and we think the Provincial Legislature wouid do well at its next session to amend s. 40 of the Limitations Act by insersing the words "or to redeem, mortgaged lands, or enforce payment of money charged on lands."

But if the rase of Smith v. Darling is an unsatisfactory decision what are we to :ay to Martin v. Evans, 39 O.L.R. 479, where, after trienty years deiay, a judgment and final order of foreclosure were set aside; and the pendency of the action of foreclosure was held to save the right of the defendants to redeem the mortgaged lands?

The facts of that case were certainly peculiar and the procerdings appear to have been conducted with a strange disregard of the practice of the Court, and yet where a defendant seeks relief against proceedings the usual rule is "rigilantibus non dormientitus aquitas subteniat," but in this case a defendant's slumber of twenty years was held not to be sufficient! y prolonged to disentitle hin to set aside the proceedinge of which he complained. It must. of course. be bome in mind that part of the mortgaged property, in respent to which the iefendant claimed the right to redecm. wa: originally a reversionary interest which had only recently fallen into posession; which fact seems to have aroused the slefeing deifndant to activity.

## CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS AND PACIFISTS.

Those persons of the above named classes who have consciences are entitled to fair treatment. This they do not always get. for the simple reason that the rreat majority of "conscientious objectors" are conscienceless shirkers, and the former have to suffer for being in lad company. If one of these objectors is prepared to serve in some capacity, however menial, and is preward to take the same pay for doing it as a private in the ranks, he should not be compelled to engage in actual warfare. On the other hand. an objector who claims exemption, but declines to -ubmit to such reascnable conditions as may be mposed, would very properly be rompelled to don khaki and get to work in the troinhes.

