

and transmit them according to law. Proceedings are to be continued in the Circuit Court, but prescription and judicial delays between proceedings are suspended until the next judicial day after the removal. But no notice of renewed proceedings is required.

PARTY PROCESSIONS.

Chap. 9.—Enacts that “no assemblage of persons shall parade the streets of the City of Montreal, nor march in procession therein for such purpose, and no assemblage of persons shall parade to celebrate or commemorate any political anniversary or event having reference to religious or other distinctions existing between any class of the subjects of Her Majesty or make any demonstration of such religious or other distinctions, and no one shall carry or display banners, flags, ensigns or emblems of a nature tending to create animosities between subjects of Her Majesty of different religious belief, or to be accompanied by any band of music tending to excite feelings of this nature.” Any one taking part in such demonstration is liable to a fine of \$20 or 1 mo’s imprisonment in default of payt. J.P. are authorized to proceed to the spot and read a notice similar to the riot Act proclamation. All persons not then dispersing become liable to the penalty. From the effect of the law is excepted, “any procession of the clergy or of the faithful of any church or other communion or religious belief, which shall take place in the exercise of public worship, or to celebrate any religious ceremony ordained by any such church or other communion or religious belief or in obedience to the usages or discipline thereof, and in which the priests or ministers of such church, &c., shall take part.”

MUNICIPAL CODE.

Chap. 10.—Further amends the Municipal Code—amendments incorporated in the synopsis of Chap. 18, *ante*.

TOWN CORPORATIONS.

Chap. 11.—The fee in towns for certificates for license for the sale of liquors is raised to \$20.

SERVANTS WAGES.

Chap. 12.—When, in an action for servants wages, the master tenders his oath and gives his evidence, such evidence may be rebutted in like manner as any other.

LIFE INSURANCE.

Chap. 13.—The 29 V., c. 17, and 32 V., c. 21 are repealed except in so far as past assignments and acquired rights on proceedings pending are concerned. A husband may insure his life for the benefit of his wife, or for her and his, or her children or the children of both or any of them, or any parent may insure his or her life for the benefit of his or her children, and either for life or a fixed period, with premiums payable for the whole period or one limited. Or a husband, father or mother may appropriate a policy

drawn in his or her name to the benefit of his wife, or his or her children, by a declaration endorsed on or attached to such a policy,—a duplicate being filed with the Co.; the Co. to note this on the policy or the declaration. The mother may do this without her husband’s authorization. Where the appropriation is in favour of more than one, the party apportions the amount at discretion, but where no apportionment is made, when the appropriation is for wife and children, she takes one-half and they divide the other equally. And if in favour of children alone, they divide equally. If a child entitled under an apportionment dies before the policy falls in, its heirs succeed; if there be no apportionment the part of the mother and child so dying falls by accretion to the others named. A party may revoke the appropriation by policy or declaration, or limit or change it from several to one, or from one or more to other or others of the parties named above, in a similar manner to the apportionment by declaration. Unless the Co. receive notice it may pay to the parties originally named. When any child to whom shares have been apportioned dies without issue, or the wife dies, the share reverts to the husband or father insured. The amount of the policy may be made payable directly to the parties in whose favour it is appropriated, or to trustees in their behalf. These trustees may be appointed by a subsequent instrument notified to the Co. as an appropriation, or by will, copy of which must be filed with the Co. on the testator’s death. If there be no trustees then payment for minors &c. is made to the executors who are trustees; or if the party die intestate to tutors or curators of the parties; and if trustees refuse to act in case of persons who have attained majority then directly to them. The Co. is then discharged and is not bound to see to the investment of the moneys, or liable for its mis-application. Trustees, curators, &c., for minors and others not possessed of full legal rights invest the moneys in Government or Municipal securities or first hypothecs. Trustees for others fulfil the conditions of trust or pay directly if there be none. In the case of minors &c., the revenue from investments is used for the support of the parties and the surplus, if any, re-invested till the minor comes of age, or such other party regains full legal rights, when all is transferred to them, or if they die meantime, to their heirs. Or, if thought best, the investments may be realized in order to settle such minor in business, or to marry her, if a girl. If the party insured cannot meet the premiums, he may surrender it and take a paid up policy for the amount earned in favour of the same parties. If the insurance be with profits, insured may dispose of them as he will. The insured may borrow, if he finds it necessary, moneys necessary to keep up the premiums, on the security of the policy, and these loans being notified to the Co. it must retain the amount for the creditor unless an acquittance is meantime filed with it. Policies so made or appropriated or the moneys while in the hands of the Co. may not be attached for the debts of the insured. The acceptance of insurance moneys is not to be construed as the acceptance of a succession or com-