

*Laws of Her Majesty's Province of Upper Canada*, passed in the year 1850. Toronto: Stewart Derbshire & George Desbarats, 1850.

13 & 14 Victoria – Chapter 62

**An Act to alter and amend the Act requiring Mortgages of Personal Property in Upper Canada to be filed. 24th July, 1850.**

Whereas the Law now in force in Upper Canada requiring Mortgages of Personal Property to be filed requires amendment, so as to require that every sale of goods and chattels which shall not be accompanied by an immediate delivery and be followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the things sold, shall be in writing; and so as to require that a copy thereof be filed in the same manner as a mortgage or conveyance by the said Act is required to be filed; and so as to require an affidavit that the mortgages and conveyances mentioned in the said Act, and the bills of sale in writing mentioned in this Act, are *bonâ fide* and just and not for the purpose of protecting such goods and chattels in the possession of the mortgagee, or bargainee against the creditors of the mortgagor or bargainer: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act passed in the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and intituled, *An Act to re-unite the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and for the Government of Canada*, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the first Section of the Act passed in the twelfth year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled, *An Act requiring Mortgages of Personal Property in Upper Canada to be filed*, be and the same is hereby amended by adding to the end thereof, as follows: "And that every sale of goods and chattels which shall not be accompanied by an immediate delivery and followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the goods and chattels sold, shall be in writing, and such writing shall be a conveyance under the provisions of the said Act; and that the mortgages and conveyances mentioned in the said Act and the writing or conveyance mentioned in this Act, shall be accompanied with an affidavit of the mortgagee or bargainee of such goods, sworn before a Commissioner of the Queen's Bench or Common Pleas, to the effect,—in the case of a mortgage, that the mortgagor therein named is justly and truly indebted to the mortgagee in the sum mentioned in the said mortgage, that it was executed in good faith and for the express purpose of securing the payment of the money so justly due, and not for the purpose of protecting the goods and chattels mentioned therein against the creditors of the mortgagor,—and in case of an absolute sale, that the sale is *bonâ fide* and for good consideration, (setting it forth) and not for the purpose of holding or enabling the bargainee to hold the goods mentioned therein against the creditors of the bargainer; otherwise such mortgage or sale shall be absolutely void as against the creditors of the mortgagor, and as against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith."