

ONTARIO.

R. S. 1897, Cap 163.

Section 6. A married woman is capable of acquiring, holding and disposing of her own property as if she were feme sole.

Disputes between husband and wife as to title to, or possession of, property may be tried summarily without the necessity of an action being brought to a judge of the high court or county bench, at the option of the applicant.

If property be settled to the separate use of a married woman and the words, "without power of anticipation," or words of like import be added, she cannot anticipate her income, and the person who is responsible for the payment of that income cannot safely pay it to any person other than the married woman herself. This is a great safeguard against the solicitations of a needy husband, but can also be used to defeat justice by a selfish and unscrupulous woman for her own benefit.

A widow has the usufruct of one-third of her husband's lands even if he has disposed of them during his lifetime, unless she has barred her dower in such lands, or he has mortgaged such lands before marriage.

If the husband dies intestate she has \$1,000.00 and half his estates under certain conditions.

Husband may make gifts of lands to his wife.

MANITOBA.

R. S. M. 1902, Cap. 106.

A married woman as free in the possession, acquisition and administration of her property as a man.

A married woman shall be subject to all such liabilities for the maintenance of her children as the father.

Husband and wife may make a valid conveyance of land to each other without the intervention of a trustee.

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

A married woman has all the rights and is subject to all the liabilities in regard to property, real and personal, as if unmarried.

Husband and wife may transfer land to each other without the intervention of a trustee.