turns in which they will sit. The judges are to receive \$100 for each trial and \$10 *per diem*. Petitions must be presented within 30 days after publication of return in the *Canada Gazette*, and in cases of bribery, &c., 30 days after act committed, signed by a qualified voter, a person claiming a right to have been returned or to have been a candidate. The petitioner must give \$1,000 security for costs, either by sureties or deposit of money. The Clerk of the Election Court must send a copy of petition forthwith to the Returning Officer, to be published in the district. The Clerk of the Crown in Chancery must publish notice of receipt of each return in the next ordinary issue of the *Canada Gazette*. 2 days' notice of petition and security must be given to the member petitioned against. Objections to security are to be heard in a summary manner; if allowed they may be removed in five days by deposit of amount. If not allowed or removed, the petition is then at issue, and must be answered within five days. Witnesses are not excused from answering, because the answer might criminate them, but the judge's certificate that they have fully answered protects them. Procedure similar to that under Ontario Act of 1870-'71, 33 v. c. 3. (See Year Book of 1872.) The Act comes into force 1st Nov., 1873.

MONTCALM AND JOLIETTE.

Cap. 29—A part of Kildare in Joliette is added to St. Alphonse de Liguori and forms part of Montcalm for electoral purposes.

PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES.

Cap. 30—The Dominion assumes all the debt of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec at the time of Union, viz.: \$73,006,083.84 instead of the \$62,500,000 under the B. N. A. Act, 1867, and a proportionate increased debt for the other Provinces.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

Cap. 31—Readjusts official salaries. Each Minister is to receive \$7,000 and the first Minister \$1,000 additional. The Lieut. Governors of Ontario and Quebec are to receive \$ 0,000 each and of the other Provinces \$9,000. The Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Superior Courts Quebec, are to receive \$8,000 each, 4 Puisne Judges of the former and 10 of the latter \$5,000 each, 12 of them \$4,000 and 8, \$3,500 each. In Ontario the Chancellor and two Chief Justices