

Canada Law Journal.

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No. 13.

DIARY FOR JULY.

1. Sat. ... Long vacation begins. Dominion Day. Confederation, 1867.
2. Sun. ... *4th Sunday after Trinity.*
3. Mon. ... Co. Ct. Term (except York) begins. Heir and Dev. sittings begin.
5. Wed. ... Last day for service of notice of appeal from Ct. of Revs. to County Judge.
7. Fri. ... Gen. Simcoe, first Lieut.-Gov. of U. C., 1792.
8. Sat. ... Co. Ct. Term (except York) ends. Cyprus ceded to England, 1878.
9. Sun. ... *5th Sunday after Trinity.*
11. Tue. ... Canada invaded by U. S., 1813.
14. Fri. ... W. P. Howland first Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, 1868.
15. Sat. ... Manitoba entered Confederation, 1870.
16. Sun. ... *6th Sunday after Trinity.*
17. Tue. ... Heir and Devisee sittings end.
20. Thurs. ... British Columbia entered Confederation, 1871.
23. Sun. ... *7th Sunday after Trinity.* Union of Upper and Lower Canada, 1840.
24. Mon. ... Canada discovered by Cartier, 1534.
25. Tue. ... Battle of Lundy's Lane, 1813.
26. Wed. ... Jews first admitted to House of Commons, 1858. Dr. Robitaille, Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1879.
29. Sat. ... First Atlantic Telegraph laid, 1866.
30. Sun. ... *8th Sunday after Trinity.* Government of U. C. removed from Niagara to York, 1793.

TORONTO, JULY 1, 1882.

IN accordance with our custom we shall be merciful to our readers during the long vacation, and only issue one number in July, and one number in August, namely, on the first of each month. After August our bi-monthly issue will be resumed.

JOHN CHARLES DAY, Q.C., has been elevated to the Bench, and takes the place of Sir Charles Bowen as a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, and has the reputation of being a sound and practical lawyer. As *Punch* says: "The next thing will be to turn Day into Knight, and we trust it will be a long time before the break of Day."

WE conclude the discussion on the *Thrasher Case*, which has excited so much interest in British Columbia, by a second letter from Mr. Alpheus Todd. This case, which involves a very important constitutional question, will, probably, come before the Supreme Court at an early day. Much learning on the subject will be found in the correspondence and in the articles published in this Journal, which will be of great interest to all concerned in this important branch of the law.

THE following order has been issued by the Supreme Court, dated June 27, 1882: "Every County Court clerk shall keep his office open for the transaction of business, on every day, except on holidays, and (except as hereinafter provided) from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on and between July 1 and Sept. 1; and on and between Dec. 24 and Jan. 6 every such clerk shall keep his office open for the transaction of business from 10 a.m. until noon, and during the statutory sittings of the Court such clerk shall keep the office open, as aforesaid, on and between the said dates until 4 p.m."

A letter reaches us just before going to press, signed "Law Student," in answer to the one by "Professional," on the subject of scholarships in our last number. The letter is too long to print in full in our crowded space. The chief point the writer makes is, we think, a good one, namely, that the men who get the scholarships are the men who would be first, whether there were scholarships or not. But the giving of prizes and scholarships as a recognition of merit in examinations is so universal a practice that there is really very little use in discussing the