

tate, according to the rules in the Statute of Distribution.

This colony gives a legal sanction to illegitimacy. The Judge fixes the amount which even an adulterous child can claim. The widow and surviving children are to be notified before the Judge establishes the sum which is to be levied upon their property. Legitimate children may, however, be deprived by will of any share in the property of the parent.

MANITOBA.

The Province of Manitoba formed out of the North-West Territories, was erected into a Province by the Act of the 12th May, 1870. The Intestate Act was the sixth of the first session of 1871. The Act is framed somewhat upon that of Nova Scotia. By the Act 34 Vic., c. 2, it was enacted that, as far as "possible, consistently with the circumstances of the country, the laws of evidence and the principles which govern the administration of justice in England, shall obtain in the Supreme Court of Manitoba."

By the 38 Vic., c. 12, s. 2, the Court of Queen's Bench is given all the powers and authorities as by the laws of England are incident to Superior Court of jurisdiction, and which were held by such a Court on the 15th July, 1870. The interests of the widow have been cared for: she is entitled to one-half of the succession of her intestate husband as her own property.

The Intestacy Act applies equally to real and personal estate. There is no distinction between whole blood and half blood. But when two or more collateral kindred are in equal degree, but claiming through different ancestors, those claiming through the nearest ancestor are preferred, as in Nova Scotia.