

in authentic form, or in some other form duly probated according to law.

**“1421h.** All legatees mentioned in the first will, or their representatives, must be impleaded. Those impleaded.

If the second will simply revokes the first, or if it revokes it by disposing of the property of the deceased in favour of new legatees, notice of the action must be given, in the first instance, to the legatees residing in the Province and to the heirs, and in the second instance, to the legatees residing in the Province. Notice of contestation.

**“1421i.** A summary notice of the contestation, signed by the prothonotary, shall be published in the same manner as the notice of application for letters of verification. Notice of contestation in newspapers.

**“1421j.** When the action in contestation of letters of verification is maintained, the judgment either corrects them, or revokes them and grants new ones, if there is occasion for it and if the plaintiff has asked for them in his action. Judgment.

The corrected letters of verification or the new letters of verification have the same effect as the original letters. Corrected or new letters.

**“1421k.** Except during the pendency of an action of contestation, authentic copies of the will and of the letters of verification are delivered, under the seal of the court, to all persons requiring the same, for use outside the Province, in all proceedings and circumstances where it is required to prove who are the legatees of the deceased or to obtain ancillary letters of administration.” Authentic copies.

**4.** This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction. Coming into force.

## C H A P . 8 3

An Act to amend the Municipal Code respecting the Magistrate's Court

[Assented to, the 15th of March, 1924]

**H**IS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

**1.** Paragraph 10 of article 16 of the Municipal Code, as Mun. Code, art. 16, am.

amended by the act 12 George V, chapter 99, section 1, is replaced by the following:

“Magistrate’s Court”.

Territorial jurisdiction.

“10. The terms “Magistrate’s Court” or “District Magistrate’s Court” mean the Magistrate’s Court established in a district or in a county or in any locality whatsoever by proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and every Magistrate’s Court possesses, in the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by this Code, the territorial jurisdiction assigned to it under the law or by the proclamation which created it.”

Mun. Code, art. 315, am.

**2.** Article 315 of the said Code is amended by replacing the words: “Magistrate’s Court of the district in which the municipality is situated”, in the third and fourth lines thereof, by the words: “District Magistrate’s Court”.

Coming into force.

**3.** This act shall come into force on the day of its sanction.

## CHAP. 84

### An Act to amend the Municipal Code

[Assented to, the 15th of March, 1924]

**H**IS MAJESTY, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, enacts as follows:

Mun. Code, art. 244, replaced.

Proprietors’ sons as electors.

Conditions.

Proviso.

Right of vote restricted.

**1.** Article 244 of the Municipal Code is replaced by the following:

“**244.** Proprietors’ sons are also electors who, at the time they exercise the rights and privileges conferred in such quality:

1. Are British subjects and have attained the age of majority;
2. Are entered in the valuation roll as sons of proprietors;
3. Have lived for the past year at least with their father, or mother, if the latter is a widow;

provided the immoveable qualifying the father or mother as an elector be of sufficient value to give the right to vote to the father or mother and to the son, under the provisions of article 243.

Proprietors’ sons, however, may vote only for the election of a mayor and of councillors.”