recite that these conditions obtained, if in fact they did obtain, and the witnesses to the will can swear that such was the case.

The proof of the will is the signature of the testator "at the foot of the will." The Wills Act provides that "the will shall be valid if the signature be so placed at, or after, or following, or under, or beside, or opposite the end of the will, that it shall be apparent on the face of the will that the testator intended it to become effective by his signature to the writing signed as his will." If the will consists of more than one page it is advisable to have the testator and the witnesses initial each page, but the absence of such initials does not invalidate the will.

Another thing to be borne in mind is that a will should, if possible, be witnessed by a dis-interested party. The fact that an executor or a beneficiary is a witness to a will does not invalidate it as a will, but the law will not allow a beneficiary who acted as witness, to take the share of bequest given him or her by the will, on the broad ground that the testator might have been induced by the witness so to leave the property.

In some provinces provision is made for the lodging of the will with the clerk of the surrogate court in the particular district where the testator lives so that it will be safe and available for his executors, but it is not compulsory, and if the testator has a safe place in which to keep it he may do so.

The question of succession duties and when and by whom they are payable, may be referred to in a later article, but it really has nothing to do with the question of the will itself, though the succession duties must be paid as provided by the Act on all gifts or devises to relatives or others.

One thing remains and that is the effect of a man dying without a will. In such cases the law directs a method of devolution, and if a person wishes to make any distribution other than that provided for intestates' estates, he or she must make a will which will provide for the distribution that should be made, and see that the necessary formalities are complied with to insure its being relied on as the proper will.

Wills of Soldiers and Sailors

Soldiers and sailors on active service may make wills without the ordinary formalities, that is they need not be witnessed, and in some cases it has even been held that the will need not be signed by the man if it can be proved that the written will had been declared by the maker to be intended as his will.

So far the Canadian Government has endeavored to prevent the necessity for an "active service" will by requiring every one who enlists to make a will, but it is likely that many interesting questions will arise in the next few years about the question of wills because the positions of so many men have changed since their enlistment by the loss of relatives or by their marriages.

The making of wills in these days is practically a necessity for everyone who has property to leave and where the local statutes vary as do those of the different provinces of the Dominion regarding the rights of individuals in property, it is encumbent upon everyone to safeguard the interests of themselves and their relatives by proper measures at the proper time.

I could never believe it right that some men should be born into the world ready booted and spurred to ride and others ready saddled and bridled to be ridden.

If we are curious about things, we have no difficulty in learning about things. It is because we are indifferent that we are dull. Emerson says "if the stars were visible only once in a hundred years, the whole world would await the spectacle with breathless interest."

I believe that this impulse to collective service can satisfy itself only under the formula that mankind is one state of which God is the undying king, and that the service of men's collective needs is the true worship of God.—Wells.