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DIARY FOR JULY.

1. Thur... Dominion Day. Long vacation H. C. J. and Sup. Court of Canada begins.
4. Sun... and Sunday after Trinity.
5. Mon... C. C. term begins, except in York.
10. Sat... C. C. term ends, except in York.
11. Sun... 3rd Sunday after Trinity.
13. Tues... Quebec founded by Champlain. Sir John Robinson 7th C. J. of Q. B., 1829.
17. Sat... Law Society incorporated, 1797.
18. Sun... 4th Sunday after Trinity. First Cunard steamer arrived at Boston, 1840.
22. Thur... Boundary dispute between Ont. and Man. settled by Privy Cl., 1884. W. H. Draper 9th C. J. of Q. B., 1863. W. B. Richards 3rd C. J. of C. P., 1863.
23. Fri... Act uniting Upper & Lower Canada assented to 1840.
25. Sun... 5th Sunday after Trinity.
29. Thur... Wm. Osgode, first Chief Justice of Q. B., 1792.

TORONTO, JULY 1, 1886.

FOLLOWING our usual course no second number will be issued during the vacation months of July and August.

THE *Central Law Journal* says that a lawyer in Georgia who had lost his cause was so impressed by the supernatural ignorance and stupidity (as he construed it) of the presiding judge that he made the appropriate affidavit, and sought to procure an inquisition of lunacy upon that judge. If the practitioner acted in good faith, and out of an honest desire to protect other litigants, would his action be a contempt of court? Sometimes, however, it is the judgment, and not the criticism upon it, that brings the court into contempt.

A SUPPLEMENT to "Hodgins on the Canadian Franchise Act, 1885," containing the amendments made last session to the Franchise Act, is in the press, and will be shortly issued by Mr. Hodgins. We also learn that a second edition of Mr. Hodgins' "Manual on Voters' Lists" is in course of preparation. The intricate classification of voters under the Ontario Legislative and Municipal Franchises proves the necessity for the early publication of such a manual.

A LEADING Queen's Counsel in large practice in one of our eastern cities writes us as follows: "I note what you say in No. 11 of current volume as to judicial awards, instead of judgments, and the apropos remarks from the *English Law Journal* at p. 205. I express the hope that you will, as you propose, find it 'well to refer to this subject more at length, as there would appear to be some ground of complaint.' In my opinion, there is great ground of complaint, and not only would you confer a benefit on the public by drawing attention to it, but indeed, I think it is your duty to do so." Another letter says: "I have read with pleasure your article in your issue for June 15. It is timely, to the point and required."

We have been requested by many to take up and deal with this question. It is more important than perhaps some of our judges realize; and the mind of the profession is very strong on the subject. We shall take opportunity to refer to the matter again. It would be well, however, to leave it until after vacation, that it may receive the attention which its importance demands. Much dissatisfaction has been expressed for some time past in reference to some of the matters connected with the judiciary referred to in our last two numbers. That there are many things that should and could be remedied cannot be denied. In a country where we have hitherto been so justly proud of our Bench, it is the desire of the profession that the evils which they notice should be remedied rather than that its high reputation should be injured, and its general standard of excellence in any way lowered.