

*ex necessitate* vested in it the power to pardon for breaches of those laws; and, having that power, it is also competent for it to delegate its exercise to its chief executive officer. In connection with this subject, which is one of great general interest, we publish a letter from a correspondent who takes exception to the conclusion arrived at by the learned Chancellor. He is a courageous man who measures swords with that eminent jurist, and it would be a matter of surprise to us if the latter should prove to be wrong. However, let "Lex" speak for himself.

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THE Law Society has been recently launching out in the way of expenditure. A handsome new carpet now graces the floor of the library at Osgoode Hall, which, moreover, is about to be lit with all the brilliancy of electric lights. We do not complain of such expenditure, if the Society can afford it. We were, however, under the impression when the Law Society decided to dock off its annual contribution to the Osgoode Hall Tennis Club of \$6, for the water-rates for watering the lawn, that it was in an impoverished condition; otherwise, it is difficult to understand the necessity for such rigid economy. We venture to think instead of cutting off this insignificant allowance, it would have exercised a very legitimate and proper discretion if it had very considerably increased its assistance to the Club, which is now, we hear, in a somewhat languishing condition for want of funds. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, during the past season has provided, at its own expense, a tennis ground and the paraphernalia of the game, for its employees. Such liberality—but we are forgetting—"comparisons are odious."

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THERE can be no doubt that it is in the best interest of the community that the legal profession should, as a rule, be well versed in the laws, which they have to assist in administering. One important branch of law is that embodied in the statutes, and it must be confessed that year by year it becomes a more difficult one to master. No less than three legislatures are empowered to make laws for us, viz., the Imperial Parliament, the Dominion Parliament, and the Provincial Legislature. The former, of course, now intervenes, as far as we are concerned, only in exceptional cases; but in those exceptional cases it has sometimes a concurrent, and sometimes an exclusive, jurisdiction. Not only has the student who would learn the statute law to keep track of the legislation of these three bodies, but he has also in the case of Imperial Statutes to sift out of a vast mass of ancient legislation, the various statutes which have been introduced as part of the law of this Province, not by specific enumeration, but by use of the most general words. No attempt has ever been made, we believe, to collect and publish the various English statutes which are in force here. It is a work of great magnitude, and one which requires for its successful issue not merely the industry and learning of a private individual, but also, in order to give authority to the conclusions arrived at, it demands the sanction of the legislative body. The work is, for this reason, almost beyond the competence of mere private effort, and is one that should be taken in hand under the authority of the Legislature.