

covenants which are almost invariably inserted in mortgages, implied, without the trouble of actually expressing them; and, if for any reason, in any instance some of them are to be omitted, then provision can easily be made for briefly excluding such covenants.

Many of the charges already entered in the Land Titles office make no reference to the Short Forms Act, and have no special covenants, consequently they contain no power of distress for arrears of interest, and no agreement that, on default of payment of interest, the principal shall become due, and the power of sale contained in them is such as would be given by the brief clause in the first column of the Short Forms Act if the corresponding words in the second column did not apply. This is certainly a very meagre power of sale.

The tendency at the present time amongst those who lend money on mortgage security is to make the terms of the mortgage far more stringent than those of the Short Forms Act. It is only in rare instances that a mortgage is made more easy in its terms. The preponderance of convenience is certainly in favour of making the charge imply all the usual covenants, and inserting a clause in the Act, providing for a brief mode of excluding any of these which it may, for any reason, be desired to omit.

RECENT LEGISLATION.

With reference to the remarks in our issue for June 1st of this year, under the above heading, on the several subjects hereinafter mentioned, respectively, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the following points:—

An Act respecting Bills of Lading:—The conclusive evidence of an instrument as to the shipment of the goods, against the party signing it, is subject to the exception of actual notice of non-shipment to the holder of the Bill, and to the provision, that the master or person so signing may exonerate himself with respect to misrepresentation as to the shipment, by showing that it was caused without default on his part, and wholly by the fault of the shipper or holder, or of some person under whom the holder claims.

An Act respecting the Extradition of Criminals:—This Act is not to come into force with respect to fugitive offenders from any foreign State until a day to be named in a proclamation of the Governor-General with respect to such State; and shall cease to have effect with respect to fugitive offenders from any such State, on a day to be named in like manner; and shall apply only to offences committed in such foreign State after such day.

The Supreme and Exchequer Courts Act:—There is an exception as to the Province of Quebec, as respects appeals from a Court of Probate; and in the list "No. 1 of Maritime Province Cases," and "No. 2, Ontario Cases," the court may direct in what order the cases from the different provinces shall be entered.

An Act (c. 41) for the Prevention and Suppression of Combinations for and in Restraint of Trade:—Our remark as to the extremely problematical success of this measure is founded as well on the great difficulty of framing any provisions