

By chap. 19 sundry amendments are made to the Registry Act; amongst the rest, is one requiring that where a will is registered by production of the original will, there must be an affidavit proving the death of the testator. Cases have occurred, where wills have been registered before the death of the testator, and the devisees named therein have attempted to make title thereunder without waiting for the testator's death. Provision is made for a division of the Toronto City Registry office. It is a pity that no other means can be found for rewarding political supporters.

The Act respecting assignments and preferences by insolvent persons (R.S.O., c. 124) is amended by chap. 21, so as to prevent assignments being made to others than *bona fide* residents of this province, and also to prevent the removal of the assets out of the jurisdiction.

By chap. 23 numerous amendments are made to the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act (R.S.O., c. 141). The definition of superintendence is now to cover such general superintendence as a foreman, or a person in the position of a foreman, exercises, whether he is, or is not, ordinarily engaged in manual labour. This amendment is made to obviate the effect of the decision in *Kellard v. Rooke*. 21 Q.B.D., 367 (see ante vol. 24, p. 520). "Employer" now includes a body of persons corporate or incorporate, and the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer. "Railway servant" includes a tramway servant and street railway servant. This latter amendment is made, apparently, in consequence of the decision in *Cook v. North Metropolitan Tramways*, 57 L.T.N.S., 476, but it may be remarked that the English Act does not contain the words "any railway servant" in the section corresponding to R.S.O., c. 142, s. 2, s.s. 3, which defines the meaning of "workman." Section 7 seems to be designed to get over the effect of the decision in *Thomas v. Quartermaine*, 18 Q.B.D., 685, by providing that a workman continuing in an employment with knowledge of the defect, etc., which causes the injury, is not to be deemed to have voluntarily incurred the risk. The compensation recoverable is not to exceed \$1,500 (see section 10.) The principal Act requires one month's notice of action, and an amendment has been made enabling the Court, when the objection of want of notice is raised, to adjourn the trial and enable a notice to be given on such terms as may be thought best. Section 14 enables the Court to distribute the compensation recovered between wife, husband, parent and child of the deceased; and section 15 gives a right of action under the Act against the personal representative of a deceased employer, but the Act is not explicit on this point.

Some important changes have been made by chap. 32 in the law of life insurance, by rendering nugatory conditions, stipulations, etc., impairing or modifying the effect of any contract of life insurance unless they are set out in full on the face or the back of the instrument. And no policy hereafter granted is to be avoided by any untrue statement in the application therefor unless it be material to the contract. Provision is also made by section 6, regarding representations as to age, which are not to avoid the policy though untrue, if made *bona fide*, but in case of a mis-statement as to age, the insured is only to be entitled to recover what would be due if the policy had been issued on the basis of his actual age at the time of effecting the insurance.