

## ACTS OF LAST SESSION.

tainly might lead our brethren in England to entertain curious ideas as to the state of the profession here. Again, the last part of the advertisement unfortunately admits of two interpretations, but neither in this case are we to presume that it is intended as a "touting" advertisement for a class of business which is sufficiently disagreeable when it comes to us as a necessity, namely, to examine into the, possible, mistakes or omissions of other professional men. The advertisement may be read in a sense entirely free from such objectionable suspicion. Probably, as a matter of strict logic, it is competent for a Solicitor to advertise his readiness to do that which he properly may do when brought to him. But the question of good taste is another matter, and "for choice," we should be glad to see this advertisement discontinued, and in any case it should be altered to show the character in which the advertisers solicit the confidence of the English public. It is rather curious to note that one of the advertisers is a member of the English Bar. We offer this information to our brethren in England "in mitigation of damages."

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We called attention last month to two important acts affecting proceedings by magistrates and appeals from their decisions. We do not propose again to enlarge upon these, but to refer briefly to the other legislation of the session of special interest to the profession.

One of the acts already referred to (an Act respecting the operation of Statutes of Ontario) also provides that the repeal of any act or part of an act, shall not revive any act repealed by such act, or prevent the effect of any saving clause therein; thus disposing of a rule which, though in a way strictly logical, was pro-

ductive of inconvenient and curious results.

The Act to amend section 13 of the Administration of Justice Act, 1874, makes provision for the disposal of cases heard before any judge who was a member of the Court of Error and Appeal, as formerly constituted, at the time of the hearing of the case.

By the Act to amend the Act respecting Division Courts, no change can be made in the number, limit, or extent of courts in a county, except after public notice given at the next previous sittings of the General Sessions of the Peace. We have always urged the undesirability of making frequent changes in the limits of these courts, and the cutting up of a county into such small divisions that the clerks and bailiffs cannot make a respectable living out of the legitimate business of their respective offices. This provision will at least prevent a change being made without the opportunity of full discussion. Another important change is made by which every County Judge shall have jurisdiction to hold Division Courts in any county in the Province, and may be required so to act by an order in council, or may do so at the request of a brother judge. This is a desirable provision, and we can imagine many cases where it will work both to the advantage of the public and to the convenience of the judges.

The preamble to the Act respecting personal estates of small value recites that "many poor persons die possessed of property of small amount, and it is desirable to increase the facilities for taking out letters of administration to their estate and effects, and to reduce the expenses attending the same." The latter part of the preamble we willingly accept, and it would be rash to contradict the assertion that many poor persons have a small amount of property; many have none at all; but, letting this pass, we are pleased to see a reduction in the outrageous tax