

*The Legal News.*

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*COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.*

The following bill has been introduced by the Attorney General, to amend the law respecting the Court of Queen's Bench :

Whereas the number of five judges, who now compose the Court of Queen's Bench in this Province, has become insufficient for the effectual administration of civil and criminal justice, within their jurisdiction, and whereas it is advisable that a sixth judge be appointed to form part of such Court :

Therefore Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows :

1. Section 1 of chapter 77 of the C. S. L. C. is so amended that, hereafter, the Court of Queen's Bench, established in and for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec, shall be composed of six judges instead of five, to wit: one chief justice and five puisné judges. Nevertheless, as in the past, not more than five judges shall sit as a Court of Appeal or as a Court of Error, the quorum of which shall continue to be four.

2. In all cases in which the Court shall sit as a Court of Appeal or as a Court of Error, in criminal matters, the judge or judges who have held such court, before which the case was tried, shall, as far as practicable, form part of the Court.

3. The present act shall come into force on the day which the Lieutenant-Governor in Council shall be pleased to fix by proclamation.

*PROTECTION OF HYPOTHECARY CREDITORS.*

A bill introduced by the Solicitor General, to provide for the better protection of hypothecary creditors, and to afford the utmost publicity to transactions which affect real rights, provides as follows :

1. Every registrar shall keep a register for the addresses of hypothecary creditors.

2. Any hypothecary creditor or any transferee, heir, donee or legatee of an hypothecary creditor may give notice to the registrar of the registration division wherein the immoveables hypothecated are situated, of his address, and if he afterwards changes his residence, of his new address.

The registrar shall enter such address in the register of addresses, and shall note the number of the entry of the same in the index to immoveables in the page or space allotted for the lot or subdivision hypothecated in favor of the person giving the notice.

3. As soon as the sheriff of any district has made a seizure of real estate, he shall transmit to the registrar of the registration division wherein it is situated, a notice thereof, by sending him, in a registered letter, a printed copy of the notice prescribed by art. 648 of the code of civil procedure; and the registrar shall, on the receipt of such notice, deposit the same in his office, and make an entry in his index to estates or in the margin opposite the last entry in his books, in either case, for each lot or piece of land mentioned in such notice by writing the words "under seizure No. —."

4. On the receipt of such copy the registrar shall send, by registered letter, to each hypothecary creditor whose name appears in the register of addresses as being interested in such real estate, a notice informing him that the same is under seizure by the sheriff, and of the place where and the time when it will be sold.

5. The registrar shall, until the notice of seizure is cancelled, mention it in all certificates demanded of him, either against the real estate described in such notice, or against the judgment debtor upon whom the real estate was seized.

6. When the seizure is followed by judicial expropriation, the notice will be cancelled by the registration of the sheriff's deed of sale.

7. When the seizure is released, the notice will be cancelled by the deposit in the registry office of a certificate establishing such release, given by the prothonotary, and mention of the cancellation must be made in the margin where the notice was entered or in the index for estates, as the case may be.

8. When a seizure of real estate is annulled and the judgment creditor is condemned to pay the costs thereof, the expenses of the