

In commenting upon this case we cannot do better than use the words used in Mr. O'Brien's Division Court Manual, page 75, where he says, "This judgment was not given with any reference to the Division Courts Act, and the words in section 199 which empower the bailiff to make the seizure of the absconding debtor's goods, are 'all the personal estate and effects, &c., liable to seizure under execution for debt.' It may therefore be doubted whether the same conclusion would have been arrived at, if the question had come up on an execution issued from a Division Court."

It may be argued, and it is doubtless to a certain extent true, that process of attachment is partly for the purpose of compelling the debtor's appearance, and effecting service upon him, and partly to obtain security to the plaintiff for his debt, but in either case the results of the humane instincts which led to the passing of the Exemption Act are practically as beneficial and necessary in the case of attachments, as they are when goods are seized under executions. Upon the whole, therefore, we incline to the opinion that goods exempted in one case are also exempted in the other.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The question of qualification of electors has, as already observed, given rise to a number of questions under the late act, and in connection with this it is necessary to determine the meaning of "qualification." It is questionable whether the word can be read in its limited sense as referring only to *amount*,—many things being necessary to entitle a person to a vote besides amount; but it is clear, we think, that "disqualification" is included in "qualification," for if a person is disqualified he is not qualified, and this must be remembered in reading the act. See remarks of Hagarty, J., in *The Queen ex rel. Rollo v. Beard*, 1 U. C. L. J., N.S. 126.

Section 78 enacts that no person not having paid all taxes due by him shall be qualified to be a member of any Municipal Council; and section 75, as amended by chapter 52, provides that the electors of every municipality for which there is an assessment roll, and the electors of every Police Village shall be those who, amongst other things, had paid all municipal taxes due by them on or before the 16th day of December next preceding the election; and section 227, as amended by chapter 52, states that so much of the act as relates to the

"qualification" of electors and candidates, shall not take effect until 1st September, 1867.

Now bearing in mind the rule that *disqualification* is included in *qualification*, it would seem to follow that the provision with respect to taxes, will not apply to the coming elections in January, 1867.

Section 78, at least, which refers to candidates, is placed under the general head of "Disqualification," and the word "qualified" is used, and if it is a matter of qualification as to candidates, why not so as to electors.

Then as to the right of an elector who has voted in one ward in a city or town, to vote also in another, under section 78, provided he has been rated for the necessary property qualification. Unless the matter of this section can be said to come under the general head of "qualification," the right given by it comes into force on the 1st January next; and this, we think, will be found the true construction of the act. It seems to be rather a substantive declaration of the rights of electors (who are properly qualified otherwise) than a mere incident of qualification. Great difference of opinion exists on the point, and eminent counsel agree to differ about it after mature consideration. It is a question which must, we imagine, very shortly receive a judicial answer.

It is a pity that in an act of so much importance, there are so many points upon which it is impossible to arrive at conclusions, which appear any thing like reasonably certain of being the right ones. Would it not have been better to have postponed the operation of the act altogether for a year, and give time thoroughly to understand it, so far as it can be understood without judicial interpretation, and further time to amend it, for amended and explained it doubtless will be in many particulars, though the parts of it which appear to be especially doubtful, have reference to matters which the simple lapse of a short time will set at rest.

ENGLISH POLICEMEN.

It is rather the habit of people in the "old country" to speak disparagingly of everything connected with colonies and colonists—sometimes making comparisons where comparisons are absurd, and on every occasion glorifying themselves and their institutions at the expense of others, and very generally exposing their ignorance of us and our affairs in doing