

2nd Monday instead of the 2nd Tuesday following the first Sunday of the notice, if otherwise *en règle*.

PROOF OF HEIRSHIP.

Chap. 10.—Whenever a person dies intestate, leaving property outside the limits of the Province, or debts due by non-residents to him, any heir may make application to a Judge of the Superior Court in the district where he had his domicile or died for letters of verification. The petition sets up the above facts with a statement of who are his heirs, their relationship to deceased and their filiation, and must be accompanied by affidavits of the truth of such statements. It must be served, with notice of day for its presentation, on the heirs not party to it, and notice must also be given for four weeks in an English and French paper in the district. With the affidavit must be produced the necessary Acts of Civil Status or an affidavit when those are lacking. An heir or his representative may appear and contest. After the usual procedure and hearing, letters of verification declaring who are heirs and in what proportions are granted. But they may be subsequently contested by an heir not named or intervening. The declaration in such contestation must be accompanied by an affidavit of the grounds for it. After usual procedure the letters are maintained, corrected or revoked. Unless a contestation is pending, authentic copies of such letters under the seal of the Court are given to applicants for use out of the Province.

ATTENDANCE AT REMOVAL OF SEALS AND INVENTORIES.

Chap. 21.—A Judge of the Superior Court may name a judicial procurator to represent persons resident out of the Province, whose presence would otherwise be required at the removal of seals or making an inventory, and he must be present or notified. But this does not prevent such persons from being themselves present in person or by Attorney. If they are so the functions of the procurator are suspended. An N.P. has the rights under the Act granted by 39 V., c. 33, s. 24.

RECAPTION OF GOODS FOR RENT.

Chap. 12.—When a lessor follows goods for rent to the house to which they have been removed from his, those named in C. C. P. art. 556 are exempt, as in other cases of seizure.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CORPORATIONS, &c.

Chap. 13.—When the Attorney General proceeds by information against corporations, associations, boards, &c., the names of the persons moving the Attorney General to exercise his authority are to be mentioned in it.

WRITS OF INJUNCTION.

Chap. 14.—The Superior Court in term or a judge in vacation may issue an injunction ordering suspension of any pro-

ceeding or work whenever any corporation trespasses or performs any act beyond its authority, when any one causes work to be carried on on other person's lands, or does anything in breach of a written compact or agreement. Also to prevent the transfer of shares belonging to incapacitated persons, or the ownership of which is in dispute, to prevent a partner from doing anything inconsistent with the articles of partnership or his duty as partner, and to prevent any one from doing damage to crown property. Proceedings are to be begun by petition, supported by affidavit and documentary evidence, and carried forward under the C. C. P. Art. 988 to 1006 and 1027. Except in cases of urgency, the judge orders notice of the petition to be given to the party petitioned against. Security for costs of \$6.00 or upwards must be given. The writ enjoins the party to appear and answer, meantime suspending proceedings; service is to be made as of other writs unless otherwise ordered. Proceedings begun before the Court may be continued before a judge, or if before a judge may be continued before the Court or another judge. An injunction may be granted incidentally in a pending case without a writ. Pending proceedings, instituted as above, a second or interlocutory injunction may be granted, and any injunction may be suspended and again renewed. Judgments are subject to review and appeal, but are to be provisionally executed meantime, unless the Court in review or appeal suspend them. If the party proceeded against does not obey the writ or judgment, the work done in despite of it may be destroyed, and he may be punished by imprisonment of 30 days, repeated till obedience is secured, or if the party be a Co. a penalty of \$2,000 may be imposed and repeated in like manner, and the party aggrieved may proceed for damages. The fines imposed are the property of the Crown.

NOTICE OF SHERIFF'S SALES.

Chap. 15.—County Registrars are to keep a register of the addresses of hypothecary creditors made up from information furnished by them and their representatives, and make a reference number thereto in the index to immoveables. Within 1 mo. after advertising the sale of land the Sheriff shall apply for, and the Registrar furnish, a list of the names and addresses of the hypothecary creditors having claims against such land, and the former sends a printed copy of the advertisement to the address of each creditor so registered. The Registrar's and Sheriff's fees are settled by the L. G. in C. The Registrar's is paid on registration and the Sheriff's deposited with the Registrar till the sale of the land, when it goes to the Sheriff, or extinction of the hypothec, when it is returned. Non-compliance with this Act does not vitiate a Sheriff's sale.

INDEMNITY TO PETTY JURORS.

Chap. 16.—A municipality informing the L. G. through the Prov. Sec. that petty jurors from within its bounds need not be paid, is freed from contribution therefor to the Building and Jury fund.