

Dominion are so great that the task seems almost hopeless. But certainly the task can never be accomplished by the present "laissez-faire" policy or by the appointment of men because they have a political "pull," or by appointing those who for some reason it is desirable to shelve. Any government that would do such things would be blind to the fact that every such appointment not only weakens the Bench, and so is an injury to the country, but also reflects upon the high standing of the appointing power. As a writer in the lay press has recently expressed it: "To treat the Bench as a mere place of reward for political service, and appoint men to it whose only claims are those of political services, is little short of a crime."

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*REVISED STATUTES OF ONTARIO, VOL. III.*

At the present session of the Ontario Legislature the Government will ask the sanction of the Legislature to a third volume of the Revised Statutes.

This volume will consist of a revision and consolidation of all Imperial Statutes relating to property and civil rights which have been incorporated into the law of Ontario by virtue of Provincial Legislation. There will also be found in this volume an "Appendix" containing Imperial constitutional Acts, and certain Imperial Acts of a practical character relating to the mode of procuring evidence of the law of other British possessions, or of foreign countries, which Acts are expressly extended to the colonies; also the original Habeas Corpus Act, and a table of all Imperial Acts (other than those relating to criminal law) which are in force in Canada, *ex proprio vigore*. The Appendix is at the beginning of the volume instead of the end, as is usual. The matter contained in it, however, has really nothing to do with the Revised Statutes of Ontario, but is conveniently published with this volume.

The object of this work is to reduce to order and symmetry a branch of our statute law, which has hitherto been involved in doubt and obscurity. Henceforth we need not go outside of the Ontario statute book to obtain the statute law relating to property and civil rights. It will, of course, be a somewhat novel experience to find ourselves citing the Statute of Frauds as R.S.O. c. 338, and the Statute of Elizabeth, as R.S.O. c. 334, or the Statute of Distri-