

even the Canadian Parliament, can show a more creditable record in law-making than the Legislature of Ontario.

An extended critique of each of the Acts of 1895 would here be impossible, and we must content ourselves with indicating some of the more interesting and prominent enactments.

A difficulty which had arisen in the construction of the election laws led to the passing of The Definition of Time Act, 1895, which provides that what is known as "standard time" shall govern in interpreting expressions relative to time contained "in any Act . . . or in any by-law, deed, or other instrument." The Act further authorizes the adoption of the "24-hour notation."

The Manhood Suffrage Registration Act, 1894, is extended to county towns, and amended to meet certain difficulties which arose at the last general election and the subsequent by-elections in cities.

A somewhat lengthy measure makes some important changes in the Controverted Elections Act, and the Election Act of 1892, besides setting at rest some questions as to the disqualification of persons holding minor offices under the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The "disclaimer" hitherto permitted to persons elected to municipal office is also adopted with respect to candidates for the Legislative Assembly. The practice of handing to the voter a ballot paper marked for a particular voter before he enters the polling place, and requiring him on coming out again to give up the ballot handed to him by the deputy returning officer, presumably with a view to ascertaining that the "free and independent" elector has given good value for money paid or promised, is rendered more difficult by the 14th section of the Act, which contains some stringent provisions with regard to the identification of ballots.

The Succession Duty Act, 1892, is amended, and hereafter all property situate within this Province, wherever the owner may have been domiciled at the time of his death, will be liable to the duties imposed by the Act; and it is further provided that property brought into Ontario for distribution, and which has not paid duty elsewhere, ~~shall be liable to the tax~~, or, if duty has been so paid, then to the difference between such duty and the Ontario tax.

Of great interest to the legal fraternity and the law reformers