

There are other statutes which also seem to demand amalgamation. For instance, under the head of statutes relating to the constitution of the courts we have at present the Judicature Act, which deals not only with the constitution of the court, but also with various matters of procedure. Then there is another group also dealing with the procedure in civil matters in the Supreme Court of Judicature, whereas the natural arrangement would be that all the procedure in the Supreme Court of Judicature as to all matters within its jurisdiction should be gathered into one compendious statute. In the same way the whole procedure of the respective inferior courts might well be similarly grouped.

When we come to the law of property, all the statutes relating to mortmain and charitable uses, including the law relating to the property of religious institutions, should be grouped together. At present we have an attempt at consolidation in 9 Edw. VII. c. 58, but this, we submit, does not go far enough, inasmuch as it still leaves the Religious Institutions Act to be dealt with as a separate enactment, whereas it is a cognate branch of the same subject as that covered by 9 Edw. VII. c. 58.

The Act respecting escheats and forfeitures (R.S.O. c. 114) has been revised by 9 Edw. VII. c. 57, but this Act does not cover the whole statute law of the subject, and we have still to go to the Judicature Act to find out that the High Court has jurisdiction to relieve against all penalties and forfeitures.

In the Act relating to the transfer of property we might expect to find all the provisions for short forms of conveyances, but at present we do not; they form separate Acts. Transfer of property we should also think ought to cover "assurances of estates tail" and mortgages, but it does not. Transfer of property is a subject which we might think included the transfer of personal as well as real property, but it does not, according to the present arrangement, and we have to hunt for statutes relating to the transfer and mortgage of personal property, under the head of "Mercantile Law." The fraudulent conveyances of lands and goods seems to be a subject which should be embraced in one statute, but we have the Act relating to voluntary and