

would certainly facilitate the creation of vacancies in the court whenever the Government of the day was specially anxious that one should exist, but that is hardly a good reason for offering a special inducement to the judges generally to withdraw from work for which they may be thoroughly competent, to be replaced by others perhaps not more competent, and at a double charge to the country. The two-thirds pension allowed to judges of other courts seems to be a better system.

Another change which more immediately concerns the Montreal and Quebec districts, is contained in the following section of a bill introduced on the 3rd July: "The last paragraph of section 4 of the *Act respecting the Judges of Provincial Courts*, chapter 138 of the Revised Statutes, is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor: "If the Chief Justice of the Superior Court resides at Quebec, the judge residing at Montreal who is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to perform the duties of Chief Justice in the district of Montreal as it is comprised and defined for the Court of Review, or, if the Chief Justice resides at Montreal, the judge residing at Quebec who is appointed by the Governor-in-Council to perform the duties of Chief Justice in the district of Quebec as it is comprised and defined for the Court of Review, in addition to his other salary, \$1,000 per annum." The terms of the section repealed were: "The senior puisné judge residing at Quebec, if the Chief Justice resides at Montreal, or the senior puisné judge residing at Montreal, if the Chief Justice resides at Quebec, in addition to his other salary, \$1,000." The amendment precludes the senior puisné judge from succeeding to the position and salary of acting Chief Justice unless specially appointed, a change which on general principles is desirable; but in the present instance it is regrettable, inasmuch as the senior puisné judge at Montreal is peculiarly qualified for the position of acting Chief