

the goods and chattels of the mortgagor only." A mortgagee has always heretofore distrained by virtue of a special license accorded to him by the mortgagor, and it was never supposed that the latter could give a license to seize the goods and chattels of any one but himself. There are certainly circumstances under which one who has loaned money upon the security of land may distrain the goods and chattels of third parties upon the premises. A desiring to borrow money from B upon the security of Blackacre conveys it to him, upon the agreement that B is to receive the rents and profits and apply them in reduction of principal and interest. B leases the land to C. It will hardly be contended that the above statute applies to this case; and that B who is a landlord is interfered with in the collection of his rent. Surely the title by which B acquires the land will not affect his relation to C. Then if instead of renting to C, B leases to A, the result is and must be the same. If so, the Act is meaningless, for the clause about exemption from seizure is a matter of contract between the parties, with the freedom of which the legislature does not attempt to interfere.

Sec. 2 of the same Act is a wonderful jumble, but it is too long for extract. It speaks of an order being "made delivering up possession of the premises," and directs the bailiff acting under such an order "to eject and remove the said tenant together with all goods and chattels that he may have on *or about* the premises, and *make the rent in arrear*."

Chapter xxx., requires that hire-receipts, &c., shall "be of no effect whatsoever" as against judgment creditors, purchasers or mortgagees, unless copies are filed within sixty days from the date thereof. This, of course, was a little hard upon the holders of receipt-notes which were then more than sixty days old, so chapter xxxi. amends it and provides that chapter xxx. is not to be held to require the filing of receipt-notes made "before the coming into force of the said Act," (viz.: the first of August, 1884,) "but instead thereof the parties claiming under the same shall within three months of the passing of this Act, (viz.: the twenty-ninth day of July, 1884,)