

tion Act). This makes specific what is implied by section 68—viz., that generally under the Act Trustees stand in the same position as Boards.

Section 3 of the Act of 1885 (Counties excepted from Act) has been modified to accord with the Counties Act (section 110 of the Consolidation Act.)

Speaking generally about these Hospital Acts, we may observe that we found great difficulty in satisfactorily dealing with them owing to the way in which one amendment has been superimposed on another without specific repeal. As a consequence we have been compelled to recast many of the provisions, and it is impossible within reasonable compass to refer in detail to the specific alterations made.

IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION.

Of the three Acts of which this consolidation consists, one (Imbecile Passengers) contains no regulation clause; another (Chinese Immigrants) contains a clause but without a penalty; the third and latest (Immigration Restriction) makes full provision on the subject. We have applied the latter to the whole Act, as indicating the most recent expression of the intention of the Legislature on the subject (section 44 of the Consolidation Act).

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT LIMITATION.

Owing to the various amendments the title of the original Act (Abolition of Imprisonment for Debt) is no longer appropriate, and we have altered it accordingly. For the same reason the Acts have in great measure been recast and some sections (section 15 of the Act of 1874 and the whole of the Act of 1875 relating to arrest on mesne process) have been transferred to the Judicature Act.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

In the last line of section 57 of the Act of 1882 (Disposal of wages) we have inserted the words "or to him after he has ceased to be an inmate," to make it clear that the youth's money may be paid to him after he ceases to be an inmate (section 50 of the Consolidation Act).

Section 67 of the Act of 1882, in so far as it provides for whipping, is limited to Government Schools (subsection (2) of section 60 of the Consolidation Act). This is to give effect to section 14 of the Act of 1900, which makes special provision for punishment in the case of private and local schools, and modifies section 67 of the Act of 1882 in so far as it conflicts (section 61 of the Consolidation Act).

INFANTS.

Section 12 of "The Law Amendment Act, 1882," is dropped, as being superseded by section 6 of "The Infants' Guardianship and Contracts Act, 1887" (section 6 of the Consolidation Act).

Section 5 of "The Children's Protection Act, 1890," empowers a Magistrate to extend or restrict the prescribed hours of employment of children "as to the whole or any part of his district." Magistrates have no specified districts now. We have therefore altered the clause by substituting the district of any local authority in which the Magistrate is exercising jurisdiction (subsection (2) of section 29 of the Consolidation Act).

JUDICATURE.

This Consolidation Act includes the Supreme Court Act, the Court of Appeal Act, and sections from various Acts formulating rules of law which apply to Courts generally. The title "Judicature Act" is adopted from English precedent, in order to find a convenient place for the rules referred to.

The reference to Circuit Courts in section 19 of "The Supreme Court Act, 1882," has been dropped as unnecessary. Section 16 of the Consolidation Act covers all the ground.

The Act of 1882 speaks of "districts" simply, and the Code in Second Schedule of "judicial districts": we have called them Supreme Court Districts for clearness.

Section 13 of "The Court of Appeal Act, 1882," provides for the removal of cases from the Supreme Court to the Court of Appeal by consent of the