

retention. (5) Funeral expenses. (6) The expenses of last illness. (7) Municipal taxes. (8) Landlord's claim. (9) Servants' wages, and sums due for supplies of provisions. (10) Claims of the Crown against persons accountable for its moneys. The privileges specified under numbers 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10, extend to all the movable property of the debtor. The others are special and effect only some particular objects. The unpaid vendor of a thing has two privileges: (a) A right to revendicate. (b) The right of preference upon the price. In the case of an insolvent debtor these rights must be exercised within thirty days after delivery. The right to revendicate is subject to four conditions: (1) The sale must have been for cash. (2) The thing must still be unused, and in the same condition. (3) It must not have passed into the hands of a third party who has paid for it. (4) The right must be exercised within eight days after delivery, saving above provision concerning insolvent traders.

Attachments—The property of a debtor can be attached before judgment as well in his own hands as in the possession of third parties when the amount claimed exceeds \$5, upon the production of an affidavit setting forth any of the charges which are referred to under the head of "Arrest for Debt," with this difference, that there are no restrictions as to the place where the claim was created or made payable, and intent to leave the Province of Quebec alone is a sufficient ground. Attachment for rent requires no affidavit. Attachment after judgment in the hands of third parties is effected by the service upon them of a writ ordering them to retain whatever effects or moneys they may hold belonging to the debtor, or which they may hereafter owe him, and requiring them to appear and specify the same, and upon their delivering over such effects or moneys, as ordered by the Court, they obtain a judicial discharge. A conservatory attachment may be had where there is no other remedy equally convenient, beneficial and effectual, upon the production of an affidavit showing cause.

Bankruptcy—See "Assignments."

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes—Our law on these matters is governed by the Bills of Exchange Act of Canada which applies to all the provinces.

Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgages—There is no chattel mortgage in this province. Bills of sale of movable effects may be made, but cannot be considered effective as against other creditors unless the debtor is dispossessed of the property and the same be taken over by the creditor.

Costs, including the fees of attorneys as fixed by tariff, are taxed against the losing party. These costs are taxed to the attorney of the successful party and not to the party himself. A non-resident plaintiff can be required to furnish security for the costs which may be incurred by the defendant, and to produce a power of attorney authorizing his legal attorney or other resident to prosecute the action.

Commissions—In the case of witnesses residing out of the province, commissions may issue to take the evidence of such witnesses upon interrogatories and cross-interrogatories which have been allowed by the Court. Attached to the commission are instructions for its execution. An open commission can only issue by consent of the parties.

Courts, Jurisdiction of—The Province is divided into judicial districts, and a debtor must be summoned before the Court of the