Judge or under order of the G. G., on request of the L. G., and he may be appointed upon the County Court judges' board. Actions by or against a County Judge may be brought in an adjoining County, and a Division Court action by or against a Stip. Magistrate in an adjoining County or District

The Chief Justices and any 2 other judges of the Superior Courts of Common Law may make and alter rules of court for their own and the County Courts; the judges of the Court of Chancery for the own court. They have the force of law

Comrs. for taking affidavits in the other courts are officers for a like purpose of the Court of Appeals. And they may receive affidavits respecting claims over which such courts have jurisdiction, thoughproceedings are not pending before

Persons not barristers or attorneys may not be appointed Notar es Public until they have passed an examination pre-scribed by the L. G. in C., before the County Judge or other person named for the purpose, and received his certificate of having passed the examination and that the appointment is advisable. A fee of \$5 is payable for the examination and certificate.

Goods exempt from seizure remain so when they pass to the widow or children on the debtor's death, or his representatives, in case he absconds, and the selection under the Act may be made by the

widow, heirs or guardian of the children. In order to obtain a good title to chat-tels mortgaged in one county or district. and removed to another without renewal of registration therein, the purchaser or mortgagee must be in good faith. else the claim of the mortgagee in the first county

holds. In case of a vacancy, by death, disqualification or resignation, in a trust, the remaining trustee or trustees, or administrator of such trustee, in default of persons named in the instrument creating the trust. may appoint a new trustee to fill the vacancy, and the property, &c.. should be forthwith conveyed to the trust as thus newly constituted. This power may be exercised when a trustee named in a will has died in the testator's lifetime.

The Courts may appoint the mother guardian to her minor children notwithstanding the father, by will, has ordered otherwise, or appointed another person, if they see proper, and order payment out of the estate for the support of the minors. They may also give effect to a testamentary appointment by the mother different from the previous appointment of the father. The Court of Chancery may remove testamentary guardians and trustees for the same reason as others. But this is the same reason as others. But this is not to interfere with the directions of the father respecting the religious faith in which a child is to be brought up.

Papers on which an order under the larried Women's Real Estate Act has Married Women's been obtained must be filed with the Clerk of the Court to which the judge belongs When a person, whose wife is insane, desires to sell property free from dower, or has sold, leaving a portion of the purchase money to meet it, or giving an indemnity against dower, he may apply to a judge, who, the facts being proved, may dispense

with the wife's intervention to bar the dower, but taking care that the value of it remains a charge on the estate or is otherwise secured for her benefit. If the wife of a vendor be living apart from him. under circumstances which would prevent under circumstances which would prevent her from claiming alimony, a Judge of a Superior Court may permit the sale free of dower. Deeds by the wife for barring dower on property which the husband has sold, though the husband is not a party to them, or there is irregularity respecting the certificate or acknowledg-ment are confirmed ment, are confirmed.

Contingent interests in lands, over which any "party has any disposing power which he may, without the assent of any other persons, exercise for his own benefit," are liable to seizure and sale under execution.

Provision is made for the partition or sale of property by the Court of Chancery, when persons interested are not known to the plaintiff, or have not been heard from for 3 yrs. or upward, it having authority, as in cases under 32 V. c. 33, respecting persons supposed to be dead.

Every contingent remainder at present or existing, or hereafter created is declared capable of taking effect, notwithstanding the determination by forfeiture, surrender or merger of any preceding estate of freenold.

Grants by O. in C. of the G. G. or L. G. may be registered in the Division where the land is situated, by deposit of a certi-

fied copy.

A Police Magistrate or Stip Magistrate has the authority of two J. P.

The Acts relating to the Niagara Falls

district are made permanent.

The Clerk of the Peace summons the Auditors under 33 V., c. 8, by order of the County Judge, submits the accounts, records the proceeding and carries out the orders of the Boards. The returns made by the Clerk of the Peace, under 32 V., c. 6, s. 9, are to be recorded as when made to the Quarter Sessions, and the same fees are allowed them. The County Treasurer provides the County Audit Board with a list of items rejected from previous ac-counts by the Provincial Treasurer, and the amis. may be deducted from future accounts of the same officers—and the Board may order payment to be deferred until items concerning which they have until items concerning which they have a doubt have been allowed by the Provincial Treasurer. If there be no assessment rolls to guide them, the seniority of 2 townships united is determined by the L. G. in proclamation or County Council in by-law. A County Council may provide by by-law, passed before 1st July, for holding nominations of Reeve. Deputy holding nominations of Reeve, Deputy Reeve, and Councillors, on the last Monday but one in December, in remote townships. In case of the incorporation of new townships, &c., although the first election may not be held till the 1st Monday in January which is 3 mos. after the proclamation or by-law, the nominations and unopposed elections may take place on the last Monday in the intervening December.

A bribery oath is provided to be administered to Municipal electors

The rate-payers are to vote upon a by-law at a time fixed therein, not less than 3 nor more than 5 weeks after the first publication of it.