

## MATERIALS FOR A NEW BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

Ontario Judicature Act, 1881, by Thomas Langton, M.A., LL.B., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-law. The well deserved reputation of the first edition, renders it almost unnecessary for us to say more than that the present one shows an increase in bulk. The work being by the same two gentlemen who produced the first edition, an increase of bulk will be rightly taken to imply an increase of value. The authors sum up the results of their labours in the preface, wherein they say: "The general form and arrangement of the former edition have been preserved, but in regard to some branches of procedure, which have now become better understood, the notes have been recast; and, in regard to many other branches, have been largely added to." At the commencement a tabular arrangement shows the relationship between the English rules of 1875 and 1883, and the Ontario rules. The supplemental Ontario rules have been added. Another useful feature is the notes appended to the Tariff of Costs, which is printed at length. These latter notes might no doubt have been made more extensive, but so far as they go they supply a *disideratum*. The Court of Appeal rules reappear with the latest decisions appended. A lengthy review of a new edition of so well-known a work as this is unnecessary. We can only hope that the industry of the authors will meet its fitting reward, not only in the gratitude of the profession, but also in the more substantial form of dollars and cents. It must, however, always be remembered that the pecuniary inducement to literary labour in legal matters is very small in this Province, and hence the more praise is merited by those whom industry and a love for their profession induce to embark upon them.

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THE Order of the Imperial Privy Council defining the boundaries between the Prov-

inces of Ontario and Manitoba has been published. The Order materially enlarges the territory of Manitoba beyond the limits given to it by the Dominion Act of 1881 (44 Vict. c. 14), notwithstanding that the Imperial Act of 1871 vests in the Parliament of Canada the legislative jurisdiction to enlarge or alter provincial boundaries with the consent of the Local Legislature of the Province concerned. The Manitoba Boundary Act of 1881, read in connection with the Keewatin Act of 1876, (39 Vict. c. 21), makes the eastern boundary of the enlarged Province of Manitoba a *straight line* running "due north from where the western boundary of Ontario intersects the international boundary line between Canada and the United States." Where that intersection of boundary lines occurs *de facto*, must be *de jure* the point from whence the straight line of the eastern boundary of Manitoba commences its due north course. This intersection the award of the Judicial Committee places at the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods; therefore, according to the Manitoba Boundary Act, the eastern boundary of that Province should start from that as the governing point "due north" to the centre of the road allowance on the twelfth base line of the Dominion Land Surveys, which twelfth base line is by the Act made the northern boundary of Manitoba. The Judicial Committee may not have had these Acts before them, or may not have had the assistance of a Dominion Land Surveyor, as the Arbitrators of 1878 had. After following the "due north line" of the Act of 1881 as far as the Winnipeg or English River, they make the boundary line diverge to the eastward through the centre of the Winnipeg, English and Albany Rivers, Lac Seul, and Lake Joseph, "until it reaches a line drawn due north from the confluence of the Rivers Mississippi and Ohio, which forms the eastward boundary of the Province of Manitoba." This description gives a large extent of Dominion