

dower, or the yearly value of lands for fixing a money payment in lieu of assignment by metes and bounds, permanent improvements, after alienation by the husband, or after his death, shall not be taken into account. The action must be brought within 20 years of the husband's death. No such action can be maintained if the demandant have joined in the deed to convey or release her dower to a purchaser for value, although all formalities may not have been complied with. After judgment in demandant's favor to recover dower, she sues out a writ of assignment addressed to the Sheriff, who appoints two freeholders assessed for \$2,000, and a Dy. Prov. Surveyor, who must all be eligible to serve as jurors in the case, as commissioners to admeasure the dower. They assign it by metes and bounds, or, if that may not be conveniently done, assess a yearly sum equal to one-third of the clear yearly rents. Such sum becomes a lien on the whole property, or on a portion, if they so report. The report goes before the court, and may be moved against by either party within the four first days of the next term. The court confirms it or sets it aside. If confirmed it is registered in the county Registry Office. If set aside new comrs. are appointed. If for wilful misconduct or fraud the comrs. may be ordered to pay costs. The court or a judge issues orders for the attendance of witnesses before the comrs. The demandant and tenant may agree upon an assignment, and such agreement, duly attested by a subscribing witness, is registered. The remainder of the Act furnishes details of procedure.

WILLS.

Cap. 8—Wills take effect as if executed immediately before the death of the testator, and no conveyance or other Act subsequent thereto, except one revoking it, shall prevent its operation respecting any property which the testator has power to dispose of at the time of his death. But the testator's marriage revokes a will unless made under power of appointment, when the estate would pass to testator, heirs, &c., under statute of distribution. No will is revoked by presumption drawn from change of circumstances, or otherwise, except as aforesaid, or by making a new will or codicil, or destroying the old.

REGISTRY—MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 9—Mortgages to married women may be discharged on presentation to the Registrar of a certificate executed jointly by herself and husband without certificate of consent before J. P. The certificate of consent before J. P. may include several married women parties to the same deed.

MORTGAGES—EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS.

Cap. 10—The mortgagee having, before decease, received the mortgage money, or his executor or administrator after his decease, or the price of assignment, these latter may discharge or assign the mortgage as fully as the person having the legal estate.

SHERIFFS' FEES, &c.

Cap. 11—S. 2 c. 119 C. S. T. C. is repealed. The tariff of fees made by the Common Law Judges on 6th June, 1869, for Sheriffs in respect of criminal business and suits, respecting the Queen's revenue, is declared in force; and the schedule of fees for constables, coroners, clerks of the peace, and criers established by them, is continued in force.

GAME.

Cap. 12—By an error in the second section of the Act of the Session of 1867-8, the close season for Deer, &c., was declared to be between 1st December and 1st September "in any year." This counting the two dates in one year, and going backward, closes the open and opens the close season. It is sought to amend it by substituting "the succeeding" for "any." But does not this limit the operation of the Act to a single year—i. e., that next after the passing of this Act? Should not the phrase read,—"between 1st December in any year and 1st September in the succeeding year? Hereafter the close season for Hares is 1st March to 1st September; for Woodcock and Snipe, from 1st March to 12th August; for Wild Swan, Geese, or Ducks, 15th April to 15th August, and night lights are prohibited in taking them. The close season for fur-bearing animals is from 1st May to 25th October.

GARAFRAXA.

Cap. 13—Divides the township of Garafraxa into two; that lying to the south-west of the road allowance between the 8th and 9th concessions, to be called West Garafraxa; the remainder, East Garafraxa.

HAMILTON DEBENTURES ACT.

Cap. 14—Explains the Hamilton Debentures Act of 1864, declaring it to have been lawful for the City Council to apply the arrears of assessments for 1862 and 1863, levied under s. 36, not only to payment of charges under that Act, but to any other purpose within the power of the Corporation, and confirming the purchase of Great Western Railway shares, and authorizing their sale free from lien.

CITY OF KINGSTON LANDS.

Cap. 15—Authorizes the Corporation of Kingston to sell lands, being part of the Market Square, and lots 423, 424, 429 and 430, between Ordnance and Bay streets.

SURVEY OF SEYMOUR.

Cap. 16—Confirms the survey, by A. Campbell, P. L. S. of that part of Seymour lying north-east of the Trent and north-west of Crow River.

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Cap. 17—Incorporates the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., head office at Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo, with power to hold \$100,000 of real estate permanently for their own use; also, such other lands, &c., as are mortgaged to them, or obtained for security, or in payment of debts for seven years. Co. not to begin business till 500 persons apply for insurances to the extent of \$500,000. It reports annually to the L. G. and L. A.