

subject, however, to any agreement in writing made between herself and her husband whilst separate.

18. In every case of a judicial separation the wife shall, whilst so separated, be considered as a *feme sole* for the purposes of contract, and wrongs and injuries, and suing and being sued in any civil proceeding, and her husband shall not be liable in respect of any engagement or contract she may have entered into, or for any wrongful act or omission by her, or for any costs she may incur as plaintiff or defendant: Provided that where upon any such judicial separation alimony shall have been decreed or ordered to be paid to the wife and the same shall not be duly paid by the husband, he shall be liable for necessities supplied for her use: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall prevent the wife from joining at any time during such judicial separation in the exercise of any joint power given to herself and her husband.

19. The provisions contained in this Act respecting the property of a wife who has obtained a decree for judicial separation, or an order for protection, shall be deemed to extend to property to which such wife has become or shall become entitled as executrix, administratrix, or trustee, since the decree for separation or the commencement of the desertion, as the case may be, and the death of the testator or intestate shall be deemed to be the time when such wife became entitled as executrix or administratrix.

20. In every case in which a wife obtains an order to protect her earnings or property, or a decree for judicial separation, such order or decree, until reversed or discharged, shall, so far as shall be necessary for the protection of any person dealing with the wife, be deemed valid and effectual; and no discharge, variation, or reversal of such order or decree shall prejudice or affect any rights or remedies which any person would have had in case the same had not been so reversed, varied, or discharged in respect of any debts, contracts, or acts of the wife incurred, entered into, or done between the times of making such order or decree and of the discharge, variation, or reversal thereof, and property of or to which the wife is possessed or entitled for an estate in remainder or reversion at the date of the desertion or decree, as the case may be, shall be deemed to be included in the protection given by the order or decree.

21. If any person in reliance on any such order or decree as aforesaid make any payment to or permit any transfer or act to be made or done by the wife who has obtained the same, notwithstanding such order or decree may then have been discharged, reversed, or varied, or the separation of the wife from her husband may have ceased, or at some time since the making of the order or decree have been discontinued, every such person shall be protected and indemnified in the same way in all respects as if at the time of such payment, transfer, or other act such order or decree were valid and still subsisting without variation in full force and effect, and the separation of the wife from the husband had not ceased or been discontinued, unless at the time of such payment, transfer, or other act such person had notice of the discharge, reversal, or variation of such decree, or of the cessation or discharge of such separation.

Also as to contracts, &c.
1867, No. 94, sec. 13

Wife's property in trust or in expectancy to be included in decree or protecting order.
Ibid, sec. 14

Discharge of decree or protecting order not to affect creditors.
Ibid, sec. 15

Indemnity to parties making payments under decree or order afterwards reversed.
Ibid, sec. 16