

day, or any day which is a holiday under "*The Interpretation Act*," the time so limited shall be extended to, and such thing may be done on the day next following which is not a Sunday or such holiday.

51. All elections held after the coming into force of this Act, shall be subject to the provisions thereof, and shall not be questioned otherwise than in accordance therewith; but no election or return held or made prior to the coming into force of this Act, shall be controverted or questioned under it, and all contestations of such elections or returns shall be governed by the laws then in force, with respect to controverted elections for the House of Commons.

What election shall be tried under this Act, if controverted.

52. Whenever any election petition complains of the conduct of any Returning Officer, such Returning Officer shall, for all the purposes of this Act, except the admission of respondents in his place, be deemed to be a respondent.

If returning officer be complained of

53. A petition under this Act, complaining of no return, may be presented, and shall be deemed to be an election petition within the meaning of this Act; and such order may be made thereon by the Election Court as it may deem expedient for compelling a return to be made; or the Election Court may allow such petition to be tried in the manner hereinbefore provided with respect to ordinary election petitions.

If the petition complains that no return was made.

54. On the trial of a petition under this Act complaining of an undue return and claiming the seat for some person, the respondent may give evidence to show that the election of such person was undue, in the same manner as if he had presented a petition complaining of such election.

If seat be claimed for person not returned.

55. Any person who, according to the law of the Province in which the petition is to be tried, is entitled to practise as an attorney-at-law or solicitor before the superior courts of such Province, and who is not a Member of the House of Commons, may practise as attorney or agent, and any person who, according to such law, is entitled to practise as a barrister-at-law or advocate before such courts, and who is not a Member of the House of Commons, may practise as counsel in the case of such petition and all matters relating thereto, before any Election Court in such Province.

Who may practice in election cases as Attorney or Counsel.

56. The "*Act respecting Controverted Parliamentary Elections*," chapter seven of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada; chapter five of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, Third Series, intituled "*Of Controverted Elections*;" chapter ninety-eight of the Revised Statutes of New Brunswick, intituled "*Of Controverted Elections*;" the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, passed in the thirty-fifth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "*An Act to provide for the trial of Controverted Elections*;" and the Act of the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, passed in the thirty-fourth year of Her Majesty's reign, and intituled "*An Act to make provision*"

Repealing clauses; Acts of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia.

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