

affidavits in Quebec, for the Ontario Courts, or a Notary Public, certified under his official seal (3) In Great Britain or Ireland and British Colonies before a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, or a Judge of County Courts in his own County, or the Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any city or town under the common seal, or a Commissioner for taking affidavits, for the Ontario Courts, or Notary Public, under his seal, (4) In any British Colony or possession before Judge of Court of Record, or Supreme Jurisdiction, or before a Mayor of any town under common seal, or a Notary Public under his notarial seal, or a Commissioner authorized by the laws of Ontario to take affidavits in such colony or possession for the Province of Ontario (5) In the United States or other foreign country by a Judge of any Court of Record, or Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any city or town under common seal, or a Consul, Vice Consul, or Consular agent of H. M., resident therein, or a Notary Public, under official seal. In addition to the above, the affidavit will be sufficient, if sworn before any Commissioner appointed by the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario for taking affidavits for the Ontario Courts.

11. EVIDENCE.—All parties can testify, no exception made as to husband and wife; but in suits by, or against, personal representatives evidence as to matters occurring prior to death of party represented, must be corroborated by other material evidence. Commissioners to take evidence of parties or witnesses resident out of Ontario, will be granted upon application by affidavit.
12. EXECUTION may issue in cases of debt, or liquidated demand, or judgment by default of appearance, or plea, at any time after eight days from last day for appearances to writ; otherwise the amount of claim must be previously assessed by the Court. Judgment on verdict can be entered in the Superior Courts, on fifth day of ensuing term, and in the County Court on the third day of term, provided no motion for new trial has been made and execution may issue forthwith on entry of judgment. In the Division Court execution usually issues on the expiry of 15 days after hearing. In all cases, however, after verdict, Court may grant immediate execution on fraud being shown on part of defendant. Executions may issue concurrently against goods and lands of debtor, but cannot be enforced against the lands, until the goods have been exhausted. In the Division Court execution cannot issue against the lands of debtor, but if the amount of judgment exceeds \$40, and no goods are to be found, a transfer of the judgment can be filed in the County Court, of the County where the lands lie, upon which transcript execution against lands of debtor, will issue. In actions of detinue, Judge may order execution to deliver up the specific articles detained.
13. EXEMPTION FROM EXECUTION OR ATTACHMENT.—The following property is exempt. The bed, bedding, and bedsteads, in ordinary use, necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of debtor and his family, one stove and pipes, one crane and appendages, one pair of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one pair of tongs and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives, six forks, six plates, six tea-cups, six saucers, one sugar basin, one milk jug, one teapot, six spoons, all spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, ten volumes of Books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, and such fishing nets and seines, as are in common use, all necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables, actually for use sufficient for thirty days, and not exceeding \$40 in value; one cow, four sheep, two hogs and food therefor for 30 days, tools and implements or chattels, usually in the debtors occupation, to value of \$60 and fifteen hives of bees. The exempted goods remain exempt after decease of debtor, against his creditors, and become the property of his widow and family. The debtor, his widow or family, have the privilege of selecting from a larger number, the various articles exempted. An article, otherwise exempt from seizure, is not exempt where the debt is incurred in reference to the identical article. Material furnished by mechanics, workmen or contractors, to be used in construction of buildings are exempt from seizure under execution other than for debt contracted for the purchase thereof. Writs of execution as against the debtor and his representatives bind the property from the date of writ, but, as against purchasers, from the time writ is delivered to the Sheriff.
14. GARNISHMENT OF DEBTS.—In Division Court plaintiff may (except in suit for damages) garnish debts due, or accruing due, to the defendant at commencement of suit, or at any time after judgment entered, and judgment debtor may be ordered to pay certain sums monthly in satisfaction of judgment. In Superior and County Courts, orders to garnish