

The names of the members of the commission for the revision of the Code of Civil Procedure, have been published in the daily papers. If the list be authentic, which seems to be doubtful, the most noticeable fact is the large number of members, nine names being mentioned. This is to be regretted, for the work could be done better by a smaller committee, and the real work must devolve upon a few. Of the names mentioned there can be no question as to the eminent fitness of Mr. Justice Jetté. Some of the others names are able lawyers, but not every able lawyer possesses the peculiar qualifications required for a codifier of the law of procedure.

Chief Justice Wilson, of the Court of Queen's Bench, Ontario, who, it was stated, declined the honor of Knighthood at the time it was conferred on the late Chief Justice Cameron, now accepts it. Sir Adam Wilson has been twenty-four years on the bench, and proposes, it is said, to retire at an early date.

The office of judge of the Exchequer Court of Canada, created by the Act of last Session, has been filled by the appointment of Geo. Wheelock Burbidge, Q.C., heretofore deputy minister of Justice.

The place of Mr. Justice Monk, in the Court of Queen's Bench, is to be filled temporarily by Mr. Justice Doherty, of the Superior Court, who is appointed assistant judge until Dec. 13.

SUPREME COURT OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.]

PLUMB V. STEINHOFF.

Title to land—Old grant—Starting point to define metes and bounds—How ascertained.

In an action of ejectment, the question to be decided was whether the *locus* was situated within the plaintiff's lot No. 5, in concession 18, or within defendant's lot adjoining, No. 24, in concession 17. The grant

through which the plaintiff's title was originally derived, gave the southern boundary of lot 5 as the starting point, the course being thence 84 chains, more or less, to the river. The original surveys were lost, and this starting point could not be ascertained.

Held:—affirming the judgment of the court below, Strong and Taschereau, JJ., dissenting, that such southern boundary could not be ascertained by measuring back exactly 84 chains from the river.

Moss, Q.C., and Scott, Q.C., for the Appellants.

Atkinson, Q.C., for the Respondents.

ONTARIO.]

ST. CATHARINES MILLING CO. V. THE QUEEN.

Indian lands—Reserves—Surrender—Title of Crown.

Held, (affirming the judgment of the Court of Appeal, 13 Ont. App. R. 148,) Strong and Gwynne, JJ., dissenting, that the land surrendered by the Indians to the Dominion Government in 1873, by what is known as the N. W. Angle treaty, were not, previous to such surrender, lands reserved for the Indians within the meaning of sec. 91, item 24, of the B. N. A. Act, but were public lands under sec. 92, item 5, and passed to the Province of Ontario, absolutely on such surrender. Only lands specially set apart for the use of the Indians are reserved under sec. 91, item 24.

McCarthy, Q.C., for the Appellants.

Cassels, Q.C., and Mills, for the Respondents.

NOVA SCOTIA.]

MOTT V. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Insolvent Bank—Winding up proceedings—45 Vic. cap.—47 Vic. cap. 137—Bank already insolvent placed in liquidation—Proceedings under what statute.

The Bank of Liverpool was placed in insolvency in 1879, under the Insolvent Act of 1875, and the Bank of Nova Scotia appointed assignee. In 1884, the assignee applied to have the insolvent Bank placed in liquidation under 45 Vic. cap. 23 and 47 Vic. cap. 39. The Chief Justice of Nova Scotia granted