

proposed legislation. The basis of the Act, 50 Vict., c. 23, which is now law and to which your correspondent refers, was the Bill introduced by me, the principle of which, taken from a recent Manitoba Act, on the second reading was accepted by the Attorney-General as being a good measure, and in committee subsequently, at Mr. Hardy's suggestion, the general features of a Bill introduced by the Attorney-General, I think, in 1878, were engrafted upon my Bill, and some very important additions were also made. The section number 31 specially referred to was taken from the Attorney-General's Bill, and as it expresses, was in amendment of the Common Law, and was not intended in any way as an amendment to my Bill of the previous year, part of which is now s. 9 of R.S.O., c. 143, except in so far as they are *in pari materia*. I may state, in case your correspondent may not be aware of it, that an Imperial Statute since passed has adopted the principle of our recent legislation on this subject, some evidence at least that we are right, and so far as I have heard any objection to the new law, it comes from the landlord class and not the tenants. I cannot, with the light I have on the subject, see any reason for the contention put forward by the tenant that he is entitled to fifteen days before distress. The entry intended or referred to in s. 31 is the entry for possession and not distress, in my opinion.

Yours respectfully,

Prescott, Sept. 11th, 1889.

F. J. FRENCH.

LONG VACATION.

To the Editor of THE CANADA LAW JOURNAL:

SIR,—In common with many members of the profession, I believe that a change in the dates of the beginning and ending of the long vacation is advisable, and that the Judges should be asked to make an alteration. The hot weather is not really felt until the month of July, and it does not require any evidence, at present, that it lasts until the month of September. Then as far as business is concerned, it seem to me that an extension of the time after the spring circuits are over and before vacation begins, during which actions may be commenced and got ready for trial, is necessary. The sittings of the Court of Appeal and of the Chancery Divisional Court would require to be put forward ten days or so, and it might be necessary to re-arrange one or two other matters, but there is no difficulty in the matter which cannot be easily overcome.

Toronto, Sept. 13th, 1889.

S.