

unless they leave their homes the day before, for which no allowance could be made, and the new provision, enabling them to arrive at the court and leave their homes on the same day, seems to be a reasonable one.

In regard to executions, several changes have been made. In Division Court matters, an execution in cases of \$40, or over, may be issued by the clerk of the Division Court against the lands of the debtor, directed to the sheriff of the county wherein the debtor's lands are situated. This will save all the unnecessary delay and expense attendant on the issuing of transcripts, making them County Court judgments, and issuing executions thereon. The execution against goods must, however, be first returned *nulla bona* to the Division Court bailiff. In the event of the title to land, or the validity of any devise, bequest, or limitation under a will or settlement coming in question in a suit in the Division Court, otherwise within its jurisdiction, the action shall not be dismissed, but may be removed to the High Court by *certiorari* on the usual terms.

A change has been made as to writs of execution. Whilst not an advocate of sweeping reductions in fees, by which the profession might be unreasonably deprived of a portion of their hard-earned incomes, THE LAW JOURNAL is always willing to admit the justice of a proper economy. From and after the 1st January, 1895, one writ against both goods and lands will be issued, instead of separate writs, as heretofore, and such writ is to "remain in force for a period of three years without renewal." We presume this period runs from the date of the writ, or renewal, as the case may be; possibly, it may have been intended that all writs at present in the hands of a sheriff shall remain in force for three years from the passing of the Act. Perhaps it was intended by the very careless and obscure wording of this section to provide work for the profession in interpreting it, and thus give some solatium for taking away fees on renewals, if, indeed, a writ can now be renewed. If it is intended to do away with the renewal of writs, it would, we suppose, be necessary to return to the old practice of alias or pluries writs.

An amendment has been made to the 531st section of the Consolidated Municipal Amendment Act, 1892, which, although intended to stop a number of speculative actions against municipal corporations, will likely give rise, for a time at least, to