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Correspondence.

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## DIVISION COURT JUDGMENTS.

*To the Editor of the Canada Law Journal :*

DEAR SIR,—The legislature in repealing those sections of the Division Court Act enabling a plaintiff to transfer a case to the County Court where the balance amounted to \$40, and an execution had been returned nulla bona, seems to me to have put the law in an unsatisfactory state (see R.S.O. (1897), c. 60, s. 230). The execution now issues from the Division Court; but can a plaintiff pursue the same remedy for the recovery of his judgment as if the judgment was in the County Court? Can he, for example, obtain an appointment from the Clerk of the County Court for the examination of a defendant as a judgment debtor? A plaintiff may not be able to make the affidavit required by section 231, and yet think the defendant has made a fraudulent disposition of his lands. If a plaintiff cannot get an appointment from the County Court Clerk, as some judges hold, even if he get an order under section 231 for leave to proceed in the Division Court and issue a judgment summons, it is doubtful if on such examination a plaintiff can enquire into a fraudulent disposition of lands, as Division Court executions, except under section 230, do not reach lands, and the execution to be issued under a judge's order under section 231 is clearly meant only to affect goods.

Yours truly,

A. SHAW.

Walkerton.

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UNIFORMITY OF THE LAWS.

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*To the Editor of the Canada Law Journal :*

Referring to the letter of your correspondent, in your number for Oct. 1, with reference to the uniformity of the laws of the several Provinces of Canada, I would call attention to a late Imperial Act. By the 31 & 32 Vict., c. 54, an Act was passed