

In conclusion I only want to say this, we have in common a great bond, and that is the bond of Anglo Saxon free institutions. We realize now perhaps more than anything else when this world is threatened with the treachery of Bolshevism what those institutions mean. It is for us lawyers to do our duty, to play our part as men; it makes no difference whether it is in the United States or Canada, the principle is the same, this great inheritance of Anglo-Saxon liberty is ours, ours to preserve, ours to protect, ours to transmit unimpaired to future generations.

CHANGES IN ENGLAND IN LEGAL MATTERS.

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND JUDGES.

The turmoil and unrest that pervades everything these days has invaded the conservatism of matters pertaining to Bench and Bar in England. The question of an entirely new departure in the way of a Ministry of Justice is being discussed *pro* and *con*. One of the changes which might be the result of this new machinery would be in relation to judicial patronage. It is said that there is less danger of the evil of political influence in the appointment of Judges when the patronage is in the hands of the Lord Chancellor, and it is the prevailing thought that he, assisted by an advisory committee, should make all judicial appointments. It is a thousand pities that something of this kind is a practical impossibility in Canada. Realizing this, there are those who think that, after all, the other extreme, namely, the elective system prevailing in the United States, would be an improvement. In support of this is cited the argument in its favour of Mr. Rathbone in his address at the recent meeting of the Ontario Bar Association. The elective system is repugnant to our ideas, but the combination of political patronage and the inadequacy of salaries are potent factors in lowering the standard of days gone by.

LEGAL EDUCATION.

The treatment of legal education in the old country is in a transition stage, or rather, perhaps, is likely to arrive there shortly.