

he, in like manner, receives impressions of the same kind; so that his associations from those sources weigh upon his judgment, and are somewhat manifested in his decisions, and thereby inspire distrust of his integrity.

The census of the country is shortly to be taken, not merely as to our population, but as to wealth and other circumstances, and the result would be suggestive as to how to divide the province properly into districts for the local administration of justice. Nothing would be easier than to define a basis on which the experience of those who have been engaged in the administration of the local courts could settle upon a better division than that which now exists. There is no reason whatever why one Judge should be called upon to try five hundred suits in a year, or another Judge one thousand or fifteen hundred, or possibly not more than one hundred, or why the time of one Judge should be occupied once or twice a month, whilst another Judge only holds courts once in every two months. The circuits might be mapped out, now that the railway system of the province, and the convenience of travel, have become so fully developed. As it is, some Judges, in order to avail themselves of this convenience, travel out of their own county, pass by places where Division Courts are held in other counties, in order to reach some distant point in their own county, thereby causing a needless waste of time and expense which a more convenient division of districts and the labor and duties of Judges might avoid. A Judge has very often to travel a whole day, and be away from the county town, where frequent applications are required to be made to him in chambers, in order to reach some distant place to hold a Division Court, where only one or two suits have to be disposed of, which might be very often avoided if some neighboring Judge were to add such a district to some adjoining district in his county. It has been known that, as a matter of expenditure, it would be far cheaper if a Judge, who was to hold such a court, would pay all the debts and costs involved in suits than perform the journey of going to the place where court has to be held; and it is very much the case in this province as it is found to be in England, where Sir R. Harrington stated in his evidence before a select committee in the House of Commons, that, as a rule, he had to travel three hours for every hour he sat in court, and said: "I heard of a case the other day where the Judge telegraphed to enquire what his work at a distant court would be. He was informed that there was one judgment summons for 4s. Like a sensible man he paid the money himself, and thus got rid of a long and expensive day's travel for nothing; and I think that every unprejudiced person would be of opinion that the whole of the circuit arrangements require revision with reference to 'Bradshaw's Guide,' and a shifting of the population into the towns."

As regards the jurisdiction of the courts over the subject matters, we think that the provision of the English County Court System, conferring jurisdiction in common law actions and without the written consent of both parties might be very well engrafted into our Division Courts System. Actions founded on contract, except actions for breach of promise of marriage, and without reference to signature of defendant, might very well be conferred. Actions founded on tort, excepting actions for malicious prosecu-