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WE would wish to echo the voices of the many friends of the veteran Premier and Attorney-General of Ontario in congratulating him on the honour of knight-hood bestowed upon him on the 24th ult. He will be the better able to support the dignity with the aid of the increase in salary voted him by the Legislature, a more tangible but perhaps less appreciated recognition.

So much has been said in this JOURNAL and elsewhere about the appointments of Queen's Counsel in recent years in Canada that we again approach the subject with feelings of circumspection, lest we shall be considered to be harping upon a well-worn subject. We feel, however, that when the profession in conservative England is rising in its might and condemning the recent appointments, and advocating the abolition of the "silk," that we may be pardoned for again mentioning the subject and quoting a few remarks from the *Law Gazette*, which opens an article with the words "we shall doubtless be regarded as revolutionists of the deepest dye for making the proposal, but we fearlessly suggest that the time has come . . ." That many mediocre men have been appointed is evident from the next remark: "The latest batch includes a greater number of able men than has usually been the case." It must be observed that the method of appointment in England is different from ours, for there the would-be Queen's Counsel makes application for the position, which is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, who, if he practised at the Equity Bar, is probably ignorant of the merits of the Common Law men, and *vice versa*. There, too, when a barrister becomes a Queen's Counsel, he takes the risk of losing a lucrative "junior" practice in exchange for the narrower possibilities of a leader.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION OF 1892.

Another session of the Legislature has come and gone, and again it becomes our duty to give a short sketch of some of the more important alterations in, and additions to, our statute law.

The Acts of the last session are, as a whole, neither as numerous nor important as usual, and no question of very great moment has been before the Legislature. The chief result has been the consolidation of the municipal and assessment law, to which numerous amendments were also made, although, fortunately perhaps, all of the thirty-three bills introduced were not passed. The most important municipal amendment is the clause taking away power from municipalities to