

5. In proceeding to set aside a deed to a married woman on the ground that the same was made to her as the appointee of her husband, who was insolvent, and was so made in order to defeat his creditors, it is not proper to make the husband a party.

Murdoch v. O'Sullivan, 392.

6. Although the Interpretation Act requires statutes, declared to be public Acts, to be judicially noticed without being specially pleaded, a defendant on demurrer cannot avail himself of the provisions thereof unless they appear in the bill.

Kiely v. Kiely, 463.

See also "Firm."

"Mechanics' Lien," 3.

POSTPONING OF ACTION.

See "Principal and Surety," 1.

POWER OF APPOINTMENT.

See "Will," &c., 19.

PRACTICE.

1. Where the Crown seeks to enforce a claim for dues fraudulently withheld, proceedings for that purpose may be instituted by the Attorney-General in this Court, although there are no peculiar equitable circumstances connected with the demand requiring the interposition of a Court of Equity.

Attorney-General v. Walker, 233.

2. The Crown, though not named in the Administration of Justice Act, is entitled to avail itself of the benefit of its provisions to the same extent as a subject can do so. *Ib.*

3. The Inland Revenue Act, 31 Vict. ch. 8, sec. 44, cl. 6, provides for inquiries being instituted for any period not more than one year before the inquiry is commenced, for the purpose of testing the truth of the returns made by distillers to the Government: *Held*, that this did not prevent proceedings at the instance of the Attorney-General being instituted afterwards, on the discovery of frauds having been perpetrated in making such returns. *Ib.*

4. Where in a suit of foreclosure, the defendant improperly resists the claim of the plaintiff, the costs occasioned thereby will