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DIARY FOR JULY.

1. Fri....Dominion Day. Long vacation H. C. J. and Sup. Court of Canada begins.
3. Sun....4th Sunday after Trinity. Quebec founded, 1608.
4. Mon....C. C. term begins, except in York.
9. Sat....C. C. term ends, except in York.
10. Sun....5th Sunday after Trinity.
13. Wed.. Sir John Robinson 7th C. J. of Q. B., 1829.
17. Sun....6th Sunday after Trinity. Law Society incorporated, 1797.
22. Fri....V. H. Draper, 9th C. J. of Q. B., 1863. W. B. Richards, 3rd C. J. of C. P., 1863.
23. Sat....Ac. uniting Upper and Lower Canada assented to, 1840.
24. Sun....7th Sunday after Trinity. Lundy's Lane, 1814.
28. Thur..Wm. Osgoode, first Chief Justice of Q. B., 1792.
31. Sun....8th Sunday after Trinity.

TORONTO, JULY 1, 1887.

DURING the long vacation, following our usual custom, we shall, for this and the following month, issue but one number each month instead of two.

THE regular September Sittings of the Divisional Court of the Chancery Division this year will commence on the 5th day of September next, instead of on the 1st September as appointed by the Rules.

THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

THE fiftieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession has drawn forth from her faithful subjects in all parts of the empire demonstrations of rejoicing. The Dominion of Canada has not been behind hand, and throughout its broad domain religious and festive commemorations of the event have everywhere been held.

To one accustomed to the exuberant manifestations of feeling common in an English crowd, it must often appear that we Canadians are inclined to be somewhat cold and lacking in loyal enthusiasm. Though not so loud-tongued, perhaps, as our brethren across the sea, beneath an apparent coldness, however, there runs a deep current of loyal feeling which, on

occasions of this kind, comes to the surface.

In no part of the Queen's dominions are to be found more loyal and faithful subjects than in this great Dominion, built up, as it has largely been, during her long and happy reign.

From a legal point of view, Her Majesty's reign has been one that will ever be a memorable era in the history of our law.

During this period, the old intricate system of pleading and practice, which so frequently left the victory in a law suit, not with the litigant who had the merits on his side, but with the opposite party who had happened to employ the subtler lawyer, has been swept away. On the whole, we think, all modern lawyers, and certainly all litigants, must agree that the disappearance of the technicalities which distinguished the system of the past, has at least advanced the cause of justice.

While the first Common Law Procedure Act was the death-blow of the old system of procedure, it has in its turn been superseded by the Judicature Act which attempts still further to carry on the work of reform. It is, perhaps, premature to speak of the comparative merits of the latter Act, as in this country, the few years it has been in force, and the state of flux in which it still remains, prevent a proper judgment on its merits. Suffice it to say that its main scheme of consolidating the courts and providing one uniform system of procedure for all civil suits is sound, and, when it has been adequately worked out in actual practice, cannot fail to be productive of public benefit.

While the practice and procedure of the courts have been simplified, the law itself has been also very greatly improved. The foundation of an important part of this