

self; but any statement made by any person in answer to any question put to him on any examination under this section shall not, except in the case of an indictment or other criminal proceeding for perjury, be admissible in evidence against him in any proceeding, civil or criminal.

crimination, but his answer admissible against him only in charge of perjury.

3. A justice of the peace who conducts the examination under this section, of a person concerning any offence, shall not take part in the committing for trial of such person for such offence. 46 V., Imp., c. 3, s. 6, (1) (2) and (3).

Examining Justice not to commit for trial.

9. Whenever any person is bound by recognizance to give evidence before a justice of the peace, or any criminal court, in respect of any offence under this Act, any justice of the peace, if he sees fit, upon information being made in writing and on oath, that such person is about to abscond, or has absconded, may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person, and if such person is arrested any justice of the peace, upon being satisfied that the ends of justice would otherwise be defeated, may commit such person to prison until the time at which he is bound by such recognizance to give evidence, unless in the meantime he produces sufficient sureties: Provided that any person so arrested shall be entitled on demand to receive a copy of the information upon which the warrant for his arrest was issued. 46 V., Imp., c. 3, s. 6, ss. 4.

Arrest and commitment of absconding witnesses.

Such witness to have copy of information against him.

10. Any justice of the peace for any district, county or place, in which any explosive substance is suspected to be made, kept or carried for any unlawful object, may, upon reasonable cause assigned upon oath by any person, issue a warrant under his hand and seal for searching any house, mill, magazine, storehouse, warehouse, shop, cellar, yard, wharf or other place, or any carriage, wagon, cart, ship, boat or vessel, in which the same is suspected to be made, kept or carried for such object. 32, 33 V., c. 20, s. 67, *part*, and c. 22, s. 63, *part*.

Search warrants.

11. Every person acting in the execution of any such warrant may seize any explosive substance which he has good cause to suspect is intended to be used for any unlawful object, and shall, with all convenient speed, after the seizure, remove the same to such proper place as he thinks fit, and detain the same until ordered by a judge of a superior court to restore it to the person who claims the same. 32-33 V., c. 20, s. 67 *part*, and c. 22, s. 63 *part*.

Seizure under search warrant.

Proceeding on such seizure.

12. Any explosive substance seized under the provisions of this Act, shall, in the event of the person in whose possession the same is found, or of the owner thereof, being convicted of any offence under this Act, be forfeited; and the same shall be destroyed or sold under the direction of the court before which such person is convicted, and, in the case of sale, the proceeds arising therefrom shall be paid to the Minister of Finance and Receiver General, for the public uses of Canada. 32-33 V., c. 20, s. 68, and c. 22, s. 65.

Disposal of explosives seized under this Act.