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FOLLOWING our time-honoured custom, we shall issue but one number in each of the months of July, August, and September. Our next issue will therefore appear on the first of August. The long vacation is so completely given up to pleasure-seeking and recuperation that legal literature of all kinds is laid on the shelf. The seaside, the lakes, the mountains and the country have charms for the legal mind and body which "Comments on English Decisions," or "Early Notes of Canadian Cases" have, in long vacation, no power to rival.

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By section 29 of the Land Titles Act, (R.S.O., c. 116) it is provided that there shall be implied on the part of the person being registered owner of the land at the time of the creation of the charge, a covenant to pay the mortgage money and interest, at the appointed time and rate, and all taxes, sale-charges, rents, statute labour, or other impositions theretofore or thereafter imposed or charged on the land, and that in case of default all payments made by the owner of the charge may be added to the principal sum and bear interest. This is undoubtedly a wise provision, but it is to be regretted, we think, that the covenants to be implied are not more numerous and extensive. The only other covenant implied in the mere registration of a charge is one made necessary by the decisions of the courts in respect to interest after the principal money secured by an ordinary mortgage is due, viz., a covenant to pay interest, after the principal is due, half-yearly, at the appointed rate on so much of the principal money as for the time being remains unpaid. The almost invariable custom of solicitors and conveyancers in drawing mortgages is to insert all the ordinary statutory covenants. But in the ordinary charge under the Land Titles Act these are not implied. True, provision is made for inserting the words contained in certain of the covenants in the first column of the Act Respecting Short Forms of Mortgages, and the corresponding words of the second column are then to apply. But would it not have been much better if these covenants had been implied whenever land is charged under the Act with the payment of money? It would have been very easy indeed to make the proviso already in the Act for preventing the application of the covenants for payment of principal and interest, and for payment of interest at the appointed rate after maturity, extend to [any] other covenant. It would be more convenient to have the