

In the other Divisions the sittings were held on Tuesday and Friday, and sometimes, when necessary, on another day besides. Generally speaking, these sittings consumed the whole day.

Now, if one judge found the business of the Chancery Division alone all that he could satisfactorily manage in one day, how is he going to get through with the business of the other two divisions added? In the same way, if one judge found that he had enough to do to carry through the work of the so-called "Common Law Divisions," how is he possibly going to get through with the Chancery Division business added thereto? Formerly there were, in effect, six days', and sometimes seven days' sittings in each week; now there are only going to be five. Formerly the business was taken by two judges; now it is to be taken by one.

A rearrangement of the business was no doubt needed, but we are afraid that the way it has been made will not prove satisfactory. It appears to us that a better arrangement would have been to have still had two judges sitting each week, but to have assigned to one all the Chamber business and motions not required to be set down in all the Divisions, and to have assigned to the other all the other court business. In this way the business would not have been so burdensome to the judges, and would be capable of being more expeditiously transacted. Some judges are proverbially quick and expeditious, others are equally notorious for their slowness. How the latter will ever get through a week's business under the new régime remains to be seen.

At any rate, we do not think it ought to be expected of any judge that he should attempt to do the business required of him as though he were engaged in a race against time. No judge ought to allow himself to be hurried in the discharge of his judicial duties, and a slap-dash method of doing business of this kind may simply mean the infliction of grievous injustice on suitors who are the victims.