

LAW SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Cap. 6.—Allows the Benchers to appoint reporters to the several courts, prescribe their duties and pay their salaries out of the funds of the Society. The may also make further provision for professional education, appointing readers and lecturers, and prescribing examinations. For proficiency in them the term of studentship may be reduced to 3 yrs. A preliminary examination may also be prescribed for article clerks. Each member must be furnished with a statement of the finances of the society during Hilary term each year.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Cap. 7.—In York the offices of Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney may be held by separate persons.

DIVISION COURTS.

Cap. 8.—Any person may appear as agent or attorney of another in a Division Court, unless the judge decide that, in the interest of justice, he may not do so.

COUNTY COURTS.

Cap. 9.—No junior county judge may be appointed in counties having less population than 40,000 according to the last census. The junior judge may sit, hear and decide matters in chambers in the absence of the senior. A county judge may sit in the county of another when necessary and have like jurisdiction.

LEGAL PROCEDURE.

Cap. 10.—Amends the Act 34 V., c. 12. A judge of one of the Superior Courts sitting in chambers may change the venue in a cause commenced in the County Court. The power of the county judge to grant summons and make orders in Superior Court cases under C. S. U. C., c. 22, s. 129 is taken away in case the attorneys of either party do not reside in the judge's county. The County Court sittings ordered by 33 V., c. 7, s. 7, are to be held notwithstanding 34 V., c. 12, s. 16.

STATUTE OF FRAUDS.

Cap. 11.—Declares the meaning of the 13 Eliz. c. 5, ss. 1 and 2, to be that a deed in fraud of others is not valid although made with intent to pass the property to the purchasers and for a sufficient valuable consideration, unless the purchaser is *bona fide* ignorant of the fraud against others.

ASSIGNMENT OF DEBTS AND CHOSSES IN ACTION.

Cap. 12.—Debts and *choses in action* may be transferred by any form of writing, but subject to such conditions or restrictions as are in the original contract. The assignees may sue in their own names, setting forth the various assignments. Bonds and debentures of corporations payable to bearer, or to some person named or bearer, may be transferred by delivery. All claims for set-off or grounds of defence existing up to the time of the notice of transfer are good to the debtor against the assignee—not those arising after. The Act is not to apply to bills or promissory notes.

PETITIONS OF RIGHT AND CROWN SUITS.

Cap. 13.—Provides for the procedure in these cases. The applicant intitles his petition in one of the superior courts, inserting also the venue for the hearing; but the Court or Judge may, on application, change these. It shall be signed by applicant's Counsel or Attorney, and left with the Prov. Secretary for the *stat* of the L. G. When this is obtained a duplicate is left with the Attorney General demanding his plea on behalf of the Crown within 28 days, in which time he must plead unless extension is granted. When the application has reference to property already ceded to another by the Crown, the party in possession or occupation must also be notified to appear and plead within 8 days after notice. Further pleadings, &c., are similar to those in other cases. In default of a plea judgment may be taken *pro confesso*. Costs follow judgement. The judgement is certified by the Judge to and is left with the Prov. Treasurer, who must pay the amount awarded. The same power as in ordinary cases may be used in crown suits, and the defendant may compel the Atty. Gen to proceed as Counsel in an ordinary action.

MANDAMUS.

Cap. 14.—Whenever the right to issue a peremptory Writ of Mandamus exists, and the Court deems it right to issue it, it may do so without any rule nisi,—the other party being called on by a summons to show cause. The writ issues on affidavit of the party; and counter affidavits may be put in; but the deponents are to be cross-examined, &c. If the Judge hold that the writ should not issue, the summons is dismissed. Any Judge in vacation may refuse obedience to writ. The Clerk of Crown sitting in chambers may not exercise any powers under this Act. An appeal lies from the Judge to the Court and from the Court to that of Error and Appeal.

PROPERTY AND TRUSTS.

Cap. 15.—A direction in a will to pay testator's debts out of his personal property shall not be considered as setting aside the rule established by 29 V., c. 28, s. 33, unless express reference is made to debts secured by mortgage, &c., so as to shew that to be the intention. "Mortgage" in that Act shall be held to cover liens or other incumbrances as well. Wills are revoked by the marriage of the testator, unless one made under power of appointment when the estate would not pass without, to the heir next of kin, executor, &c.

PROPERTY OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Cap. 16.—Married women are to enjoy real estate (and the rents, &c.) owned at the time of marriage or acquired thereafter, as if she were *feme sole*, and the possession thereof by the husband will not make them liable for his debts. She may insure, in her own name, or that of a trustee, her own or husband's life for the benefit of her children or herself—the proceeds not to be responsible for his debts. A policy of insurance effected by a husband on his own life, for the benefit of his wife and children or afterward endorsed in their favour, shall be considered a trust in their favour, to execute which the