

a date or event with which the period begins as well as a date or event with which it ends. But in some instances the *terminus a quo* is not in mind at all but it is the *terminus ad quem* which is the only date in contemplation. In such a case the words are equivalent to before such an event, date or period. The result is that any proceedings taken during the existence of the lien are taken "in the meantime" within the meaning of s. 24, if taken before the expiration of the period therein mentioned. The proceedings taken by the plaintiff were such proceedings in point of time.

*J. E. Caldwell*, for the appellants. *F. A. Magee*, for the claimant.

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## Province of Nova Scotia.

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### SUPREME COURT.

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Ritchie, J.]

[Aug. 10.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA P. HARRY AND CAPEL WEBBER.

*Extradition—Offence against United States Bankruptcy Act—Fraudulent concealment of property—Arrest and re-arrest—Telegram—Sufficiency of information—Foreign statute—Expert evidence—Extradition commissioner—Jurisdiction.*

On application to a judge of the Supreme Court for the release under habeas corpus of defendants, who were arrested following the receipt of a telegram from the Assistant District Attorney at Boston, Mass., to the chief of police, setting out the finding of an indictment by the grand jury of the state for the fraudulent concealment of property in violation of the United States Bankruptcy Act, s. 29 B, it was

*Held*, 1. A telegram is not a sufficient answer to an application for habeas corpus, but there must be a complaint or information on oath. Such complaint or information need not be based upon personal knowledge, a telegraphic communication being sufficient, and a warrant based upon such information is good.

On the day following the first arrest a warrant was issued by the judge of the County Court acting as Extradition Com-