doctrine. For Nedby v. Nedby, the case cited as correctly laying down the law as to the burden of proof where undue influence by a husband is alleged, is the very case relied on by the present Master of the Rolls (when Mr. Justice Cozens-Hardy) in Barron v. Willis, 81 L.T. Rep. 321, (1853) 2 Ch., at p. 585, as a definite authority for these propositions: "The relation of husband and wife is not one of those to which the doctrine of Huguenin v. Baseley applies. In other words, there is no presumption that a voluntary deed executed by a wife in favour of her husband, and prepared by the husband's solicitor, is invalid." This statement of the law has since been approved both in the High Court and in the Court of Appeal: see Bank of Africa v. Cohen, 100 L.T. Rep. 916, (1909) 2 Ch., at p. 135; and Howes v. Bishop, 100 L.T. Rep. 826, (1909) 2 K.B. 390. In the latter case it was also pointed out that the statement to the contrary—that Huguenin v. Baseley does apply to husband and wife-made by Lord Penzance in Parfitt v. Lawless, 27 L.T. Rep. 215, 2 P. & D., at p. 468, is a The authority of Parfitt v. Lawless on this point mere dictum. (much relied on by text-writers) may therefore now be considered to be exploded. Another matter that calls for notice is that it was particularly pointed out by Mr. Justice Idington (the dissenting judge in Stuart v. Bank of Montreal, who declined to acquiesce in the supposed doctrine of Cox v. Adams) that the present-day Married Women's Property Acts are quite inconsistent with the theory that applies Huguenin ". Baseley to hus-This point was also touched on by Lord Justice band and wife. Farwell in the course of the argument in Howes v. Bishop (p. 394): "I do not see how, at any rate since the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, the rule in Huguenin v. Baseley can be said to cover the relation of husband and wife." These statements of the law made by Mr. Justice Idington in the Supreme Court of Canada in the present case and by Lord Justice Farwell in the Court of Appeal in Howes v. Bishop are in accord with the views of the Judicial Committee in Bank of Montreal v. Stuart. The authority for saying that a transaction by a married woman with her husband cannot now be impeached solely on the ground