

Section 5 deals with powers of sale exercised by assignees of mortgagees, and imposes a limitation for bringing actions brought to impeach such sales on the ground that the assignee was not authorized to exercise the power to a period of two years from the date of sale. This provision is no doubt introduced in consequence of the decision in *re Gilchrist and Island*, 11 O. R. 587.

Chapter 16 makes provision for payment to the Accountant of the Supreme Court of Judicature of unclaimed moneys remaining in the hands of real representatives in partition actions. Chapter 16 makes certain amendments to the Registry Act. Section 1 provides that powers of attorney to sell land in which the commission of the attorney is made a charge on the land are to be of no effect as against subsequent purchasers, or the creditors of the donor, after the lapse of one year from the date of the instrument, if made after the Act, or one year from the passing of the Act when it was made before. This period is, we think, too short, at least so far as farm lands are concerned. We shall expect an amendment to this next session. The second section requires that any instrument charging lands with the payment of the price of goods shall not be registered without an affidavit proving that it has been read over and explained to the person executing it, and that he appeared to understand it, and was informed that it might be registered as an incumbrance on his land. A form of certificate of discharge of such instruments is also provided. Letters of administration affecting lands may, by section 5, be registered as probates of wills are registered.

Chapter 20 refers to the marriage law, which we have not space to refer to at length.

By chapter 21 the married woman comes in for her annual share of attention. Provision is made for enabling a judge to dispense with a husband's execution of a conveyance of land in which he has curtesy, when he is a lunatic, idiot, or of unsound mind, or is, from any other cause, incapable of executing a deed; or if his residence is unknown, or he is in prison, or is living apart from his wife by consent, or under circumstances which entitle her to alimony, or if he has deserted her, or if, in the opinion of a judge, there is any other cause for so doing, so as to enable the wife alone to convey the land free from her husband's estate. The framers of this Act, as if to show that they are not themselves quite convinced of its necessity, conclude with a clause that nothing in the Act shall be taken or construed as meaning or implying that a married woman may not, without and irrespective of its provisions, validly make a conveyance of her real estate as if she were a *femme sole*.

By chapter 23 provision is made for wives deserted by their husbands obtaining summary orders against their husbands for their maintenance, to the extent of a sum not exceeding \$5 per week.

Chapter 125 is passed to cure a defect we pointed out in an Act passed the previous session (see *ante*, vol. 23, p. 225), and is an instance of the want of care too often displayed in the drafting of our Provincial Acts.

The Legislature, by an Act to regulate the closing of shops and the hours of labor therein of children and young persons, has gone, perhaps, as far as was possible. Like many other well-intentioned Acts of the sort, however, we fear it will be, to some extent, a dead letter.