

The Legal News.

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No. 24.

LOCAL JUDGES.

The following gentlemen, being Judges and Junior Judges of the several County Courts of Ontario, are gazetted "Local Judges of the High Court," under the provisions of sect. 76 of the Ontario Judicature Act, 1881:—

James R. Gowan, Simcoe; David S. McQueen, Oxford; Stephen J. Jones, Brant; William Miller, Waterloo; David J. Hughes, Elgin; George M. Boswell, Northumberland and Durham; Zacheus Burnham, Ontario; John G. Stevenson, Haldimand; Charles J. Robinson, Lambton; Gordon W. Leggat, Essex; James Daniell, Prescott and Russell; Daniel H. Lizars, Perth; Henry Macpherson, Grey; John Deacon, Renfrew; John J. Kingsmill, Bruce; Alexander F. Scott, Peel; Thomas Miller, Halton; Robert Dennistoun, Peterboro; William H. Wilkison, Lennox and Addington; William Elliott, Middlesex; Walter McCrea, District of Algoma; Robert P. Jellett, Prince Edward; William S. Senkler, Lanark; William Warren Dean, Victoria; William A. Ross, Carleton; Thomas B. MacMahon, Norfolk; James S. Sinclair, Wentworth; Kenneth Mackenzie, York; Edmund J. Senkler, Lincoln; Cornelius V. Price, Frontenac; Jacob F. Pringle, Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; Archibald Bell, Kent; Herbert S. Macdonald, Leeds and Grenville; Thomas A. Lazier, Hastings; George Baxter, Welland.

JUNIOR JUDGES.

George McK. Clark, Northumberland and Durham; John Boyd, York; John A. Ardagh, Simcoe; Isaac F. Toms, Huron; Austin C. Chadwick, Wellington; Anthony Lacourse, Waterloo; Geo. H. F. Dartnell, Ontario; Robert Lyon, Carleton; Frederick Davis, Middlesex; E. Baldwin Fraleek, Hastings.

A NOVEL JUDICIAL DUTY.

In a document recently circulated, entitled "Judicial Reforms, proposed by the Commission for the Codification of the Statutes," considerable changes in established procedure are suggested. There is one feature of the "Reforms" at which, we imagine, our Judges will be likely to stand aghast. At p. 97, "errors of calculation, of drafting, and all faults of calligraphy, when apparent, are corrected by the Courts themselves," &c. Faults of calligraphy are so apparent that the Judges have frequently to send down records in order that the penmanship may be rendered legible,—that an undecipherable document may be replaced by one that can be deciphered. It was only a

few days ago that the Hon. Mr. Justice Johnson, to the great amusement of the Bar, held up a paper in Court, and asked whether any optical aids existed by which its contents could be ascertained.

THE LAWS AGAINST BODY SNATCHING.

The *Scientific American* complains of the severity of the laws against robbing grave-yards in order to procure subjects for dissection, and says it is a false sentimentality that makes us unwilling to see the remains of our relatives mutilated. If this be true, medical men should be the first to demonstrate their superiority to such scruples, and we think, therefore, the suggestion which our contemporary proceeds to make is a good one. It is this: "Let every medical student solemnly swear, as he stands with uplifted scalpel before his first subject, that in return for the privilege of dissecting others, he agrees to give up his own body after death for a like purpose. The medical fraternity owe it to their successors to form a mutual dissecting league, and thus render themselves independent of the general public." Besides the advancement of science, dissection presents some incidental advantages, for while burning and burying alive are possible, vivisection is not to be feared, for it is said that the first stroke of the scalpel will detect the faintest spark of lingering life.

NOTES OF CASES.

COURT OF REVIEW.

MONTREAL, May 31, 1881.

JOHNSON, TORRANCE, RAINVILLE, JJ.

[From C. C., St. Francis.

MILLIKEN, es qual. v. BEARD.

Accession—Rights of owner of material which has been used to form a thing of a new description.

The plaintiff inscribed in Review from a judgment of the Circuit Court, District of St. Francis, Doherty, J., Jan. 31, 1882.

JOHNSON, J. The plaintiff revindicated a quantity of lumber. The defendant pleaded that he had made it into shingles; and he wants to apply the law so as to compensate the value sought to be recovered by the plaintiff, by the value of the workmanship. This is really the only