

will be subject to the general superintendence of the Commissioners. The specimens, when completed and approved of by the Commissioners, will be reported to Her Majesty, with the names of the gentlemen by whom they have been executed.

"With regard to remuneration, the Commissioners do not consider themselves to be as yet in a position to determine on the amount; and they think that, on the whole, the most acceptable course to the profession will be, that the sum to be paid for the preparation of each specimen should be fixed, after its execution, by a committee of three of the Commissioners; for which purpose the Commissioners propose to nominate their Chairman (Lord Cranworth), Sir James Wilde, and Mr Reilly. The Commissioners, then, with a view to their guidance in the selection of gentlemen for this purpose, suggest that any member of the Bar, willing to undertake the preparation of one of the specimen Digests, should, on or before the last day of Hilary Term next, send in to the Commissioners a statement of such his willingness, accompanied with,—

(1) A general summary, in an analytical form, of the whole matter of the law comprised under the head chosen by him.

(2) A small subdivision of the same worked out in detail, as an example of the mode in which he would propose to fill up the outline furnished by his analytical summary.

(3) Any general observations he may think relevant respecting the execution either of the portion of the Digest that will embrace the particular subject chosen by him, or of the Digest generally.

"The Commissioners would not object to more than one gentleman combining in executing one of the specimens, and accordingly joining in preparing and sending in the papers indicated. GODFREY LUSHINGTON, Secretary."

**HEAVY COSTS.**—What may be called an astounding compensation case cropped up in the Queen's Bench on Thursday. The arbitration had reference to damage to a bridge belonging to a company. The um-

fire awarded £100. The costs were £3000, of which the umpire received £600.

**NEW YORK CODE.**—Some time ago we printed some parts of this code, which appeared to us to be admirable. We have since had occasion to look into it more closely, with the especial object of seeing how its authors treated one of the subjects set by the Commissioners in England for specimen digests, viz., Easements. We were amazed: the brevity of the digest is simply ludicrous. A subject to which Gale devoted an erudite treatise (which is now entering a fourth edition), and to which, moreover, Dr. Washburn, an American writer, has given his very careful and learned attention in a far larger work than Gale's, which has just been published, is disposed of in the New York code in a few paragraphs. For practical purposes it is useless,—it is a mere bite out of a colossal fruit. As a guide to those inclined to compete for the honor of framing specimen digests of English law, it affords no assistance; indeed, it is rather discouraging, as showing how great must be the labor, how acute the intellectual vigor, which shall reduce a branch of law to a set of propositions capable of invariable and rapid application.—*Law Times*.

**LORD WENSLEYDALE.**—Perhaps no English lawyer, as a lawyer, has had so extended a reputation in America of late years as Lord Wensleydale, better known as Mr. Baron Parke, whose death, in his eighty-sixth year, has recently been announced. James Parke was born in March, 1782, and was called to the bar in 1813. He was never made King's counsel, but in 1828 succeeded Mr. Justice Holroyd in the Court of King's Bench. Six years later he was transferred to the Court of Exchequer, where he sat for 22 years. The opinions delivered by him in that Court run through thirty volumes of reports, from the second of Crompton and Meeson to the last of Exchequer. During almost the entire period, he was the senior puisne baron; and throughout the whole 22 years, his distinguished associate, Mr. Baron Alderson, had a seat on the bench beside him.