

The gradual equalization of business in the different divisions of the High Court has produced c. 13, whereby one of the judges of the Chancery Division may be detached therefrom; and it is also provided that in the case of a vacancy occurring in that division, each division shall in future consist of the same number of judges. As a matter of fact, the amount of business now done at the Chancery circuits is considerably less than that done at the assizes. The Chancery Sittings throughout the country are continued in order to answer a very important purpose in the interior economy—or rather emolument—of its judges; but if a proper and adequate method of paying them could be attained, it would be no longer necessary to have judges travelling on circuit to towns where there are very few causes to try, when the Common Law judges are often unable to clear the docket.

On page 161 *ante* we referred to the provision being made by the Legislature for a second junior judge for the County of York, and for the simultaneous sittings of the County Court, Court of General Sessions, and Division Courts. This measure has now become law and an appointment has been made. The Act provides for weekly sittings of the Division Courts in the City of Toronto during the greater part of the year, monthly hearing of judgment summonses, and bi-monthly trials in jury cases.

C. 16 provides that every Justice of the Peace shall within three months of his appointment, or before the first of August next if already appointed, take the oath of office and qualification, and in default of his so doing his commission is then *ipso facto* cancelled.

The Act respecting Trustees and Executors (R.S.O., c. 110) is amended by "The Trustee Act, 1891," which is in effect the English Trustee Act of 1888. By it a trustee, unless expressly forbidden by his trust deed, may invest in terminable debentures or debenture stock of any society or company authorized to loan on real estate which has a paid-up stock of half a million dollars, a reserve fund of not less than 25 per cent. of its paid-up capital, and the market value of whose stock is at a premium of 25 per cent., and which has during the preceding ten years paid a dividend of six per cent. on its ordinary stock. S. 30 of R.S.O., c. 110, nominally repealed, which authorizes similar investments in the debentures of building societies, is re-enacted, qualified by certain restrictions as to reserve fund, market value of stock, and amount of dividend, somewhat less onerous than those just specified. Every society or company of the class first above mentioned, before its debentures become an authorized investment under this Act, must obtain an order of the Governor in Council (*sic*) approving thereof—a restriction which is apparently deemed unnecessary in the case of building societies. S. 9 embodies the case law and practice both in England and Canada as to a trustee not being liable when an investment is made not exceeding one-half the value of the property when the valuation is made by a person reasonably believed to be an able, practical valuer, and s. 10 makes statutory the case law (*vide In Re Salmon Priest v. Uppleby*, 42 Chy. D. 351) that where a trustee lends more than the authorized amount on any legitimate security, he shall only be liable to make good the amount advanced in excess of what was