

gage moneys, although part thereof is not advanced to the mortgagor at the date of a subsequent mortgage on the same property, if the first mortgagee had not actual notice of the second mortgage when he advanced the balance of the money, and registration of the second mortgage shall not constitute actual notice. The Act only applies to transactions occurring after the passing of the Act.

It is now made law (c. 41) that "any married woman, under twenty-one years of age, who is of sound mind, may bar her dower in any land or hereditaments by joining with her husband in a deed or conveyance thereof to a purchaser for value or a mortgagee, in which a release or bar of dower is contained, and she may, in like manner, release her dower to any person to whom such lands or hereditaments have been previously conveyed." The words "to a purchaser for value or a mortgagee" were not in the bill as introduced by the Attorney-General; and we fail to see any sufficient reason for their insertion. Would a person taking title under the above circumstances require to obtain evidence as to whether the vendee was a purchaser for value? This might be inconvenient, and cause delay and expense. Must her husband be a party in the second case above referred to? And what is the meaning of "in like manner"? It seems to us that it would have been much simpler and would save litigation to provide that any woman under the age of twenty-one, entitled to dower, could bar the same in the same way, and as completely, as if she were of full age.

The Landlord and Tenant Act, R.S.O., c. 143, is amended by allowing the interest of the tenant in any goods in his possession under a contract to purchase, or by which he may become the owner thereof, to be seized under a distress for rent.

Provision is made for a barrister of ten years' standing becoming a solicitor, and *vice versa*, on payment of the fees, and without passing an examination. Many solicitors have already taken advantage of this section to become "statute-made barristers." Practitioners in either branch for five years, and less than ten years, must still pass the examinations, but are relieved from attendance at the Law School.

A sensible provision is made for enabling the holder of a benefit certificate in a benefit society to have the interest and rights of the beneficiary forfeited and annulled where the latter is leading a criminal or an immoral life.