

CORRESPONDENCE—FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

affecting the present case, assuming the lien to have been registered within thirty days of the completion of the work, as provided by section 20.

It is possible the provisions of section 26 may have been lost sight of.

One would think, apart from the Registry Act, there could be no question that if the lien attaches upon the estate and interest of all who acquire an interest in the land after the commencement of the work, that, on the facts stated in the note, the mortgagees were clearly subsequent to the plaintiff.

READER.

FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

On 22nd of Jan. last, the University of Dublin conferred the degree of LL.D., *honoris causa*, upon Lord Dufferin. The Rev. Dr. Hart, Vice-Provost and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, presided in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University. After the Earl of Rosse had been first introduced and signed the roll, Lord Dufferin next came forward, and Dr. Webb, Regius Professor of Law, introduced him in an eloquent little Latin speech. The following is a humble attempt to do justice to the original:—

"Most honourable Mr. Pro-Vice-Chancellor and gentlemen of this University, I present to you Frederick Temple, Earl Dufferin, a man by birth and rank illustrious, in culture, eloquence and administrative skill absolutely unrivalled. In him, born as he was of more than monarch ancestors—for Sheridan's grandson, I hold to be the offspring of a more than regal line, the nation foresaw a future greatness, and greeted him while yet a stripling. In his early manhood, obeying the dictates of his versatile genius, he scorned patrician luxury, and 'Far to the chilly North his flight pursued,' and by the cunning of his story breathed on those icy regions, his own spirit's warmth (*mentis suæ calorem inspiravit*). Nor was it long before the nodding heights of Lebanon knew in him an ambassador, arbiter, and peace-maker, Lebanon which had looked down upon so many and so mighty conquerors. A pinnacle was added to his renown by his illustrious, his brilliant administration of Canada. Factions pacified, races united in amity, provinces at variance amongst themselves brought to unity, the Dominion ultimately established—these are his achievements, these form his fame, these his civic crown. He was not the man to cast off loyal colonies of kindred blood, most

warmly attached to us (*colonias consanguineas fideles et nostri amantissimas projicere*). He was not the man to weaken and hold of no account the British Empire, founded by a valour truly Roman. His was a genius, as all men agreed, capable of government, a genius whose capacities his government made known as never they were known before. How great thy debt to Ireland, O Anglia, these names alone testify—Wellesley, Wellington, Monck, Lawrence, Mayo, Dufferin. By such heroic stock are empires founded and maintained,—

'Sic fortis Etruria crevit.'

Then rose Britannia, echoing name. May it through eternal ages echo still."

Lord Dufferin, having affixed his signature to the roll, was greeted with warm applause, and shook hands with the presiding functionaries. There were repeated calls for a speech; he did not however, respond to them.

In the Court of Appeal at Lincoln's Inn, a case involving the doctrine of a wife's equity to a settlement was heard the other day before Lords Justices James, Bramwell, and Brett. In the course of the argument Lord Justice Bramwell said: "There's no such thing as an equity since the Judicature Acts came into operation—is there?" Counsel ventured to suggest that it was rather law than equity which had been abolished. "It's like shot silk," observed Lord Justice James, "both colours are there, and it depends upon the light in which you look at it which colour you see."—*Mayfair*.

In the recent case of *Nunn v. Hemming*, brought by an ex-lunatic, against the keeper of, the lunatic asylum in which he had been confined, for assault, it seems to have been assumed both by judge and jury that a man subject to hallucinations on one point is necessarily untrustworthy as a witness, and that his evidence on all other subjects must therefore be discredited. There is a well-known story, illustrative of the contrary proposition, told of Burke, who, in collecting information for a speech that he was about to deliver in the House on an Indian question, was referred to an ex-official, then the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Burke had an interview with the lunatic, who proved to be a man of excellent information, and fully competent to advise on the subject on which he consulted him. On leaving the asylum Burke expressed his indignation to the keeper of the asylum, and intimated his intention of bringing the matter before Parliament. "Before you do that, sir," replied the keeper, "go back and ask him what he had for breakfast this morning." Burke did as