

The mother is the sole legal guardian of her *illegitimate* children, but the father is the sole legal guardian of *legitimate* children, and he may by deed or will dispose of his children, either born or to be born after his death, as far as their custody and education go, until they are twenty-one, to any person in possession or remainder. Such deed shall be good against anyone (even the mother) claiming the custody of such children, and if anyone tries to get hold of such children an action for damages can be entered into by the person to whom the father has willed them (section 3).

Even if the father does not will his children away from their mother, he may appoint a guardian to act with her, after his death, whereas, if the mother dies, she *must* appoint the father to be one guardian, and she *may* provisionally appoint someone to act with him, and then, if the court proves that the father is not fit to act alone, it can confirm her appointment.

V. Maternity Boarding Houses Act, Chap. 230, R.S.O., p. 3085, et seq.

No person shall receive women for accouchements, or board and lodge unmarried mothers and infants unless registered under this act.

No person shall keep any infant under three years of age, for the purpose of nursing or maintaining it, for more than twenty-four hours unless registered, or unless the local Medical Officer of Health or the Superintendent of Neglected Children gives permission to a person to keep one such child.

A person registered under this act must keep full records of all women and children using her house.