

high place in the North-West Territories, and was Premier, Attorney-General and Commissioner of Education in his adopted country. Mr. Haultain was also an officer of the volunteer force, and represented the North-West Territories on the occasion of the coronation of King Edward. Having attained such a high position in the councils of his own province, it was thought he might aspire to even a higher position, but he felt the call of his profession, and will now devote his scholarly attainments and his legal erudition to the Bench which will be the gainer thereby. This appointment meets with universal approval.

Mr. John Philpot Curran, K.C., of Brandon has also been elevated to the King's Bench of Manitoba. Though not so well or so widely known as Mr. Justice Galt, he will, it is said, do his new work well and faithfully.

THE NEW PROCEDURE IN ONTARIO.

On the first day of January next Part 1 of the Law Reform Act 1909 (9 Edw. VII. c. 28) is to come into operation, and it behoves solicitors to familiarize themselves with the new practice which it involves.

The Ontario Judicature Act (1881) practically revolutionized our procedure in many respects, and beside the changes then made, those shortly to be inaugurated may appear to be insignificant. It is principally in regard to appeals that the new system will need study, but it will be found to involve changes in other respects.

The scheme of the Act of 1881, was to consolidate the former Courts of Law, Equity, and Appeal, into one Court, but when the details came to be worked out, the theoretical one, Supreme Court of Judicature was found to be merely a name, and not a court at all, as far as any practical work was concerned. That court tried no cases, whether in the first instance, or in appeal. No writs issued in its name, and it pronounced no judgments, for the simple reason that it never sat. It was "vox et preterea nihil." What really resulted from the