

B were to bring an action to recover the land; suppose moreover that, in that action, B were to prove that, at the time the deed in question was executed, T had actual notice of the Trust Deed and its contents, and that all the subsequent grantees of the land to the present time had similar notice. As the Registry Act is of no avail as against actual notice, it would seem that B must succeed in his action. The result would be that the present purchaser, who has protested to the extent of his ability against having this dubious title forced upon him, would lose his land in toto.

It may be said that the probability of the occurrence of the suppositious case above mentioned is extremely remote, but the position of the purchaser, of course, is that he should not be compelled to assume any risk whatever in the matter, however remote.

On the whole the present judgment seems to carry the law upon the matter distinctly beyond any previous decision. London, Ontario.

F. P. BETTS,

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.

The excellent work done by the commissioners and representatives of the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of promoting uniformity of legislation in Canada appears in the report of the proceedings of that body as presented at their fourth annual meeting.

This Commission which is really a child of the Canadian Bar Association has adopted a title similar to that given to a similar branch of legal service in the United States, viz., The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Law. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the importance of this subject; it is recognised by all. A sketch of objects and methods and a summary of what has been done appears in the Report of proceedings and is as follows:—

The independent action of the various provincial legislatures naturally results in a certain diversity of legislation. In some cases diversity is inevitable, as, for instance, when