

PROVINCIAL STATUTES OF LAST SESSION.

vides in section 3, that any candidate or other person who for the purpose of influencing an election, makes a bet or wager on the result thereof, in the electoral district or any part thereof, or on any event or contingency relating thereto, shall be guilty of corrupt practice. It also contains a great number of amendments of, and substitutions for, several specified sections of the principal acts, and in section 39 enacts that where an election court reports that any persons named therein have been guilty of corrupt or illegal practices it shall be the duty of the County Attorney to prosecute such persons for the offences mentioned; and lastly, in section 48, declares that it has been, and is the policy of the Election Law, and the intention and meaning of the several statutes in that behalf, that no election was, or is, void for any irregularity on the part of the returning officer, unless it appears to the tribunal having cognizance of the question that the irregularity affected the result of the election; and that no candidate or other person is disqualified or subject to any disability or penalty for any corrupt practice, without the concurrent judgment to that effect of the two judges by whom the election petition is tried; and that, in case of an election being set aside and a new election had, to the same Legislative Assembly or otherwise, the new election cannot be avoided by setting up corrupt practices by the candidate in or during the former election, or affecting the same, which were not set up and proved at the former trial, and so adjudged by the two judges at the former trial, or by the Court of Appeal before the subsequent election, as by law to involve such disqualification, disability or penalty.

Chapter 9 makes certain amendments in the Division Courts Act, R. S. O. c. 47, in relation to garnishee proceedings, where the garnishees are a body corporate, providing for the issue of the garnishing sum-

mons, and for the service thereof on an agent of the corporate body in question.

Chapter 10 is intitled an Act for further improving the administration of the law, and may be cited as "The Administration of Justice Act, 1884," and is to be construed as part of the Ontario Judicature Act, 1881. Sec. 2 repeals sec. 29 of the Creditors Relief Act, 1880, 43 Vict. c. 10, which provided that that Act should not come into force until a day to be named by proclamation, and provides for its coming into force forthwith. Sec. 3, adds certain words to R. S. O. c. 118, sec. 2, relating to fraudulent preferences, producing apparently this result:— that a gift, conveyance, etc., made by an insolvent debtor with intent to defeat or delay his creditors, or give one or more of them a preference over the others, will not be null and void under that section, unless thereby "such one or more of the creditors of such persons *would* obtain a preference over his other creditors, or over any one or more of such creditors." Secs. 9, 10, relate principally to interpleader in the Division Courts. Sec. 9 gives an appeal to the Court of Appeal from the decision of a Division Court Judge upon an application for a new trial, where the value of the goods and chattels interpleaded about, or the proceeds thereof exceed \$100; and *in all actions in which the parties consent to the appeal*, subject to the regulations as to appeals to the Court of Appeal contained in the Division Court Act, 1880, 43 Vict., c. 8. Sec. 10 provides that either party to an interpleader issue in a Division Court may require a jury to be summoned to try it. Sec. 11 brings us to the Judicature Act, providing that the Board of County Judges appointed under R. S. O. c. 47, sec. 238, may frame a County Court tariff of costs, which shall be certified to the Judges authorized to make rules under secs. 54 or 55 of the Judicature Act, who may approve, disallow, or amend any such