

of the Parliament of Canada; and this Act and the 32 V., c. 23, are declared to be complementary to that legislation only, in all matters respecting which the Provincial Legislature has not exclusive control.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Cap. 12.—Authorizes the L. G. in C. to appoint one or more Justices of the Peace, with jurisdiction over the whole Province or such districts as may be named in the commission, without requiring a property qualification. They will have the rights and powers of two ordinary J. P.

JURORS IN CIVIL CASES AND IN GASPÉ.

Cap. 13.—Members of the Privy Council, of the Senate or House of Commons, or in the employ of the Government of Canada; members of the Executive or Legislative Council or Assembly, or persons in the employ of the Government or Legislature of Quebec; the clerk, treasurer or other municipal officers of Montreal and Quebec; officers, non-commissioned officers or privates of active militia, registrars, and the persons mentioned in 4 and 5 V., c. 90, s. 23, are absolutely exempt from serving as jurors in civil cases in the Province. The penalty for non-attendance of jurors is increased from \$25 to \$100. Only one member of a commercial firm can be compelled to serve as such at once. In Gaspé Grand, Jurors must be assessed as proprietors for over \$1000, and as occupants or lessees, for over \$100. Petit Jurors, as proprietors for from \$400 to \$1000, or as occupants, &c., from \$40 to \$100.

JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

Cap. 14.—Deputies of sheriffs, prothonotaries, or clerks of circuit courts, may, in case of the death of their principals, do their duties till their successors are appointed, and such deputies or successors may complete the acts of such deceased officers.

FEES OF OFFICERS OF JUSTICE.

Cap. 15.—The L. G. in C. may make or change a tariff of fees for high constables, bailiffs or constables, for execution of their duties in criminal matters. C. S. L. C. c. 100, s. 6, to apply. In cases of felony the sheriff is to pay the constable, &c., for the arrest and committal to jail upon order of the J. P. committing.

RE-ENTRY UPON ABANDONED LANDS.

Cap. 16.—If a buyer of land has not paid the purchase money, and has abandoned the land for two years, the seller may give him notice that he will apply to a judge of the superior court to recover it. Service of notice, in absence of the buyer, to be made under art. 68 of the C. C. P., and notice is also to be given to the person in actual possession, if any. On the day named in the notice the vendor proceeds by petition, supported by affidavit, to have sale declared void, and to be put in possession of land. The contestation, with counter affidavits, must be put in within three days after application, after which the judge may render judgment, unless meantime the buyer has paid to the seller or into the prothonotary's office the amount of purchase money and interest due. No transfer of land so unpaid for prevents this proceeding unless notified to vendor. Occupation by the third party is not sufficient notice.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Cap. 17.—Writs of summons, of attachment for rent, in revendication, or before or after judgment, seizure in execution, a capias, subpoena or order from the superior or circuit court may be issued to and served by the sheriff or any bailiff of the district. The costs of suit to be taxed under art. 606, par. 8 of the C. C. P., are not necessarily as in an uncontested case. Application for security for costs may be made before the court, or the judge or prothonotary in vacation, and adjudicated on forthwith. If the person bound to give it, fail to do so within the time fixed, the opposite party may obtain judgment of non-suit. In other cases security may be put in after one clear day's notice to the opposite party.

EVIDENCE IN CIVIL CASES.

Cap. 18.—Depositions of witnesses may be taken in default cases or by consent, at any stage of proceedings, at any place, on any judicial day.

PROPERTY IN THE HANDS OF ADMINISTRATORS.

Cap. 19.—Any administrator bound by law to invest moneys, may do so in Dominion stock; and, if that be paid off, may re-invest as he was bound to do before—wherever by any act constituting such administrator, he is bound to invest moneys, he has the same power to change the investment, as he had originally to make it.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS.

Cap. 20.—The punishment of a servant, apprentice, journeyman, &c., for neglect or refusal to do his duty, or for dissipating his master's property, &c., is in addition to the \$20 fine, under C. S. L. C., c. 27, s. 2, imprisonment in default of payment with costs, for 2 months, or for the same time as an alternative or added to the fine, and the like penalty imposed on those engaged by the job or for less than a month. In the case of those employed in the lumber woods, the prosecution may be had in the district where the contract was made, or where he is apprehended.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Cap. 21.—Makes similar provision to c. 21 of the Ontario Statutes (see p.) respecting assurances in favour of wives and children. The amount to be borrowed on the security of the policy to keep it in force, is not to exceed the amount of one year's premium. A person may endorse on an ordinary assurance, heretofore made, that the same is for the benefit of his wife or children, or both, and this will have the same effect as assurance under the act. Such application in the policy or the endorsement may be revoked or changed by deed, with notice to the company, or by will, unless made in favour of the wife under marriage settlement, or unless the policy has been transferred to a third party.