

against any actual attachment or levy, and as against a trustee in insolvency or assignee under a conveyance for the benefit of creditors. The Conveyancing Act, 1896, provides that certain covenants shall be deemed to be included in conveyances prepared in compliance with the Act.

Commissions—The Court or a Judge may in any cause make an order for the examination upon oath before any person at any place of any witness, and may empower any party to such cause to give such deposition in evidence on such terms as may seem meet. In the case of witnesses residing out of the Colony, commissions may issue to take the evidence of such witnesses upon interrogatories and cross-interrogatories.

Companies' Law—The law upon this subject is now contained in "The Companies' Act, 1899," which is in the main a consolidation of the Imperial Acts from 1862 to 1898. Three persons, however, are sufficient to form a Company. Existing Companies must register under the new Act before January 19th, 1900.

Courts and Jurisdiction.—The Supreme Court is a Court of Record and has all civil and criminal jurisdiction whatever in Newfoundland, and in all lands, islands and territories dependent upon the Government thereof, as fully and amply, to all intents and purposes, as on the 17th day of June, 1824, the Court of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer and High Court of Chancery had in England. The Supreme Court is also a Court of oyer and terminer and general gaol delivery in and for Newfoundland and all places within the Government thereof, and also has jurisdiction in all cases of crimes and misdemeanours committed on the banks of Newfoundland, or any of the seas or islands to which ships or vessels repair from Newfoundland for carrying on the fishery. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and two other Judges.

There are two District Courts, namely: the Central District Court, composed of one Judge, and the District Court of Harbour Grace, composed of one Judge. The said Courts are Courts of Record and have jurisdiction in all civil causes in which Courts of Session have jurisdiction to the amount of \$50, and in actions for the wrongful detention of goods and chattels in which the specific return of the said chattels is sought, and where the value thereof does not exceed \$200.

Courts of General and Quarter Sessions may hear and determine in a summary way all civil actions for the recovery of debt and damages to the amount of \$25, except actions in which the title to any land or tenement is in question, and except actions for libel or slander, replevin, malicious prosecution and actions against any Justice of the Peace or other public officer for acts done in the execution of his duty, and may hear and determine all disputes to any amount concerning the wages of servants in the fishery, the supply of bait and the hiring of boats for the fishery, and the wages or share of seals of any person engaged in the seal fishery. The Court of Sessions may be held by one Stipendiary Magistrate. Justices of the Peace have the like powers, authorities and jurisdiction, where the same are not inapplicable, as Justices of the Peace in England. For this purpose the following Acts of the Imperial Parliament are made the law of this Colony so far as the same can be applied, namely:—The Act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 42; the Act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 43; the Act 11 and 12 Vic. c. 44; the Act 20 and 21 Vic. c. 43; the Act 28 and 29 Vic. c. 127.

Criminal Law—In all cases not provided for by local enactment, the law of England, as to crimes and offences, is the law of this Colony, so far as the same can be applied. Amendments, alterations