

passed, and the section enacts that where there is an agreement that the property shall not pass till certain conditions are fulfilled, the agreement must be in writing and filed in the same manner as a bill of sale.

By c. 27 the priority for wages or salary due by an execution debtor now counts for the three months previous to the seizure by the sheriff, instead of from the entry of the sheriff's notice as hitherto. This provision for priority is now made to apply also to seizures under the Absconding Debtors' Act. The Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Acts are consolidated by c. 30. C. 31 makes a very important amendment to the law of landlord and tenant by restricting the claim of the tenant for exemption from seizure by distress, and allowing the landlord to seize the tenant's goods when there is more than two months' arrears of rent due.

C. 32 we quote in full: "The Law Society of Ontario may in its discretion make rules, providing for the admission of women to practise as solicitors." Until the Legislature of Ontario compels the Law Society to admit women, there is no reason for supposing that this Act will ever be referred to save as a matter of historical interest. The Provincial Land Surveyors have now become incorporated by c. 34, which also amends the Act respecting them.

The Legislature has taken advantage, in c. 39, of its power to supervise the contracts of insurance corporations, and modifies the insurance law in many respects, necessitated by recent cases in the courts. All insurance and endowment corporations must receive Provincial recognition, and all such corporations are incorporated in one bureau, the Department of Insurance, and the registry officer is given large powers in deciding as to questions both of fact and law. S. 4 requires that insurance companies, in addition to obtaining a license, shall be registered in the office of the Inspector of Insurance. Friendly societies must also be registered. By s. 33 all terms and conditions of an insurance contract must be set out in full, and any erroneous statement made in an application form must be shown to be material before a contract is voided by reason thereof. The, as yet, barely settled question, whether the materiality is or is not a question of fact for the jury, is set at rest by s-s. 3. In order to cover a recent instance of a refusal of an assured to allow the insurer to enter after a fire, s-s. 4 now gives him the right to an immediate entry in order to examine the property. Where the age of the assured would be material and was incorrectly stated, a contract is not to be avoided if it was given without intention to deceive. A parent may insure the life of a child without having any further insurable interest. By s. 35, s-s. 7, minors of fifteen years and upwards are made competent to insure their lives and give discharges for money payable under the contract. S. 36 increases the scope of the term "accident" to include such a happening as an indirect result of an intentional act. Insurance agents must henceforth be registered. The amount named in a policy is now *prima facie* payable when the insurance is for an amount "not exceeding a certain sum," and the onus is on the insurer to prove the contrary, and where the maximum amount is not paid the claimant is entitled to inspect the society's books.

C. 51, to be cited as the Liquor License Amendment Act, is a piece of legis-