

and further enactments of the Imperial Parliament come into force in the Colony after twelve months from the passing thereof. Between the time of the passing of any law and its coming into force in the Colony, the law as it previously stood remains in force.

Evidence—All persons shall be competent and compellable to give evidence upon oath or affirmation, except a person charged in a criminal proceeding, or his or her wife or husband to give evidence for or against himself or herself. The defendant and the husband or wife of defendant is a competent witness in a summary proceeding of a criminal or other nature. Evidence of plaintiff in action of breach of promise of marriage, must be corroborated, and also in actions by or against representatives of a deceased person or person of unsound mind, the evidence of any opposite or interested party shall be corroborated by some other material evidence.

Execution—In the Supreme Court execution may issue forthwith after judgment for the payment of money or costs, or for the recovery of land, and in other cases upon expiration of fourteen days from the date of judgment, unless otherwise ordered. A writ of execution, if unexecuted, shall remain in force for one year only from its issue, unless renewed. In the District Court execution may issue forthwith.

Exemptions—The following property is exempt from distress by the common law, namely: Fixtures, animals *feræ naturæ*, goods delivered to a person in the way of trade, things in actual use and goods in the custody of the law. Lodgers' goods are protected from distress for rent due to the superior landlord by Act of 1899.

The working tools and implements of trade of any person, his fishing skiff or punt, the necessary cooking apparatus, the bedding and wearing apparel of himself and his family shall not in any case be liable to or be taken under attachment or execution.

Fraudulent Conveyances—Every charge, mortgage, conveyance, grant, or assignment of the property or effects of an insolvent, or of any part thereof, and every gift, delivery or transfer of any of his goods or chattels, and every payment made by him in money or otherwise, and every cognovit, warrant of attorney, judgment or other security whatsoever paid, made or given by an insolvent within two months prior to his declared insolvency, and with a view to give an undue preference to any creditor, shall be declared to be null and void and of no effect in case the person taking or receiving the same, or for whose benefit the same was taken or received, had notice or was aware of the insolvency.

Game Laws—*Willow Grouse (Partridge) and other Grouse*—Close time for taking birds and eggs, Jan. 12 to Sept. 15; for sale, Jan. 22 to Sept. 15. *Snipe, Curlew, Plover, and other migratory birds (except Wild Geese)*—Close time for birds and eggs, Jan. 12 to Sept. 15. *Otters and Beavers*—April 1 to October 1. *Rabbits and Hares*—March 1 to Sept. 15. *Moose and Elk*—Preserved until Jan. 1st, 1906. *Caribou*—Close times, 1st February to 15th July, 1st October to 20th October; persons not domiciled in the Colony require caribou license. Fees:—Four weeks' license to kill two stags and one doe, \$40 (officers of British warships stationed on coast free); six weeks' license to kill three stags and one doe, \$50; two months' license to kill five stags and two does, \$80, fee to officer issuing license \$1.00. License must be given up on its expiry, accompanied by affidavit of number of deer killed; antlers, etc., must be entered at customs for exportation, with an affidavit that they are not exported for sale. *Trout, Char, Whitefish, Land-Locked Salmon, etc.*, in any lake, river or stream—Close time, 10th September to 15th January.