

lunatics. Prosecutions against officers or men, for what they do as such, shall only be brought within 6 mos., and after 1 mo.'s notice in writing. Fines are recoverable for a J. P. Common reputation is sufficient proof of the appointment of an officer or man, and this right to act as such. Every city or other municipality, when required by the L. G. in C., must furnish thirty men of its police force to attend upon the courts under control of the sheriff. If such city or municipality fail to do so, the sheriff may employ the men and recover the amount of their pay in the manner above provided.

#### EDUCATION.

*Cap 25.*—The school comrs. of Montreal and Quebec may, with the approval of the L.G. in C., set aside a portion of their resources for the construction of school-houses, notifying the city treasurer thereof, and may issue their bonds for, and borrow the amount. The bonds so issued are to be presented to the treasurer, who signs a receipt of notice thereon, and who shall retain thereafter, in each year, out of the school moneys, sufficient to maintain a sinking fund therefor, allowing the comrs. 6 p. c. on the sum so retained, unless other arrangements for a sinking fund are made between the corporation and the comrs. The signature of the treasurer is evidence of the legality of the bonds. The Council of Public Instruction may, with the approval of the L. G. in C., fix its own quorum for special or general meetings. The Minister of Public Instruction may modify or repeal his previous decisions on appeal from the school comrs. or trustees. Where a school municipality is in more than one county, the title of the comrs. is altered accordingly. The comrs. or trustees may sue for assessments, &c., as well in the comrs. or magistrates courts (as well as in the circuit court or before J.P.) to the amount of their jurisdiction.

#### HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

*Cap 26.*—Any judge of the superior court, on petition of a relative of a habitual drunkard, or of a friend, in default of relatives, setting forth, under oath that, by reason of habitual drunkenness, he squanders or mismanages his property, so as to place his family in distress, or so mismanages his business as to prejudice them or his creditors, or incurs danger of ruining his health or shortening his life, may interdict him and appoint a curator to manage his business and control his person. The mode of proceeding to be by family council, as in the case of tatorshi s. The interdiction to have the same effect as in cases of insanity. Proof before the judge need not be taken in writing, nor need the party be examined, but the petition must be served upon him, when he is sober, or if not, on a reasonable member of his family, eight days before the hearing before the judge. Counter evidence may be taken, and both parties heard by counsel. The decision of the judges shall be final, but if he refuse interdiction, the application may be resumed after three months. The interdiction may be removed in a similar manner after one year's sobriety. The wife or son may be named curator,—the wife to have power as in a case of interdiction for prodigality, and to be subject to article 180 of the C. C., except as regards acts of simple administration. Any one wilfully selling, giving or procuring for such interdicted person, any intoxicating liquor, is subject to a penalty of \$40, recoverable before a J.P. by the curator for the family, or three months imprisonment for default. Any person being a drunkard, according to the common report of the neighbourhood, is an habitual drunkard under this act. The names of those interdicted are to be entered in the usual rolls. The L. G. may grant licences for asylums for drunkards, and make regulations therefor, and curators may place interdicts in such asylum, or remove them, as they may deem proper.

#### TAVERNS, &c.,

*Cap 27.*—Permits the city council of Montreal to regulate by by-law the hours for opening and closing inns, and other places of public entertainment; any person offending against it is liable to a penalty of \$10 to \$20, or two months' imprisonment in default. Police-men may enter and search places not licensed, that are suspected of containing intoxicating liquors for sale. Possession is presumptive evidence. Offenders forfeit the liquors and vessels containing it, and on a second or subsequent offence, may also be sent to gaol for 3 mos. instead of the penalty.

#### THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

*Cap 28.*—Establishes a provincial board of notaries to be a corporation with power to acquire property to the value of \$50,000, to consist of 33 members, to be elected by the several districts, as follows: Montreal, 9; Quebec, 8; Three Rivers, 4; St. Hyacinthe, 3; Richelieu, 2; Ottawa, Terrebonne, Joliette, Kamouraska, Montmagny, Beauce, Arthabaska, St. Francis, Bedford, Iberville, Beauharnois, Sagouinay, and Chicoutimi and Gaspé, Bonaventure and Rimouski (united) each one. 12 form a quorum for dispatch of business, and 8 for examination of candidates. The members are to be elected in each district at meeting of all the notaries called for that purpose,—the first meeting on the first Wednesday of August; to be presided over by the prothonotary or his deputy. Subsequently, tri-annual meetings for such elections are to be held on the first Wednesday of June. The first meeting of the board to be the first Wednesday of October, in Montreal, the second on the first Wednesday in May, in Quebec, and so each half-year thereafter. In case of failure to elect in any district, the board may fill the vacancy. A president, vice-president, and secretary in each of the cities, and a treasurer, are to be elected by the board. Treasurers of present boards are to pay over moneys in their hands to him. They also elect a syndic, who shall be prosecutor in case of charges, brought against a notary. The president and vice-president must be members of the board. The other officers need not be. A notary refusing to accept office incurs a penalty of \$20, unless he have already served, or is sixty years old. Neglecting to attend and perform his duty he forfeits \$10. Vacancies in the board may be filled by itself. The powers of the provincial board are the same as those heretofore possessed by the district boards—their principal duties being to regulate the admission to the practice of the profession, and maintain discipline among its members. Their regulations respecting examinations do not require homologation by the superior court. Notaries are appointed for life, and must