

### MARRIED WOMAN'S ACT.

The Married Woman's Act does not exempt personal property of a wife who was married on or before the 4th May, 1859, from liability for debts contracted by the husband before that date.

Fraser v. Hilliard, 101.

Where a wife who was married before the 4th May, 1859, purchased after that date property in her own name, and paid for it (as was alleged) with money theretofore given to her by her son, it was *Held*, as between her and a creditor of her husband, whose debt was contracted before the 4th May, 1859, that money so given to the wife became instantly her husband's money, and that the land bought with it was liable to the creditor.—*Id.*

### MARRIED WOMAN'S DEEDS.

Magistrates interested in the transaction, are not competent to take the examination of a married woman for the conveyance of her land. The solicitor of the husband is not, as such, disqualified.

Romanes v. Fraser, 97.

Where, after the decease of one of the Justices of the Peace, by whom an examination was taken, the other an old man of seventy-three, gave evidence that he did not recollect and did not believe that the wife was examined as the certificate stated, the Court gave credit to the certificate notwithstanding the evidence.—*Id.*

### MISJOINDER OF PETITIONERS.

See "Practice," 8.

### MISTAKE.

See "Easement."

### MORTGAGE, MORTGAGEE, MORTGAGOR.

1. *L* and *S* were joint owners of certain lands, and *L* had created a mortgage on a part of his undivided interest, in favor of *R*. With the view of effecting a partition, *L* conveyed his interest to his co-tenant *S* who thereupon re-conveyed to *L* a certain defined portion; and in order to protect *S* against the