

her sole use, the life of her husband for any definite period, or for the term of his natural life; and any husband may cause his own life to be insured for the sole use of his wife, and may also assign any policy of insurance upon his own life, to his wife, for her sole use; and in case of the wife surviving her husband, the sum or net amount of such insurance becoming due and payable by the terms of the insurance, shall be payable to her for her own use, free from the claims of the representatives of her husband, or any of his creditors.

In force from December 19, 1861.

1867, c. 223 adds the following sections to this article :

13. In all cases, where leases for a definite term or for a term of years renewable forever, have been, or may hereafter be made to a married woman, and the rent therein stipulated to be paid, shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of ninety days, it shall be lawful for the landlord to levy said rents by distress, in the same manner as if the lessee was a *feme sole*; and in case of no sufficient distress being found on said premises, to make such re-entry, or bring such action for recovery of the demised premises as he or she might do if the lessee were *feme sole*, and had covenanted for the payment of said rents, and to suffer such re-entry to be made.

1867, c 223, s 1
Distress for
rent, re-entry
authorized
under leases
to married
women.

14. In all deeds hereafter made to married women of real estate or chattels real, it shall be competent for the grantee or lessee to bind herself and her assigns, by any covenant running with or relating to said real estate or chattels real, the same as if she was a *feme sole*.

Ibid s 2.
Married
women
empowered
to covenant.

In force from March 19, 1867.