

*NOTES FROM THE ENGLISH INNS OF COURT.**NEW KING'S COUNSEL.*

At the close of the summer term, the English Bar was thrown into a state of mild excitement by the announcement that certain new King's Counsel had been appointed. Robert Alderson Wright and Douglas McGarel Hogg have both been called within the Bar, together with three other gentlemen who are better known in India than in England. In making these appointments during the period of the war, the present Lord Chancellor has departed from the rule laid down by his predecessor. When it was thought that peace would be declared within a short period of time, Lord Buckmaster announced that he would not advise the King to create any more silks until the end of the war, lest the juniors who are now serving with His Majesty's Forces should be deprived of the opportunity of picking up some of the work set free. The prolongation of hostilities, however, has altered all this, and has made promotion necessary in the public interest. It was impossible to keep men like those whose names are mentioned above from reaching the forefront of the profession. It is a matter for surprise that Lord Finlay did not make his list a little longer. It is interesting to notice that prior to the recent appointments the junior of those who have seats within the Bar was Mr. William Finlay, the Lord Chancellor's only son and heir.

HIS MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

To look back, for a moment, to normal times, application for silk is not to be lightly made. Many a man with a flourishing junior practice has failed utterly when called within the Bar.

Occasionally a man takes silk with a view to retiring from the profession, but as a general rule it is regarded as a stepping-stone to higher things. If he practises on the equity side he must announce within a short time the name of the judge in whose Court he proposes to practise.

On the common law side a King's Counsel can accept a brief in any Court on his own circuit or in London. If he is retained