

how and when incorporated, and where its principal place of business within the Province is. The declaration must be filed by the President or chief officer or agent within 60 days after this Act came into force, for old Cos., or 60 days after commencing business for a new, and to be renewed at each change of name or chief place of business.

CADASTRAL PLANS.

Chap. 16.—When land set out on a cadastral plan is taken for a railway, the Co. must furnish a plan thereof to the C. C. L., who, if he find it correct, assigns it a No. on and amends the cadastral plan accordingly; an entry of the change is also made in the book of reference, and the land ceases to belong to the lot from which it is taken. Whenever a subdivision or a re-division plan is deposited, the Registrar enters in the index to immovables against the original No. the fact of such new division. The new Nos. given, thereafter become the correct description. When only a part of a lot is subdivided, the remainder is to be called the undivided residue of the original No. The C. C. L. may cause the reference book of a new division to be published in the *Official Gazette*.

HYPOTHECS.

Chap. 17.—Art. 2042 of the C. C. is amended, and description of lands by coterminous lands, or the number or name by which it is known, or the No. on the plan and book of reference is made sufficient. Hypothecs are declared valid, though the property is described by ranges and lots not by co-terminous lands.

MUNICIPAL LOANS.

Chap. 18.—Municipal Councils may use sums raised for a sinking fund of a loan in purchase of their debentures, instead of depositing them in a bank.

SAFETY IN PUBLIC EDIFICES.

Chaps. 19 and 20.—The L. G. in C. may make regulations for the safety of the public in theatres, halls or edifices used for public meetings, lectures, performances or amusements, to be published in the *Official Gazette*, and thereafter to have force of law. Proprietors and lessees of such places must comply with such regulations and procure the certificate of the C. P. W., else the police, either Provincial or Municipal, may prevent their use by the public. If so used, the owner or lessee forfeits \$100.

GAME LAWS.

Chap. 21.—Consolidates the game laws. Close time for elk, moose, cariboo, deer, or hares, 1st Feb. to 1st Sept.; for grouse, ptarmigan, partridge, woodcock, or snipe, 1st March to 1st Sept.; for wild swan, wild geese, wild duck, sea duck, widgeon and teal, 1st May to 1st Sept. for places west of Three Rivers; 15th May to 1st Sept. for places east. Inhabitants of places east of the "Brandy Pots" may kill and themselves use for food any of these protected animals, &c., dur-

ing the close season. Woodcock, snipe, wild swans, wild geese or wild duck of any kind, are not to be shot at, hunted, taken or killed between 1 hour after sunset and 1 hour before sunrise. Trapping or spearing of any protected bird or animal, except hares, is prohibited, as is the setting of any engine for the purpose. Any person finding one set may seize and destroy it. The disturbing, injuring or gathering the eggs of wild owl is prohibited, and boats, &c., engaged in gathering may, with the eggs, be confiscated. Close time for wild cat, martin or pekan, from 15 April to 1st Nov.; for mink, 15 April to 15th Oct.; for otter, 1st May to 1st Oct.; beaver, 30th April to 1st Sept.; musk-rat, 1st June to 1st April, in district of Quebec, Saguenay, Chicoutimi, Montmagny, Kamouraska, Rimouski and Gaspé. Elsewhere they can only be taken during the month of April. The use of strychnine or other poison, or spring guns is prohibited. Any game-keeper, appointed by the C. C. L., may seize animals or birds taken in close season or by illegal means, and bring them before a J. P., who may declare them confiscated, whereupon they become the property of such game-keeper. Birds or animals, legally taken, may be bought or sold for 14 days after the end of the close season, otherwise their possession is prohibited. A game keeper may cause to be opened or open any parcel or receptacle containing, as he has reason to believe, game or peltries killed or taken out of season. For any breach of the law a J. P. may convict summarily, or on summons, or on view, and inflict a penalty of \$50 or less and imprisonment, for 3 mos. or less, in default of payment. The fine goes to the informer. The complaint on which the summons issues need not be under oath; the evidence of complainant or one witness is sufficient. *Certiorari* is taken away in those cases, but an appeal, as under the Municipal Code, is given to the Circuit Court. Prosecutions must be brought within 12 mos. The C. C. L. is to appoint officers to enforce the law. Persons may procure permits to take birds or animals or eggs during the season, for scientific purposes, but must, within 2 mos., make a return, under oath, of what they have so taken.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Chap. 22.—The Act 29 V., c. 11, allowing school corporations to collect taxes is repealed. The trustees of Dissident Minorities are made corporate bodies by the title "The Trustees of the Dissident Minority of the Municipality of _____." Their former proceedings, unless quashed by the Courts, are declared valid. Under authorization from the Superintendent, Municipalities and School Corporations may not only appropriate revenues, but issue bonds or debentures to raise loans to support libraries in any city, town, village, township or parish. Their management is to be under the inspection of and regulations framed by the R. C. or Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, these to be published in the "Journal of Education" and *Journal d'Instruction Publique*. In case of trial