

have taken the form they have if the subject matter had been modern motor cars instead of carts, coaches and carriages. A consideration of this shews that appropriate changes in the existing rules of law are all the more reasonable and necessary. This is recognized by the legislature of the Province of Ontario (6 Edw. VII. c. 46). But even more stringent legislation would seem to be necessary for the protection of the public. Any one taking up the subject from that standpoint would, of course, study carefully legislation in England and in France, and the ordinances in force in those countries, where the evils are, by reason of a denser population, greater than in this Dominion and where more careful thought has been devoted to the consideration of the dangers and evils which have come in with the use of motor cars.

LAW REFORM.

PART II.—SETTLEMENTS.

One of the objects of the previous article was to try and shew that the subject of law reform does not depend only upon a change or improvement in the mechanism of litigation, but that without certain ethical and intellectual qualities and standards any changes in practice or in rules of law could only work a very superficial improvement. In other words no rules can be so good that they may not be misused and few can be so bad but that in the hands of sensible and conscientious practitioners they can be made to serve a useful purpose. Without, therefore, denying the importance of law reform in its popular sense, an attempt will be made to deal with some other matters equally pertinent and probably more important. One of these matters is the question of settlements to which reference has been already made in the earlier article. Naturally enough the subject of settlements has received comparatively little judicial consideration, the reason no doubt being that the very fact of an arrangement being made removes the matter from the cognizance of the