

## QUEBEC.

## Civil Code of Lower Canada.

C. C. 324. An unmarried woman of the complete age of twenty-one years is capable of performing all civil acts and therefore as free in the acquisition and management of her property as a man.

A married woman is in the eye of the law as incapable as a minor, and her husband stands to her in the relation of a guardian, his consent being necessary to all that relates to the acquisition and disposal of her property.

C. C. 763. She cannot give or receive a gift *inter vivos* without the consent of her husband.

C. C. 177. She cannot contract a debt without his authorization, except in the administration of her property if she be separate as to property.

C. C. 176. A wife cannot appear in judicial proceedings without her husband's authorization.

C. C. 178. If a husband refuses to give authority to his wife to appear in judicial proceedings or to make a deed the judge may give the necessary authorization.

C. C. 179. A wife, however, who is a public trader may obligate herself for all that relates to her commerce and in so doing, when there is community of property, bind her husband. She cannot, however, become a public trader without the consent of her husband.

C. C. 180. If the husband be interdicted or absent the judge may authorize a wife for purposes of contracting or appearing in judicial proceedings.

In no other province in Canada is a married woman so well looked after in regard to property as in Quebec. The law treats her as a child but it also provides for her as it does for a child and guards her property interests in every way.

C. C. 1272. By the mere act of marriage, unless there has been an ante-nuptial contract to the contrary, all the moveables, which includes shares and interests in financial, commercial or manufacturing companies, but does not include money or precious stones, which the consorts possess on the day when the marriage is solemnized; (see C. C. 395) all the moveable property which they acquire during marriage, or which falls to them by succession or by gift if the donor or testator has not otherwise provided; all rents, revenues, arrears, interests from property belonging to the consorts at time of marriage or have accrued to them by any title whatever during marriage, and all the immoveables they acquire during marriage becomes a community of property which is equally owned by husband and wife. (C. N. 1401). One consort cannot to the prejudice of the other bequeath more than his share of the community. (C. C. 1293). The husband and wife both retaining as separate property the immoveables which they possess on the day of marriage or which fall to them by succession or equivalent title. (C. C. 1275). Also