Mr. W. McDiarmid	obtained	410	marks.
" Vincent	"	389	"
" C. R. W. Biggar	"	388	"
" J. Reeve	"	387	"
" S. Kirkpatrick	"	356	"
" Carman	"	339	"
" Brennan	"	336	"
" H. Matheson	"	326	"
" S. Platt	"	300	"
" C. V. Warmoll	"	300	"
" A. H. Spragge	"	300	"
" Caddy	"	300	"

Mr. Henry J. Morgan, of the Quebec Bar, was also called to the Bar of Ontario.

The following gentlemen passed their examination as Attorneys, and received certificates of fitness :

Mr. C. R. W. Biggar who obtained 467 marks.
" T. McArthur " 455 "

out of a maximum of 600, were admitted without oral examination.

Mr. H. Matheson	obtained	419	marks.
" Dunbar	"	413	"
" G. A. Mackenzie	"	409	"
" Brennan	"	383	"
" S. Kirkpatrick	"	378	"
" D. G. Macdonell	"	356	"
" R. H. Dennistoun	"	353	"
" McMillan	"	347	"
" Bogart	"	334	"

The latter were admitted after an oral examination.

THE WILLS ACT, 1873.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Of the many Acts which engaged the attention of the Ontario Legislature during the past session, there are but few of more importance than "the Wills Act, 1873." The nature and extent of the changes effected by this statute can only be perfectly understood by comparing the present law, on those points in which alterations have been effected, with the provisions of the new Act.

By the Statute 32, Geo. 3, c. 1, (see Con. Stat. U. C., cap. 9, s. 1.), it was enacted, that in all matters of controversy relative to property and civil rights, resort shall continue to be had to the laws of England, as they stood on the fifteenth day of October, 1792, as the rule for the decision of the same. The effect of this statute as connected with our present subject, was to make the law of England on the subject of wills (as it stood at the date mentioned in the Act) the law of this Province.

By the Imperial Act of 1 Vict., c. 26, from which our new Act has been mainly taken, many important changes were effected in the English law regarding the execution and revocation of wills and the testamentary power; but though the old law was in many respects strongly condemned by the real property commissioners, on whose report the English statute was chiefly based, and though the reasons for this condemnation were undoubtedly applicable to this Province, it was not until the year 1868 (by 32 Vict., c. 8,) that any of the provisions of the English Act were adopted by our Legislature. It was no doubt considered that the statute, 4 Wm. 4, c. 1, ss. 49-51, (Con. Stat. U. C., c. 82, ss. 11-13) sufficiently cured the most obvious defects of the old law, so far at least as wills affecting real estate were concerned, and, in regard to wills of personal estate, the impression which it is well known has generally prevailed outside of the profession, that such wills required signature and attestation, and could not be made by any person under 21 years of age, has, to a great extent, secured in actual practice a compliance with the requisites now prescribed by statutory enactment.

The construction put by the Court of Chancery, in the case of *Whately* v. *Whately*, 14 Grant, 430, on the 49th section of 4 Wm. 4, c. 1, (Con. Stat. U. C., c. 82, s. 11,) called attention, in a marked manner, to the defects of that Act as compared with the provisions of the English statute; and the subsequent case of *Loughead* v. *Knott*, 15 Grant, 34, served as a reminder that one of the most