

District where (1) he has domicile, (2) he is personally served, (3) the right of action accrued or (4) before the Court of the place where the whole or part of his property is situated, when he has left his domicile in the Province or has never had such domicile and the cause of action has not arisen therein.

The following are the principal Civil Courts of the province: (1) *The Circuit Court*, which has jurisdiction in most cities to the extent of \$100, and elsewhere to the extent of \$200. There is no appeal from the judgment of this Court when the amount claimed is under \$100. (2) *The Superior Court*, which has original jurisdiction in all civil matters of whatsoever nature and in suits involving an amount over the Circuit Court jurisdiction. The Appellate Courts are: (1) *The Superior Court sitting in Review*, which is presided over by three judges of the Superior Court, and which sits only in the cities of Montreal and Quebec. (2) *The Court of Queen's Bench (appeal side)*, which is presided over by five judges, and which also has its sittings only in the cities of Montreal and Quebec at specified times. When the amount involved is under \$2,000, the judgment of this Court is final; when the amount exceeds this sum or the suit has reference to fees, etc., of the Crown, or future rights, an appeal lies to the *Supreme Court of Canada* sitting at Ottawa. If the amount involved exceeds £500 sterling, an appeal also lies to the *Privy Council* in England, whose decision is final. An appeal also lies in certain cases direct from the Superior Court sitting in review to either the Supreme Court or the Privy Council.

**Execution**—In commercial matters and cases of a summary nature, execution can issue eight days after judgment against the debtor's property and effects. In other cases execution can only issue at the expiration of 15 days from date of judgment. It may issue before the above delays upon the filing of a special affidavit showing sufficient cause. (See "Attachments Against Property.")

**Exemptions**—The debtor may select and withdraw from seizure: (1) The bedding, etc., in use by himself and his family, (2) ordinary wearing apparel, (3) two stoves, their pipes and other accessories, (4) other household effects to the value of \$50; one sewing machine; 50 volumes books; family portraits; (5) fuel and food for three months, (6) one span horses and plow or one yoke oxen, (7) one winter and one summer vehicle with harness, used carter or driver for earning his living, (8) one cow, two pigs, four sheep and agricultural tools generally, (9) tools and implements or other chattels ordinarily used by debtor in his profession, art or trade to the value of \$200 (10) books relating to his profession, art or trade to the value of \$200, (11) bees to the extent of fifteen hives. Most of the above mentioned articles, however, may be seized and sold when the suit is to recover the price of their purchase or when they have been given in pawn. The following are exempt from seizure: (1) Sacred vessels and things used for religious worship, (2) immovables declared by donor or testator or by law to be exempt from seizure, and sums of money or objects given or bequeathed on condition of unseizability, (3) alimentary allowances granted by the Court and sums of money or pensions given as alimony, except for debt of an alimentary nature, (4) pay and pensions of persons belonging to the Army or Navy; fees due to ministers of worship for services, etc., salaries of school teachers, salaries of City or Town Clerks, salaries of Public Officers, with the exception of those in the service of the Province which are seizable for (a) one-fifth when salary does not exceed \$1,000 per annum, (b) one-quarter from \$1,000 to \$2,000 per annum, (c) one-third for all salaries exceeding \$2,000; (5) all other salaries and wages at whatever time and in