

The Legal News.

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In *Nantel v. Binette*, reported in the present issue, an important question of prescription was decided by Mr. Justice Tasche-reau, the learned judge holding that arrears of interest under a judicial condemnation are only prescriptible by thirty years. Since that judgment was rendered Mr. Justice Clmon has decided in the same way in *Jetté v. Crevier*, Montreal, Oct. 30.

It seems probable that the sentiment of the Canadian Parliament, as expressed in the Weldon Extradition Act of last session, will not prevail in the face of the inaction of the United States Senate. The fourth clause of the Act states that its provisions shall not come into force with respect to fugitive offenders from any foreign state until after the Governor-General's proclamation has been issued declaring the Act to be in force and effect as regards such foreign state. It is stated on authority from Ottawa, that no proclamation will issue until it is seen whether or not the Senate of the United States will ratify the new extradition treaty agreed to between Great Britain and the United States this summer, and which was the chief cause of Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to England. If the Senate assents to the treaty it may or may not be necessary then to have any legislation on the subject by the Parliament of Canada.

Lord Fitzgerald, who recently brought up, in the House of Lords, the subject of a Court of Criminal Appeal (see p. 273), died in Dublin, Oct. 16. The deceased was born in that city in 1816, and called to the Irish bar in 1838. In 1852, he entered Parliament as liberal member for Ennis. In 1855, he was appointed Solicitor General for Ireland, and the following year Attorney General. In 1860 he was appointed third Justice of the Queen's Bench, Ireland. He presided at the trial of Parnell and others for seditious con-

spiracy in January, 1881. In May, 1882, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald was appointed a Lord of Appeal in ordinary, with a life peerage. The *London Times* says: "He was learned and temperate; his fairness was proverbial; his dignity was such as to enhance that of the bench of which he was a member. Of a keen intelligence, but genial and courteous in the extreme, his society was eagerly sought for, and all that he said had weight. He had a plentiful supply of Irish humour, though he fortunately never posed as a humorist on the bench. His experience of Ireland and his love for the country were great."

LAW AS AN EDUCATOR.

Lord Justice Lindley delivered an inaugural address, on October 9, in connection with the new session of the Law Department of Owens College, Manchester. The learned judge said that law was a branch of that larger subject which went by the name of ethics or morals, and the rules of it were not to be found, at all events in England, in a pocket volume of 500 pages. "Every Man his own Lawyer" would soon take them to their solicitors' offices in trouble. The rules were to be found in Acts of Parliament running back to Magna Charta and in legal decisions filling volumes upon volumes. No student need be appalled, however, by the number of books he would find in a law library. Nine-tenths of them would never need consulting at all by most students. Law was a collection of rules, and each rule was to be studied by itself, but there were principles underlying them which could be mastered, and which might enable them to solve difficulties as they arose with more or less success. He had been a law student for forty years, and he intended to be one as long as his brains would work. Law was to him an engrossing subject. It was a succession of problems arising out of human conduct, the solution of which had to certain minds, of which his was one, a very great charm. He advised students to read foreign as well as English text books and to pursue their studies scientifically, by which he meant that they must not only read the rule but master its history. If they did not do