

ACTS OF LAST SESSION.

shall be receivable for the sole and separate use of such married women or her children as the case may be, free from the claims of the representatives of her husband, or of any of his creditors.

4. A policy of insurance effected by any married man on his own life and expressed upon the face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children, or any of them, or upon which he may at any time after effecting such insurance, notwithstanding a year may have elapsed, endorse thereon that the same shall be for the benefit of his wife, or of his wife and children or any of them, shall enure and be deemed a trust for the benefit of his wife for her separate use, and of his children or any of them, according to the intent so expressed, and shall not so long as any object of the trust remains, be subject to the control of the husband or his creditors or form part of his estate, save and except for such amount as the same may be pledged to any person or persons prior to any endorsement thereon for the benefit of his wife or children, or any of them, when the sum secured by the policy becomes payable: in the event of no executor or trustee having been appointed by the husband by will, a trustee thereof may be appointed by the Court of Chancery upon the application of the wife, or in the event of her death, by the children or their guardian, and the receipt of such executor or trustee shall be a good discharge to the office in which such insurance is effected; Provided always, if it shall be proved that the policy of insurance was effected and premiums paid by the husband with intent to defraud his creditors, they shall be entitled to receive out of the sum secured an amount equal to the premiums so paid.

5. A y married woman may become a stockholder or member of any bank, insurance company, or any other incorporated company or association, as fully and effectually as if she were a feme sole, and may vote by proxy or otherwise, and enjoy the like rights, as other stockholders or members.

6. A married woman may make deposits of money in her own name in any savings or other bank, and withdraw the same by her own check, and any receipt or acquittance of such depositor shall be a sufficient legal discharge to any such bank.

7. Nothing hereinbefore contained in reference to moneys deposited, or investments by any married woman, shall as against creditors of the husband, give validity to any deposit or investment of moneys of the husband made in fraud of such creditors, and any money so deposited or invested may be followed as if this Act had not passed.

8. A husband shall not by reason of any marriage which shall take place after this Act has come into operation, be liable for the debts of his wife contracted before marriage, but the wife shall be liable to be sued therefor, and any property belonging to her for her

separate use shall be liable to satisfy such debts as if she had continued unmarried; and a husband shall not be liable for any debts of his wife in respect of any employment or business in which she is engaged on her own behalf, or in respect of any of her own contracts.

9. A married woman may maintain an action in her own name for the recovery of any wages, earnings, money and property by this or any other Act declared to be her separate property, and shall have in her own name the same remedies both civil and criminal against all persons whomsoever, for the protection and security of such wages, earnings, money and property, and of any chattels or other her separate property for her own use, as if such wages, earnings, money, chattels and property belonged to her as an unmarried woman; and any married woman may be sued or proceeded against separately from her husband in respect of any of her separate debts, engagements, contracts or torts as if she were unmarried.

10. This Act shall not affect any pending suit or proceeding.

11. This Act may be known as the "Married Women's Property Act, 1872."

An Act to empower all persons to appear on behalf of others in the Division Courts in the Province of Ontario.

Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows:

1. Any person may appear at the trial or hearing of a y cause, matter, or proceeding as agent and advocate for any party or parties to any such cause, matter or proceeding in the Division Courts in the Province of Ontario.

2. The Judge or other person lawfully holding any Division Court in the Province of Ontario may, whenever in his opinion justice would appear to require it, prevent any person from appearing at the trial or hearing of any cause, matter or proceeding in the said Court, as agent and advocate for any party or parties to any such cause, matter or proceeding.

We have kept the Division Court Act until the last, as it is such a tender morsel. It would scarcely be possible to find the anticipated abuse of an objectionable enactment more absurdly guarded against. Under what circumstances would "justice appear to require" a person to be "prevented" from appearing as an advocate or agent for another.

We have already published two other important Statutes: "An Act to make debts and choses in action assignable at law," and "An Act to declare the true construction of the Statute of 13th Elizabeth, chap. v., as to fraudulent deeds," &c. In addition to the