

judgment of the court in which it was recovered, it could not be made any more a judgment by the process above referred to so far as that particular court is concerned, but as regards the other places where it is authorized to be filed, the case is different, and the provision may be of some use, though perhaps not very much.

The Land Titles Act, R. S. O. c. 116, s. 53, is by the same chapter also amended, so that copies of executions are no longer to be sent by the sheriff to the Master of Titles, except upon the written request of the execution creditor or his solicitor; and The Execution Act, R. S. O. c. 64, s. 7, is also amended in a trifling particular by enabling clerks of Division Courts to certify as to executions issued by them which are entitled to be enforced, as against goods exempted from execution by the Act of last session in cases where the debt for which the judgment was recovered was contracted before 1st October, 1887.

By chapter 13, the districts of Parry Sound and Muskoka are united as a provisional judicial district, to be called "The United Provisional Judicial District of Muskoka and Parry Sound." The title is certainly long enough. A District Court and a Surrogate Court for the district are established. Sittings of the High Court are to be held once a year, or oftener, if the judges think it requisite, at Parry Sound and Bracebridge, and at such other places as may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. But the judges may dispense with any sitting if, on inquiry, it is found to be unnecessary.

The Local Registrar of the High Court for the united district is to be located at Parry Sound, and this official is also to be the Clerk of the District Court and Surrogate Court. There is also to be a Deputy Clerk at Bracebridge, but the Act appears to confine the powers of the Deputy to proceedings in the District and Surrogate Courts, and he does not appear to have any jurisdiction in the High Court.

By chapter 14, a temporary judicial district is created by the setting apart of the great Manitoulin Island and adjacent islands as a separate district, but no separate courts are established for this new district, but provision is made for the appointment of a Deputy Clerk for Manitoulin of the District Court of Algoma.

Chapter 15 abolishes the right of a mortgagee to claim six months' notice, or six months' interest in lieu of notice, from a mortgagor coming to redeem after the day appointed for payment; but express contracts providing for such notice, or payment of interest in lieu thereof, are to be still valid and binding. And the Act is not to apply so as to enable a mortgagor to pay off the mortgage when the principal has become due, merely by reason of default in payment of interest or an instalment of principal, and it is not to apply to mortgages made prior to 1st July next. By this Act some further amendments are made to the Revised Statutes. The right of a mortgagee to sell under the statutory powers conferred by R. S. O. c. 102, upon default in payment of his mortgage, were limited to cases where principal or interest were six months in arrears; now the Act is amended so that these powers may be exercised when the principal is four months or the interest six months in arrear. These statutory powers may also be exercised where the short form mortgage is used subject to certain restrictions.